



General Statistics Report July 2022 California Bar Examination¹

Overall Statistics for Categories with 11 or More Applicants Who Completed the Examination

Applicant Group	First-Timers			Repeaters			All Takers		
	Took	Pass	%Pass	Took	Pass	%Pass	Took	Pass	%Pass
General Bar Examination	5,001	3,340	66.8	2,163	414	19.1	7,164	3,754	52.4
Attorneys' Examination	246	150	61.0	133	36	27.1	379	186	49.1
Total	5,247	3,490	66.5	2,296	450	19.6	7,543	3,940	52.2

Disciplined Attorneys Examination Statistics

	Took	Pass	%Pass
CA Disciplined Attorneys	20	4	20.0

General Bar Examination Statistics

Law School Type	First-Timers			Repeaters			All Takers		
	Took	Pass	%Pass	Took	Pass	%Pass	Took	Pass	%Pass
CA ABA Approved	3,026	2,266	74.9	603	166	27.5	3,629	2,432	67.0
Out-of-State ABA	853	617	72.3	257	64	24.9	1,110	681	61.4
CA Accredited	330	119	36.1	551	66	12.0	881	185	21.0
CA Unaccredited	38	5	13.2	145	11	7.6	183	16	8.7
Law Office/Judges' Chambers	*			*			*		
Foreign Educated/JD Equivalent + One Year US Education	133	39	29.3	165	23	13.9	298	62	20.8
US Attorneys Taking the General Bar Exam ²	222	159	71.6	50	20	40.0	272	179	65.8
Foreign Attorneys Taking the General Bar Exam ³	357	117	32.8	294	52	17.7	651	169	26.0
4-Year Qualification ⁴	*			16	1	6.3	20	1	5.0
Schools No Longer in Operation	34	15	44.1	77	10	13.0	111	25	22.5

*Fewer than 11 Applicants

¹ These statistics were revised as of December 1, 2022.

² Attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions less than four years must take and those admitted four or more years may elect to take the General Bar Examination.

³ Attorneys admitted in foreign jurisdictions must take the General Bar Examination.

⁴ Applicants may qualify to take the General Bar Examination through a combination of four years of law study without graduating from a law school.

⁵ The following law schools were accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners and are now reported in the accredited category: Concord Law School; St. Francis Law School; Northwestern California School of Law. Each of these law schools enrolls some students who are completing the law school's unaccredited JD program, while others are enrolled in the law school's accredited JD program.

July 2022 California Bar Examination

Number of Applicants Completing the Examination & Percent Passing by Racial/Ethnic Group General Bar Examination First-Time Takers Only⁵

School Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Other *		Decline to Answer	
	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass
CA ABA Approved	1,274	82.2	114	48.2	346	61.3	462	71.6	717	74.9	113	74.3
Out-of-State ABA	365	81.6	81	40.7	60	53.3	161	79.5	158	68.4	28	64.3
CA Accredited	109	49.5	22	27.3	86	29.1	30	23.3	69	34.8	14	21.4
CA Unaccredited	11	18.2										
Other	228	60.5	36	27.8	67	35.8	322	34.5	79	45.6	21	66.7
Total	1,987	77.5	257	40.5	569	51.5	981	58.9	1,027	68.7	180	66.7

Number of Takers and Percent Passing by Racial/Ethnic Group: Repeaters

School Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Other *		Decline to Answer	
	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass
CA ABA Approved	175	29.1	54	25.9	119	27.7	110	20.0	126	30.2	19	42.1
Out-of-State ABA	63	27.0	50	12.0	44	22.7	49	30.6	43	30.2		
CA Accredited	172	13.4	69	7.2	138	8.7	67	10.4	95	17.9		
CA Unaccredited	41	17.1	22	0.0	39	0.0	33	9.1				
Other	144	27.8	68	8.8	87	8.0	241	17.4	55	16.4		
Total	595	23.2	263	11.8	427	14.5	500	17.8	327	23.9	51	31.4

*Includes racial/ethnic groups American Indian, Native Hawaiian, other and more than one racial/ethnic group.

Number of First-Time Takers and Repeaters by Gender**

School Type	First-Timers						Repeaters					
	Males		Females		Other		Males		Females		Other	
	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass	Took	%Pass
CA ABA Approved	1,218	76.4	1,735	73.9	23	73.9	239	28.9	358	27.1		
Out-of-State ABA	383	73.6	446	71.1			118	25.4	133	24.8		
CA Accredited	132	43.2	195	31.8			209	12.9	338	11.2		
CA Unaccredited	20	20.0	19	5.3			78	7.7	69	8.7		
Other	309	48.5	433	40.6			250	17.2	349	17.8		
Total	2,062	69.1	2,828	65.0	32	68.8	894	19.6	1,247	18.9		

**Number are for those reporting gender

July 2022 California Bar Examination

Number of First-Timers and Repeaters Taking and Passing and the Percent Passing: California ABA Approved Law Schools with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
CALIFORNIA WESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW	149	81	54	83	22	27
CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	131	95	73	24	4	17
GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	69	34	49	86	15	17
LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL – LOS ANGELES	304	241	79	33	11	33
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY	135	104	77	20	4	20
SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	184	118	64	47	16	34
SOUTHWESTERN LAW SCHOOL	273	166	61	44	12	27
STANFORD LAW SCHOOL	81	70	86			
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA – BERKELEY	231	213	92			
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA – DAVIS	190	155	82	23	9	39
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA – HASTINGS	270	192	71	37	16	43
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA – IRVINE	117	103	88	13	5	38
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA – LOS ANGELES	268	247	92			
UNIVERSITY OF PACIFIC MCGEORGE SOL	117	67	57	44	10	23
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO SCHOOL OF LAW	210	159	76	30	3	10
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF LAW	110	67	61	49	12	24
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GOULD SOL	163	144	88			
WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF LAW WESTCLIFF UNIV	23	11	48	52	17	33
TOTAL	3026	2266	75	603	166	28

July 2022 California Bar Examination

Number of First-Timers and Repeaters Taking and Passing and the Percent Passing: Out-of-State ABA Law Schools with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY – WASHINGTON COL	16	6	38			
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	15	13	87			
BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW						
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY J. REUBEN CLARK LAW						
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	29	22	76			
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	18	16	89			
DUKE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	25	20	80			
EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	13	9	69			
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	27	20	74			
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	40	36	90			
HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	62	59	95			
HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	18	7	39			
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	31	27	87			
NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW OF LEWIS & CLARK						
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PRITZKER SOL	31	28	90			
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW						
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY THURGOOD MARSHALL						
TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	11	9	82			
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL	23	21	91			
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL	35	32	91			
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL OF LAW						
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL	16	13	81			
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL	23	20	87			
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN SCHOOL OF LAW	11	11	100			
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW	22	21	95			
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	11	10	91			
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	17	14	82			
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIV. THOMAS M. COOLEY				18	0	0
YALE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	27	22	81			
ALL OTHER OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOLS	292	156	53	151	33	22
TOTAL	853	617	72	257	64	25

July 2022 California Bar Examination

Number of First-Timers and Repeaters Taking and Passing and the Percent Passing: California Accredited Law Schools with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
CAL NORTHERN SCHOOL OF LAW						
CONCORD LAW SCHOOL – PURDUE UNIVERSITY GLOBAL				27	3	11
EMPIRE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW				14	3	21
GLENDALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW	17	9	53	18	1	6
HUMPHREYS UNIVERSITY DRIVON SCHOOL OF LAW				20	2	10
JFK SCHOOL OF LAW AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY				29	2	7
KERN COUNTY COLLEGE OF LAW						
LINCOLN LAW SCHOOL OF SACRAMENTO	38	17	45	32	5	16
LINCOLN LAW SCHOOL OF SAN JOSE				16	1	6
MONTEREY COLLEGE OF LAW				19	4	21
NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY SOL				29	3	10
SAN DIEGO LAW SCHOOL – ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL						
SAN FRANCISCO LAW SCHOOL – ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL	14	1	7	15	1	7
SAN JOAQUIN COLLEGE OF LAW	35	18	51	20	2	10
SAN LUIS OBISPO COLLEGE OF LAW						
SANTA BARBARA COLLEGE OF LAW						
ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL OF LAW						
THOMAS JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF LAW	28	9	32	60	10	17
TRINITY LAW SCHOOL	27	6	22	62	4	6
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE COLLEGE OF LAW	63	23	37	40	2	5
UNIVERSITY OF WEST LOS ANGELES SOL	37	5	14	89	16	18
VENTURA COLLEGE OF LAW				31	4	13
TOTAL	330	119	36	551	66	12

July 2022 California Bar Examination

Number of First-Timers and Repeaters Taking and Passing and the Percent Passing: California Unaccredited Law Schools, Fixed Facility with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
CALIFORNIA DESERT TRIAL ACADEMY COL						
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN LAW SCHOOL						
PACIFIC COAST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW	15	1	7	38	2	5
PACIFIC WEST COLLEGE OF LAW						
PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW						
WESTERN SIERRA LAW SCHOOL						
TOTAL	23	2	9	64	4	6

California Unaccredited Law Schools, Distance Learning with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
ABRAHAM LINCOLN UNIVERSITY				38	3	8
AMERICAN HERITAGE UNIVERSITY SOL						
CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF LAW						
IRVINE COLLEGE OF LAW						
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE – VENTURA				20	1	5
TOTAL	9	1	11	66	6	9

California Unaccredited Law Schools, Correspondence with 11 or More Takers

LAW SCHOOL	FIRST-TIMERS			REPEATERS		
	TOOK	PASS	%PASS	TOOK	PASS	%PASS
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF LAW						
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF LAW						
OAK BROOK COLLEGE OF LAW						
TAFT LAW SCHOOL						
TOTAL	7	2	29	17	2	12



STUDENT DIVERSITY OF *CALIFORNIA LAW SCHOOLS*

This section examines law school diversity through two approaches. The first approach investigates the enrollment patterns of the 17,102 JD students enrolled in California law schools by law school type in 2022. The second approach analyzes student diversity across California's three types of law schools.





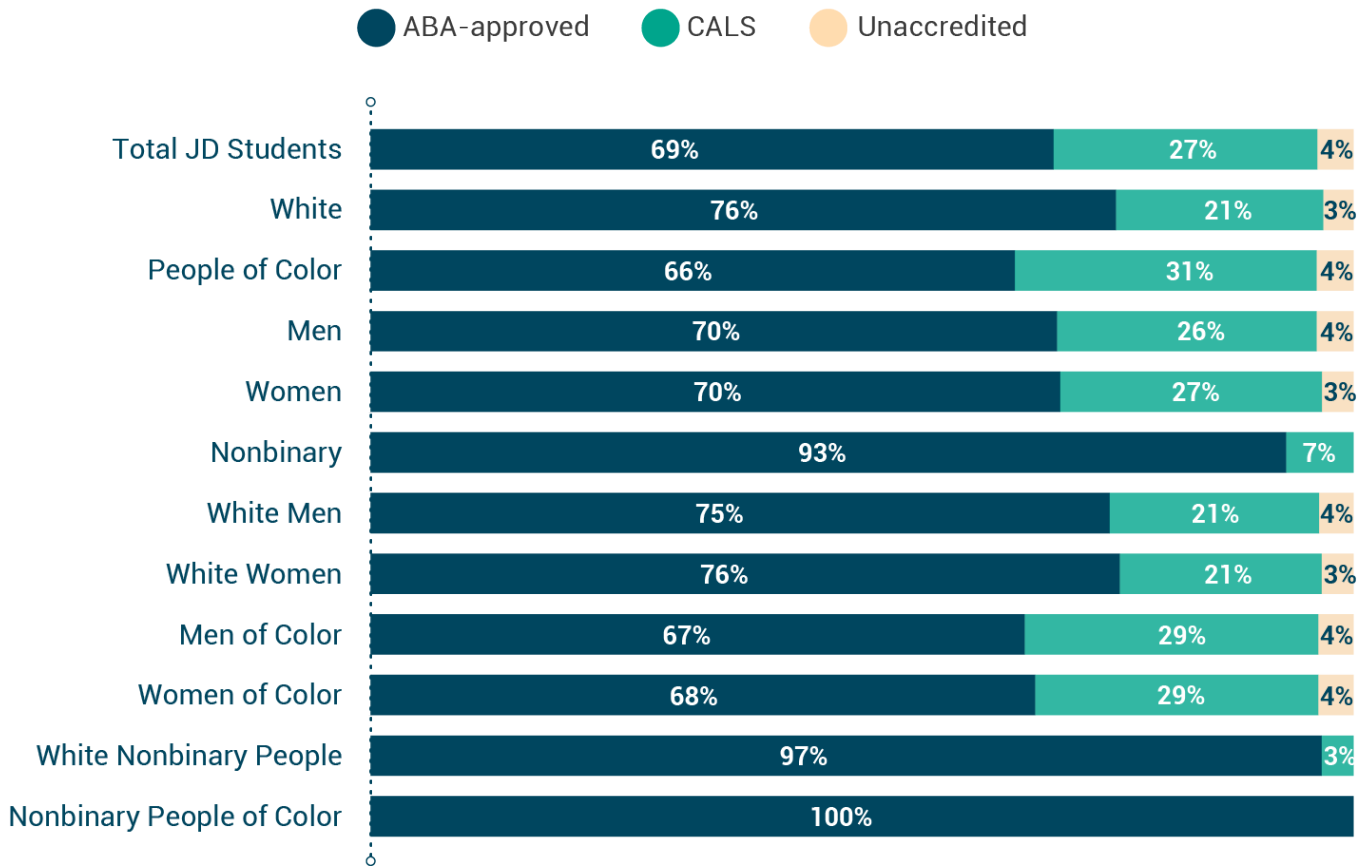
WHERE DO STUDENTS ENROLL?

The prior section showed that over two-thirds of California's law students are enrolled in ABA-approved schools. This section will explore how law school enrollment type varies by race/ethnicity, gender identity, and the intersection of both.

White law students were more likely than students of color to enroll in an ABA-approved school. In contrast, students of color were more likely to enroll in a CALS than white students.

Figure 3 shows law school enrollment patterns based on race/ethnicity, gender identity, and the intersection of both. A higher percentage of white law students (76 percent) were enrolled in ABA-approved law schools, while only 66 percent of law students of color enrolled in those schools. There is no notable difference in the law school destinations of men of color and women of color. Both groups exhibited similar enrollment rates, with 67 percent of men of color and 68 percent of women of color enrolled in ABA-approved schools. The results also show that men and women were equally likely to enroll in an ABA-approved school (70 percent). However, a significant majority of nonbinary law students (93 percent) enrolled in an ABA-approved school.





There is substantial variation in law school enrollment patterns among race/ethnic groups.

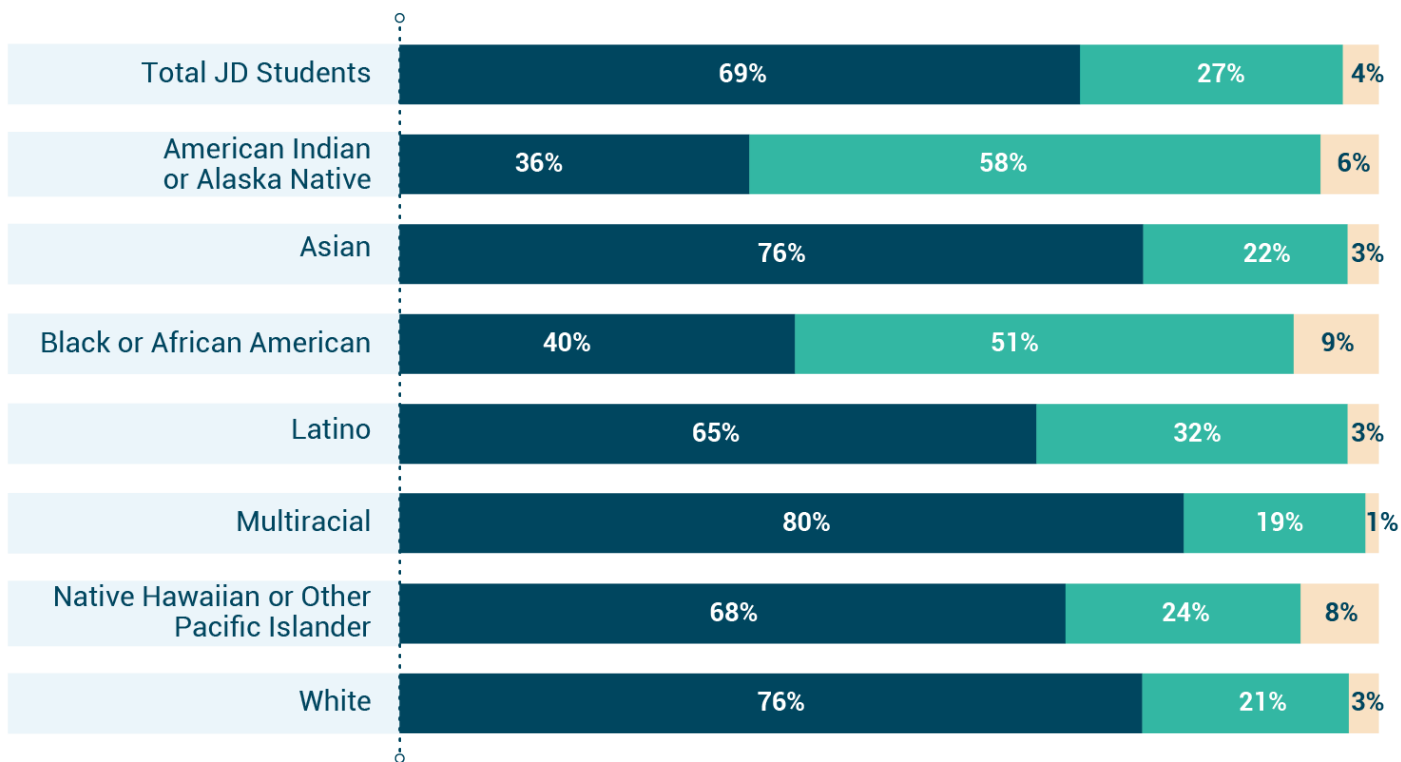
As noted above, there are disparities in ABA-approved law school enrollment rates between law students of color and white students. However, it is important to note that substantial variation exists among the racial/ethnic groups comprising students of color (see figure 4). For example, 76 percent of Asian law students were enrolled in an ABA-approved school, the same as white students, and multiracial students have the highest enrollment rates in ABA-approved law schools (80 percent). The majority of Latino and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander law students are also enrolled in an ABA-approved law school. In contrast, the majority of American Indian and Black law students are enrolled at a CALS, with 58 and 51 percent enrollment rates, respectively. Nearly one-third of Latino law students are enrolled at a CALS. Finally, Black and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander law students have the highest enrollment rates at the state's unaccredited law schools (9 and 8 percent, respectively).

These findings emphasize the significance of examining specific race/ethnicity groups when reporting results for people of color. Disaggregating the data offers a deeper understanding of the nuances within different racial/ethnic groups' enrollment rates compared to white students. While some groups exhibit similar enrollment rates to white students, others demonstrate distinct patterns, such as a higher representation in unaccredited law schools. For instance, figure 3 indicated no difference in enrollment between people of color and white students in unaccredited schools. However, the enrollment rates in these schools for Black and American Indian students are twice the reported rate for people of color.





● ABA-approved ● CALS ● Unaccredited



STUDENT DIVERSITY BY LAW SCHOOL TYPE

The preceding analysis explored enrollment patterns in different types of law schools by race/ethnicity and gender identity, focusing on exploring how this varies by groups of students. This section explores the demographic composition of each type of law school. In so doing, it provides insights into how the demographic makeup of each type of law school compares to the demographics of California's adult population.





The CALS and unaccredited law schools are more reflective of the state's racial/ethnic diversity than the ABA-approved schools. In contrast, women are overrepresented at ABA-approved schools and CALS.

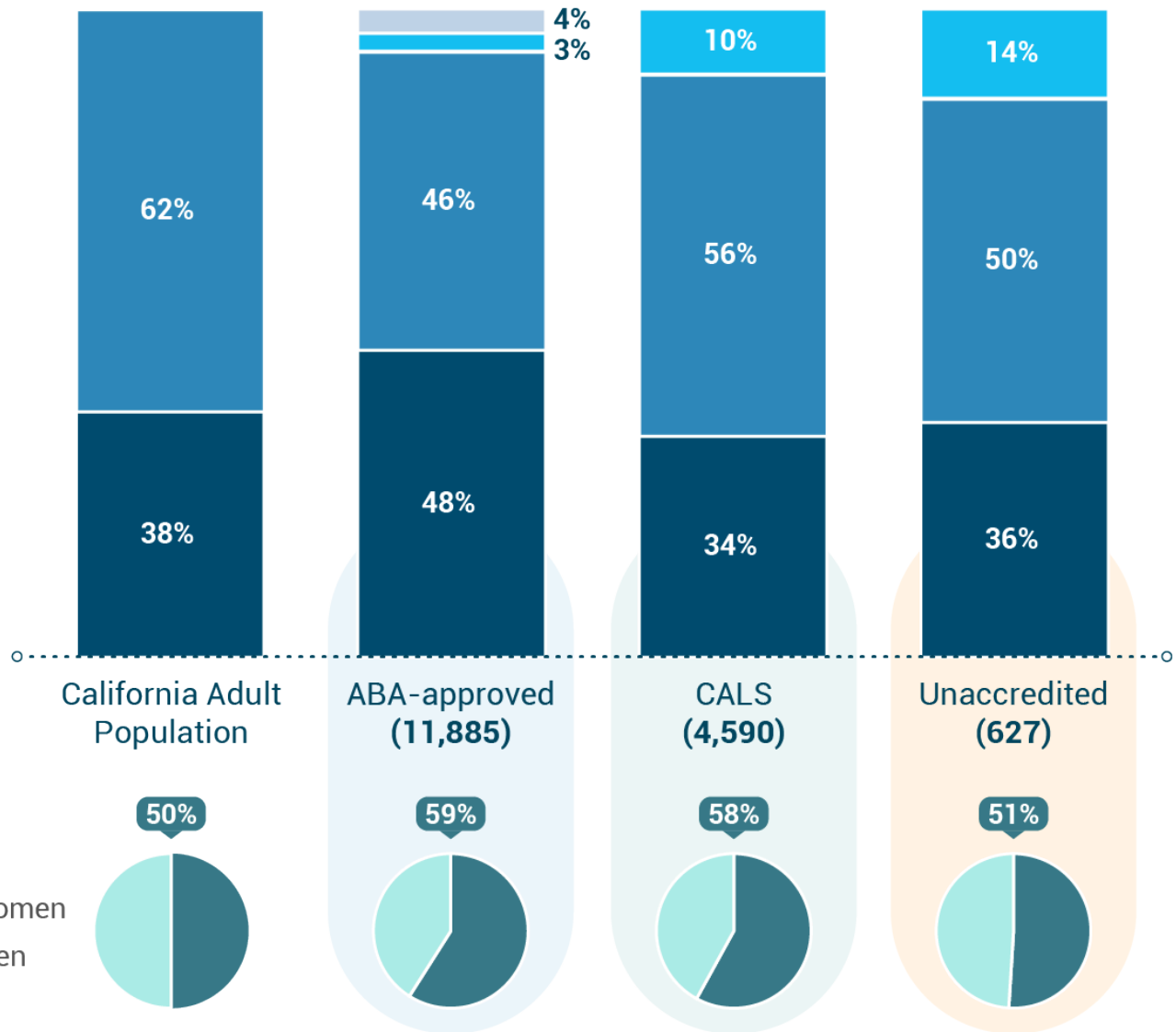
Figure 5 explores the composition of each type of law school relative to the composition of the statewide adult population.^[8] While people of color constitute 62 percent of the adult population, they make up only 46 percent of students enrolled in ABA-approved schools. On the other hand, CALS and unaccredited schools are far more diverse, with over half of the students being people of color.

Additionally, women, who account for 50 percent of the adult population, comprise nearly 60 percent of students enrolled at both ABA-approved law schools and CALS.





White People of Color Unknown Nonresidents



Note: Data on California's adult population in this figure and in tables 2 and 3 represents the year 2022 and was drawn from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count Data Center.





Women of color are the largest group of students across all three types of law schools when examining enrollment along the intersection of race/ethnicity and gender identity.

The proportions of students enrolled at ABA-approved schools and unaccredited schools who are women of color are the same (29 percent). However, women of color account for nearly one-third of CALS students. In contrast, men of color comprise just 17 percent of students at the ABA-approved schools and less than 25 percent of students at the state's unaccredited schools. See table 2.

Table 2: Composition of 2022 California JD Enrollment by Type of Law School Compared with California's Adult Population

	California Adult Population (%)	ABA-approved (%)	CALS (%)	Unaccredited (%)
White Men	19	21	15	19
White Women	19	26	19	18
Men of Color	31	17	19	21
Women of Color	32	29	32	29
White Nonbinary People	...	0.3	0	0
Nonbinary People of Color	...	0.3	0	0
Unknown	...	3	15	14
Nonresidents	...	4
Total (%)	100	100	100	100

Note: Data on California's adult population represents the year 2022 and was drawn from the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count Data Center. Due to rounding, numbers presented do not add up precisely to totals. Values below one percent are reported to the nearest tenth. Blank cells indicate unavailable data.





At the state's ABA-approved schools, Latino law students are significantly underrepresented compared to their representation among the state's adult population, while white students are significantly overrepresented. At the unaccredited schools, Black law students are overrepresented, as they comprise nearly one in five students.

Table 3 provides a detailed breakdown of the racial/ethnic composition of each type of law school. As noted above, although only 38 percent of the state's adult population identify as white, nearly half of all students enrolled in ABA-approved schools are white. This overrepresentation contrasts with the underrepresentation of Latinos, who comprise 37 percent of the state's adult population and only 20 percent of the population at the state's ABA-approved schools.

Asian and Black law student representation among ABA-approved school students aligns with their respective proportions in the state's adult population. However, Black law students are significantly overrepresented among students enrolled in the state's unaccredited law schools, where they constitute nearly one in five students enrolled. Students who identify as multiracial are seven percent of ABA students; this is more than three times the share of adults statewide who identify as multiracial.

Table 3. Detailed Racial/Ethnic Composition of 2022 JD Enrollment by Type of Law School Compared with California Adult Population

Race/Ethnicity	California Adult Population (%)	ABA-approved (%)	CALS (%)	Unaccredited (%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.3	1	0.8
Asian	16	14	11	9
Black or African American	6	5	15	19
Latino	37	20	25	18
Multiracial	2	7	4	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4	0.6	0.5	1
White	38	48	34	36
Unknown	...	3	10	14
Nonresidents	...	4
Total (%)	100	100	100	100





center. Due to rounding, numbers presented do not add up precisely to totals. Values below one percent are reported to the nearest tenth.
Blank cells indicate unavailable data.

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