



The State Bar *of California*

2025 California Accredited and Unaccredited Law School Performance Report

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INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth annual performance report on California accredited and unaccredited law schools. This report contains performance measures for law schools that were in operation in fall 2025 and were either accredited by the State Bar of California’s Committee of Bar Examiners (CBE) or were registered with the CBE but were unaccredited.¹ Throughout the report, these schools, respectively, are referred to as California-accredited law schools (CALS) and unaccredited law schools.

Performance measures analyzed in this report include attrition rates, Juris Doctor (JD) degrees awarded, bar exam pass rates, and employment outcomes—essential indicators for assessing the quality and effectiveness of legal education. These analyses serve multiple purposes: supporting regulatory oversight by the CBE, ensuring accountability for law schools, identifying trends in California’s legal education landscape, and providing transparency for prospective students making educational decisions. School characteristics such as teaching modality, enrollment demographics, and costs offer additional context.

Data for law school performance measures and characteristics are reported in Appendix A.² Typically, data are presented for three to four years; in select cases, historical data spanning up to 11 years are provided. Data disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender identity, and the intersection of both are provided where available. Primary data sources include the mandatory CALS Periodic Compliance Reports and unaccredited schools’ Annual Compliance Reports.³ Exam statistics are drawn from State Bar publications and administrative databases. See Appendix B for a discussion of all data sources.

The narrative below synthesizes key findings from the tables in Appendix A.

THE CURRENT STATE OF CALIFORNIA LAW SCHOOLS

Over the past decade, California’s law school landscape has shifted significantly. Figure 1 displays the annual number of CALS and unaccredited schools and their respective JD enrollment from 2015 through 2025. In 2015, there were 15 CALS and 22 unaccredited law schools operating in California, for a total of 37 schools. By 2025, the total number of law schools declined to 24, consisting of 16 CALS and 8 unaccredited schools. Two unaccredited schools closed between 2024 and 2025, and one unaccredited school converted to a CALS.⁴

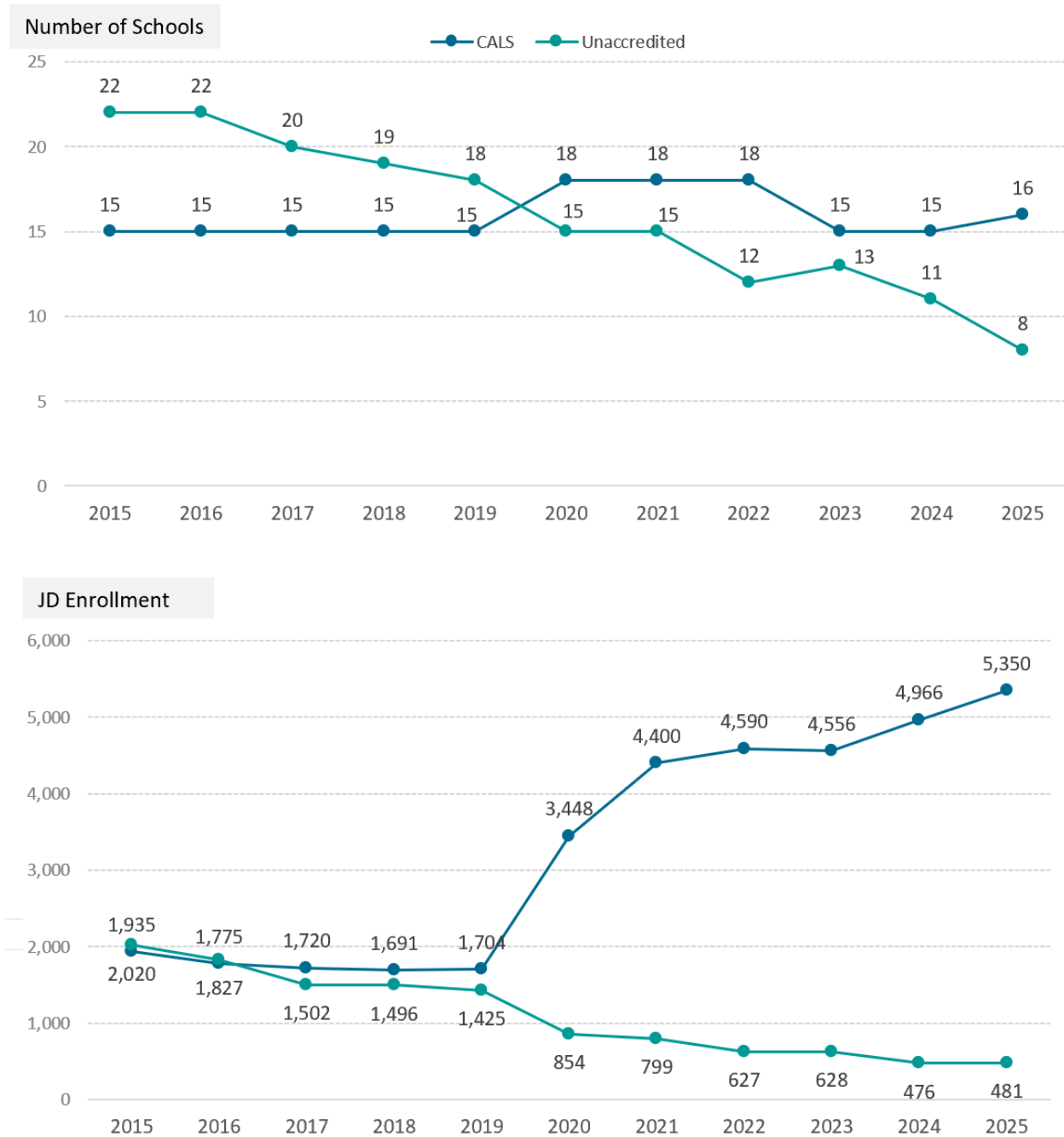
¹ There are also 17 law schools in California accredited by the American Bar Association’s (ABA) Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. These ABA-approved law schools are not regulated by the Committee of Bar Examiners and data on their performance are not included in this report. For more information about ABA-approved law schools, please see the State Bar’s [Profile of California Law Schools](#), published in 2023.

² Due to rounding, data points presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to subtotals and totals.

³ See Appendix B for more details about these data sources and data definitions.

⁴ Lincoln Law School of San Jose was a CALS in 2022, became unaccredited in 2023 and 2024, and regained accreditation as a CALS in 2025.

**Figure 1. CALS and Unaccredited Schools:
Number of Schools and JD Enrollment for 2015–2025**



In 2015, nearly 4,000 students were enrolled in a CALS or unaccredited school, with the slight majority (51 percent) attending unaccredited schools. By 2025, enrollment had grown to nearly 6,000 students, and 92 percent were enrolled in a CALS.⁵ Enrollment at CALS continues to rise, reaching an all-time high of 5,350 students in 2025. The average number of students enrolled across the 16 CALS was 334, but enrollment varied significantly by school, ranging from 11 to 1,180 students. Between 2024 and 2025, most CALS experienced enrollment growth, including three CALS that increased enrollment by more than 20 percent. In contrast, enrollment across all unaccredited schools remained under 500 students for the second consecutive year. Average enrollment at unaccredited schools increased between 2024 and 2025 from 48 students attending 11 schools to 60 students attending 8 schools, driven largely by two schools that experienced substantial growth in enrollment. See table A3.

People of color and women remain the majority of JD enrollment at CALS. At the unaccredited schools, the share of students who were people of color dipped below 50 percent for the first time in four years, while the share of students who were white increased by 6 percentage points. Women still represent the largest share of enrollment at the unaccredited schools. See tables A4 and A5.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Just under half of first-year CALS students and more than half of first-year unaccredited students do not return for their second year.

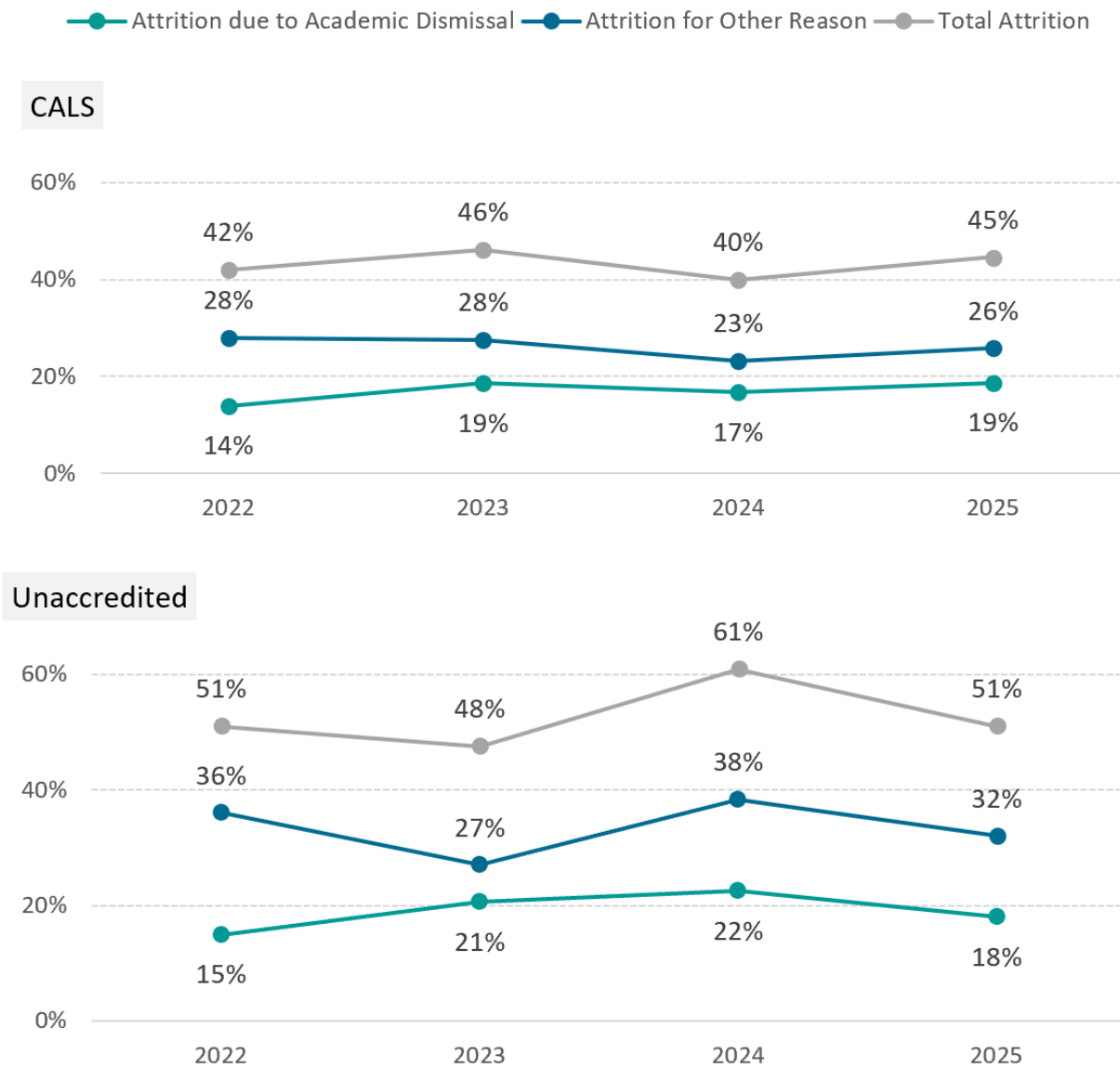
First-year attrition captures students who discontinue their legal education prior to beginning their second year for any reason other than transferring to another institution.⁶ In 2025, 45 percent of first-year students left CALS, up 5 percentage points from the prior year. Unaccredited schools' attrition dropped from 61 percent in 2024 to 51 percent in 2025. Students at both CALS and unaccredited schools were more likely to leave for nonacademic reasons than for academic dismissal. This pattern has remained consistent over the four-year period analyzed and across both types of law schools. See figure 2.

First-year total attrition rates are consistently higher at unaccredited schools than at CALS. However, this difference is largely driven by higher levels of attrition for reasons other than academic dismissal. Academic dismissal attrition rates at CALS and unaccredited schools are relatively similar from year to year, whereas attrition for other reasons at unaccredited schools is substantially higher. As a result, the observed gap between the two school types in total attrition reflects differences in nonacademic departures rather than differences in attrition due to academic dismissal.

⁵ One policy change that accounts for some of this shift is that CALS can now deliver JD programs via distance learning or correspondence, as well as the traditional fixed-facility modality. In 2017, the CBE approved two pilot hybrid JD programs. In 2019, the rules allowing accredited distance-learning CALS took effect, and schools offering or adding distance and correspondence learning began applying for permanent accreditation in 2020.

⁶ See Appendix B for details about how attrition is defined.

Figure 2. First-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition and Law School Type: 2022–2025



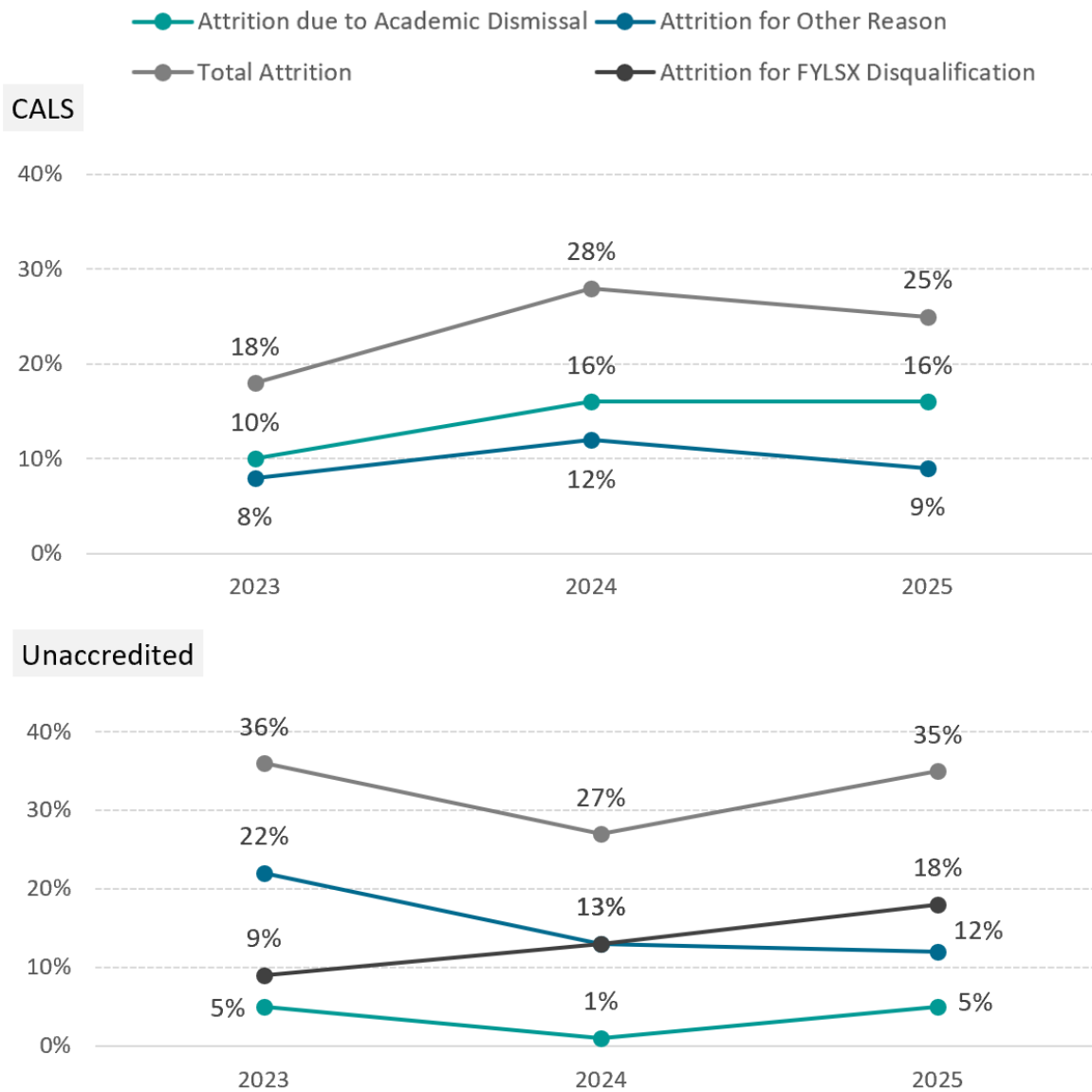
One in four second-year CALS students and more than one-third of second-year unaccredited law school students do not return for their third year.

Second-year attrition refers to students who discontinue their legal education before enrolling in the third year for any reason other than transferring to another institution. Between 2024 and 2025, second-year attrition for CALS declined from 28 percent to 25 percent, while unaccredited schools saw an increase in second-year attrition rates, from 27 percent in 2024 to 35 percent in 2025. See figure 3. As a result, the second-year attrition gap between CALS and unaccredited schools grew after closing in 2024. The share of second-year students at unaccredited schools who experienced attrition due to disqualification for failure to pass the First-Year Law Students' Exam (FYLSX) within three administrations of becoming eligible to take it increased for the third year in a row, reaching 18 percent in 2025.⁷

The attrition patterns analyzed in figures 2 and 3 are evident in the steep drop in cohort sizes from the first to the second year. Across both CALS and unaccredited schools, second-year cohorts are substantially smaller than first-year cohorts. At CALS, first-year enrollment exceeded 2,000 students in each of the last two years, yet second-year cohorts were reduced by roughly half. Unaccredited schools display a similar trend: First-year enrollment was over 200 students compared with fewer than 100 in the second-year cohorts. Although not necessarily the same students, the consistent drop-off in cohort sizes illustrates how attrition reduces the number of students who continue in later years of legal study. See tables A9 and A14.

⁷ The FYLSX is an exam required of students enrolled in unaccredited law schools, some students who attend CALS and ABA-approved schools, and all participants in the Law Office Study Program. See Appendix B for more information about the FYLSX.

Figure 3. Second-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition and Law School Type: 2023–2025



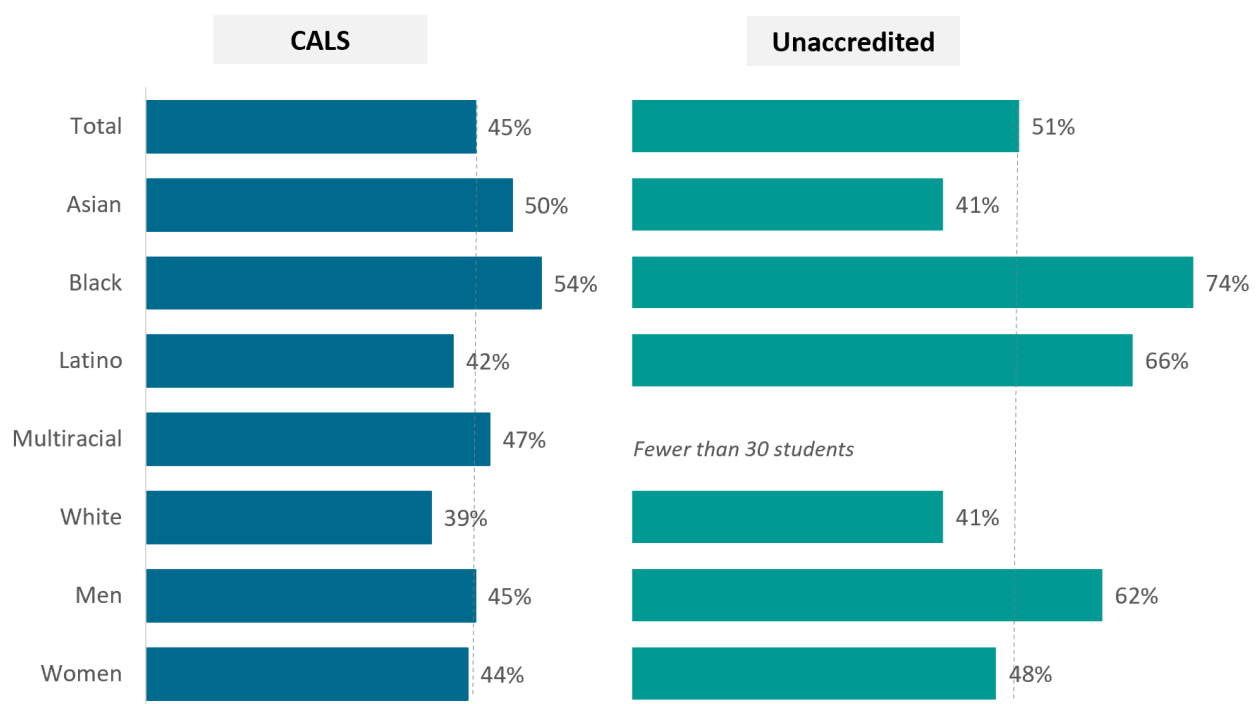
Note: Second-year attrition data collection began in 2023. See table A14 for the FYLSX disqualification attrition rates for CALS, which were less than 1 percent. Only a small portion of CALS students are required to take the FYLSX. See Appendix B for more details.

Attrition rates vary across demographic groups.

Attrition rates by race/ethnicity and gender identity are analyzed for 2025 to focus on current disparities. Analyses are limited to groups with at least 30 members in the cohort. Appendix B provides more methodological details; tables A10 through A13 and A15 report cohort sizes and attrition rates for all groups, regardless of size.

At CALS, first-year attrition rates show moderate variation by race/ethnicity, ranging from 39 percent for white students to 54 percent for Black students. See figure 4. Black, Asian, and multiracial students experienced higher first-year attrition than the total rate for CALS, while white and Latino students have lower rates. Gender differences are minimal. At unaccredited schools, racial/ethnic disparities are more pronounced, with first-year attrition rates ranging from 41 percent for white students to 74 percent for Black students. Black and Latino students have higher attrition than the total rate for unaccredited schools, while Asian and white students have lower rates. Gender differences are more pronounced at unaccredited schools, with men having notably higher attrition than women.

Figure 4. 2025 First-Year Attrition Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity, and Law School Type



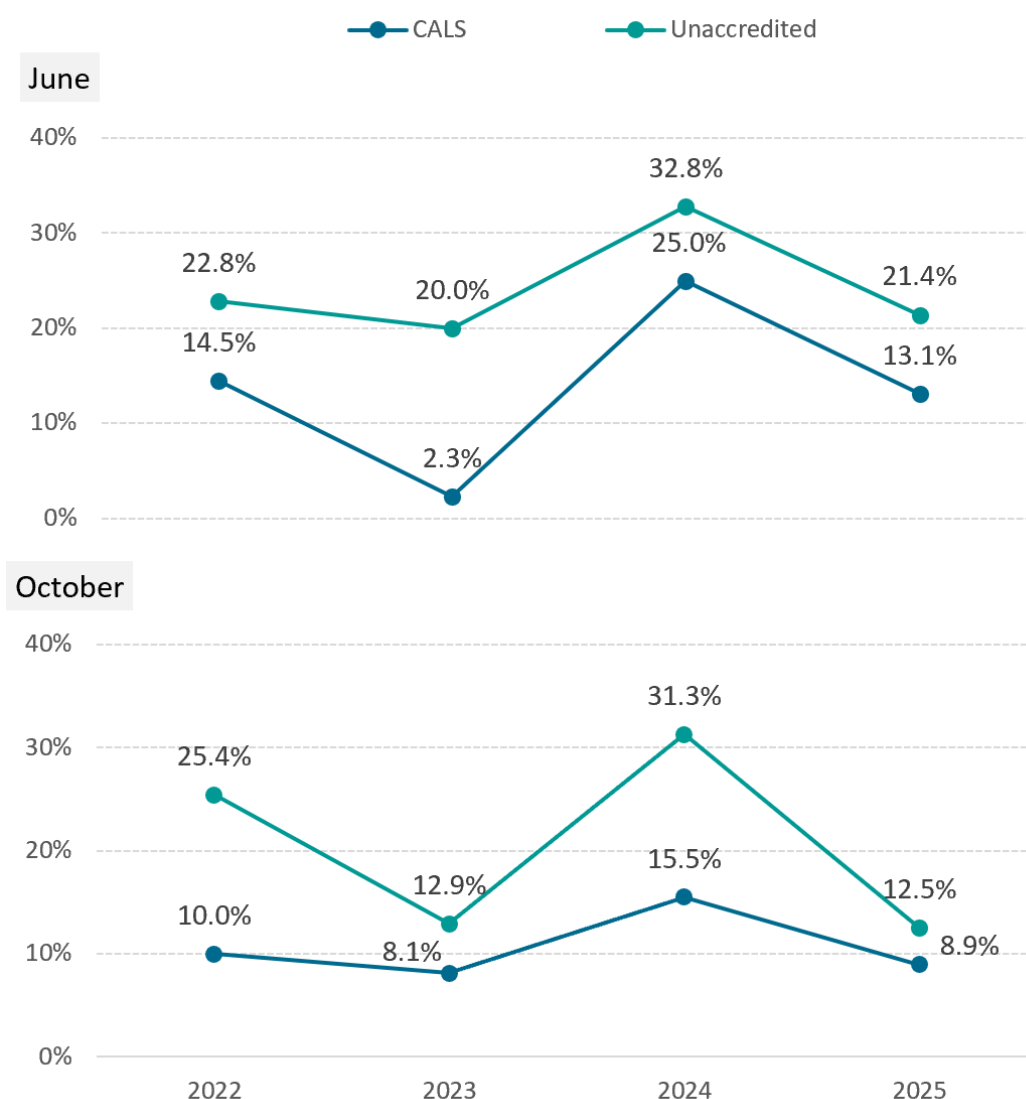
For CALS, second-year attrition rates also showed moderate variation by race/ethnicity, ranging from 21 percent for white students to 38 percent for Black students. Black and multiracial students experienced higher second-year attrition than the CALS total, while white and Latino students had lower rates and the Asian rate was the same. There were no gender differences.

At unaccredited schools, gender disparities were more pronounced, with nearly half (48 percent) of women experiencing second-year attrition compared with 32 percent of men.⁸

Despite recent improvements in pass rates, most FYLSX test takers fail the exam.

The FYLSX (offered every June and October) is required for all students at unaccredited law schools and CALS students who do not hold a bachelor's degree or who do not successfully complete the first-year course of instruction. Figure 5 displays FYLSX pass rates for the past four years and shows that students from unaccredited schools have consistently higher pass rates than CALS students. However, most test takers fail the exam regardless of school type. Gains observed in 2024 were reversed in 2025. See table A16.

Figure 5. First-Year Law Students' Exam Pass Rates by Law School Type: 2022–2025



⁸ All racial/ethnic groups with the exception of white students had second-year unaccredited cohort sizes below 30.

Table 1 displays detailed information about applicants who took the June administration of the FYLSX for the years 2022 through 2025. In three of the four years examined, applicants from CALS had a higher proportion of repeat applicants compared with applicants from unaccredited schools.

First-time applicants from unaccredited schools had higher pass rates than their CALS counterparts in all four years analyzed, although the gap narrowed substantially in June 2025. Students at both CALS and unaccredited schools experienced a steep decline in pass rates in June 2025. See table A16.

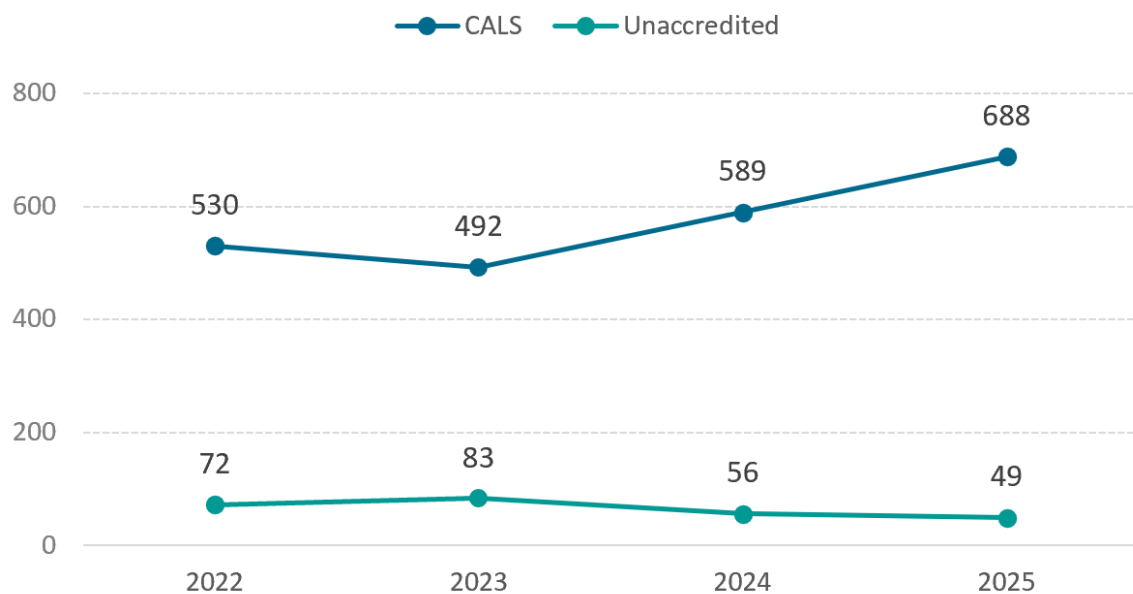
**Table 1. First-Year Law Students' Exam June Administration:
Pass Rates by Exam Attempt Status, 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Applicants and Exam Attempt Status				
CALS				
Total applicants	69	43	36	61
Percent first-time applicants	45%	72%	53%	41%
Percent repeat applicants	55%	28%	47%	59%
Unaccredited				
Total Applicants	149	95	131	84
Percent first-time applicants	48%	69%	72%	55%
Percent repeat applicants	52%	31%	28%	45%
First-Time Applicants' Pass Rates				
CALS	12.9%	3.2%	15.8%	24.0%
Unaccredited	30.6%	25.7%	30.9%	26.1%
Repeat Applicants' Pass Rates				
CALS	15.8%	0.0%	35.3%	5.6%
Unaccredited	15.6%	6.7%	37.8%	15.8%

CALS continue to award over 90 percent of all JDs.

Tracking JD degrees awarded helps measure a law school's contribution to the legal profession and provides context for outcomes such as bar exam passage and employment rates. Figure 6 shows the number of JDs awarded by CALS and unaccredited schools over the last four years. In 2025, CALS awarded 688 JDs, up from 589 in 2024. Unaccredited schools awarded 49 JDs in 2025, continuing a decline that began in 2024. For the past two years, CALS have awarded over 90 percent of all JDs; mirroring the fact that CALS students comprise 92 percent of all enrolled students.

Figure 6. Number of JDs Awarded by CALS and Unaccredited Schools: 2022–2025



In 2025, CALS awarded the majority of JD degrees to people of color and women, reflecting their share of CALS enrollment. At unaccredited schools, people of color earned 31 percent of JDs and women earned 47 percent in 2025. In this context, people of color are underrepresented among JDs awarded by unaccredited schools given that they make up nearly half of total enrollment, whereas the share of women earning degrees is roughly proportional to their enrollment. The share of JDs earned by white students at unaccredited schools increased from 39 percent in 2024 to 49 percent in 2025, and the share earned by men increased from 43 percent to 49 percent. See table A18.

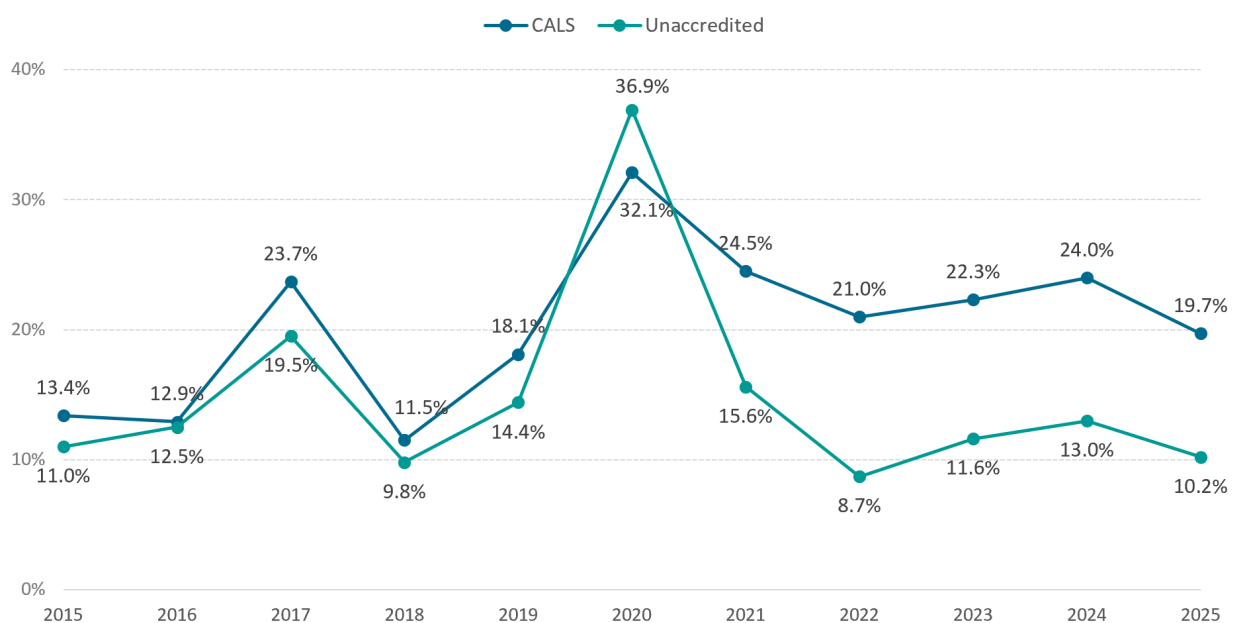
Analyzing outcomes by the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender continues to be essential to understanding broader trends. In 2025, more than half of JDs awarded at CALS were earned by just three groups—white men, white women, and Latinas—who together also account for just over half of total CALS enrollment. At unaccredited schools, the three groups earning the largest shares of JDs in 2025 were white men (35 percent), white women (14 percent), and Asian women (8 percent). The share of JDs earned by white men is particularly notable given that their share of enrollment at the unaccredited schools has ranged from only 18 percent to 21 percent over the past three years.

The difference in July California bar exam pass rates between CALS and unaccredited schools continues to be 10 percentage points.

California bar exam pass rates are critical indicators of law schools' effectiveness in preparing students for legal practice. Analyzing pass rates by school type helps identify patterns, supports regulatory oversight, and informs efforts to strengthen legal education and bar exam preparation.

Figure 7 presents July General Bar Exam (GBX) pass rates for graduates of CALS and unaccredited schools for the years 2015 through 2025. In 2015, the pass rate for graduates of CALS was approximately 2 percentage points higher than that of graduates of unaccredited schools. The gap remained modest in the years that followed but widened to 9 percentage points in 2021 and has mostly stayed in the double digits since. Over this same period, the number of CALS bar exam applicants increased substantially, rising to more than 900 in 2020 and remaining above 850 thereafter; meanwhile, the number of applicants from unaccredited schools fell sharply from 352 in 2020 to 211 in 2021, and the number continued to decline, falling to 127 in 2025. See table A19. While 1 in 5 graduates from CALS passed the July 2025 GBX, just 1 in 10 graduates from unaccredited schools passed. The July 2025 exam also marked the first decline in pass rates for both school types since 2022.

Figure 7. California General Bar Exam Pass Rates, July 2015–2025



Note: The July 2020 California Bar Exam was postponed to October 2020. Beginning with that exam, the passing score, also called the cut score, was permanently lowered from 1440 to 1390.

Bar exam pass rates for first-time applicants from unaccredited schools have increased for the fourth year in a row.

Overall, significantly more graduates from CALS take the July GBX than graduates from unaccredited schools. See table 2. Most applicants from both school types were repeat applicants, although this share was higher among graduates of unaccredited schools.

First-time applicants from CALS had higher pass rates than their unaccredited counterparts in July 2022, 2023, and 2024. This pattern reversed in July 2025, when 40.0 percent of first-time applicants from unaccredited schools passed the GBX compared to 35.1 percent of first-time applicants from CALS. First-time pass rates for applicants of unaccredited schools have improved each year since 2022.

Among repeat applicants, the gap in pass rates between the two school types was smaller, generally ranging from 4 to 6 percentage points. Applicants from both CALS and unaccredited schools experienced very low repeat-applicant pass rates on the July 2025 exam. See tables A20 and A21.

Table 2. California General Bar Exam Pass Rates by Exam Attempt Status, July 2022–2025

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Applicants and Exam Attempt Status				
CALS				
Total applicants	881	876	979	864
Percent first-time applicants	37%	37%	40%	45%
Percent repeat applicants	63%	63%	60%	55%
Unaccredited				
Total applicants	183	224	185	127
Percent first-time applicants	21%	22%	18%	20%
Percent repeat applicants	79%	78%	82%	80%
First-Time Applicants' Pass Rates				
CALS	36.1%	33.3%	36.3%	35.1%
Unaccredited	13.2%	18.4%	23.5%	40.0%
Repeat Applicants' Pass Rates				
CALS	12.0%	15.7%	15.8%	7.1%
Unaccredited	7.6%	9.7%	10.6%	2.9%

Among CALS first-time applicants, July 2025 pass rates varied by race/ethnicity. Black and Latino applicants continued to have the lowest pass rates (11.9 percent and 23.8 percent, respectively) compared with all CALS first-time applicants (35.1 percent). Pass rates for first-time test takers varied by gender, with men outperforming women.

Among repeat applicants from CALS, racial disparities in July 2025 were less pronounced and the gap between men and women closed. Among repeat applicants from unaccredited schools, no men passed the July 2025 exam compared with 10 percent in July 2024. See tables A20 and A21.

More CALS graduates report they are employed in roles where a JD is required compared with graduates of unaccredited schools.

Employment outcomes reveal how well graduates transition into the legal workforce. Employment in positions in which having a JD is either required or offers an advantage in obtaining or performing the position's duties reflects a law school's effectiveness in preparing students for meaningful legal careers, supporting accountability, transparency, and informed decision-making.⁹ Overall, a higher share of CALS graduates report being employed in JD-required positions compared with graduates of unaccredited schools. From 2023 to 2025, most 2022 CALS graduates were employed in JD-required roles while graduates of unaccredited schools were more often employed in JD-advantage positions. See table A22. Employment outcomes are voluntarily self-reported by graduates through a survey conducted by each law school; the overall response rate for the most recent data was just 54 percent, making post-graduate employment data suggestive rather than definitive.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

CALS continue to predominantly use hybrid instruction, while all unaccredited schools but one operate as distance-learning or correspondence schools.

Ten CALS offer hybrid programs that combine a fixed-facility campus with a distance-learning online component. Following updated rules that permitted hybrid programs, the number of CALS offering hybrid programs grew from six to ten between 2022 and 2023, and the number has remained stable since.

Half of unaccredited schools (four out of eight) operate distance-learning programs. Since 2022, the number of unaccredited schools offering a fixed-facility program with a physical campus has declined to just one. See table A6.

Unaccredited schools remain more affordable than CALS although there is variation by school.

In 2025, the average total cost to complete a JD (tuition and fees) at unaccredited schools was \$38,387 compared to \$80,526 at CALS. Costs across unaccredited schools ranged from \$13,300 to \$60,100, while costs across CALS ranged from \$20,975 to \$117,940. Between 2024 and 2025, most CALS experienced increases in total cost, including one school with an increase of over 20 percent; the remainder saw increases of 2 percent to 9 percent. In contrast, total costs at five

⁹ See Appendix B for more details about schools' requirement to survey their graduates.

out of eight unaccredited schools remained unchanged. Of the three unaccredited schools that increased costs, one rose by 20 percent and the others rose by 6 percent to 13 percent. See tables A7 and A8.

APPENDIX A: DATA TABLES

LAW SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

Schools and JD Enrollment

**Table A1. Number of CALS and Unaccredited Schools
and JD Enrollment: 2015–2025**

Year	CALS		Unaccredited	
	Number of Schools	JD Enrollment	Number of Schools	JD Enrollment
2015	15	1,935	22	2,020
2016	15	1,775	22	1,827
2017	15	1,720	20	1,502
2018	15	1,691	19	1,496
2019	15	1,704	18	1,425
2020	18	3,448	15	854
2021	18	4,400	15	799
2022	18	4,590	12	627
2023	15	4,556	13	628
2024	15	4,966	11	476
2025	16	5,350	8	481

Table A2. JD Enrollment at CALS: 2022–2025

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average	255	304	331	334
Cal Northern School of Law	45	44	56	63
Empire College School of Law	76	48	28	11
Glendale University College of Law	79	Closed	Closed	Closed
Humphreys University, Drivon School of Law	62	74	88	107
JFK School of Law at National University	146	103	102	137
Lincoln Law School of Sacramento	324	296	372	388
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	71	N/A	N/A	21
Monterey College of Law	213	241	265	254
Northwestern California University School of Law	858	868	876	890
Purdue Global Law School	798	938	973	1,180
San Francisco Law School	15	N/A	N/A	Closed
San Joaquin College of Law	146	156	156	155
St. Francis School of Law	103	107	133	130
The Colleges of Law	379	415	413	417
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	264	240	270	298
Trinity Law School	413	396	499	537
University of La Verne School of Law and Public Service	305	331	371	376
University of West Los Angeles School of Law	293	299	364	386

Note: N/A indicates that the school was not a CALS in the given year. Lincoln Law School of San Jose transitioned to an unaccredited school in 2023 and 2024 before transitioning back to a CALS in spring 2025; see table A3 for this school’s enrollment for those years. San Francisco Law School converted to unaccredited status in 2023 but did not launch an unaccredited JD program prior to closing. Results for Monterey College of Law, the Colleges of Law, and University of West Los Angeles School of Law reflect total enrollment for all branch campuses combined.

Table A3. JD Enrollment at Unaccredited Schools: 2022–2025

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average	52	48	48	60
Abraham Lincoln University School of Law	147	156	123	129
American Institute of Law	78	75	92	94
American International School of Law	22	Closed	Closed	Closed
California Desert Trial Academy College of Law	24	23	19	25
California School of Law	57	67	47	85
Irvine College of Law	54	58	Closed	Closed
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	N/A	40	27	N/A
Oak Brook College of Law & Government Policy	27	27	16	12
Pacific Coast University, School of Law	38	17	24	5
Peoples College of Law	21	8	Closed	Closed
San Francisco Law School	N/A	15	0	Closed
Southern California Institute of Law	33	32	44	62
Taft Law School	108	93	84	69
Western Sierra Law School	18	17	Unknown	Closed

Note: N/A indicates that the school was not an unaccredited school in the given year. Western Sierra Law School did not submit a 2024 annual report. San Francisco Law School was an accredited law school in 2022, transitioned to unaccredited status in 2023, and did not enroll students in 2024. The 15 San Francisco Law School students reported for 2023 were enrolled in the school's accredited program during the 52-week reporting period ending September 15, 2023.

Table A4. CALS JD Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity, and the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity, 2022–2025

	Number				Percent			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Race/Ethnicity								
American Indian or Alaska Native	49	32	53	45	1%	0.7%	1%	0.8%
Asian	486	475	524	551	11%	10%	11%	10%
Black or African American	680	678	712	734	15%	15%	14%	14%
Latino	1,140	1,213	1,280	1,454	25%	27%	26%	27%
Multiracial	180	181	236	218	4%	4%	5%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	24	27	43	23	0.5%	1%	1%	0.4%
White	1,571	1,636	1,739	1,857	34%	36%	35%	35%
People of Color	2,559	2,606	2,848	3,025	56%	57%	57%	57%
Decline to State/Unknown	460	314	379	468	10%	7%	8%	9%
Gender Identity								
Men	1,792	1,707	2,016	2,128	39%	37%	41%	40%
Women	2,650	2,612	2,881	3,035	58%	57%	58%	57%
Nonbinary	5	2	11	6	0.1%	0.04%	0.2%	0.1%
Decline to State/Unknown	143	235	58	181	3%	5%	1%	3%
Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity								
American Indian or Alaska Native Men	...	9	15	17	...	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian Men	...	184	230	238	...	4%	5%	4%
Black or African American Men	...	238	272	266	...	5%	5%	5%
Latino Men	...	395	427	493	...	9%	9%	9%
Multiracial Men	...	55	88	86	...	1%	2%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Men	...	10	21	9	...	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
White Men	...	695	792	838	...	15%	16%	16%
Decline to State/Unknown Men	...	120	171	181	...	3%	4%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native Women	...	23	38	28	...	1%	1%	1%
Asian Women	...	267	290	305	...	6%	6%	6%
Black or African American Women	...	430	438	462	...	9%	9%	9%
Latino Women	...	746	846	925	...	16%	17%	17%
Multiracial Women	...	125	147	128	...	3%	3%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Women	...	13	22	14	...	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
White Women	...	884	938	996	...	19%	19%	19%
Decline to State/Unknown Women	...	124	162	177	...	3%	4%	3%

Note: Data collection on enrollment captured at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023. See Appendix B for how People of Color is defined.

Table A5. Unaccredited JD Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity, Gender Identity, and the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity, 2022–2025

	Number				Percent			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Race/Ethnicity								
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	7	3	3	0.8%	1%	1%	0.6%
Asian	57	58	50	44	9%	9%	11%	9%
Black or African American	116	108	90	93	19%	17%	19%	19%
Latino	114	121	84	83	18%	19%	18%	17%
Multiracial	13	14	8	7	2%	2%	2%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	10	2	4	1%	2%	0.4%	0.8%
White	228	245	158	186	36%	39%	33%	39%
People of Color	313	318	237	234	50%	51%	50%	49%
Decline to State/Unknown	86	65	81	61	14%	10%	17%	13%
Gender Identity								
Men	286	293	212	209	46%	47%	45%	43%
Women	318	329	227	229	51%	52%	48%	48%
Nonbinary	0	0	1	2	0%	0%	0.2%	0.4%
Decline to State/Unknown	23	6	36	41	4%	1%	8%	9%
Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity								
American Indian or Alaska Native Men	...	3	2	1	...	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Asian Men	...	22	26	21	...	4%	5%	4%
Black or African American Men	...	48	45	44	...	8%	9%	9%
Latino Men	...	53	33	28	...	8%	7%	6%
Multiracial Men	...	6	1	1	...	1%	0.2%	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Men	...	3	1	1	...	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
White Men	...	125	86	101	...	20%	18%	21%
Decline to State/Unknown Men	...	30	18	12	...	5%	4%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native Women	...	4	1	1	...	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian Women	...	36	24	23	...	6%	5%	5%
Black or African American Women	...	60	45	49	...	10%	9%	10%
Latino Women	...	68	50	53	...	11%	11%	11%
Multiracial Women	...	8	7	6	...	1%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Women	...	7	1	3	...	1%	0.2%	0.6%
White Women	...	119	72	84	...	19%	15%	17%
Decline to State/Unknown Women	...	30	27	10	...	5%	6%	2%

Note: Data collection on enrollment captured at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023. See Appendix B for how People of Color is defined.

Teaching Modality

**Table A6. Number of CALS and Unaccredited Schools
by Teaching Modality, 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
CALS				
Correspondence	0	0	0	0
Distance-learning	4	4	4	4
Fixed-facility	8	1	1	2
Hybrid	6	10	10	10
Total	18	15	15	16
Unaccredited				
Correspondence	4	3	3	3
Distance-learning	4	6	5	4
Fixed-facility	4	4	3	1
Total	12	13	11	8

Tuition and Fees to Complete a JD

**Table A7. Total Tuition and Fees to Complete a JD
at CALS: 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average	\$75,348	\$74,396	\$76,900	\$80,526
Cal Northern School of Law	\$61,005	\$66,885	\$73,353	\$75,613
Empire College School of Law	\$72,369	\$72,369	\$72,369	\$72,369
Glendale University College of Law	\$89,850	Closed	Closed	Closed
Humphreys University, Drivon School of Law	\$69,000	\$71,400	\$72,600	\$73,800
JFK School of Law at National University	\$66,502	\$66,502	\$66,502	\$68,224
Lincoln Law School of Sacramento	\$66,300	\$68,880	\$72,320	\$75,760
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	\$88,500	N/A	N/A	\$88,500
Monterey College of Law	\$85,450	\$86,050	\$86,500	\$93,550
Northwestern California University School of Law	\$16,395	\$16,580	\$16,555	\$20,975
Purdue Global Law School	\$53,220	\$53,220	\$56,440	\$56,440
San Francisco Law School	\$94,232	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Joaquin College of Law	\$87,350	\$89,175	\$90,450	\$90,450
St. Francis School of Law	\$52,100	\$52,100	\$54,900	\$56,400
The Colleges of Law	\$72,765	\$76,797	\$79,272	\$82,766
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	\$94,696	\$97,364	\$114,200	\$117,940
Trinity Law School	\$96,675	\$98,475	\$98,475	\$98,475
University of La Verne School of Law and Public Service	\$97,235	\$101,066	\$100,486	\$108,733
University of West Los Angeles School of Law	\$92,615	\$99,075	\$99,075	\$108,425

Note: N/A indicates that the school was not a CALS in the given year.

**Table A8. Total Tuition and Fees to Complete a JD
at Unaccredited Schools: 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average	\$33,115	\$44,945	\$41,875	\$38,387
Abraham Lincoln University School of Law	\$42,300	\$47,290	\$47,290	\$47,290
American Institute of Law	\$23,060	\$23,360	\$23,360	\$24,760
American International School of Law	\$10,550	Closed	Closed	Closed
California Desert Trial Academy College of Law	\$48,100	\$48,100	\$48,100	\$60,100
California School of Law	\$37,800	\$37,800	\$37,800	\$37,800
Irvine College of Law	\$39,400	\$44,400	Closed	Closed
Lincoln Law School of San Jose	N/A	\$88,500	\$88,500	N/A
Oak Brook College of Law and Government Policy	\$41,200	\$41,200	\$41,200	\$41,200
Pacific Coast University, School of Law	\$38,500	\$39,050	\$41,050	\$41,050
Peoples College of Law	\$22,400	\$22,400	Closed	Closed
San Francisco Law School	N/A	\$97,364	Unknown	Closed
Southern California Institute of Law	\$13,300	\$13,300	\$13,300	\$13,300
Taft Law School	\$35,515	\$36,275	\$36,275	\$41,595
Western Sierra Law School	\$45,250	\$45,250	Unknown	Closed

Note: N/A indicates that the school was not an unaccredited school in the given year. San Francisco Law School and Western Sierra Law School were open in 2024 but did not submit annual reports.

PERFORMANCE

First-Year Attrition

**Table A9. CALS and Unaccredited First-Year Attrition Rates
by Reason for Attrition: 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
CALS				
Number in first-year cohort	2,188	2,305	2,144	2,309
Number that experienced attrition	920	1,063	858	1,029
<u>Attrition rates</u>				
Total attrition	42%	46%	40%	45%
Attrition due to academic dismissal	14%	19%	17%	19%
Attrition for other reasons	28%	28%	23%	26%
Unaccredited				
Number in first-year cohort	439	374	289	263
Number that experienced attrition	224	178	176	133
<u>Attrition rates</u>				
Total attrition	51%	48%	61%	51%
Attrition due to academic dismissal	15%	21%	22%	18%
Attrition for other reasons	36%	27%	38%	32%

**Table A10. CALS First-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for
Attrition, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender Identity: 2022–2025**

	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>Number in First-Year Cohort</u>				
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	15	21	22
Asian	206	233	230	247
Black or African American	396	447	370	380
Latino	490	573	571	581
Multiracial	117	106	93	79
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	13	11	9
White	749	756	719	797
People of Color	1,244	1,387	1,296	1,318
Gender Identity				
Men	902	879	867	949
Women	1,253	1,344	1,254	1,330
<u>Total Attrition</u>				
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	50%	60%	52%	41%
Asian	36%	45%	39%	50%
Black or African American	44%	56%	54%	54%
Latino	41%	42%	38%	42%
Multiracial	49%	60%	35%	47%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	31%	23%	27%	56%
White	40%	43%	34%	39%
People of Color	42%	49%	43%	47%
Gender Identity				
Men	45%	48%	40%	45%
Women	40%	45%	40%	44%
<u>Attrition Due to Academic Dismissal</u>				
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	14%	27%	24%	23%
Asian	11%	14%	15%	16%
Black or African American	16%	26%	25%	29%
Latino	16%	19%	19%	21%
Multiracial	17%	31%	17%	29%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8%	15%	18%	33%
White	12%	15%	11%	13%
People of Color	15%	21%	20%	23%
Gender Identity				
Men	14%	16%	15%	18%
Women	14%	19%	17%	19%

	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>Attrition for Other Reasons</u>				
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	36%	33%	29%	18%
Asian	25%	31%	23%	34%
Black or African American	29%	30%	28%	25%
Latino	25%	24%	19%	21%
Multiracial	32%	29%	18%	18%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	23%	8%	9%	22%
White	28%	28%	23%	26%
People of Color	27%	27%	22%	24%
Gender Identity				
Men	31%	32%	25%	27%
Women	26%	25%	22%	25%

Table A11. CALS First-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition and the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity: 2023–2025

	Men			Women		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Number in First-Year Cohort						
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	5	9	10	16	13
Asian	103	98	109	120	131	135
Black or African American	155	138	145	287	231	234
Latino	197	205	200	353	360	377
Multiracial	32	29	32	74	64	47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	5	2	5	6	7
White	315	332	360	427	385	433
People of Color	497	480	497	849	808	813
Total Attrition						
American Indian or Alaska Native	75%	40%	44%	50%	44%	38%
Asian	50%	40%	53%	38%	39%	50%
Black or African American	56%	51%	57%	55%	55%	51%
Latino	48%	42%	43%	41%	35%	42%
Multiracial	63%	17%	38%	55%	44%	51%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	33%	60%	50%	20%	17%	57%
White	42%	36%	40%	42%	33%	39%
People of Color	52%	43%	49%	46%	42%	46%
<u>Attrition Due to Academic Dismissal</u>						
American Indian or Alaska Native	50%	20%	44%	10%	19%	8%
Asian	10%	13%	17%	14%	18%	18%
Black or African American	23%	22%	28%	27%	26%	29%
Latino	21%	20%	20%	18%	19%	22%
Multiracial	25%	14%	22%	30%	19%	32%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17%	40%	50%	20%	17%	29%
White	11%	11%	14%	16%	11%	13%
People of Color	20%	19%	22%	21%	21%	24%
<u>Attrition for Other Reasons</u>						
American Indian or Alaska Native	25%	20%	0%	40%	25%	31%
Asian	41%	27%	37%	23%	21%	32%
Black or African American	33%	28%	29%	28%	29%	22%
Latino	27%	22%	23%	23%	16%	20%
Multiracial	38%	3%	16%	26%	25%	19%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17%	20%	0%	0%	0%	29%
White	31%	25%	26%	26%	21%	26%
People of Color	32%	24%	27%	25%	21%	23%

Note: Data collection on attrition rates captured at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023.

Table A12. Unaccredited Law School First-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender Identity: 2022–2025

	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>Number in First-Year Cohort</u>				
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	2	3	1
Asian	27	35	19	22
Black or African American	100	85	49	66
Latino	83	70	62	41
Multiracial	11	13	7	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	4	1	2
White	123	127	108	78
People of Color	224	209	141	134
<u>Gender Identity</u>				
Men	194	152	130	120
Women	202	219	144	124
<u>Total Attrition</u>				
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	100%	100%	33%	100%
Asian	48%	43%	63%	41%
Black or African American	68%	64%	63%	74%
Latino	45%	50%	69%	66%
Multiracial	73%	15%	43%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100%	25%	0%	0%
White	50%	43%	59%	41%
People of Color	58%	52%	64%	66%
<u>Gender Identity</u>				
Men	56%	51%	60%	62%
Women	53%	46%	65%	48%
<u>Attrition Due to Academic Dismissal</u>				
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	50%	0%	0%
Asian	19%	23%	21%	23%
Black or African American	17%	29%	27%	26%
Latino	11%	26%	27%	27%
Multiracial	45%	8%	14%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100%	25%	0%	0%
White	19%	13%	22%	14%
People of Color	17%	26%	25%	25%
<u>Gender Identity</u>				
Men	17%	19%	20%	23%
Women	14%	22%	27%	16%

	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>Attrition for Other Reasons</u>				
Race/Ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	100%	50%	33%	100%
Asian	30%	20%	42%	18%
Black or African American	51%	34%	37%	48%
Latino	34%	24%	42%	39%
Multiracial	27%	8%	29%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
White	31%	30%	37%	27%
People of Color	41%	26%	39%	41%
Gender Identity				
Men	39%	32%	40%	38%
Women	39%	24%	38%	31%

Table A13. Unaccredited Law School First-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition and the Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity: 2023–2025

	Men			Women		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Number in First-Year Cohort						
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1	1	0	2	0
Asian	14	9	12	21	10	10
Black or African American	34	29	35	51	20	31
Latino	18	23	17	51	39	24
Multiracial	7	2	0	6	5	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	1	1	0	0	1
White	61	53	41	66	55	37
People of Color	79	65	66	129	76	68
Total Attrition						
American Indian or Alaska Native	100%	0%	100%	...	50%	...
Asian	29%	56%	50%	38%	60%	50%
Black or African American	65%	69%	80%	61%	75%	68%
Latino	61%	65%	76%	47%	69%	46%
Multiracial	29%	100%	...	0%	80%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25%	100%	0%	...	...	0%
White	51%	49%	51%	42%	60%	32%
People of Color	53%	66%	73%	49%	70%	57%
Attrition Due to Academic Dismissal						
American Indian or Alaska Native	50%	0%	0%	...	0%	...
Asian	14%	0%	25%	19%	40%	20%
Black or African American	41%	21%	29%	25%	35%	23%
Latino	39%	22%	41%	22%	26%	21%
Multiracial	14%	50%	...	0%	20%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25%	100%	0%	...	...	0%
White	5%	21%	15%	21%	25%	11%
People of Color	33%	20%	30%	22%	29%	21%
Attrition for Other Reasons						
American Indian or Alaska Native	50%	0%	100%	...	50%	...
Asian	14%	56%	25%	19%	20%	30%
Black or African American	24%	48%	51%	35%	40%	45%
Latino	22%	43%	35%	25%	44%	25%
Multiracial	14%	50%	...	0%	60%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	...	...	0%
White	46%	28%	37%	21%	35%	22%
People of Color	20%	46%	42%	27%	41%	37%

Note: Data collection on attrition rates captured at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023. Demographic groups with no enrollment in the first-year cohort are indicated with an ellipsis (...).

Second-Year Attrition

**Table A14. CALS and Unaccredited Second-Year Attrition Rates
by Reason for Attrition: 2023–2025**

	2023	2024	2025
CALS			
Number in second-year cohort	955	1,051	1,142
Number that experienced attrition	168	296	288
<u>Attrition rates</u>			
Total attrition	18%	28%	25%
Attrition for FYLSX disqualification	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Attrition due to academic dismissal	10%	16%	16%
Attrition for other reasons	8%	12%	9%
Unaccredited			
Number in second-year cohort	139	70	97
Number that experienced attrition	50	19	34
<u>Attrition rates</u>			
Total attrition	36%	27%	35%
Attrition for FYLSX disqualification	9%	13%	18%
Attrition due to academic dismissal	5%	1%	5%
Attrition for other reasons	22%	13%	12%

Table A15. CALS and Unaccredited Second-Year Attrition Rates by Reason for Attrition, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender Identity: 2023–2025

	CALS			Unaccredited		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
<u>Number in Second-Year Cohort</u>						
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	6	17	3	0	1
Asian	108	107	113	18	11	4
Black or African American	133	169	156	17	6	12
Latino	250	293	346	34	11	21
Multiracial	39	36	52	5	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	5	2	0	0	0
White	345	362	366	51	25	40
People of Color	543	616	686	77	28	39
Gender Identity						
Men	383	392	474	60	33	38
Women	535	651	640	79	32	46
<u>Total Attrition</u>						
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	14%	33%	18%	67%	...	0%
Asian	20%	29%	25%	28%	18%	50%
Black or African American	25%	40%	38%	59%	50%	42%
Latino	18%	30%	22%	53%	36%	48%
Multiracial	23%	42%	31%	20%	...	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17%	40%	100%	...	...	...
White	13%	18%	21%	22%	32%	40%
People of Color	20%	33%	27%	47%	32%	46%
Gender Identity						
Men	21%	26%	25%	32%	24%	32%
Women	16%	29%	25%	39%	34%	48%
<u>Attrition for FYLSX Disqualification</u>						
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%	0%	...	0%
Asian	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	25%
Black or African American	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	25%
Latino	0%	0%	0%	21%	27%	19%
Multiracial	0%	0%	0%	20%	...	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	...	...	...
White	0.3%	0%	0%	2%	12%	20%
People of Color	0%	0.2%	0%	14%	14%	23%

	CALS			Unaccredited		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Gender Identity						
Men	0.3%	0%	0%	8%	6%	13%
Women	0%	0%	0%	9%	22%	26%
<u>Attrition Due to Academic Dismissal</u>						
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	33%	12%	0%	...	0%
Asian	8%	17%	17%	0%	0%	25%
Black or African American	11%	21%	26%	12%	17%	8%
Latino	11%	20%	15%	9%	0%	0%
Multiracial	13%	25%	23%	0%	...	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	40%	100%	...	...	...
White	8%	9%	11%	4%	0%	8%
People of Color	10%	20%	19%	6%	4%	5%
Gender Identity						
Men	11%	14%	17%	2%	0%	5%
Women	9%	18%	15%	8%	3%	7%
<u>Attrition for Other Reasons</u>						
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	14%	0%	6%	67%	...	0%
Asian	12%	12%	8%	22%	9%	0%
Black or African American	14%	18%	12%	35%	33%	8%
Latino	7%	9%	7%	24%	9%	29%
Multiracial	10%	17%	8%	0%	...	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17%	0%	0%	...	...	...
White	5%	9%	10%	16%	20%	13%
People of Color	10%	13%	8%	26%	14%	18%
Gender Identity						
Men	9%	12%	8%	22%	18%	13%
Women	7%	11%	9%	23%	9%	15%

Note: Data collection on second-year attrition began with the 2023 annual report. Demographic groups with no enrollment in the second-year cohort are indicated with an ellipsis (...).

First-Year Law Students' Exam

**Table A16. First-Year Law Students' Exam Pass Rates and Number of Applicants
by Exam Attempt Status and Law School Type: 2022–2025**

	June				October			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pass Rates								
<u>CALS</u>								
Total applicants	14.5%	2.3%	25.0%	13.1%	10.0%	8.1%	15.5%	8.9%
First-time applicants	12.9%	3.2%	15.8%	24.0%	4.2%	0.0%	14.8%	10.7%
Repeat applicants	15.8%	0.0%	35.3%	5.6%	13.9%	12.5%	16.1%	7.1%
<u>Unaccredited</u>								
Total applicants	22.8%	20.0%	32.8%	21.4%	25.4%	12.9%	31.3%	12.5%
First-time applicants	30.6%	25.7%	30.9%	26.1%	28.6%	16.2%	44.4%	12.9%
Repeat applicants	15.6%	6.7%	37.8%	15.8%	23.8%	10.7%	23.8%	12.2%
Number of Applicants								
<u>CALS</u>								
Total applicants	69	43	36	61	60	37	58	56
First-time applicants	31	31	19	25	24	13	26	28
Repeat applicants	38	12	17	36	36	24	31	28
<u>Unaccredited</u>								
Total applicants	149	95	131	84	122	93	99	80
First-time applicants	72	66	94	46	42	37	36	31
Repeat applicants	77	29	37	38	80	56	63	49

JD Degrees Awarded

**Table A17. Number of JDs Awarded by CALS and Unaccredited Schools
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity, 2022–2025**

	CALS				Unaccredited			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total JDs Awarded	530	492	589	688	72	83	56	49
Race/Ethnicity								
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	4	3	5	0	0	1	0
Asian	53	51	60	77	9	14	7	6
Black or African American	43	39	67	82	8	11	2	3
Latino	161	129	165	172	14	15	11	4
Multiracial	10	15	17	21	4	2	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	3	5	5	2	0	0	1
White	199	194	217	274	16	33	22	24
People of Color	280	241	317	362	37	42	22	15
Decline to State/Unknown	51	57	55	52	19	8	12	10
Gender Identity								
Men	208	192	209	271	31	43	24	24
Women	308	254	356	396	24	39	29	23
Nonbinary	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1
Decline to State/Unknown	14	46	24	12	17	1	3	1
Intersectional								
American Indian or Alaska Native Men		1	0	2	...	0	1	0
Asian Men		21	19	33	...	7	2	2
Black or African American Men		15	18	27	...	6	1	1
Latino Men		44	52	62	...	3	5	1
Multiracial Men		7	2	10	...	1	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Men		1	2	2	...	0	0	1
White Men		86	100	115	...	21	12	17
Decline to State/Unknown Men		17	16	20	...	5	3	2
American Indian or Alaska Native Women		3	3	3	...	0	0	0
Asian Women		25	41	40	...	7	5	4
Black or African American Women		23	49	53	...	5	1	2
Latino Women		69	111	110	...	12	6	2
Multiracial Women		8	15	11	...	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Women		1	3	3	...	0	0	0
White Women		97	115	156	...	12	10	7
Decline to State/Unknown Women		28	19	20	...	2	6	7

Note: Data collection on JDs awarded at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023.

**Table A18. Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity Distribution of JDs
Awarded by CALS and Unaccredited Schools: 2022–2025**

	CALS				Unaccredited			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Race/Ethnicity								
American Indian or Alaska Native	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Asian	10%	10%	10%	11%	13%	17%	13%	12%
Black or African American	8%	8%	11%	12%	11%	13%	4%	6%
Latino	30%	26%	28%	25%	19%	18%	20%	8%
Multiracial	2%	3%	3%	3%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%
White	38%	39%	37%	40%	22%	40%	39%	49%
People of Color	53%	49%	54%	53%	51%	51%	39%	31%
Decline to State/Unknown	10%	12%	9%	8%	26%	10%	21%	20%
Gender Identity								
Men	39%	39%	35%	39%	43%	52%	43%	49%
Women	58%	52%	60%	58%	33%	47%	52%	47%
Nonbinary	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Decline to State/Unknown	3%	9%	4%	2%	24%	1%	5%	2%
Intersectional								
American Indian or Alaska Native Men		0.2%	0%	0.3%	...	0%	2%	0%
Asian Men		4%	3%	5%	...	8%	4%	4%
Black or African American Men		3%	3%	4%	...	7%	2%	2%
Latino Men		9%	9%	9%	...	4%	9%	2%
Multiracial Men		1%	0.3%	1%	...	1%	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Men		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	...	0%	0%	2%
White Men		17%	17%	17%	...	25%	21%	35%
Decline to State/Unknown Men		3%	3%	3%	...	6%	5%	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native Women		1%	1%	0.4%	...	0%	0%	0%
Asian Women		5%	7%	6%	...	8%	9%	8%
Black or African American Women		5%	8%	8%	...	6%	2%	4%
Latino Women		14%	19%	16%	...	14%	11%	4%
Multiracial Women		2%	3%	2%	...	1%	2%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Women		0.2%	1%	0.4%	...	0%	0%	0%
White Women		20%	20%	23%	...	14%	18%	14%
Decline to State/Unknown Women		6%	3%	3%	...	2%	11%	14%

Note: Data collection on JDs awarded at the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity began in 2023.

California General Bar Exam

Table A19. CALS and Unaccredited Applicants Who Took the July California General Bar Exam by Number of Applicants and Pass Rates: 2015–2025

Year	CALS		Unaccredited	
	Number of Applicants	Pass Rate	Number of Applicants	Pass Rate
2015	805	13.4%	280	11.0%
2016	776	12.9%	279	12.5%
2017	875	23.7%	349	19.5%
2018	777	11.5%	325	9.8%
2019	739	18.1%	292	14.4%
2020	926	32.1%	352	36.9%
2021	910	24.5%	211	15.6%
2022	881	21.0%	183	8.7%
2023	876	22.3%	224	11.6%
2024	979	24.0%	185	13.0%
2025	864	19.7%	127	10.2%

Note: The July 2020 California Bar Exam was postponed to October 2020. Beginning with that exam, the passing score, also called the cut score, was permanently lowered from 1440 to 1390.

Table A20. CALS Applicants: California General Bar Exam Pass Rates by Exam Attempt Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender Identity, 2022–2025

	February				July			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Applicants								
Total	611	693	701	762	881	876	979	864
First-time applicants	158	140	167	196	330	328	391	387
Repeat applicants	453	553	534	566	551	548	588	477
Total Applicants								
Total	19.1%	20.5%	22.4%	56.0%	21.0%	22.3%	24.0%	19.7%
First-time Applicants								
Total	32.9%	30.7%	35.3%	60.7%	36.1%	33.3%	36.3%	35.1%
Asian	15.4%	46.2%	14.3%	68.8%	23.3%	19.5%	47.1%	33.3%
Black or African American	21.4%	0.0%	7.7%	57.1%	27.3%	31.8%	10.7%	11.9%
Latino	27.3%	19.4%	22.2%	36.0%	29.1%	28.3%	27.4%	23.8%
Other	17.2%	23.5%	37.5%	51.1%	34.8%	36.4%	31.5%	37.5%
White	49.0%	47.5%	45.3%	72.6%	49.5%	42.1%	48.4%	47.9%
Men	36.1%	32.7%	35.8%	67.6%	43.2%	31.8%	41.2%	41.8%
Women	28.3%	27.7%	33.3%	55.7%	31.8%	33.5%	32.9%	29.5%
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repeat Applicants								
Total	14.3%	17.9%	18.4%	54.4%	12.0%	15.7%	15.8%	7.1%
Asian	11.8%	14.9%	12.1%	49.2%	10.4%	12.9%	12.5%	10.6%
Black or African American	5.2%	9.5%	7.8%	51.5%	7.2%	10.5%	11.9%	7.9%
Latino	11.5%	20.5%	16.7%	54.1%	8.7%	15.4%	9.4%	6.6%
Other	18.7%	26.5%	23.1%	55.8%	17.9%	23.3%	20.0%	3.4%
White	17.0%	13.4%	21.7%	56.6%	13.4%	15.5%	22.4%	8.5%
Men	17.0%	14.4%	13.0%	60.3%	12.9%	14.8%	17.9%	7.0%
Women	11.6%	19.4%	21.5%	51.0%	11.2%	16.3%	14.6%	7.3%
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Data are displayed only when publicly available.

**Table A21. Unaccredited Applicants: California General Bar Exam Pass Rates
by Exam Attempt Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender Identity, 2022–2025**

	February				July			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Applicants								
Total	128	153	158	115	183	224	185	127
First-time applicants	22	30	28	21	38	49	34	25
Repeat applicants	106	123	130	94	145	175	151	102
Total Applicants								
Total	15.6%	13.1%	15.8%	56.5%	8.7%	11.6%	13.0%	10.2%
First-time Applicants								
Total	36.4%	23.3%	28.6%	61.9%	13.2%	18.4%	23.5%	40.0%
Asian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black or African American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	...	30.8%	33.3%	...	18.2%	31.3%	38.5%	...
Men	46.7%	31.3%	23.1%	...	20.0%	17.9%	16.7%	...
Women	...	20.0%	41.7%	61.6%	5.3%	11.1%	31.3%	50.0%
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repeat Applicants								
Total	11.3%	10.6%	13.1%	55.3%	7.6%	9.7%	10.6%	2.9%
Asian	13.0%	8.7%	12.5%	46.7%	9.1%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	...	0.0%	14.3%	4.3%	5.0%
Latino	18.2%	8.8%	10.7%	38.1%	0.0%	7.7%	12.8%	4.2%
Other	...	...	7.7%	54.5%	...	...	0.0%	0.0%
White	5.6%	20.0%	12.5%	75.8%	17.1%	7.0%	23.8%	4.5%
Men	10.5%	10.9%	12.1%	60.0%	7.7%	8.3%	10.0%	0.0%
Women	12.0%	10.0%	14.3%	50.0%	8.7%	11.0%	11.8%	5.9%
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Data are displayed only when publicly available.

Employment Outcomes

**Table A22. Employment Status of 2022 JD Graduates
by Law School Type, 2023–2025**

	2023	2024	2025
CALS			
JD was required	64%	68%	69%
Having a JD was an advantage	36%	32%	31%
Unaccredited			
JD was required	45%	49%	41%
Having a JD was an advantage	55%	51%	59%

APPENDIX B: METHODOLOGY

CELL SIZE CRITERIA FOR REPORTED RESULTS

The narrative analyses that explore variation by race/ethnicity and gender identity are limited to groups with a minimum cell size of 30. This threshold, which is commonly used in research, helps ensure that the patterns described in the narrative reflect meaningful changes and are not overly influenced by the outcomes of a few individuals. Small groups can exhibit large year-to-year fluctuations that make trend interpretation unreliable. The tables in Appendix A include results for all groups, regardless of size.

DATA SOURCES

CALS Periodic and Unaccredited Schools Annual Compliance Reports

The data presented in this report were drawn from these schools' Periodic and Annual Compliance Reports. The compliance reports collect administrative and programmatic information and data related to the State Bar rules and guidelines for CALS and unaccredited law schools.¹⁰

In 2020, the State Bar modified the demographic reporting requirements for CALS and unaccredited law schools to collect more nuanced information regarding enrollment, attrition rates, and the conferral of JD degrees among students from diverse demographic backgrounds. The revised reporting requirements sought a deeper understanding of students' educational experiences and outcomes across various demographic groups. Racial/ethnic categories were also modified to align more closely with those collected by the American Bar Association's Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, the entity which accredits ABA law schools. New demographic characteristics were also added to align more closely with the demographic information the State Bar collects and reports about attorneys in California, including sexual orientation, disability status, and veteran status.

Disclosures as Required by California Business and Professions Code section 6061.7(a)

Another data source is the public disclosures all CALS and unaccredited schools must provide to the public under California Business and Professions Code section 6061.7(a). Information on tuition, fees, and employment outcomes was drawn from these disclosures.

State Bar Reports on Exam Performance

Reporting on California General Bar Exam applicants and pass rates was summarized from [reports](#) made available to the public on the State Bar's website. Similar reporting on the First-Year Law Students' Exam was based on analyses of State Bar administrative databases.

¹⁰ Submission of the report is mandatory pursuant to State Bar rules 4.161 (CALS) and 4.242 (unaccredited law schools).

DEFINITIONS

This report analyzes several topics related to the law school experience. The section below provides definitions and notes how CALS and unaccredited law schools report data on each.

Attrition

The annual compliance report requires schools to report the size of their first-year and second-year cohorts and the number of students who did not return the following year, disaggregated by attrition reason and then further disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender identity, and the intersection of both.

First-year attrition: Schools report first-year attrition reasons in the following three categories: (1) transfer, (2) academic dismissal, and (3) voluntary nonacademic. Schools were instructed to record students who discontinued enrollment for unknown reasons as “voluntary nonacademic attrition.”

For purposes of the analyses, first-year attrition rates are analyzed as follows:

- **Attrition due to academic dismissal:** students who were dismissed for academic reasons;
- **Attrition for other reasons:** students who attritted for voluntary nonacademic reasons; and
- **Total attrition:** the combined total of academic attrition and attrition for other reasons.

Analyses of first-year attrition presented in this report represent nontransfer attrition only; students who transferred to another law school were excluded from the calculation of attrition rates.

The 2025 first-year attrition analyses reflect outcomes for the 2024 first-year cohort. This cohort includes students who began law school between September 16, 2023, and September 15, 2024, and discontinued their legal education before enrolling as second-year JD students for any reason other than graduation with a JD and who did not reenroll as of September 15, 2025.

Because tables are labeled by reporting year rather than cohort year, each reporting year represents outcomes for the first-year cohort that entered one year earlier (e.g., the 2025 reporting year corresponds to the 2024 first-year cohort). First-year attrition rates in this report were calculated as follows, using the 2024 first-year cohort for illustration:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students in 2024 First-Year JD Cohort who experienced attrition}}{\text{Number of students enrolled in 2024 First-Year JD Cohort}} = \text{Attrition rate for 2024 First-Year JD Cohort}$$

Second-year attrition: Schools reported second-year attrition reasons in the following four categories: transfer, FYLSX disqualification, academic dismissal, and voluntary nonacademic. For purposes of the analyses, second-year attrition reasons are analyzed as follows:

- **Attrition for FYLSX disqualification:** students who were dismissed for failure to pass the FYLSX within three administrations of completing their first year of law study;
- **Attrition due to academic dismissal:** students who were dismissed for academic reasons other than the failure to pass the FYLSX;
- **Attrition for other reasons:** students who attritted for voluntary nonacademic reasons; and
- **Total attrition:** the combined total of all three attrition types listed above.

Analyses of second-year attrition presented in this report represent nontransfer attrition only; students who transferred to another law school were excluded from the calculation of attrition rates.

The 2025 second-year attrition analyses reflect outcomes for a cohort of students who began their second year of law school between September 16, 2023, and September 15, 2024, and discontinued their legal education before enrolling as third-year JD students for any reason other than graduation with a JD and who did not reenroll as of September 15, 2025. Schools were instructed to exclude students on leave pending the passage of the FYLSX, temporarily studying at another school, or who were on a leave of absence for one year or less from the cohorts used to measure second-year attrition. Second-year attrition rates in this report were calculated as follows, using the 2024 second-year cohort for illustration:

$$\frac{\text{Number of students in 2024 Second-Year JD Cohort who experienced attrition}}{\text{Number of students enrolled in 2024 Second-Year JD Cohort}} = \text{Attrition rate for 2024 Second-Year JD Cohort}$$

California Bar Exam Data

The California Bar Exam is required for admission to practice law in California. This report uses data from the State Bar's General Statistics Reports for July General Bar Exam (GBX) results from 2015 through 2025. Detailed analyses on pass rates by exam attempt status (first-time and repeat applicants) by race/ethnicity and gender identity for each school type are included for 2022 through 2025. Exam statistics are made available to the public only for categories with 11 or more applicants to protect applicant privacy. Trend data by school type reflect schools' classification in that reporting year.

Costs to Complete JD

CALS and unaccredited law schools reported their estimated total tuition and fees required to complete a JD degree as of September 15, 2025, as required by California Business and Professions Code section 6061.7(a); these figures form the basis of the total JD cost analyzed in this report. The total cost to complete a JD is reported for each school, and the average is reported by school type.

Employment Outcomes

California Business and Professions Code section 6061.7(a) requires all law schools not approved by the American Bar Association to survey their graduates three years after graduation. The survey must collect employment information for each of the three years, further disaggregated by whether the graduate's job required a JD or whether a JD provided an employment advantage. This year's employment data reflect outcomes for the class of 2022.

All but two CALS conducted the required survey. The responding CALS collectively surveyed a total of 418 graduates and achieved an aggregate response rate of 53 percent. All unaccredited schools conducted the required survey, collectively surveying 59 graduates and achieving a 64 percent response rate. Response rates varied by law school.

First-Year Law Students' Exam (FYLSX)

The FYLSX is an exam required of all students enrolled in unaccredited law schools and all participants in the Law Office Study Program, an alternative to law school that requires study under the supervision of an attorney or judge for four years under specified conditions. Students become eligible to take the exam at the end of their first year and must pass it by the third administration after they become eligible or are dismissed from law study.

Students enrolled in CALS or an ABA-approved law school generally satisfy the FYLSX requirement by establishing an exemption by (1) completing at least "two years of college work," as defined by rule 4.25 of the Rules of the State Bar of California; and (2) successfully completing the first-year course of instruction of law school and advancing to the second-year course of instruction. Students enrolled in CALS or an ABA-approved law school who do not meet both of these requirements have not established an exemption and must pass the FYLSX.

Students enrolled in CALS or an ABA-approved law school may also voluntarily choose to take the FYLSX as practice or may be required to take the exam by their school, rather than the State Bar, usually in connection with probation or academic dismissal. For full details, see State Bar rule 4.55 (title 4, div. 1, chap. 1).

The FYLSX is offered twice a year (June and October). The report analyzes data from publicly available reports on the State Bar's website and State Bar databases. Exam statistics are made available to the public only for categories with 11 or more applicants to protect applicant privacy. Trend data by school type reflect schools' classification in that reporting year.

JD Degrees Awarded

JDs awarded describes the number of students who earned a JD.

JD Enrollment

"JD enrollment" refers to the number of students enrolled in a JD degree-granting program designed to satisfy the legal education requirement for eligibility to sit for the California Bar Exam. It does not include Master of Laws (LLM) programs, Executive JD Programs, or other non-JD law study degrees.

The 2025 compliance reports required CALS and unaccredited schools to report enrollment data for law school students enrolled in a JD degree program during the 52 weeks between September 16, 2024, and September 15, 2025.

Student Demographic Characteristics

Race/Ethnicity

The 2025 compliance reports instructed schools to report enrollment, attrition, and JDs awarded data disaggregated by race/ethnicity using the following categories:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic/Latino of any race
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Two or more races (non-Hispanic)
- White
- Decline to state
- Unknown

The race/ethnicity and gender identity categories are similar to those the ABA requires, except that the ABA instructs law schools to exclude nonresident aliens from race/ethnicity counts and report them as a distinct category; the State Bar instructs CALS and unaccredited law schools to report the race/ethnicity of all students without regard to citizenship status.

Where necessary to have sufficient data to make meaningful comparisons with white law students, students who identified as Hispanic/Latino of any race, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or multiracial were combined into a single “People of Color” category.

The State Bar currently collects and reports information on race/ethnicity differently among licensees than it does for students. For example, licensees report Hispanic/Latino as a race *or* an ethnicity; race/ethnicity categories for licensees include Middle Eastern/North African. For more information, see the [State Bar’s most recent diversity report card](#)¹¹ on California’s attorney population.

The categories “Decline to state” or “Unknown” reflect students who either did not respond to questions about race/ethnicity or gender identity or who affirmatively selected a “decline to state” option.

Gender Identity

The 2025 compliance reports instructed schools to report gender identity using the following five categories: Female, Male, Other, Decline to state, and Unknown. For this report, people identifying as “Other” are described as “Nonbinary.”

Intersection of Race/Ethnicity and Gender Identity

Analyses that explore the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity are provided in this report wherever data were available. Due to small numbers, reporting on nonbinary students by race/ethnicity is excluded.

¹¹ <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/Portals/0/documents/reports/2025/2024-Diversity-Report-Card.pdf>

A Note on Demographic Reporting

The analyses of law school enrollment, attrition, and JDs awarded in this report are limited to race/ethnicity and gender identity and the intersection of both categories. The State Bar requires CALS and unaccredited law schools to report enrollment and JDs awarded data disaggregated by sexual orientation, disability, and veteran status. Law schools are required to report the number for which information was unavailable due to students electing to “Decline to state” or “Unknown” for other reasons. Significant amounts of unavailable data for 2025 prevent reporting these student demographics in this report. The State Bar will work with CALS and unaccredited law schools as appropriate to encourage the collection of more detailed student demographics.

Teaching Modality

A correspondence law school conducts instruction primarily via asynchronous learning. A distance-learning law school conducts instruction synchronously for at least 135 hours of the required 864 hours of instruction per year. A fixed-facility law school is a brick-and-mortar school that requires in-person classroom attendance. Unaccredited law schools must operate primarily under a single modality.