



OPEN SESSION

AGENDA ITEM IV.H.

AUGUST 2023

COMMITTEE OF BAR EXAMINERS

DATE: August 18, 2023

TO: Members, Committee of Bar Examiners

FROM: Natalie Leonard, Principal Program Analyst, Office of Admissions

SUBJECT: Report on Law School Performance Pursuant to State Bar Strategic Plan Goal 2: Protect the Public by Enhancing Access to and Inclusion in the Legal System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Bar's Strategic Operational Plan requires the Office of Admissions to report to the Board of Trustees on key data highlighting performance of California accredited and unaccredited law schools. Following the issuance of the 2023 report, the Operational Plan requires the State Bar to develop performance metrics for the accredited and unaccredited schools, and to report annually on how the schools are performing. This agenda item presents the report on key data highlighting the schools' performance for the committee's information. After reviewing these metrics, the committee may wish to further discuss the list at an upcoming committee meeting to determine whether the list should be amended for future reporting. (See Attachment A.)

BACKGROUND

The State Bar of California's mission is to protect the public and includes the primary functions of licensing, regulation, and discipline of attorneys; the advancement of the ethical and competent practice of law; and support of efforts for greater access to, and inclusion in, the legal system. The [2022-2027 Strategic Plan](#) identifies four key goals that reflect the organization's vision for realizing that mission over the next five-years:

- Goal 1: Protect the Public by Strengthening the Attorney Discipline System;
- Goal 2: Protect the Public by Enhancing Access to, and Inclusion in, the Legal System;
- Goal 3: Protect the Public by Regulating the Legal Profession; and
- Goal 4: Protect the Public by Engaging Partners.

One of the several strategies set forth in the to move closer to achieving Goal 2 is to collaborate with stakeholders and law schools to improve the law school accreditation process. Following the Board of Trustees' adoption of the Strategic Plan, State Bar staff developed an operational plan to support implementation of the Strategic Plan. The Operational Plan includes the following as part of that strategy: "report to the Board of Trustees on key data highlighting performance of California accredited and unaccredited law schools." Subsequent to the issuance of the first report, the operational plan directs the State Bar to develop performance metrics for California accredited and unaccredited law schools which will be reported annually.

This year's report of key data highlighting performance was derived from data already in the State Bar's possession from the law schools' annual reports. The committee may wish to discuss the list of metrics at a future meeting to determine whether additional metrics should be included in future reports.

DISCUSSION

The Law School Performance Report provides an update on the status of the State Bar's unaccredited and accredited law school programs. This report is being previewed to the committee prior to sharing with the Board of Trustees. Some of the measures have been shared with the committee before, while others are new, most notably attrition figures by reason for first-year law students.

The Law School Performance Report features the following measures:

1. Number of CALS and Unaccredited Schools 2012 – 2022
2. 2022 Teaching Modality
3. JD Enrollment: 2012 – 2022
4. 2022 Total JD Enrollment by Demographic Characteristics
5. 2022 Total Cost to Obtain JD
6. 2022 Total Cost to Obtain JD by Type of Law School
7. First-Year Law Student Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity
8. First-Year Law Student Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity
9. 2022 First-Year Law School Students Exam (FYLSX) Pass Rates
10. First-Year Law Students Exam First Time Taker Pass Rates 2012 - 2022
11. July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Test Taking Status (First Time and Repeat)
12. July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity
13. July California Bar Exam Pass Rates for First-Time Test Takers 2012-2022
14. July California Bar Exam Pass Rates for First-Time Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity and

Gender Identity 2012-2022

15. 2022 Total JDs Awarded at Accredited and Unaccredited Law Schools
16. 2022 Total JDs Awarded by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity
17. Employment outcomes for 2019 Law School Graduates
18. 2023 Active Licensees: Type of Law School Attended by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity
19. Demographic Composition of Licensees by Type of Law School Attended
20. Licensees by Type of School

The overall results are summarized below and included in Attachment A.

Number of CALS and Unaccredited Schools 2012 – 2022

Over the last ten years, the total number of unaccredited and accredited schools has decreased. In 2023, there were 40 participating schools, while today there are thirty, and two of those schools have stopped admitting students and are teaching out their remaining students.¹ The number of unaccredited schools has dropped more significantly, from 25 in 2012 to 12 as of fall 2022. Since this data was collected, one previously accredited law school, Lincoln Law School of San Jose transitioned to unaccredited, fixed-facility status on January 1, 2023, and another, San Francisco Law School, may also be required to undertake a transition to registered status depending upon the Committee's action today. This would mean that four of fourteen unaccredited schools would be schools that had been unable to maintain the minimum cumulative bar passage rates required of unaccredited law schools after having at least two years and three reporting cycles to return to compliance. (Rule 4.160(D)(6)).

2022 Teaching Modality by Law School Type

In recent years there has been significant growth in the number of distance learning and hybrid programs. Historically, accredited law schools were required to teach via in-person classes in physical fixed-facility classrooms, while unaccredited law schools could choose fixed-facility, correspondence, or distance learning formats. In 2019, the CBE amended the accredited law school rules to allow accredited law schools to use any of those three modalities. In 2020, the CBE approved the first permanent hybrid and online JD programs.² Since 2022, one unaccredited law school and two accredited law schools have added distance programs, and a third accredited law school will be seeking permission to add a distance program at this committee meeting.³

¹ Empire College School of Law is closing, though Monterey College of Law has started operating a branch campus of its school at that location in Santa Rosa. Glendale College of Law is also planning to close fully by summer 2024.

² Previously, two accredited law schools received temporary waivers to operate hybrid online/fixed-facility JD programs, Monterey College of Law and The Colleges of Law.

³ Since 2022, accredited law school Thomas Jefferson School of Law added a distance learning JD program, and San Joaquin College of Law is requesting permission to do so today. Unaccredited law school Pacific Coast College of Law is launching its distance learning JD program in fall 2023.

JD Enrollment: 2012 – 2022

Accredited law schools enroll approximately 88 percent of JD students; unaccredited programs enroll 12 percent of JD students. Since 2019, the number of students enrolled at accredited law schools has increased by over 300 percent. This increase may be attributable to the addition of distance learning as an accepted modality, allowing accredited programs to recruit more widely, and the accreditation of three large previously unaccredited law schools.⁴ Two previously ABA approved law schools also became California accredited law schools.

2022 Total JD Enrollment by Demographic Characteristics

Both unaccredited and accredited law schools enroll students with similarly diverse demographic profiles. Slightly more than half of the class at each law school type identify as women.

2022 Cost to Obtain JD

Both unaccredited and accredited law schools offer a JD program that generally costs less than that provided by an ABA approved law school, with unaccredited law schools averaging a total cost of \$33,106 for the full JD program, and accredited schools charging an average of \$75,348. ABA approved law schools in California generally charge \$50,000 or more per year for three years of attendance plus fees. More ABA approved law schools around the country and in California are planning to launch hybrid JD programs, and it will be interesting to see the cost of these programs.

2022 Total Cost to Obtain JD by Type of Law School

While it is helpful to look at average cost to obtain a JD by school type, it is also instructive to look at the data by individual school as well due to the variability in cost by school. CALS charge between \$16,395 and \$97,235, depending upon the law school. Unaccredited law schools charge between \$10,550 and \$48,100. Note that differing levels of tuition may translate into differing levels of service and support at the various law schools. Lower cost schools are more likely to focus on offering recorded instruction and less interaction with staff.

First-Year Law Student Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Looking at attrition rates for first-year law students from 2021 to 2022, approximately 42 percent of those who began study at an accredited law school did not enroll in a second year, while 56 percent of those students enrolled at unaccredited law schools did not enroll as second-year law students. By comparison, at an ABA approved law school, a pattern of attrition

⁴ In 2020, three previously unaccredited law schools became accredited: Concord Law School, Northwestern California University School of Law, and St Francis Law School; in addition, Thomas Jefferson School of Law and the University of La Verne School of Law and Government Service, previously approved by the American Bar Association, became accredited law schools. During that same period, Pacific Coast University School of Law, and Southern California Institute of Law became unaccredited law schools.

greater than 20 percent is considered evidence of noncompliance with ABA standards. Only 8 percent of first-year law students enrolled in California's ABA approved law schools experienced attrition.

Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

At both law school types, first-year non-transfer attrition was slightly higher for men than for women, and for black and multiracial students versus white students. The attrition is more likely to be for non-academic reasons, though academic attrition also warrants attention.

Given the significant rates of attrition of all types, the committee may wish to discuss whether it should more stringently evaluate whether law schools are only admitting those students who have a reasonable chance to succeed. Law schools must ensure not only that prospective students must not only demonstrate sufficient preparation and skills prior to understanding law study, but also that the law school evaluates that the candidates fully understand and can undertake the level of effort required to succeed in law school. Law schools must provide the appropriate amount and type of support needed for the students they enroll.

2022 First-Year Law School Students Exam (FYLSX) Pass Rates

The data show that students studying at unaccredited fixed-facility or distance learning law schools performed better on the FYLSX during the June examination than the October examination, 28 percent and 27 percent of all takers passing, respectively. However, for the October examination, correspondence schools had the highest overall pass rate of 29 percent, driven by a high pass rate for first-time takers. The large variation in average pass rate between the June 2022 exam (six percent) and the October 2022 exam (29 percent) for correspondence schools is notable. Overall, due to small sample size, substantial variability in pass rates is to be expected. Of greater concern is that the range of results is well below 50 percent for each administration of the exam. For all unaccredited schools, pass rates are highest among first-time takers. Accredited law schools reported an average pass rate of just 15 percent, but this may be, in part, because only a small subset of students from unaccredited law schools must take the exam, such as those who do not meet the standard pre-legal requirements.

Historical First Time First-Year Law Student Exam Pass Rates

Analyzing First-Year Law Students' Examination pass rate for those taking the exam for the first time during the years 2012 - 2022, it appears that students at distance learning schools performed the best, followed by students at fixed-facility schools, correspondence schools, and accredited law schools, respectively. Pass rates for students studying at correspondence schools declined sharply during the most recent exam. However, no clear and consistent upward or downward trend is observed for any school type over the 10-year period.

July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Test Taking Status

Among all types of takers, on a percentage basis to control for size, more graduates of accredited law schools passed the July 2022 California Bar Exam, than graduates who attended unaccredited schools (21 percent versus 9 percent).

For both accredited and unaccredited schools, first-time takers outperformed repeat takers. The difference was larger for accredited law school graduates, with first-time takers' pass rate 24 percentage points higher than the pass rate of repeat takers for accredited law schools, versus 5 percentage points higher for unaccredited schools.

On average, the overall July 2022 pass rate among repeat takers was 12 percent for accredited law school graduates and 8 percent for unaccredited law school graduates. Among first-time takers, 36 percent of accredited law school graduates and 13 percent of unaccredited first-time takers passed the bar exam.

July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Disaggregating the averages by race/ethnicity, those graduates who self-identified as white had the highest pass rate among both first-time takers and repeat takers. For first-time takers, accredited law school graduates who self-identified as Asian had the lowest pass rates, followed by those self-identifying as Black. Among repeat takers, those graduates who self-identified as Black had the lowest pass rates, followed by Latinos. Small sample sizes (groups less than 11) for some groups makes comparisons limits the ability to make further inferences from the data. Law students also have the option to report decline to state, which limits the detail available.

Disaggregating the averages by gender reveals that men outperform women in bar pass rates across both accredited and unaccredited schools. The trend holds true for both first-time takers and repeat takers, although the difference by gender shrinks considerably among repeat takers.

July California Bar Exam Pass Rates for First-Time Test Takers 2012-2022

An analysis of historical California Bar Exam pass rates among first-time takers shows that unaccredited schools first-time test takers' pass rate is consistently lower than the pass rate for accredited law school graduates (note the exception in 2016, when unaccredited schools surpassed CALS by 3 percentage points). Moreover, despite a three-year upward trend in pass rates among first-time takers for both school types, both accredited and unaccredited schools suffered steep declines in their 2022 pass rates.

This decline is more pronounced for graduates of unaccredited schools, where the difference in pass rates between 2021 and 2022 was 26 percentage points for first-time takers, corresponding to a 67 percent decrease in one year. Staff is undertaking additional research in this area to determine the role of performance by law school versus the role of schools

transitioning between categories. This may be, in part, due to the reclassification of three law schools from the unaccredited category to the accredited category.

July 2012-2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates for First-Time Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Disaggregating historical California Bar Exam pass rates for first-time test takers by Race/Ethnicity, self-identified white takers have the highest pass rate for both accredited law school graduates and unaccredited law school graduates. Self-identified Asians and Blacks appear to have considerably lower pass rates than those self-identified as white. By gender, first-time takers identifying as male outperform their counterparts identifying as female at both accredited and unaccredited law schools during most of the 10-year analysis period. Notably, women outperformed men in 2013, 2014, and 2019 in unaccredited schools and in 2020 in accredited law schools.

2022 JDs Awarded at Accredited and Unaccredited Law Schools

CALS awarded 530 JD degrees in 2022, while unaccredited schools awarded 72 JD degrees during the same period. It appears that CALS are able to enroll and successfully graduate students a much higher volume than unaccredited law schools. This is consistent with enrollment, with CALS enrolling 88 percent of students and coincidentally awarding 88 percent of JD's.

JDs Awarded by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Both accredited and unaccredited law schools awarded a majority of their JD degrees to people who identified as non-white. Disaggregated further among those who chose to disclose their race/ethnicity, self-identified Latinos comprised 30 and 19 percent of people of receiving a JD in 2022 from either an accredited or an unaccredited law school, the largest group following whites. It is noteworthy that more than a quarter of unaccredited school JD recipients declined to state their race/ethnicity, compared to just 10 percent of accredited law school graduates who declined to do so. Perhaps the smaller class size at unaccredited law schools may contribute to students' reluctance to disclose this information.

The majority of accredited law schools awarded 58 percent of their JD degrees to women in 2022, while unaccredited law schools awarded more degrees to men. Similar to the trend observed in reporting race/ethnicity, a large proportion of unaccredited law students did not report their gender.

📄 Employment outcomes for law school graduates

Regarding employment outcomes, generally, those who responded show that within three years of graduation they were working in jobs where a JD is required, or a JD is an advantage. However, the overall response rates to the career surveys vary, and there could be a bias toward reporting by those who were advantaged by their degree. Currently, data is collected

three years after graduation, with graduates describing whether or not they were in a job in which having a JD was an advantage or a requirement during each of those three years. It may be interesting to research the types of jobs and salary levels in the future.

2023 Active Licensees: Type of Law School Attended by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

In 2023 there are nearly 200,000 active licensees. Nearly three-fourths attended an ABA approved law school. In contrast, one percent attended a CALS and one percent attended an unaccredited school. The remaining attorneys are generally those who earned a foreign first degree in law. This pattern is similar across all racial/ethnic and gender groups with the exception of Hispanic/Latino licensees: four percent of Hispanic/Latino current active licensees attended a CALS.

Racial/Ethnic and Gender Composition of 2023 Active Licensees by Type of Law School Attended

The largest racial/ethnic group of active attorneys are white (65 percent). The next largest group is Asian (14 percent) followed by multiracial (8 percent), Hispanic/Latinos (6 percent) and Black/African American and Middle Eastern/North African (3 percent each). American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders together comprise .5 percent of all active attorneys. Attorneys who attended CALS and unaccredited schools are generally more racially diverse than the total attorney population. For example, Hispanics/Latinos comprise 6 percent of all California's active licensed attorneys but 16 percent of attorneys who attended a CALS and 11 percent who attended an unaccredited school. Similarly, while Black active attorneys only total 3 percent of all active attorneys, they represent 6 and 5 percent of attorneys who attended a CALS and unaccredited school, respectively.

Men comprise just more than half of all active attorneys. In contrast, they comprise 61 percent of active licensees who attended an unaccredited school.

NEXT STEPS

After reviewing this data, the committee may wish to set a future discussion to review the metrics currently available and to discuss the metrics that would be helpful to track in the future for maximum effectiveness in carrying out the goals of the strategic plan. The committee may also pose follow up research questions to staff that may be addressed through either quantitative or qualitative data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Committee of Bar Examiners receive and file the law school performance report.

PROPOSED MOTION

Should the Committee of Bar Examiners agree with the staff recommendations, the following motion should be made:

MOVE, that the Committee of Bar Examiners receive and file the Law School Performance Report.

ATTACHMENT LIST

A. Accredited and Unaccredited Law School Performance Report

Accredited and Unaccredited Law School Performance Report

2023



The State Bar of California



Introduction

This report contains key data elements for law schools accredited by the State Bar of California's Committee of Bar Examiners (CBE) and law schools that are registered and monitored by the Committee. These schools are referred to as "CALS" and "Unaccredited" throughout the report.

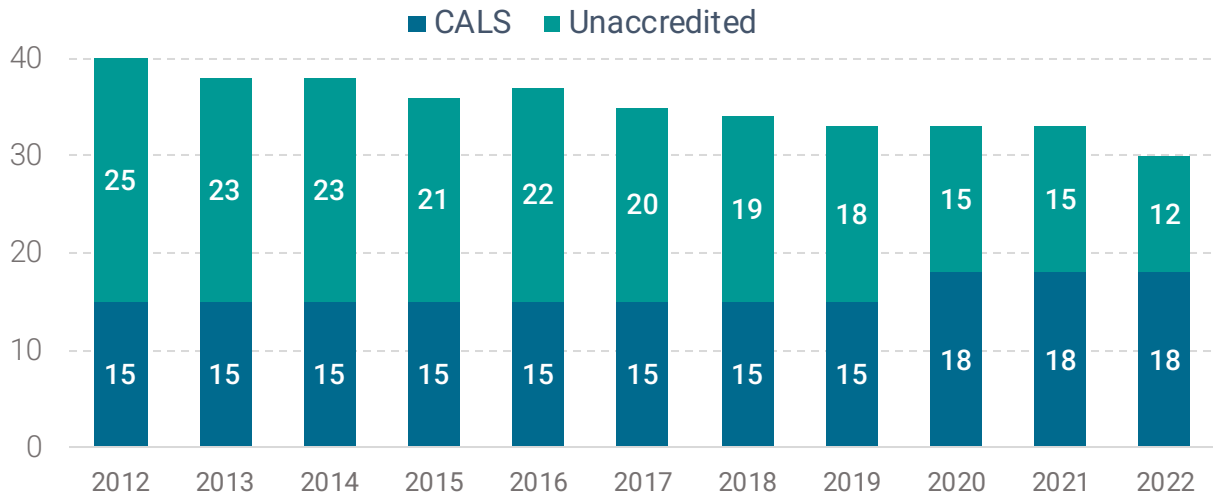
The primary source of data for this report is the CALS and Unaccredited schools' 2022 annual compliance reports. These reports are mandatory and gather both administrative and programmatic information and data. To supplement this, historical data on the number of schools categorized by type and the total enrollment figures were drawn from past annual reports. Moreover, information on exam statistics was sourced from publicly available reports.

Data definitions are provided throughout the report.



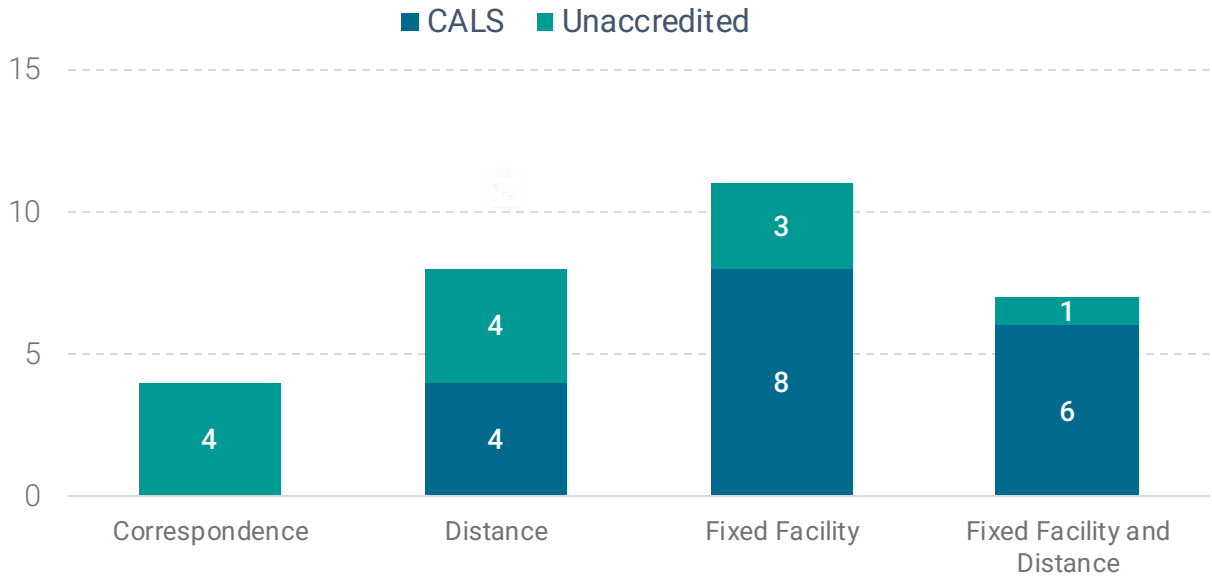
LAW SCHOOL TYPE

Number of CALS and Unaccredited Schools
2012 - 2022



TEACHING MODALITY

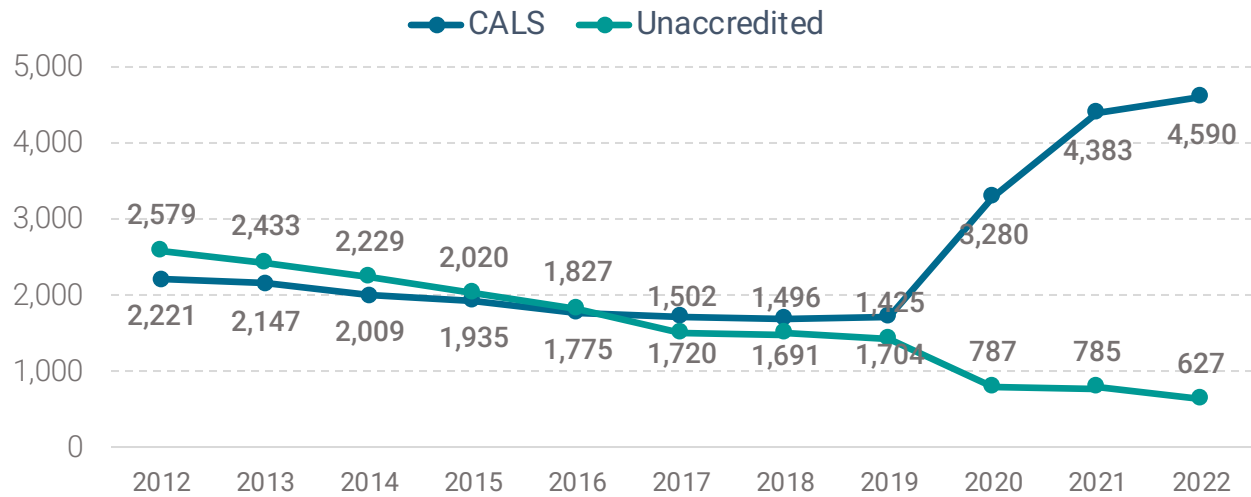
2022 Teaching Modality by Law School Type





ENROLLMENT

JD Enrollment
2012 - 2022



Note: "JD enrollment" refers to the number of students enrolled in a JD granting program.

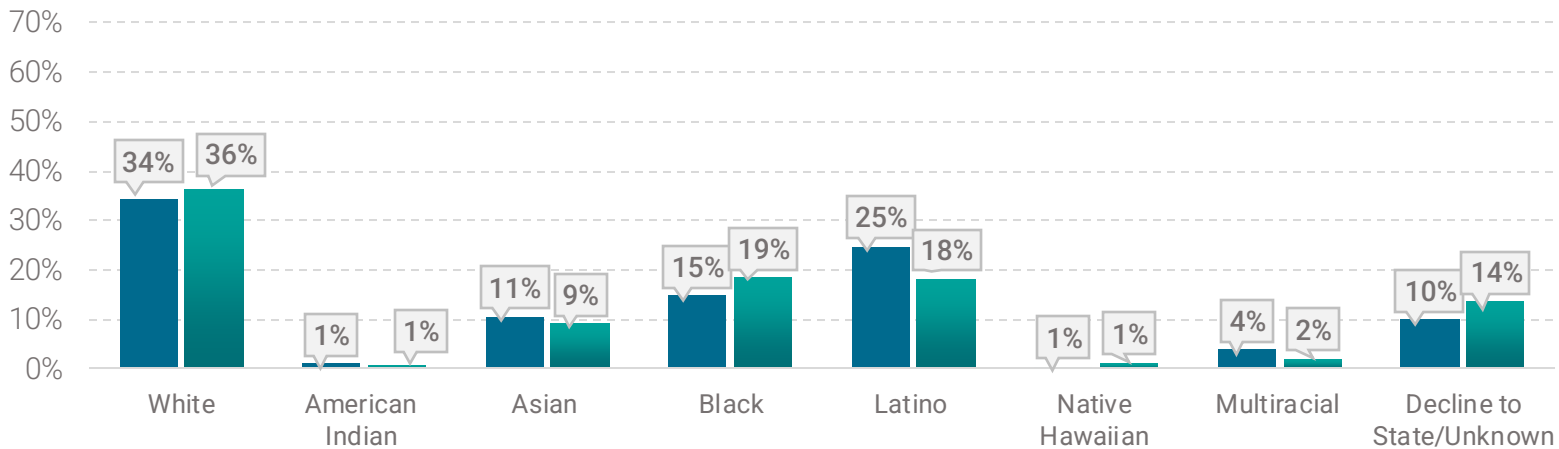


ENROLLMENT (continued)

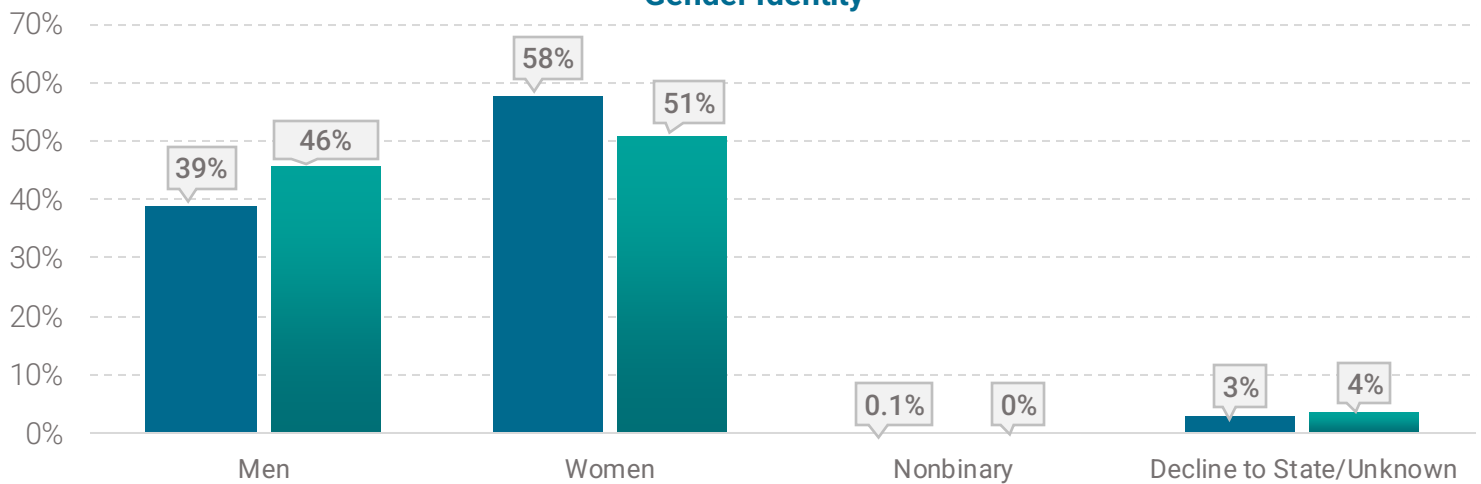
2022 JD Enrollment by Demographic Characteristics

■ CALS ■ Unaccredited

Race/Ethnicity Detailed

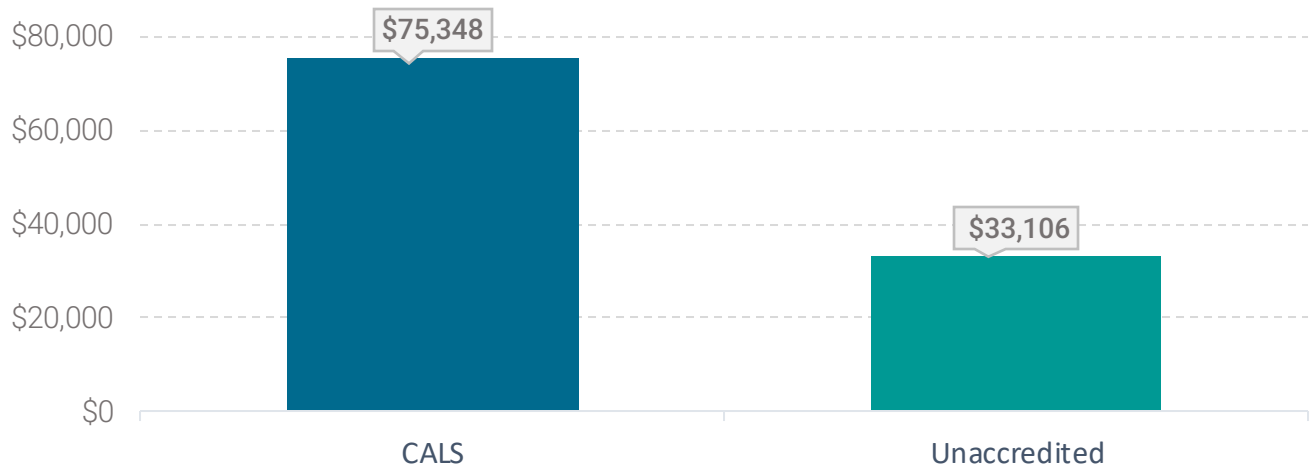


Gender Identity



LAW SCHOOL COSTS

Average Cost to Obtain JD in 2022





LAW SCHOOL COSTS

Cost to Obtain JD in 2022 by Type of Law School

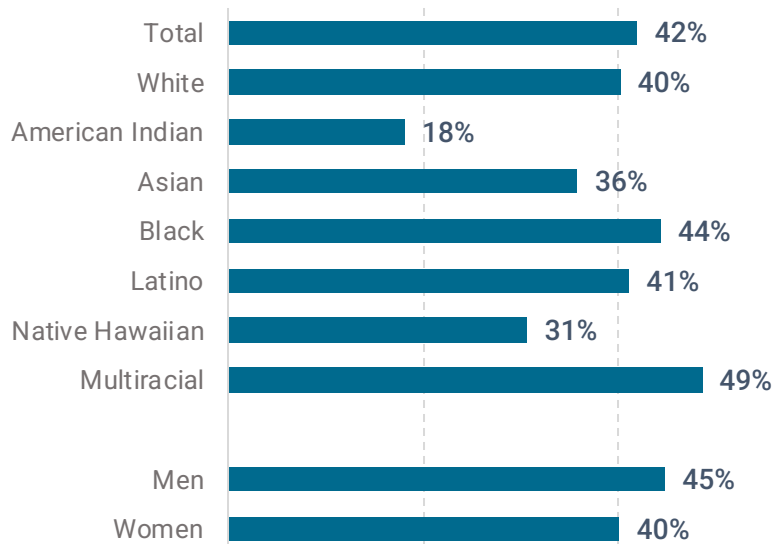
Law School Name	Total Cost to Complete JD
CALS	
Northwestern California University School of Law	\$16,395
St. Francis School of Law	\$52,100
Concord Law School at Purdue University Global	\$53,220
Cal Northern School of Law	\$61,005
Lincoln Law School of Sacramento	\$66,300
JFK School of Law at National University	\$66,502
Humphreys University Drivon School of Law	\$69,000
Empire College School of Law	\$72,369
The Colleges of Law	\$72,765
Monterey College of Law	\$85,450
San Joaquin College of Law	\$87,350
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	\$88,500
Glendale University College of Law	\$89,850
University of West Los Angeles	\$92,615
San Francisco Law School	\$94,232
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	\$94,696
Trinity Law School	\$96,675
University of La Verne College of Law and Public Service	\$97,235
Average	\$75,348
Unaccredited	
American International School of Law	\$10,550
Southern California Institute of Law	\$13,200
Peoples College of Law	\$22,400
American Institute of Law	\$23,060
Taft Law School	\$35,515
California School of Law	\$37,800
Pacific Coast University, School of Law	\$38,500
Irvine College of Law	\$39,400
Oak Brook College of Law and Government Policy	\$41,200
Abraham Lincoln University	\$42,300
Western Sierra Law School	\$45,250
California Dessert Trial Academy	\$48,100
Average	\$33,106



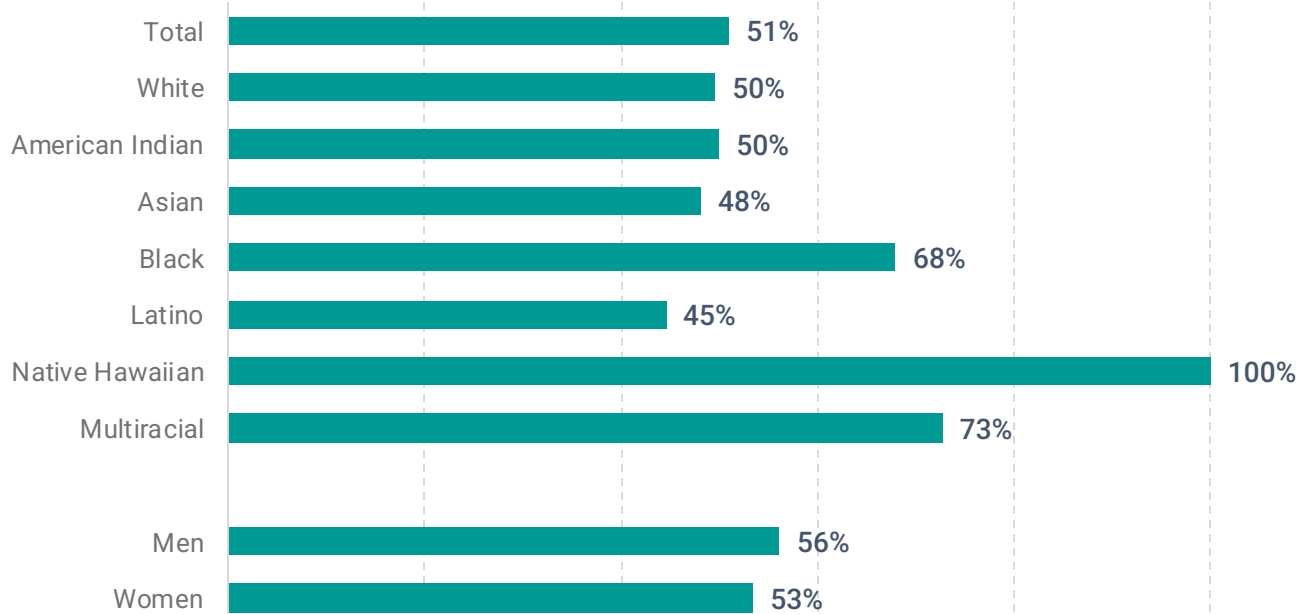
ATTRITION

First-Year Law Student Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

CALS



Unaccredited

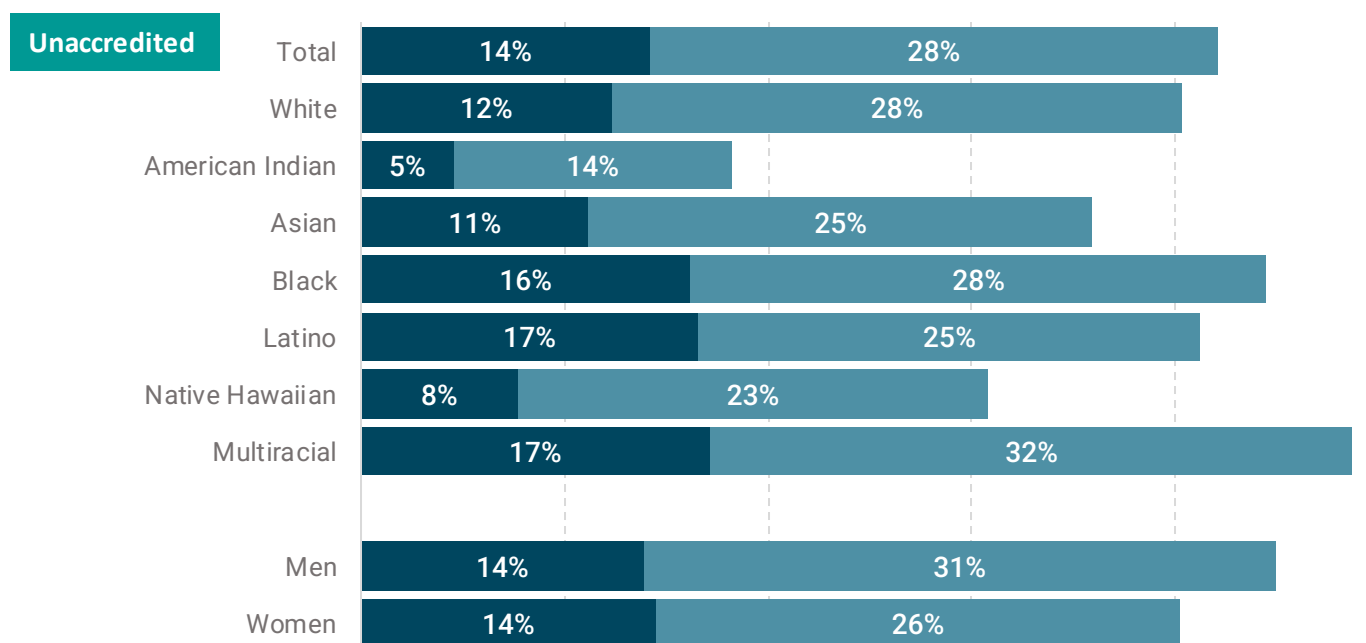
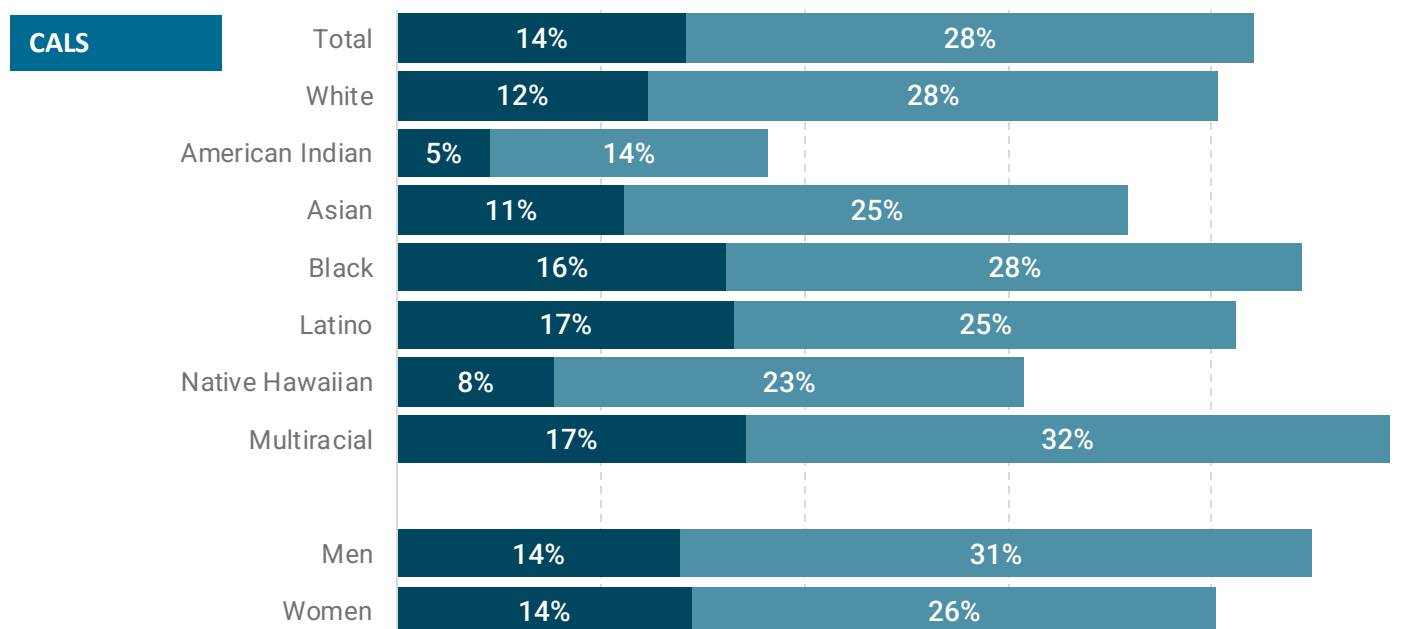


Note: Analyses of attrition focus on 2021 first-year law students who discontinue their legal education prior to beginning their second year. Students who transferred, or were studying at another school temporarily, or those who are on a leave of absence of one year or less were excluded from these analyses.

ATTRITION (continued)

First-Year Law Student Non-Transfer Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

■ Academic Reason ■ Other Reason



Note: Analyses of attrition focus on 2021 first-year law students who discontinue their legal education prior to beginning their second year. Students who transferred, or were studying at another school temporarily, or those who are on a leave of absence of one year or less were excluded from these analyses.

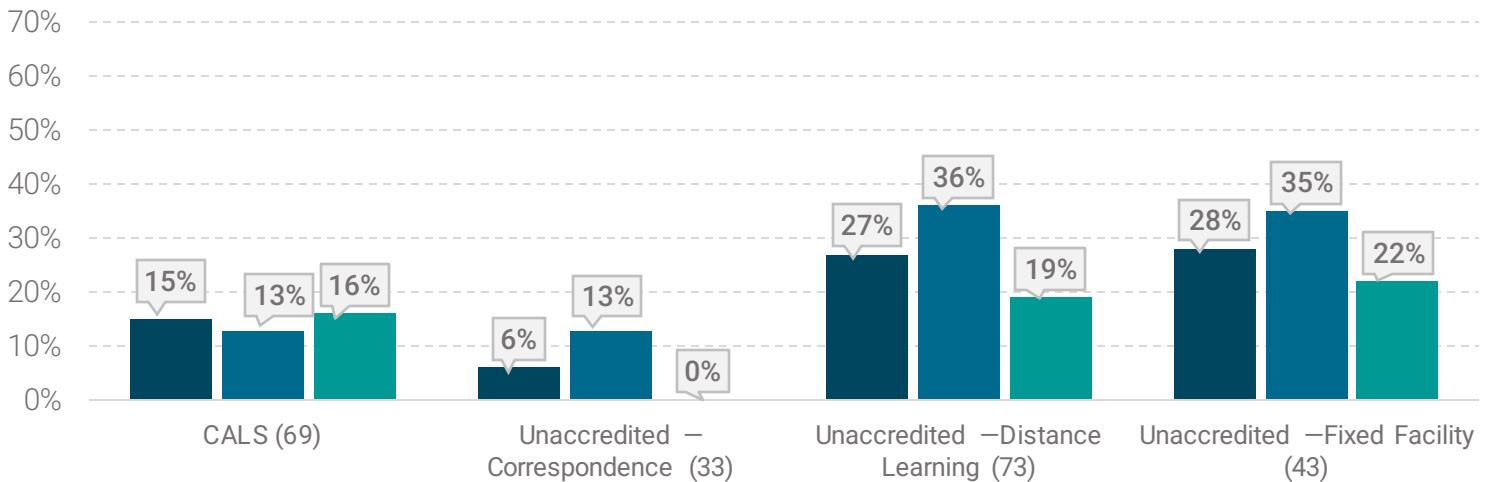


EXAM OUTCOMES

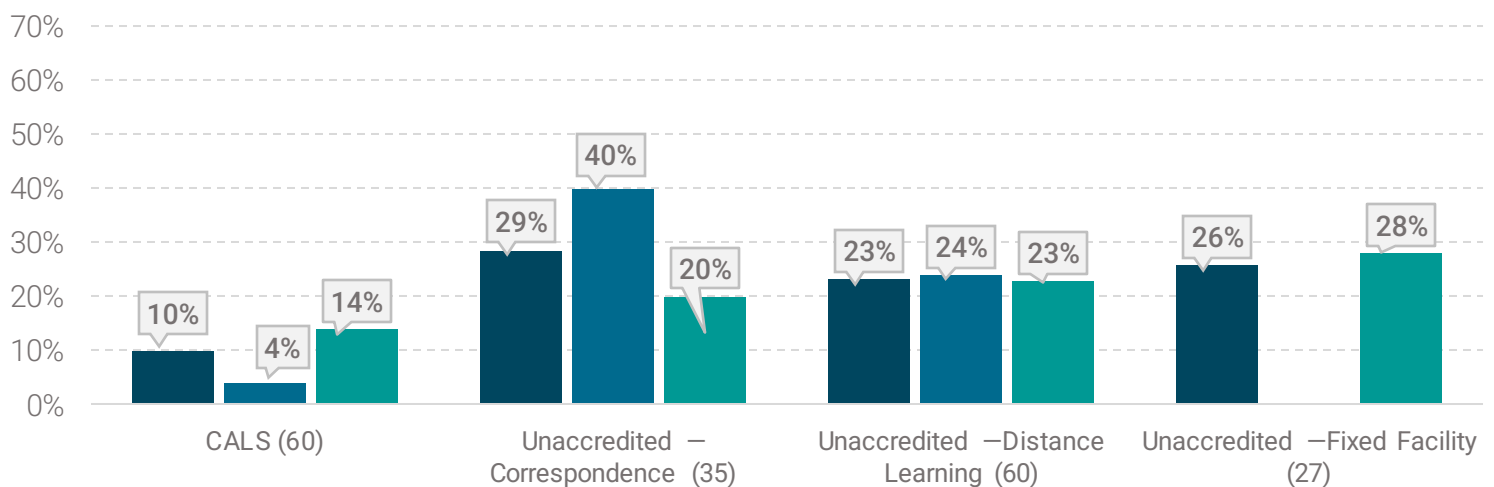
2022 First-Year Law School Students Exam Pass Rates by Test Taker Status

■ Total Test Takers ■ First-timers ■ Repeaters

June 2022

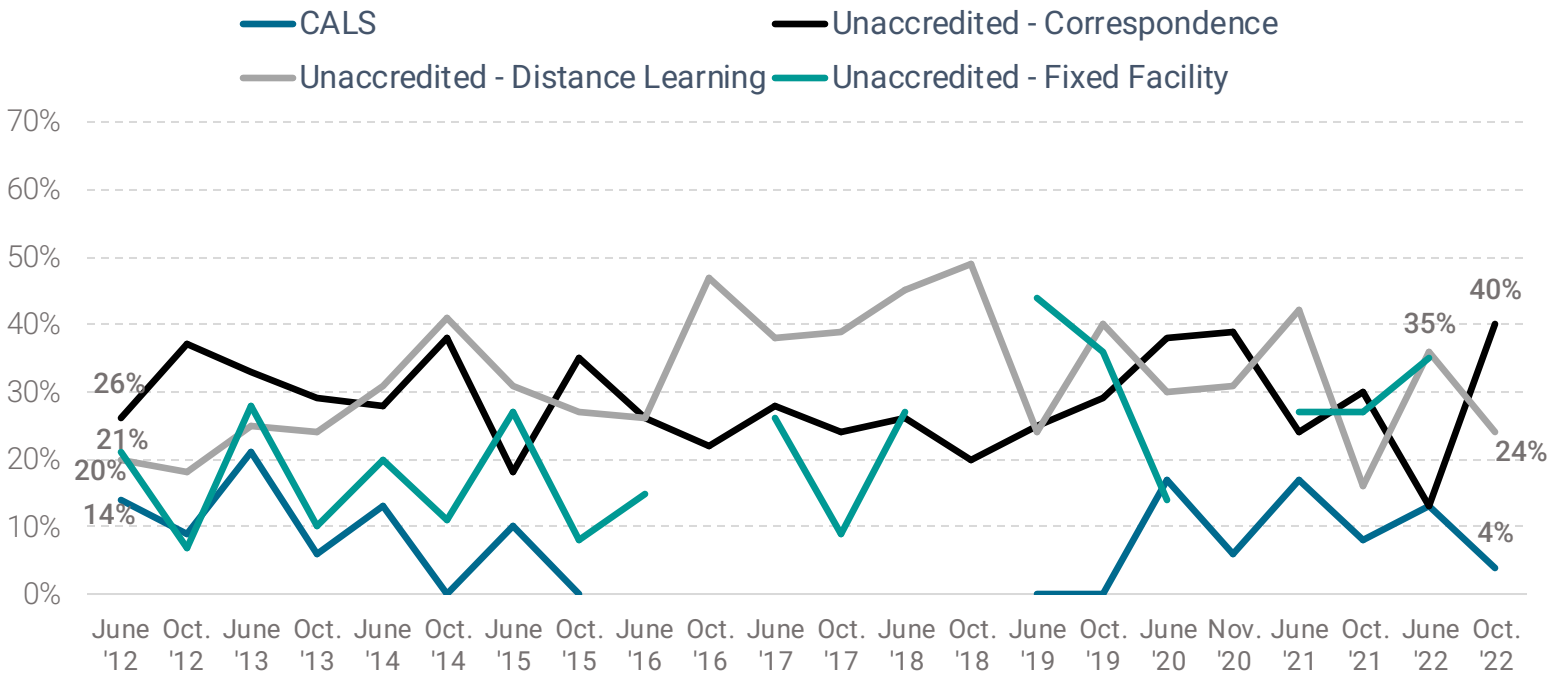


October 2022



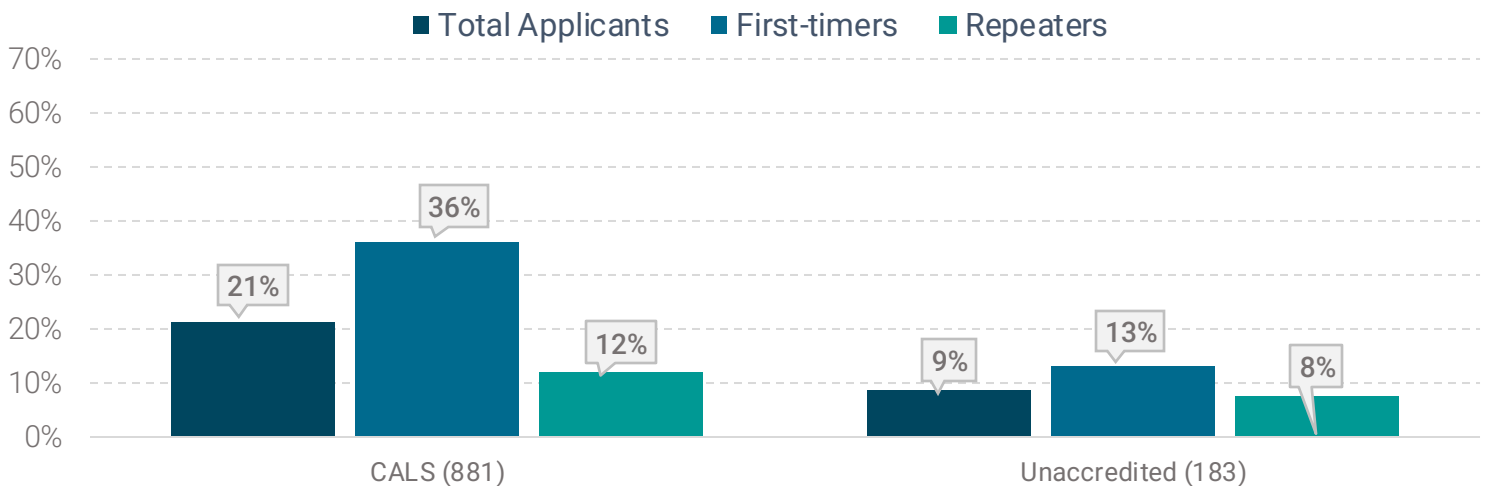
EXAM OUTCOMES (continued)

**Historical First-Time First-Year Law Student Exam Pass Rates
2012-2022**



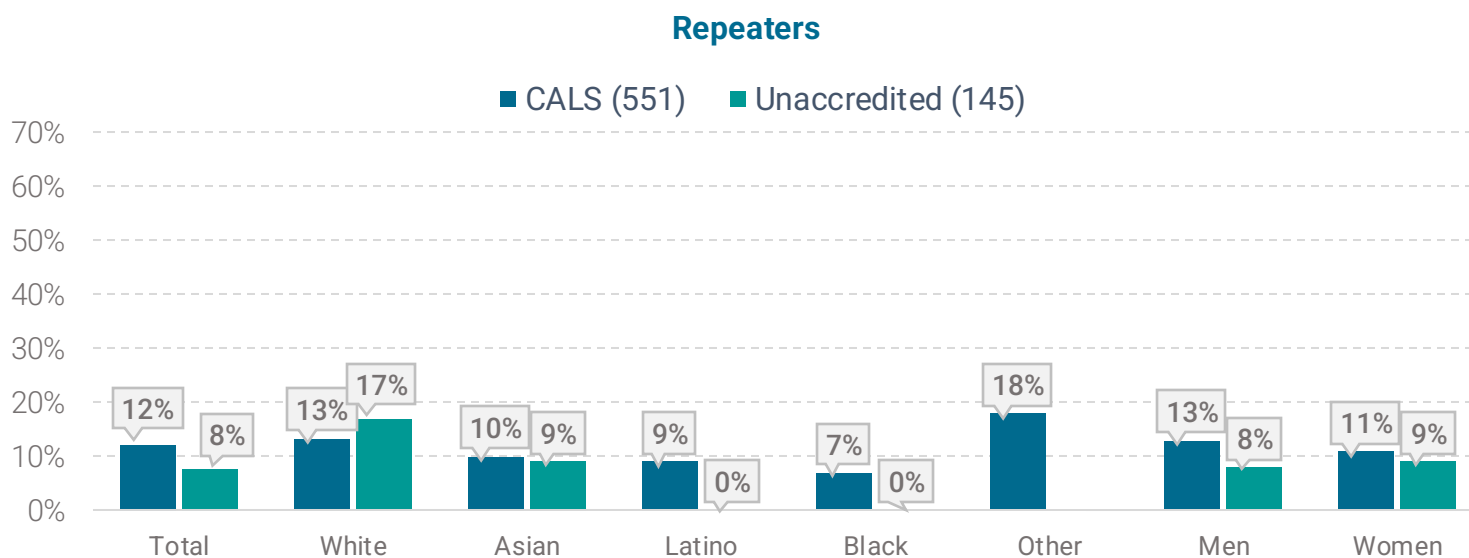
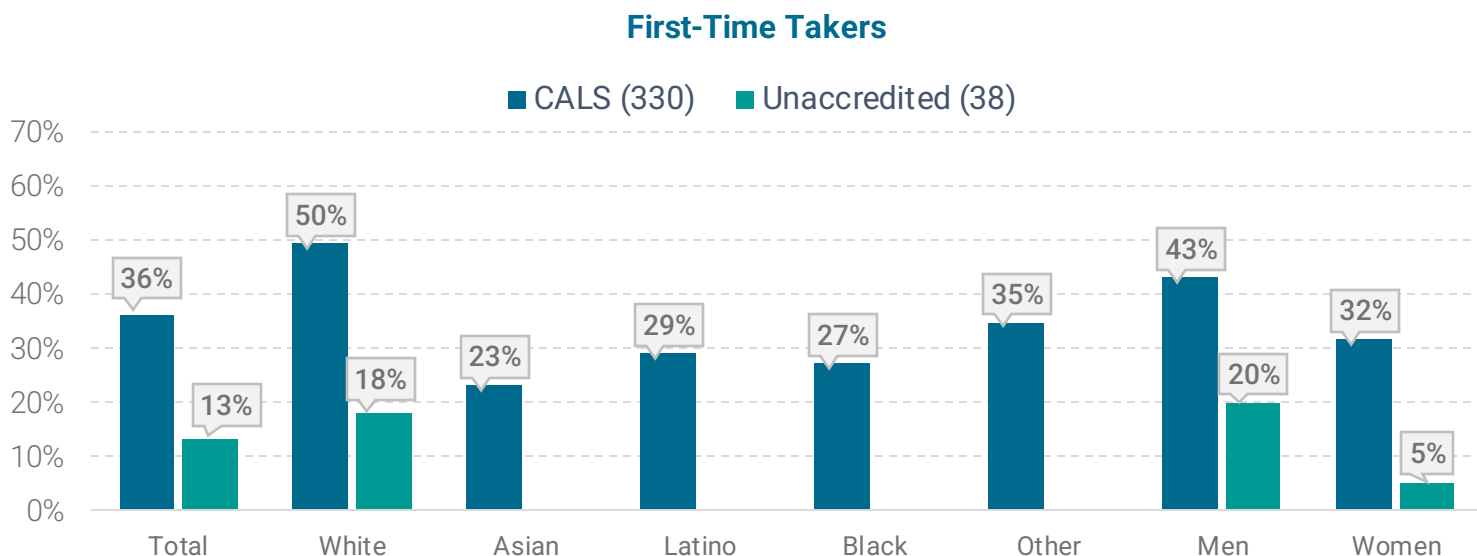
Note: Based on publicly available data.

July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Test Taking Status



EXAM OUTCOMES (continued)

July 2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

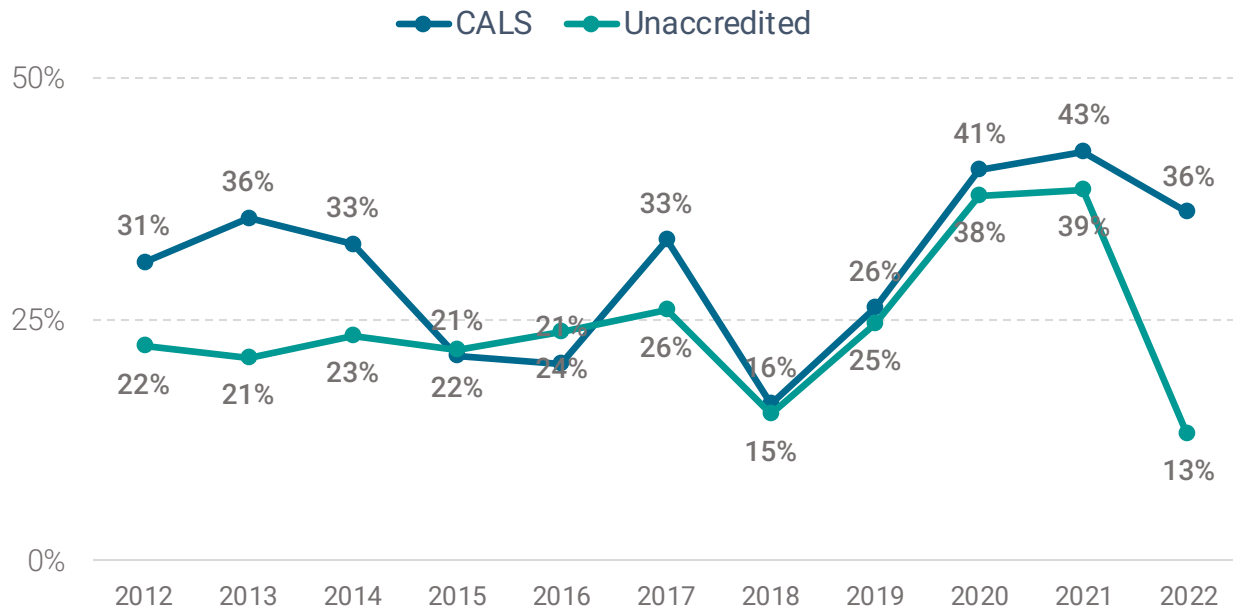


Note: Based on publicly available data. "Other" includes racial/ethnic groups American Indian, Native Hawaiian, other and more than one racial/ethnic group. Number of test takers in parentheses.



EXAM OUTCOMES (continued)

July California Bar Exam Pass Rates for
First-Time Test Takers 2012-2022



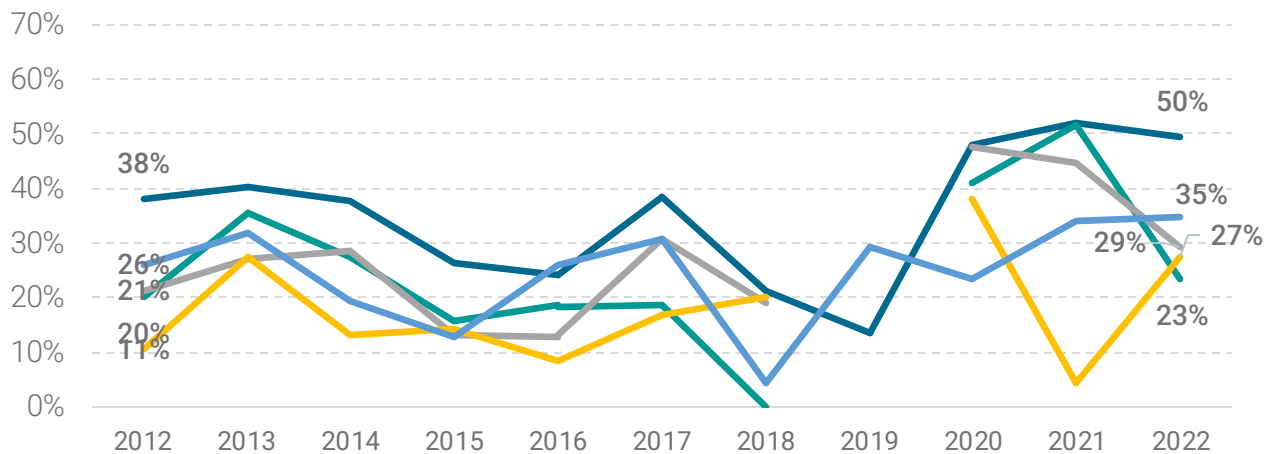


EXAM OUTCOMES (continued)

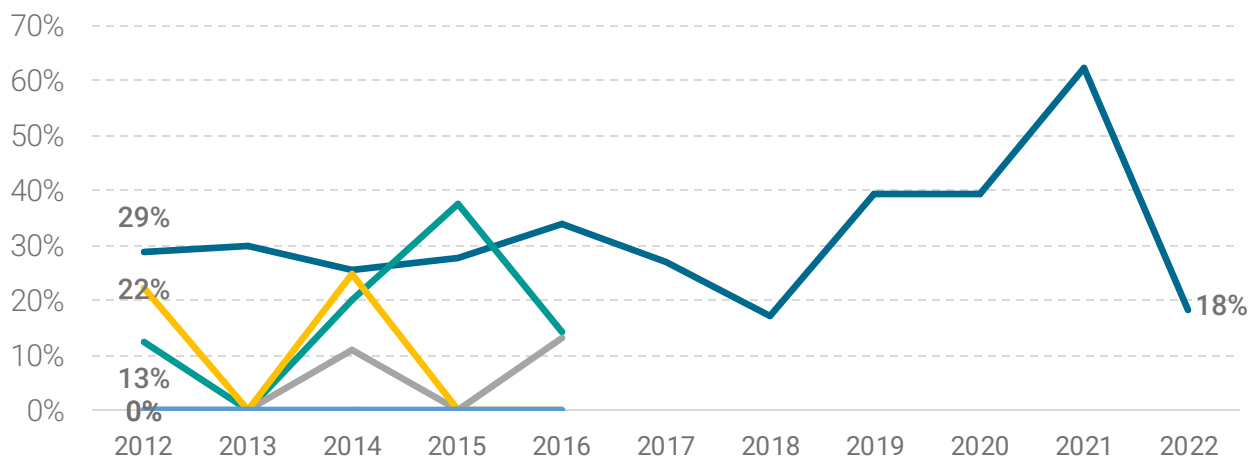
July 2012-2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates
for First-Time Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity

White Asian Latino Black Other

CALS



Unaccredited



Note: Based on publicly available data.

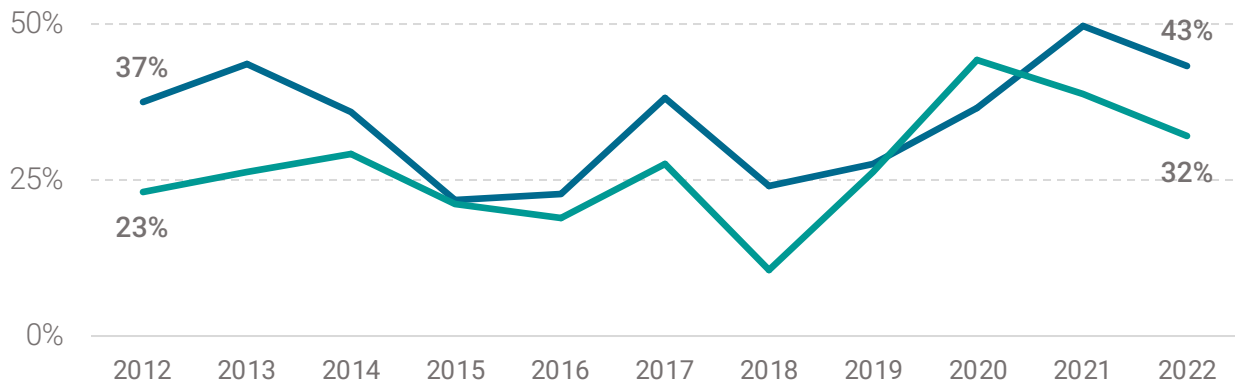


EXAM OUTCOMES (continued)

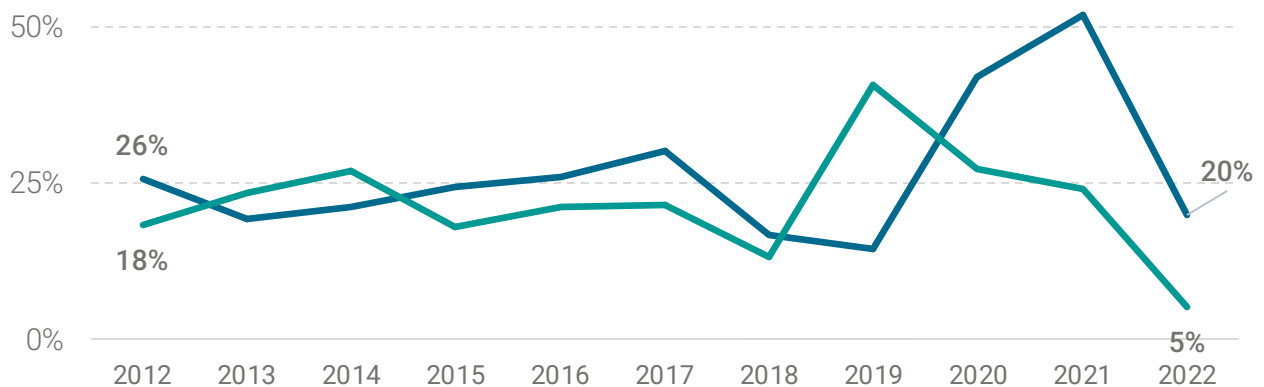
July 2012-2022 California Bar Exam Pass Rates
for First-Time Test Takers by Gender Identity

— Men — Women

CALS



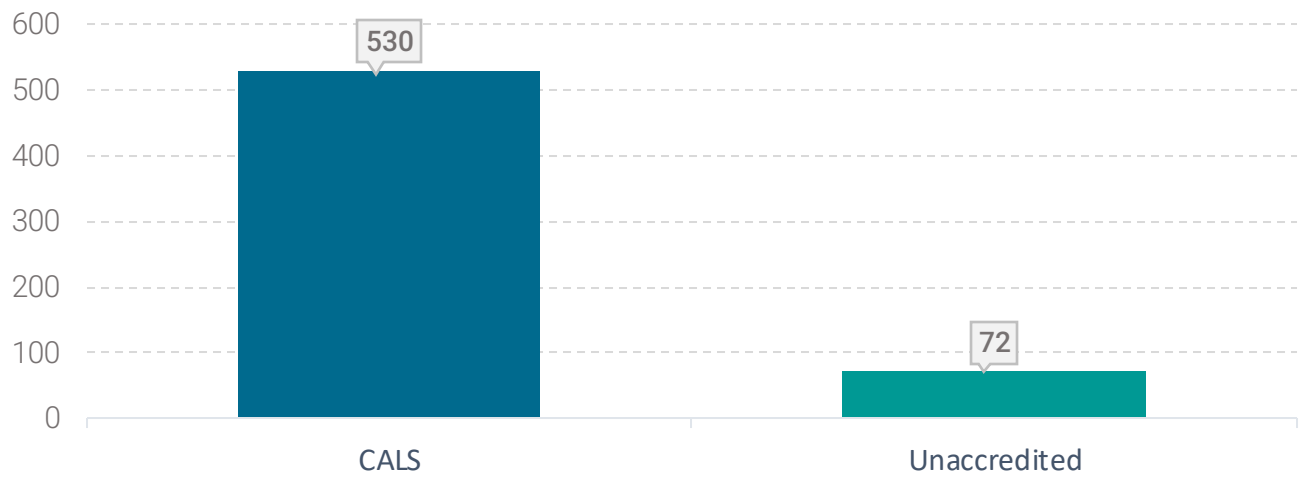
Unaccredited





JDS AWARDED

Number of JDs Awarded
2022



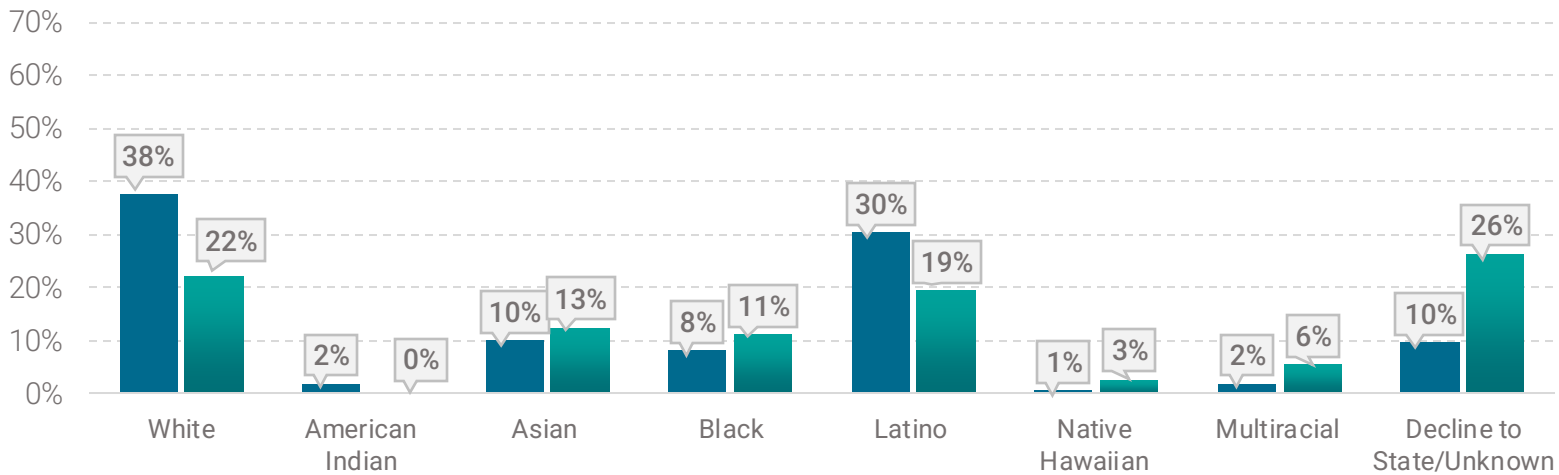


JDS AWARDED (continued)

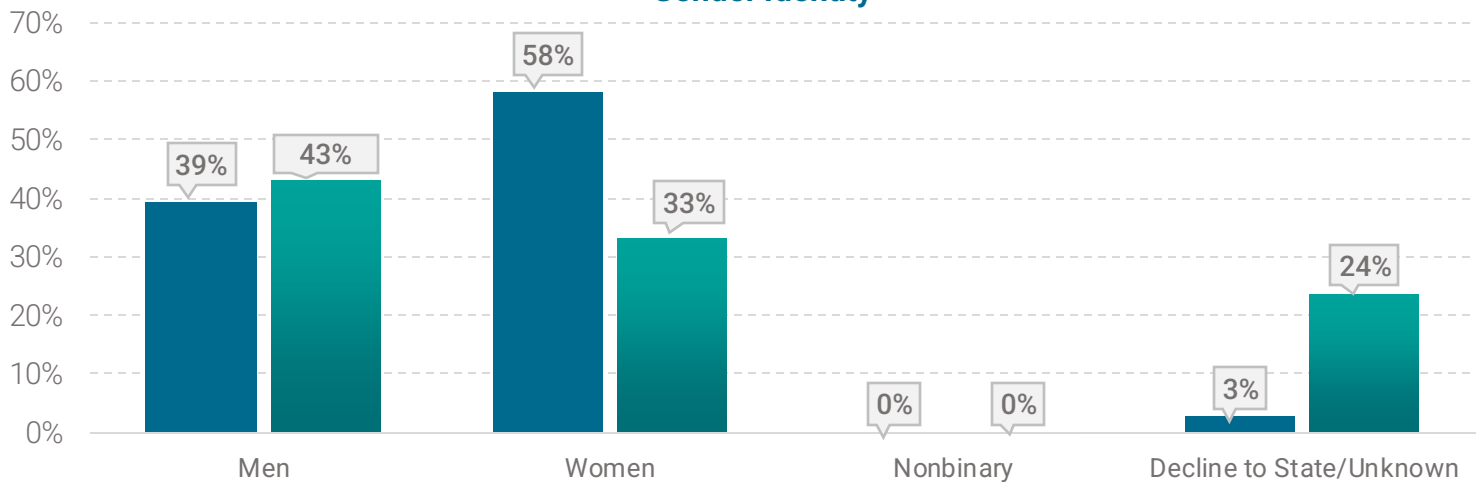
2022 JDs Awarded by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

■ CALS ■ Unaccredited

Race/Ethnicity Detailed



Gender Identity



EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

Employment Outcomes for 2019 JD Graduates

Law School	Response Rates		2020 Employment Status		2021 Employment Status		2022 Employment Status	
	2019 JD Graduates	2022 Survey Response Rate	JD Degree Required	JD Degree Advantage	JD Degree Required	JD Degree Advantage	JD Degree Required	JD Degree Advantage
CALS								
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	114	33%	55%	16%	66%	16%	74%	16%
University of West Los Angeles	57	21%	33%	42%	50%	33%	50%	42%
Lincoln Law School of Sacramento	46	41%	32%	69%	68%	32%	74%	26%
The Colleges of Law	37	35%	50%	25%	50%	42%	67%	25%
Concord Law School at Purdue University Global	36	30%	50%	50%	70%	30%	80%	20%
San Joaquin College of Law	34		74%	21%	82%	15%		
Trinity Law School	33	75%	36%	36%	44%	40%	48%	48%
Northwestern California University School of Law	31	48%	14%	64%	29%	46%	20%	46%
Empire College School of Law	23	57%	26%	26%	35%	26%	43%	21%
Monterey College of Law - Campus Specific	21	81%	29%	41%	41%	29%	47%	35%
San Francisco Law School	16	75%	75%	25%	75%	25%	75%	25%
Glendale University College of Law	15	80%	58%	92%	92%	100%	92%	92%
JFK School of Law at National University	15	40%	55%	45%	33%	50%	60%	40%
Humphreys University Drivon School of Law	13	8%	2%	4%	3%	5%	8%	0%
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	12	50%	8%	42%	8%	42%	17%	33%
St. Francis School of Law	10	70%	0%	71%	0%	71%	29%	43%
Cal Northern School of Law	10	30%	67%	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%
Unaccredited								
Pacific Coast University, School of Law	27	37%	30%	50%	30%	60%	30%	70%
Taft Law School	13	61%	1%	7%	2%	6%	4%	4%
Abraham Lincoln University	12	50%	17%	67%	17%	67%	17%	67%
Oak Brook College of Law and Government Policy	8	38%	0%	66%	0%	66%	0%	66%
California Dessert Trial Academy	3	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
American Institute of Law	3	66%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Irvine College of Law	2	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
American International School of Law	2	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

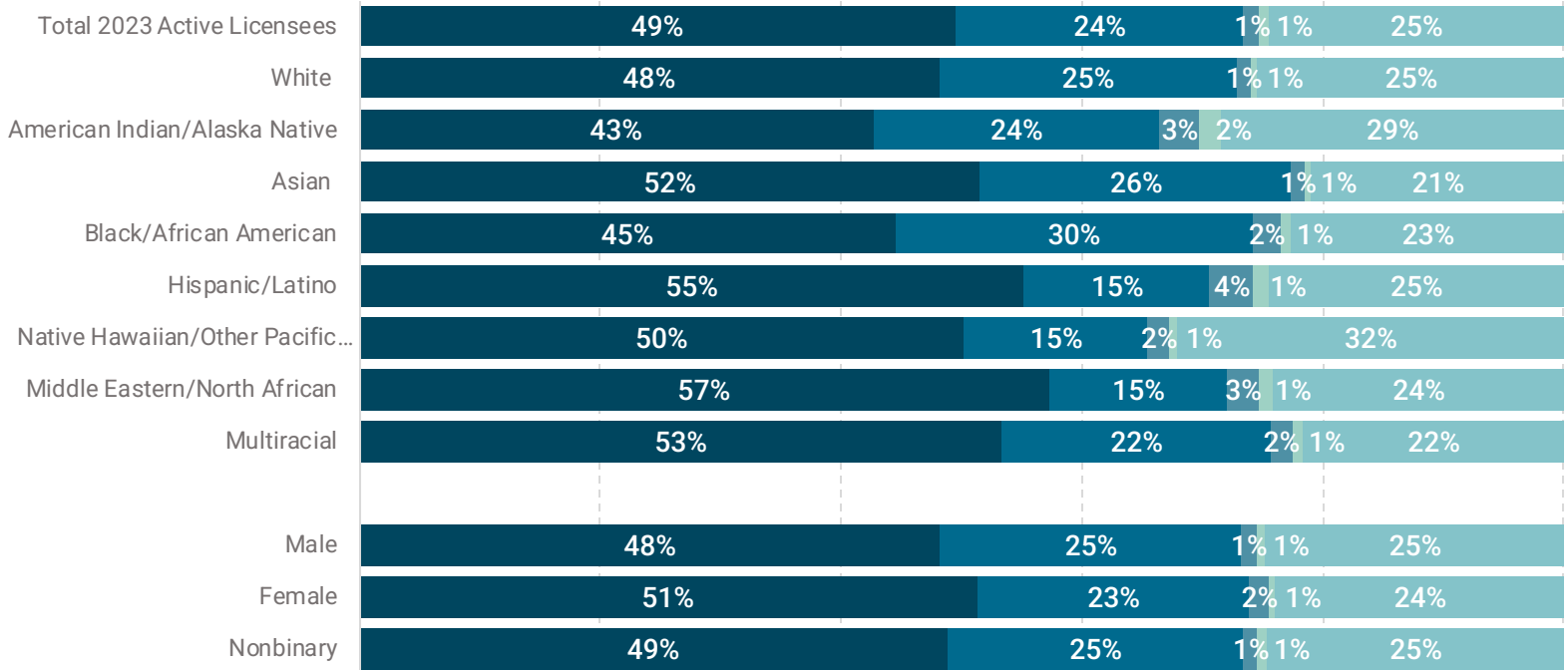
Note: Employment data is not available for the following schools: University of La Verne College of Law and Public Service (CALS), Western Sierra Law School (Unaccredited), California School of Law (Unaccredited), Southern California Institute of Law (Unaccredited), and Peoples College of Law (Unaccredited).



LAW SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY CURRENT LICENSEES

2023 Active Licensees: Type of Law School Attended by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

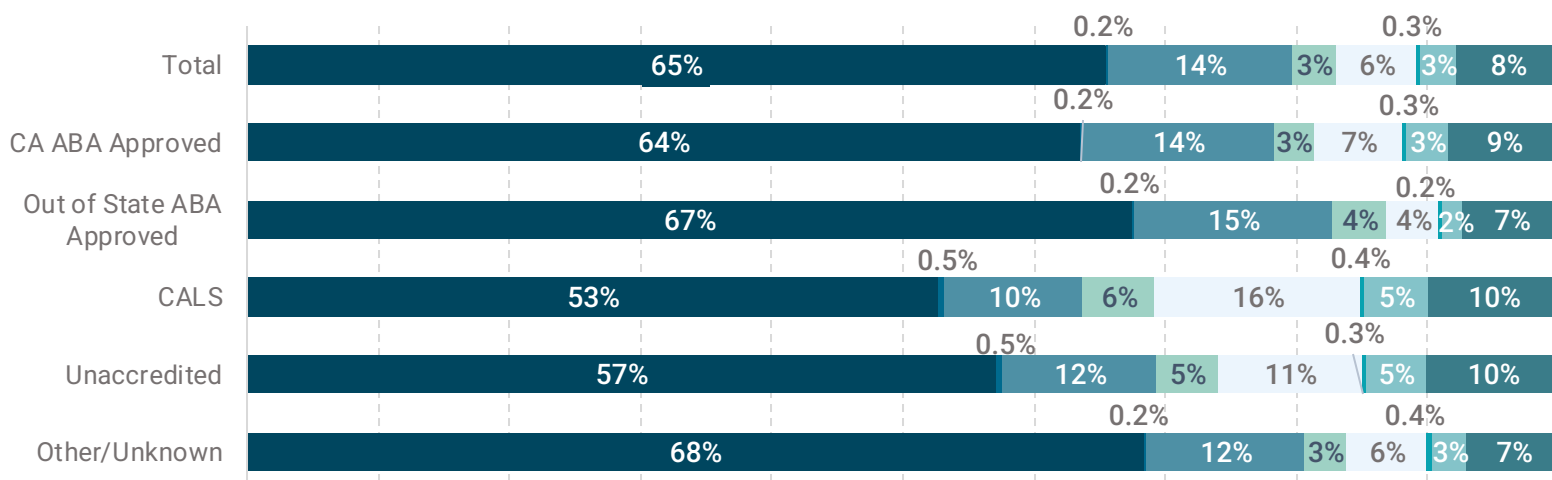
■ CA ABA Approved ■ Out of State ABA Approved ■ CALS ■ Unaccredited ■ Other/Unknown



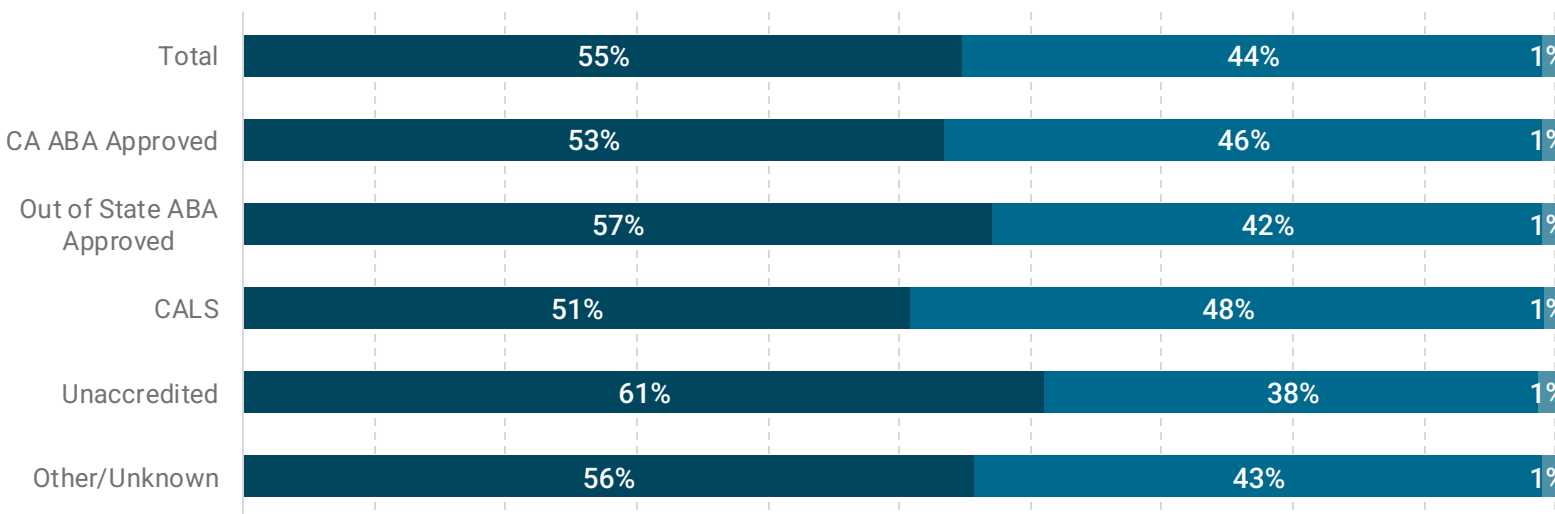
Note: Data source for race/ethnicity and gender identity is the 2023 Attorney Census and the Admissions Information Management System (AIMS).

LAW SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY CURRENT LICENSEES

**Racial/Ethnic Composition of 2023 Active Licensees
by Type of Law School Attended**



**Gender Composition of 2023 Active Licensees
by Type of Law School Attended**



Note: Data source for race/ethnicity and gender identity is the 2023 Attorney Census and the Admissions Information Management System (AIMS).