

2015 STATISTICS

This section includes data, by jurisdiction, on the following categories for 2015:

- the number of persons taking and passing bar examinations;
- the number taking and passing bar examinations categorized by source of legal education;
- the number of and passage rates for first-time exam takers and repeaters, both overall and for graduates of ABA-approved law schools;
- the number of and passage rates for graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools by type of school;
- the number of attorney candidates taking and passing special Attorneys' Examinations; and
- the number of disbarred or suspended attorneys taking and passing examinations as a condition of reinstatement.

Also included are the following:

- a chart showing a longitudinal view of bar passage rates, both overall and for first-time takers, over a 10-year period;
- a five-year snapshot, by jurisdiction, of the number of persons admitted to the bar by examination, on motion, by transferred Uniform Bar Examination (UBE) score (data collection started by NCBE in 2013), and by diploma privilege, as well as the number of individuals licensed as foreign legal consultants; and
- a chart displaying relative admissions to the bar in 2015 by examination, on motion, and by diploma privilege.

Data for the first 10 charts were supplied by the jurisdictions. In reviewing the data, the reader should keep in mind that some individuals seek admission in more than one jurisdiction in a given year. The charts represent the data as of the date they were received from jurisdictions and may not reflect possible subsequent appeals or pending issues that might affect the overall passing statistics for a given jurisdiction. Statistics are updated to reflect any later changes received from jurisdictions and can be found on the NCBE website, www.ncbex.org.

The following national data are shown for the administrations of the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) and the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE):

- summary statistics,
- score distributions,
- examinee counts over a 10-year period, and
- mean scaled scores over a 10-year period.

The use, by jurisdiction, is illustrated for the MBE, the MPRE, the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE), and the Multistate Performance Test (MPT).

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Persons Taking and Passing the 2015 Bar Examination

Jurisdiction	February			July			Total		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	261	112	43%	490	294	60%	751	406	54%
Alaska	60	39	65%	75	45	60%	135	84	62%
Arizona	455	266	58%	650	368	57%	1,105	634	57%
Arkansas	108	68	63%	222	145	65%	330	213	65%
California	4,761	1,882	40%	8,323	3,882	47%	13,084	5,764	44%
Colorado	360	222	62%	799	576	72%	1,159	798	69%
Connecticut	219	148	68%	432	323	75%	651	471	72%
Delaware	No February examination			188	124	66%	188	124	66%
District of Columbia	259	102	39%	296	130	44%	555	232	42%
Florida	1,461	758	52%	3,140	1,948	62%	4,601	2,706	59%
Georgia	552	303	55%	1,273	822 867	65% 68%	1,825	1,125 1,170	62% 64%
Hawaii	110	68	62%	182	125	69%	292	193	66%
Idaho	57	40	70%	116	79	68%	173	119	69%
Illinois	923	638	69%	2,234	1,687	76%	3,157	2,325	74%
Indiana	270	182	67%	495	364	74%	765	546	71%
Iowa	92	66	72%	227	195	86%	319	261	82%
Kansas	65	53	82%	109	83	76%	174	136	78%
Kentucky	195	135	69%	375	267	71%	570	402	71%
Louisiana	302	198	66%	698	432	62%	1,000	630	63%
Maine	57	37	65%	97	57	59%	154	94	61%
Maryland	607	284	47%	1,316	827	63%	1,923	1,111	58%
Massachusetts	689	390	57%	1,831	1,313	72%	2,520	1,703	68%
Michigan	537	313	58%	810	503	62%	1,347	816	61%
Minnesota	232	140	60%	672	521	78%	904	661	73%
Mississippi	98	70	71%	188	145	77%	286	215	75%
Missouri	303	236	78%	767	647	84%	1,070	883	83%
Montana	66	49	74%	112	69	62%	178	118	66%
Nebraska	39	23	59%	179	143	80%	218	166	76%
Nevada	222	135	61%	309	186	60%	531	321	60%
New Hampshire	48	27	56%	161	112	70%	209	139	67%
New Jersey	1,005	524	52%	2,946	2,060	70%	3,951	2,584	65%
New Mexico	93	74	80%	167	121	72%	260	195	75%
New York	3,997	1,713	43%	10,671	6,496	61%	14,668	8,209	56%

^aExaminations in Puerto Rico are administered in March and September.

Persons Taking and Passing the 2015 Bar Examination *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	February			July			Total		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
North Carolina	592	253	43%	1,210	703	58%	1,802	956	53%
North Dakota	44	24	55%	60	43	72%	104	67	64%
Ohio	411	262	64%	1,045	779	75%	1,456	1,041	71%
Oklahoma	107	72	67%	307	210	68%	414	282	68%
Oregon	250	159	64%	398	239	60%	648	398	61%
Pennsylvania	646	340	53%	1,799	1,280	71%	2,445	1,620	66%
Rhode Island	60	37	62%	154	98	64%	214	135	63%
South Carolina	249	158	63%	432	309	72%	681	467	69%
South Dakota	27	7	26%	73	49	67%	100	56	56%
Tennessee	361	195	54%	704	456	65%	1,065	651	61%
Texas	1,333	806	60%	2,987	1,985	66%	4,320	2,791	65%
Utah	129	103	80%	285	211	74%	414	314	76%
Vermont	40	19	48%	61	32	52%	101	51	50%
Virginia	484	287	59%	1,140	810	71%	1,624	1,097	68%
Washington	362	238	66%	814	618	76%	1,176	856	73%
West Virginia	91	62	68%	182	123	68%	273	185	68%
Wisconsin	87	63	72%	127	82	65%	214	145	68%
Wyoming	24	20	83%	57	40	70%	81	60	74%
Guam	10	6	60%	8	3	38%	18	9	50%
N. Mariana Islands	3	3	100%	3	3	100%	6	6	100%
Palau	No February examination			13	1	8%	13	1	8%
Puerto Rico ^a	512	160	31%	676	241	36%	1,188	401	34%
Virgin Islands	6	5	83%	21	15	71%	27	20	74%
TOTALS	24,331	12,574	52%	53,106	33,419 33,464	63%	77,437	45,993 46,038	59%

^aExaminations in Puerto Rico are administered in March and September.

Persons Taking and Passing the 2015 Bar Examination by Source of Legal Education

Jurisdiction	ABA-Approved Law School			Non-ABA-Approved Law School ^a			Law School Outside the USA			Law Office Study		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	458	353	77%	289	52	18%	4	1	25%	—	—	—
Alaska	133	84	63%	—	—	—	2	0	0%	—	—	—
Arizona	1,102	633	57%	1	1	100%	2	0	0%	—	—	—
Arkansas	330	213	65%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	8,763 ^{b,c}	4,642 ^{b,c}	53%	2,090 ^{b,c}	328 ^{b,c}	16%	1,142	200	18%	3	2	67%
Colorado	1,150	795	69%	4	0	0%	5	3	60%	—	—	—
Connecticut	612	467	76%	38	4	11%	1	0	0%	—	—	—
Delaware	188	124	66%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	324	169	52%	27	4	15%	204	59	29%	—	—	—
Florida	4,600	2,706	59%	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,791 1,790	1,120 1,165	63% 65%	24	0	0%	10 11	5	50% 45%	—	—	—
Hawaii	290	192	66%	—	—	—	2	1	50%	—	—	—
Idaho	173	119	69%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	3,085	2,304	75%	—	—	—	72	21	29%	—	—	—
Indiana	765	546	71%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	318	261	82%	—	—	—	1	0	0%	—	—	—
Kansas	174	136	78%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	570	402	71%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	992	628	63%	—	—	—	8	2	25%	—	—	—
Maine	152	92	61%	2	2	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1,895	1,097	58%	2	2	100%	26	12	46%	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2,210	1,609	73%	272	82	30%	38	12	32%	—	—	—
Michigan	1,342	814	61%	—	—	—	5	2	40%	—	—	—
Minnesota	904	661	73%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	286	215	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1,059	878	83%	1	1	100%	10	4	40%	—	—	—

^aSee page 28 for a breakdown of exam takers and passers from non-ABA-approved law schools by type of school.

^bCalifornia does not recognize U.S. attorneys taking the General Bar Examination as being from either ABA-approved or non-ABA-approved law schools. This number of applicants (1,044 taking, 590 passing) is therefore omitted from either category. California's "U.S. Attorneys Taking the General Bar Exam" category is composed of attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions less than four years who must take, and those admitted four or more years who have elected to take, the General Bar Examination.

^cApplicants under California's four-year qualification rule who did not earn J.D. degrees (42 taking, 2 passing) are not included in either the ABA-approved or non-ABA-approved category. California's four-year qualification rule allows applicants to take the General Bar Examination through a combination of four years of law study without graduating from a law school.

Persons Taking and Passing the 2015 Bar Examination by Source of Legal Education *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	ABA-Approved Law School			Non-ABA-Approved Law School ^a			Law School Outside the USA			Law Office Study		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Montana	178	118	66%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	218	166	76%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	523	319	61%	2	0	0%	6	2	33%	—	—	—
New Hampshire	192	132	69%	16	7	44%	1	0	0%	—	—	—
New Jersey	3,951	2,584	65%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	260	195	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	9,893	6,752	68%	4	1	25%	4,754	1,454	31%	17	2	12%
North Carolina	1,802	956	53%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	104	67	64%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	1,441	1,038	72%	—	—	—	15	3	20%	—	—	—
Oklahoma	414	282	68%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	644	398	62%	—	—	—	4	0	0%	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,436	1,619	66%	1	0	0%	8	1	13%	—	—	—
Rhode Island	213	135	63%	—	—	—	1	0	0%	—	—	—
South Carolina	681	467	69%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	100	56	56%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	833	566	68%	215	81	38%	17	4	24%	—	—	—
Texas	4,174	2,758	66%	6	3	50%	140	30	21%	—	—	—
Utah	413	313	76%	—	—	—	1	1	100%	—	—	—
Vermont	94	49	52%	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	29%
Virginia	1,615	1,096	68%	—	—	—	2	0	0%	7	1	14%
Washington	1,134	840	74%	—	—	—	31	10	32%	11	6	55%
West Virginia	271	185	68%	2	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	203	141	69%	3	3	100%	8	1	13%	—	—	—
Wyoming	81	60	74%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	18	9	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mariana Islands	6	6	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	4	1	25%	—	—	—	9	0	0%	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	1,174	400	34%	14	1	7%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	27	20	74%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	66,763 66,762	42,988 43,033	64%	3,014	572	19%	6,529 6,530	1,828	28%	45	13	29%

^aSee page 28 for a breakdown of exam takers and passers from non-ABA-approved law schools by type of school.

First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters in 2015^a

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	First-Timers			Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	February	129	78	60%	132	34	26%
	July	375	280	75%	115	14	12%
	Total	504	358	71%	247	48	19%
Alaska	February	37	31	84%	23	8	35%
	July	58	41	71%	17	4	24%
	Total	95	72	76%	40	12	30%
Arizona	February	302	199	66%	153	67	44%
	July	516	339	66%	134	29	22%
	Total	818	538	66%	287	96	33%
Arkansas	February	50	40	80%	58	28	48%
	July	186	141	76%	36	4	11%
	Total	236	181	77%	94	32	34%
California	February	1,524	723	47%	3,237	1,159	36%
	July	5,838	3,486	60%	2,485	396	16%
	Total	7,362	4,209	57%	5,722	1,555	27%
Colorado	February	226	159	70%	134	63	47%
	July	710	550	77%	89	26	29%
	Total	936	709	76%	223	89	40%
Connecticut	February	143	123	86%	76	25	33%
	July	368	297	81%	64	26	41%
	Total	511	420	82%	140	51	36%
Delaware	February	No February examination					
	July	150	109	73%	38	15	39%
	Total	150	109	73%	38	15	39%
Dist. of Columbia	February	163	86	53%	96	16	17%
	July	173	100	58%	123	30	24%
	Total	336	186	55%	219	46	21%
Florida	February	831	534	64%	630	224	36%
	July	2,687	1,851	69%	453	97	21%
	Total	3,518	2,385	68%	1,083	321	30%
Georgia	February	283	206	73%	269	97	36%
	July	1,067 1,066	784 820	73% 77%	206 207	38 47	18% 23%
	Total	1,350 1,349	990 1,026	73% 76%	475 476	135 144	28% 30%
Hawaii	February	58	46	79%	52	22	42%
	July	155	116	75%	27	9	33%
	Total	213	162	76%	79	31	39%
Idaho	February	33	27	82%	24	13	54%
	July	107	74	69%	9	5	56%
	Total	140	101	72%	33	18	55%
Illinois	February	549	442	81%	374	196	52%
	July	2,030	1,623	80%	204	64	31%
	Total	2,579	2,065	80%	578	260	45%
Indiana	February	166	126	76%	104	56	54%
	July	432	344	80%	63	20	32%
	Total	598	470	79%	167	76	46%

^aFirst-time exam takers are defined as examinees taking the bar examination for the first time in the reporting jurisdiction. Repeaters are defined as examinees who have taken the bar examination in the reporting jurisdiction at least once prior to the listed administration.

First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters in 2015^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	First-Timers			Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Iowa	February	57	47	82%	35	19	54%
	July	207	188	91%	20	7	35%
	Total	264	235	89%	55	26	47%
Kansas	February	45	38	84%	20	15	75%
	July	94	76	81%	15	7	47%
	Total	139	114	82%	35	22	63%
Kentucky	February	125	98	78%	70	37	53%
	July	321	243	76%	54	24	44%
	Total	446	341	76%	124	61	49%
Louisiana	February	120	75	63%	182	123	68%
	July	580	403	69%	118	29	25%
	Total	700	478	68%	300	152	51%
Maine	February	34	28	82%	23	9	39%
	July	85	54	64%	12	3	25%
	Total	119	82	69%	35	12	34%
Maryland	February	281	131	47%	326	153	47%
	July	1,123	776	69%	193	51	26%
	Total	1,404	907	65%	519	204	39%
Massachusetts	February	354	236	67%	335	154	46%
	July	1,589	1,256	79%	242	57	24%
	Total	1,943	1,492	77%	577	211	37%
Michigan	February	291	206	71%	246	107	43%
	July	638	461	72%	172	42	24%
	Total	929	667	72%	418	149	36%
Minnesota	February	120	88	73%	112	52	46%
	July	609	503	83%	63	18	29%
	Total	729	591	81%	175	70	40%
Mississippi	February	73	65	89%	25	5	20%
	July	162	132	81%	26	13	50%
	Total	235	197	84%	51	18	35%
Missouri	February	209	183	88%	94	53	56%
	July	712	620	87%	55	27	49%
	Total	921	803	87%	149	80	54%
Montana	February	33	27	82%	33	22	67%
	July	102	68	67%	10	1	10%
	Total	135	95	70%	43	23	53%
Nebraska	February	10	9	90%	29	14	48%
	July	171	140	82%	8	3	38%
	Total	181	149	82%	37	17	46%
Nevada	February	129	98	76%	93	37	40%
	July	245	168	69%	64	18	28%
	Total	374	266	71%	157	55	35%

^aFirst-time exam takers are defined as examinees taking the bar examination for the first time in the reporting jurisdiction. Repeaters are defined as examinees who have taken the bar examination in the reporting jurisdiction at least once prior to the listed administration.

First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters in 2015^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	First-Timers			Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
New Hampshire	February	40	25	63%	8	2	25%
	July	148	107	72%	13	5	38%
	Total	188	132	70%	21	7	33%
New Jersey	February	517	311	60%	488	213	44%
	July	2,616	1,922	73%	330	138	42%
	Total	3,133	2,233	71%	818	351	43%
New Mexico	February	72	65	90%	21	9	43%
	July	153	119	78%	14	2	14%
	Total	225	184	82%	35	11	31%
New York	February	1,449	815	56%	2,548	898	35%
	July	8,586	6,045	70%	2,085	451	22%
	Total	10,035	6,860	68%	4,633	1,349	29%
North Carolina	February	248	137	55%	344	116	34%
	July	952	639	67%	258	64	25%
	Total	1,200	776	65%	602	180	30%
North Dakota	February	25	19	76%	19	5	26%
	July	51	42	82%	9	1	11%
	Total	76	61	80%	28	6	21%
Ohio	February	202	145	72%	209	117	56%
	July	931	743	80%	114	36	32%
	Total	1,133	888	78%	323	153	47%
Oklahoma	February	63	50	79%	44	22	50%
	July	275	203	74%	32	7	22%
	Total	338	253	75%	76	29	38%
Oregon	February	140	96	69%	110	63	57%
	July	336	227	68%	62	12	19%
	Total	476	323	68%	172	75	44%
Pennsylvania	February	320	219	68%	326	121	37%
	July	1,556	1,217	78%	243	63	26%
	Total	1,876	1,436	77%	569	184	32%
Rhode Island	February	35	25	71%	25	12	48%
	July	138	94	68%	16	4	25%
	Total	173	119	69%	41	16	39%
South Carolina	February	157	106	68%	92	52	57%
	July	372	279	75%	60	30	50%
	Total	529	385	73%	152	82	54%
South Dakota	February	11	5	45%	16	2	13%
	July	60	45	75%	13	4	31%
	Total	71	50	70%	29	6	21%
Tennessee	February	171	109	64%	190	86	45%
	July	589	436	74%	115	20	17%
	Total	760	545	72%	305	106	35%

^aFirst-time exam takers are defined as examinees taking the bar examination for the first time in the reporting jurisdiction. Repeaters are defined as examinees who have taken the bar examination in the reporting jurisdiction at least once prior to the listed administration.

First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters in 2015^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	First-Timers			Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Texas	February	725	503	69%	608	303	50%
	July	2,512	1,810	72%	475	175	37%
	Total	3,237	2,313	71%	1,083	478	44%
Utah	February	101	86	85%	28	17	61%
	July	263	203	77%	22	8	36%
	Total	364	289	79%	50	25	50%
Vermont	February	36	19	53%	4	0	0%
	July	48	29	60%	13	3	23%
	Total	84	48	57%	17	3	18%
Virginia	February	216	145	67%	268	142	53%
	July	1,001	757	76%	139	53	38%
	Total	1,217	902	74%	407	195	48%
Washington	February	201	151	75%	161	87	54%
	July	721	581	81%	93	37	40%
	Total	922	732	79%	254	124	49%
West Virginia	February	51	43	84%	40	19	48%
	July	151	115	76%	31	8	26%
	Total	202	158	78%	71	27	38%
Wisconsin	February	65	52	80%	22	11	50%
	July	105	79	75%	22	3	14%
	Total	170	131	77%	44	14	32%
Wyoming	February	17	15	88%	7	5	71%
	July	52	38	73%	5	2	40%
	Total	69	53	77%	12	7	58%
Guam	February	9	6	67%	1	0	0%
	July	7	3	43%	1	0	0%
	Total	16	9	56%	2	0	0%
N. Mariana Islands	February	3	3	100%	—	—	—
	July	3	3	100%	—	—	—
	Total	6	6	100%	—	—	—
Palau	February	No February examination					
	July	5	1	20%	8	0	0%
	Total	5	1	20%	8	0	0%
Puerto Rico ^b	February	176	51	29%	336	109	32%
	July	376	156	41%	300	85	28%
	Total	552	207	38%	636	194	31%
Virgin Islands	February	6	5	83%	—	—	—
	July	19	14	74%	2	1	50%
	Total	25	19	76%	2	1	50%
TOTALS	February	11,431	7,355	64%	12,900	5,219	40%
	July	43,516 43,515	31,130 31,166	72%	9,590 9,591	2,289 2,298	24%
	Total	54,947 54,946	38,485 38,521	70%	22,490 22,491	7,508 7,517	33%

^aFirst-time exam takers are defined as examinees taking the bar examination for the first time in the reporting jurisdiction. Repeaters are defined as examinees who have taken the bar examination in the reporting jurisdiction at least once prior to the listed administration.

^bExaminations in Puerto Rico are administered in March and September.

2015 First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters from ABA-Approved Law Schools^a

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	ABA First-Timers			ABA Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	February	77	61	79%	42	25	60%
	July	316	262	83%	23	5	22%
	Total	393	323	82%	65	30	46%
Alaska	February	37	31	84%	22	8	36%
	July	58	41	71%	16	4	25%
	Total	95	72	76%	38	12	32%
Arizona	February	301	198	66%	152	67	44%
	July	515	339	66%	134	29	22%
	Total	816	537	66%	286	96	34%
Arkansas	February	50	40	80%	58	28	48%
	July	186	141	76%	36	4	11%
	Total	236	181	77%	94	32	34%
California	February	672	331	49%	2,013	898	45%
	July	4,786	3,146	66%	1,292	267	21%
	Total	5,458	3,477	64%	3,305	1,165	35%
Colorado	February	224	158	71%	132	63	48%
	July	708	548	77%	86	26	30%
	Total	932	706	76%	218	89	41%
Connecticut	February	138	123	89%	63	23	37%
	July	360	296	82%	51	25	49%
	Total	498	419	84%	114	48	42%
Delaware	February	No February examination					
	July	150	109	73%	38	15	39%
	Total	150	109	73%	38	15	39%
Dist. of Columbia	February	105	62	59%	58	11	19%
	July	112	82	73%	49	14	29%
	Total	217	144	66%	107	25	23%
Florida	February	831	534	64%	630	224	36%
	July	2,687	1,851	69%	452	97	21%
	Total	3,518	2,385	68%	1,082	321	30%
Georgia	February	282	205	73%	256	97	38%
	July	1,059 1,057	780 816	74% 77%	194 195	38 47	20% 24%
	Total	1,341 1,339	985 1,021	73% 76%	450 451	135 144	30% 32%
Hawaii	February	57	45	79%	52	22	42%
	July	154	116	75%	27	9	33%
	Total	211	161	76%	79	31	39%
Idaho	February	33	27	82%	24	13	54%
	July	107	74	69%	9	5	56%
	Total	140	101	72%	33	18	55%
Illinois	February	538	437	81%	358	193	54%
	July	1,999	1,613	81%	190	61	32%
	Total	2,537	2,050	81%	548	254	46%
Indiana	February	166	126	76%	104	56	54%
	July	432	344	80%	63	20	32%
	Total	598	470	79%	167	76	46%

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2015 First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters from ABA-Approved Law Schools^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	ABA First-Timers			ABA Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Iowa	February	57	47	82%	34	19	56%
	July	207	188	91%	20	7	35%
	Total	264	235	89%	54	26	48%
Kansas	February	45	38	84%	20	15	75%
	July	94	76	81%	15	7	47%
	Total	139	114	82%	35	22	63%
Kentucky	February	125	98	78%	70	37	53%
	July	321	243	76%	54	24	44%
	Total	446	341	76%	124	61	49%
Louisiana	February	118	75	64%	181	122	67%
	July	577	402	70%	116	29	25%
	Total	695	477	69%	297	151	51%
Maine	February	33	27	82%	22	8	36%
	July	85	54	64%	12	3	25%
	Total	118	81	69%	34	11	32%
Maryland	February	272	198	73%	322	77	24%
	July	1,109	771	70%	192	51	27%
	Total	1,381	969	70%	514	128	25%
Massachusetts	February	285	207	73%	243	133	55%
	July	1,529	1,226	80%	153	43	28%
	Total	1,814	1,433	79%	396	176	44%
Michigan	February	290	205	71%	244	106	43%
	July	638	461	72%	170	42	25%
	Total	928	666	72%	414	148	36%
Minnesota	February	120	88	73%	112	52	46%
	July	609	503	83%	63	18	29%
	Total	729	591	81%	175	70	40%
Mississippi	February	73	65	89%	25	5	20%
	July	162	132	82%	26	13	50%
	Total	235	197	84%	51	18	35%
Missouri	February	207	181	87%	90	52	58%
	July	709	619	87%	53	26	49%
	Total	916	800	87%	143	78	55%
Montana	February	33	27	82%	33	22	67%
	July	102	68	67%	10	1	10%
	Total	135	95	70%	43	23	53%
Nebraska	February	10	9	90%	29	14	48%
	July	171	140	82%	8	3	38%
	Total	181	149	82%	37	17	46%
Nevada	February	129	98	76%	92	37	40%
	July	240	166	69%	62	18	29%
	Total	369	264	72%	154	55	36%

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2015 First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters from ABA-Approved Law Schools^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	ABA First-Timers			ABA Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
New Hampshire	February	33	22	67%	6	2	33%
	July	144	105	73%	9	3	33%
	Total	177	127	72%	15	5	33%
New Jersey	February	517	311	60%	488	213	44%
	July	2,616	1,922	73%	330	138	42%
	Total	3,133	2,233	71%	818	351	43%
New Mexico	February	72	65	90%	21	9	43%
	July	153	119	78%	14	2	14%
	Total	225	184	82%	35	11	31%
New York	February	967	676	70%	1,419	626	44%
	July	6,533	5,183	79%	974	267	27%
	Total	7,500	5,859	78%	2,393	893	37%
North Carolina	February	248	137	55%	344	116	34%
	July	952	639	67%	258	64	25%
	Total	1,200	776	65%	602	180	30%
North Dakota	February	25	19	76%	19	5	26%
	July	51	42	82%	9	1	11%
	Total	76	61	80%	28	6	21%
Ohio	February	200	144	72%	203	115	57%
	July	929	743	80%	109	36	33%
	Total	1,129	887	79%	312	151	48%
Oklahoma	February	63	50	79%	44	22	50%
	July	275	203	74%	32	7	22%
	Total	338	253	75%	76	29	38%
Oregon	February	140	96	69%	108	63	58%
	July	336	227	68%	60	12	20%
	Total	476	323	68%	168	75	45%
Pennsylvania	February	319	219	69%	323	121	37%
	July	1,554	1,216	78%	240	63	26%
	Total	1,873	1,435	77%	563	184	33%
Rhode Island	February	35	25	71%	24	12	50%
	July	138	94	68%	16	4	25%
	Total	173	119	69%	40	16	40%
South Carolina	February	157	106	68%	92	52	57%
	July	372	279	75%	60	30	50%
	Total	529	385	73%	152	82	54%
South Dakota	February	11	5	45%	16	2	13%
	July	60	45	75%	13	4	31%
	Total	71	50	70%	29	6	21%
Tennessee	February	113	81	72%	138	63	46%
	July	511	406	79%	71	16	23%
	Total	624	487	78%	209	79	38%

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2015 First-Time Exam Takers and Repeaters from ABA-Approved Law Schools^a (continued)

Jurisdiction	2015 Administration	ABA First-Timers			ABA Repeaters		
		Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Texas	February	693	494	71%	600	300	50%
	July	2,431	1,793	74%	450	171	38%
	Total	3,124	2,287	73%	1,050	471	45%
Utah	February	100	85	85%	28	17	61%
	July	263	203	77%	22	8	36%
	Total	363	288	79%	50	25	50%
Vermont	February	36	19	53%	4	0	0%
	July	45	28	62%	9	2	22%
	Total	81	47	58%	13	2	15%
Virginia	February	215	144	67%	265	142	54%
	July	1,000	757	76%	135	53	39%
	Total	1,215	901	74%	400	195	49%
Washington	February	197	149	76%	150	84	56%
	July	698	570	82%	89	37	42%
	Total	895	719	80%	239	121	51%
West Virginia	February	50	43	86%	40	19	48%
	July	151	115	76%	30	8	27%
	Total	201	158	79%	70	27	39%
Wisconsin	February	63	51	81%	19	10	53%
	July	103	77	75%	18	3	17%
	Total	166	128	77%	37	13	35%
Wyoming	February	17	15	88%	7	5	71%
	July	52	38	73%	5	2	40%
	Total	69	53	77%	12	7	58%
Guam	February	9	6	67%	1	0	0%
	July	7	3	43%	1	0	0%
	Total	16	9	56%	2	0	0%
N. Mariana Islands	February	3	3	100%	—	—	—
	July	3	3	100%	—	—	—
	Total	6	6	100%	—	—	—
Palau	February	No February examination					
	July	1	1	100%	3	0	0%
	Total	1	1	100%	3	0	0%
Puerto Rico ^b	February	176	51	29%	326	108	33%
	July	376	156	41%	296	85	29%
	Total	552	207	38%	622	193	31%
Virgin Islands	February	6	5	83%	—	—	—
	July	19	14	74%	2	1	50%
	Total	25	19	76%	2	1	50%
TOTALS	February	9,773	6,762	69%	10,166	4,533	45%
	July	39,955 39,953	29,772 29,808	75%	6,869 6,870	1,921 1,930	28%
	Total	49,728 49,726	36,534 36,570	73% 74%	17,035 17,036	6,454 6,463	38%

^aFirst-time exam takers are defined as examinees taking the bar examination for the first time in the reporting jurisdiction. Repeaters are defined as examinees who have taken the bar examination in the reporting jurisdiction at least once prior to the listed administration.

^bExaminations in Puerto Rico are administered in March and September.

2015 Exam Takers and Passers from Non-ABA-Approved Law Schools by Type of School

Jurisdiction	Conventional Law School ^a			Correspondence Law School ^b			Online Law School ^c		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	289	52	18%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1	1	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
California ^d	1,539	247	16%	159	30	19%	308	51	17%
Colorado	4	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	38	4	11%	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	15	3	20%	—	—	—	12	1	8%
Florida	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	24	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	2	2	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	100%
Massachusetts	272	82	30%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1	1	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	2	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	16	7	44%	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	4	1	25%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	215	81	38%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6	3	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Puerto Rico	14	1	7%	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,446	485	20%	161	32	20%	323	55	17%

^aConventional law schools are fixed-facility schools that conduct instruction principally in physical classroom facilities.

^bCorrespondence law schools are schools that conduct instruction principally by correspondence.

^cOnline law schools are schools that conduct instruction and provide interactive classes principally by technological transmission, including Internet transmission and electronic conferencing.

^dCalifornia applicants from non-ABA-approved law schools also include those who attended schools no longer in operation, composed of an unverifiable mixture of conventional, correspondence, and online schools. This number of applicants (84 taking, 0 passing) is therefore omitted from this chart.

Attorneys' Examinations^a in 2015

Jurisdiction	February			July			Total		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
California	469	216	46%	413	144	35%	882	360	41%
Georgia	111	98	88%	124	96 103	77% 83%	235	194 201	83% 86%
Idaho	4	3	75%	4	4	100%	8	7	88%
Maine	18	16	89%	12	7	58%	30	23	77%
Maryland	78	65	83%	101	90	89%	179	155	87%
Rhode Island	22	17	77%	15	5	33%	37	22	59%
Vermont	40	19	48%	—	—	—	40	19	48%
N. Mariana Islands	2	2	100%	—	—	—	2	2	100%
TOTALS	744	436	59%	669	346 353	52% 53%	1,413	782 789	55% 56%

^aAttorneys' Examination refers to a short form or other form of bar examination administered to attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions.

Examinations Administered to Disbarred or Suspended Attorneys as a Condition of Reinstatement in 2015^a

Jurisdiction ^b	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Arizona	2	0	0%
California	48	1	2%
Georgia	1	0	0%
Kansas	1	1	100%
Kentucky	1	1	100%
Michigan	2	0	0%
Missouri	5	1	20%
New Hampshire	1	0	0%
North Dakota	1	0	0%
Texas	4	1	25%
Virginia	3	1	33%
TOTALS	69	6	9%

^aThe form of examination administered to disbarred or suspended attorneys varied among jurisdictions as follows: regular bar examination (8 jurisdictions), local component only (2 jurisdictions), Attorneys' Examination (1 jurisdiction).

^bFlorida reports only a subset of suspended attorneys who are required to take the Florida portion of the examination only. Disbarred and other suspended attorneys who are required to take the regular bar examination are reported with other test takers.

Ten-Year Summary of Bar Passage Rates, 2006–2015

Jurisdiction		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama	Overall	65%	64%	67%	65%	67%	65%	64%	64%	62%	54%
	First-Time	80%	78%	79%	77%	78%	77%	76%	78%	79%	71%
Alaska	Overall	62%	60%	70%	58%	71%	59%	67%	66%	66%	62%
	First-Time	75%	82%	80%	72%	81%	71%	78%	80%	78%	76%
Arizona	Overall	68%	70%	76%	73%	73%	70%	75%	73%	67%	57%
	First-Time	75%	78%	84%	80%	81%	76%	80%	78%	73%	66%
Arkansas	Overall	69%	70%	72%	67%	65%	71%	68%	65%	63%	65%
	First-Time	80%	80%	83%	74%	72%	84%	76%	76%	76%	77%
California	Overall	47%	49%	54%	49%	49%	51%	51%	51%	47%	44%
	First-Time	65%	66%	71%	66%	65%	67%	65%	65%	60%	57%
Colorado	Overall	68%	69%	73%	74%	74%	79%	77%	76%	74%	69%
	First-Time	76%	78%	83%	85%	83%	86%	84%	82%	78%	76%
Connecticut	Overall	75%	77%	78%	75%	71%	71%	73%	73%	75%	72%
	First-Time	83%	86%	87%	83%	81%	82%	82%	81%	86%	82%
Delaware	Overall	59%	62%	73%	63%	66%	67%	63%	72%	63%	66%
	First-Time	67%	71%	80%	71%	72%	73%	69%	78%	69%	73%
District of Columbia	Overall	51%	54%	56%	49%	41%	48%	51%	47%	40%	42%
	First-Time	72%	76%	70%	65%	60%	69%	68%	61%	57%	55%
Florida	Overall	64%	66%	71%	68%	69%	72%	71%	70%	65%	59%
	First-Time	75%	78%	81%	78%	78%	80%	79%	78%	72%	68%
Georgia	Overall	76%	75%	79%	76%	75%	76%	75%	76%	71%	62% 64%
	First-Time	86%	85%	89%	86%	84%	85%	84%	85%	80%	73% 76%
Hawaii	Overall	71%	70%	76%	76%	68%	75%	68%	73%	67%	66%
	First-Time	77%	82%	88%	86%	77%	83%	75%	81%	74%	76%
Idaho	Overall	79%	76%	72%	81%	78%	79%	80%	79%	68%	69%
	First-Time	85%	81%	80%	86%	83%	85%	86%	83%	73%	72%
Illinois	Overall	79%	82%	85%	84%	84%	83%	81%	82%	79%	74%
	First-Time	87%	89%	91%	91%	89%	89%	87%	88%	85%	80%
Indiana	Overall	76%	76%	78%	75%	75%	74%	72%	74%	69%	71%
	First-Time	84%	84%	84%	83%	81%	83%	79%	83%	79%	79%

Ten-Year Summary of Bar Passage Rates, 2006–2015 *(continued)*

Jurisdiction		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Iowa	Overall	81%	83%	85%	88%	87%	84%	88%	88%	83%	82%
	First-Time	88%	89%	90%	93%	91%	90%	92%	93%	84%	89%
Kansas	Overall	82%	87%	86%	82%	84%	86%	84%	85%	82%	78%
	First-Time	90%	91%	89%	86%	90%	89%	89%	89%	86%	82%
Kentucky	Overall	73%	77%	77%	77%	77%	80%	76%	75%	76%	71%
	First-Time	82%	87%	83%	86%	82%	86%	82%	81%	81%	76%
Louisiana	Overall	70%	61%	62%	69%	61%	66%	59%	50%	62%	63%
	First-Time	76%	63%	66%	72%	65%	70%	63%	58%	69%	68%
Maine	Overall	73%	80%	86%	77%	88%	68%	68%	76%	71%	61%
	First-Time	81%	84%	91%	82%	89%	73%	73%	81%	76%	69%
Maryland	Overall	66%	67%	75%	69%	71%	74%	71%	73%	69%	58%
	First-Time	78%	76%	85%	78%	80%	81%	78%	80%	76%	65%
Massachusetts	Overall	77%	77%	80%	79%	81%	80%	77%	78%	73%	68%
	First-Time	87%	86%	89%	87%	88%	87%	83%	85%	81%	77%
Michigan	Overall	78%	76%	72%	81%	80%	76%	58%	62%	64%	61%
	First-Time	87%	86%	82%	89%	85%	82%	64%	69%	72%	72%
Minnesota	Overall	86%	88%	87%	85%	86%	88%	85%	85%	79%	73%
	First-Time	91%	93%	91%	90%	92%	93%	91%	90%	84%	81%
Mississippi	Overall	80%	81%	82%	78%	76%	73%	73%	77%	79%	75%
	First-Time	86%	88%	88%	85%	80%	81%	81%	85%	87%	84%
Missouri	Overall	82%	84%	87%	87%	86%	89%	89%	87%	84%	83%
	First-Time	88%	90%	91%	91%	90%	93%	92%	90%	87%	87%
Montana	Overall	91%	89%	91%	87%	89%	90%	91%	85%	65%	66%
	First-Time	92%	88%	92%	89%	93%	91%	93%	89%	70%	70%
Nebraska	Overall	80%	83%	84%	78%	81%	78%	73%	74%	70%	76%
	First-Time	83%	89%	89%	88%	90%	83%	83%	77%	77%	82%
Nevada	Overall	61%	60%	64%	60%	59%	65%	64%	61%	57%	60%
	First-Time	72%	74%	77%	73%	73%	76%	73%	73%	68%	71%
New Hampshire	Overall	77%	77%	88%	84%	80%	78%	82%	71%	81%	67%
	First-Time	82%	84%	88%	85%	82%	81%	84%	75%	86%	70%

Ten-Year Summary of Bar Passage Rates, 2006–2015 *(continued)*

Jurisdiction		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Jersey	Overall	73%	73%	77%	77%	76%	77%	71%	75%	71%	65%
	First-Time	81%	82%	85%	84%	82%	84%	78%	79%	76%	71%
New Mexico	Overall	86%	78%	85%	84%	81%	82%	84%	83%	83%	75%
	First-Time	91%	83%	92%	91%	88%	88%	89%	91%	88%	82%
New York	Overall	63%	64%	69%	65%	65%	64%	61%	64%	60%	56%
	First-Time	77%	77%	81%	77%	76%	76%	74%	76%	73%	68%
North Carolina	Overall	64%	65%	71%	67%	68%	70%	65%	59%	60%	53%
	First-Time	75%	76%	83%	77%	78%	80%	79% 75%	69%	69%	65%
North Dakota	Overall	72%	69%	77%	80%	78%	83%	78%	72%	63%	64%
	First-Time	83%	79%	85%	87%	84%	85%	81%	80%	65%	80%
Ohio	Overall	74%	76%	79%	76%	78%	79%	76%	79%	73%	71%
	First-Time	83%	86%	88%	86%	86%	86%	84%	86%	81%	78%
Oklahoma	Overall	83%	85%	89%	80%	82%	83%	80%	81%	76%	68%
	First-Time	91%	91%	93%	87%	89%	88%	84%	86%	84%	75%
Oregon	Overall	72%	74%	71%	69%	68%	68%	72%	73%	65%	61%
	First-Time	80%	81%	78%	77%	75%	78%	81%	80%	73%	68%
Pennsylvania	Overall	71%	72%	77%	76%	74%	77%	73%	73%	71%	66%
	First-Time	83%	83%	87%	86%	83%	85%	82%	81%	81%	77%
Rhode Island	Overall	71%	75%	75%	74%	74%	69%	78%	71%	73%	63%
	First-Time	77%	79%	79%	78%	79%	74%	83%	76%	77%	69%
South Carolina	Overall	77%	79%	75%	72%	73%	73%	67%	75%	68%	69%
	First-Time	78%	82%	82%	78%	80%	77%	73%	79%	73%	73%
South Dakota	Overall	77%	85%	88%	83%	94%	94%	83%	87%	72%	56%
	First-Time	85%	89%	95%	90%	99%	94%	86%	91%	75%	70%
Tennessee	Overall	75%	71%	76%	68%	70%	69%	68%	73%	66%	61%
	First-Time	79%	80%	83%	77%	79%	77%	73%	82%	72%	72%
Texas	Overall	74%	76%	78%	78%	76%	80%	75%	80%	70%	65%
	First-Time	82%	84%	84%	85%	83%	86%	82%	85%	77%	71%
Utah	Overall	83%	81%	83%	83%	82%	84%	77%	82%	80%	76%
	First-Time	89%	85%	87%	89%	89%	88%	82%	87%	87%	79%

Ten-Year Summary of Bar Passage Rates, 2006–2015 *(continued)*

Jurisdiction		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Vermont	Overall	68%	66%	65%	61%	76%	68%	65%	76%	67%	50%
	First-Time	78%	70%	79%	68%	87%	71%	69%	83%	75%	57%
Virginia	Overall	68%	67%	73%	69%	70%	72%	69%	71%	66%	68%
	First-Time	74%	76%	82%	76%	77%	79%	77%	77%	72%	74%
Washington	Overall	78%	77%	73%	67%	71%	66%	64%	76%	76%	73%
	First-Time	80%	78%	74%	69%	70%	67%	66%	82%	80%	79%
West Virginia	Overall	60%	63%	67%	73%	65%	74%	72%	68%	73%	68%
	First-Time	64%	74%	79%	81%	75%	83%	82%	76%	82%	78%
Wisconsin	Overall	78%	89%	89%	89%	90%	84%	83%	83%	74%	68%
	First-Time	82%	92%	92%	93%	92%	88%	86%	88%	81%	77%
Wyoming	Overall	72%	62%	64%	75%	71%	62%	53%	81%	72%	74%
	First-Time	74%	70%	67%	79%	75%	62%	60%	84%	78%	77%
Guam	Overall	75%	76%	75%	52%	80%	67%	57%	63%	68%	50%
	First-Time	70%	79%	73%	60%	90%	81%	60%	64%	77%	56%
N. Mariana Islands	Overall	88%	88%	83%	100%	63%	83%	100%	92%	88%	100%
	First-Time	88%	86%	83%	100%	57%	100%	100%	92%	88%	100%
Palau	Overall	27%	—	67%	17%	57%	25%	30%	63%	18%	8%
	First-Time	27%	—	50%	17%	67%	0%	38%	67%	15%	20%
Puerto Rico	Overall	46%	42%	44%	41%	42%	44%	36%	40%	39%	34%
	First-Time	57%	52%	52%	48%	50%	50%	45%	45%	45%	38%
Virgin Islands	Overall	73%	56%	76%	65%	71%	49%	64%	61%	73%	74%
	First-Time	70%	65%	84%	70%	77%	52%	70%	70%	77%	76%
AVERAGES	Overall	67%	67%	71%	68%	68%	69%	67%	68%	64%	59%
	First-Time	78%	79%	82%	79%	79%	79%	77%	78%	74%	70%

Admissions to the Bar by Type, 2011–2015

Jurisdiction	Admission by Examination					Admission on Motion/by Transferred UBE Score ^a				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama	516	533	465	461	408	32	—	38/—	30/10	36/10
Alaska	70	106	103	79	84	36	44	27	37/8	38/18
Arizona	506	629	722	683	635	183	145	176/8	171/38	153/47
Arkansas	260	253	242	219	212	47	55	60	47	56
California	6,627	6,846	7,008	6,726	6,150	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	1,101	1,080	1,019	914	807	155	157	185/13	245/45	273/45
Connecticut	531	585	564	516	446	28	83	116	81	84
Delaware	122	147	148	122	99	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	194	204	92	253	200	2,970	2,932	3,028	2,670	2,189
Florida	3,646	3,342	3,476	3,137	3,177	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,165	1,144	1,245	1,297	1,029	123	124	132	178	176
Hawaii	208	219	206	203	188	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	137	183	158	132	118	73	92	63/10	71/34	61/33
Illinois	2,793	2,786	2,944	2,676	2,327	135	191	240	293	198
Indiana	578	625	609	565	534	65	52	66	58	91
Iowa	335	364	328	294	262	96	79	88	97	93/1
Kansas	356	322	316	277	137	39	116	77	94	78/125
Kentucky	554	476	581	475	398	91	83	87	91	65
Louisiana	744	664	533	722	630	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	157	145	152	128	92	6	20	31	48	53
Maryland	1,653	1,685	1,742	1,637	1,382	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2,278	2,289	2,233	1,998	1,787	138	174	178	194	194
Michigan	979	878	1,061	1,011	849	120	138	187	192	233
Minnesota	732	825	796	752	662	191	233	215/17	200/48	201/76
Mississippi	252	248	265	233	205	34	33	40	35	27
Missouri	877	922	911	899	887	88	111	115/8	138/29	127/37
Montana	192	200	170	112	107	—	—	—/34	—/72	—/51
Nebraska	104	80	142	147	166	141	198	173/1	119/3	113/6
Nevada	542	550	343	319	321	—	—	—	—	—

^aNCBE began collecting data for admission by transferred UBE score in 2013. Any persons admitted by transferred UBE score in 2011 (the first administration of the UBE, in which three jurisdictions administered the UBE) and 2012 (in which six jurisdictions administered the UBE) are included in those jurisdictions' admission on motion numbers.

Admissions to the Bar by Type, 2011–2015 *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Admission by Examination					Admission on Motion/by Transferred UBE Score ^a				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Hampshire	159	164	128	168	142	118	91	99/1	74/6	100/7
New Jersey	2,844	3,175	3,386	3,635	2,586	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	287	298	287	324	191	—	—	—	—	100/1
New York	9,309	9,046	9,698	10,273	8,261	546	613	553	476	606
North Carolina	1,032	1,094	997	1,102	956	69	76	94	107	116
North Dakota	67	102	85	76	64	128	185	174/8	132/28	102/53
Ohio	1,234	1,235	1,309	1,179	1,036	90	118	135	143	136
Oklahoma	411	510	392	328	278	54	73	71	69	72
Oregon	616	496	488	471	384	179	138	171	160	190
Pennsylvania	2,099	1,886	1,995	1,883	1,662	305	285	246	236	265
Rhode Island	185	204	201	158	175	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	508	526	598	469	494	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	74	87	91	52	62	22	23	30	22	31
Tennessee	681	668	858	709	616	140	124	153	135	125
Texas	3,097	2,988	3,356	2,892	2,805	379	408	480	533	541
Utah	545	390	424	441	437	61	53	53/22	61/43	67/44
Vermont	82	73	95	104	48	27	35	56	326	60
Virginia	1,411	1,577	1,528	1,224	1,050	41	43	62	98	202
Washington	923	935	1,006	910	856	225	232	318/29	484/69	819/84
West Virginia	224	221	208	185	181	83	73	66	53	61
Wisconsin	256	241	215	204	144	202	174	167	154	230
Wyoming	96	91	101	61	58	18	27	40/20	66/78	60/80
Guam	12	6	11	10	11	—	—	—	—	—
N. Mariana Islands	5	8	13	8	4	11	9	4	7	7
Palau	0	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	7	16
Puerto Rico	557	466	491	495	458	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	23	25	23	29	19	2	—	—	6	—
TOTALS	54,946	54,846	56,558	54,381	47,278	7,489	7,840	8,295/171	8,436/511	8,445/718

^aNCBE began collecting data for admission by transferred UBE score in 2013. Any persons admitted by transferred UBE score in 2011 (the first administration of the UBE, in which three jurisdictions administered the UBE) and 2012 (in which six jurisdictions administered the UBE) are included in those jurisdictions' admission on motion numbers.

Admissions to the Bar by Type, 2011–2015 (*continued*)

Jurisdiction	Foreign Legal Consultants				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arizona	—	1	1	—	—
California	3	4	13	17	14
Colorado	—	—	—	1	—
Delaware	1	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	8	11	13	6	5
Florida	47	52	60	9	80
Georgia	—	1	2	1	1
Hawaii	—	—	—	1	—
Illinois	—	—	1	—	—
Massachusetts	1	—	1	1	2
Michigan	—	—	—	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	—	2	1
New Mexico	—	1	—	—	—
New York	23	36	26	36	36
North Carolina	—	—	—	1	1
Ohio	—	—	—	2	—
Pennsylvania	1	—	—	1	1
South Carolina	2	1	—	—	—
Texas	4	6	8	3	7
Virginia	—	—	1	—	3
Washington	—	1	2	3	2
TOTALS	91	115	128	85	154

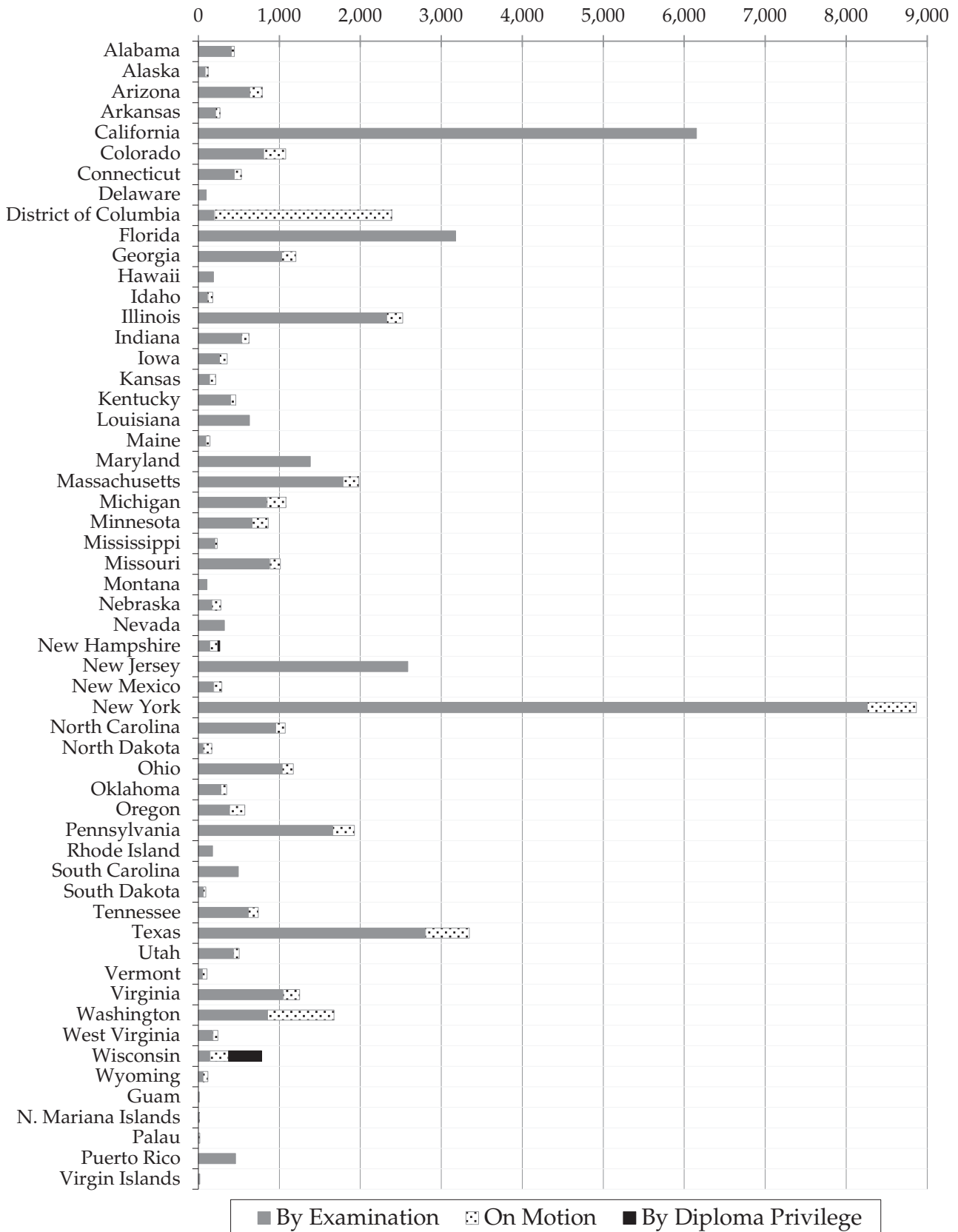
Jurisdiction	Admission by Diploma Privilege ^a				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Hampshire ^b	19	20	22	22	23
Wisconsin	462	463	461	417	407
TOTALS	481	483	483	439	430

^aDiploma privilege is defined as an admissions method that excuses students from a traditional bar examination.

^bIndividuals are graduates of New Hampshire's Daniel Webster Scholar Honors Program, which is a two-year, performance-based program that includes clinical experience, portfolio review, and meetings with bar examiners.

2015 Admissions to the Bar by Examination, on Motion, and by Diploma Privilege

(Note: Some jurisdictions have relatively low percentages of on-motion admissions, which may not be easily visible in this chart. Please refer to the accompanying chart on pages 34–36 for precise numbers.)



THE MBE

MULTISTATE BAR EXAMINATION

The National Conference of Bar Examiners has produced the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) since 1972. In 2015, the MBE was part of the bar examination in 54 jurisdictions.



The MBE consists of 200 multiple-choice questions in the following areas: Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. The purpose of the MBE is to assess the extent to which an examinee can apply fundamental legal principles and legal reasoning to analyze given fact patterns.

Both a raw score and a scaled score are computed for each examinee. A raw score is the number of questions answered correctly. Raw scores from different administrations of the MBE are not comparable, primarily due to differences in the difficulty of the questions from one administration to the next. The statistical process of equating adjusts for variations in the difficulty of the questions, producing scaled scores that represent the same level of performance across all MBE administrations. For instance, if the questions appearing on the July MBE were more difficult than those appearing on the February MBE, then the scaled scores for the July MBE would be adjusted upward to account for this difference. These adjustments ensure that no examinee is unfairly penalized or rewarded for taking a more or less difficult exam. Each jurisdiction determines its own policy with regard to the relative weight given to the MBE and other scores. (Jurisdictions that administer the Uniform Bar Examination [UBE] weight the MBE component 50%.)

Jurisdictions Using the MBE in 2015



Key for Jurisdictions Using the MBE in 2015

-  **Gray shading indicates jurisdictions using the MBE.** Jurisdictions not shown on the map that are included in this category: the District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and Virgin Islands.
-  **No shading indicates jurisdictions not using the MBE.** Jurisdiction not shown on the map that is included in this category: Puerto Rico.

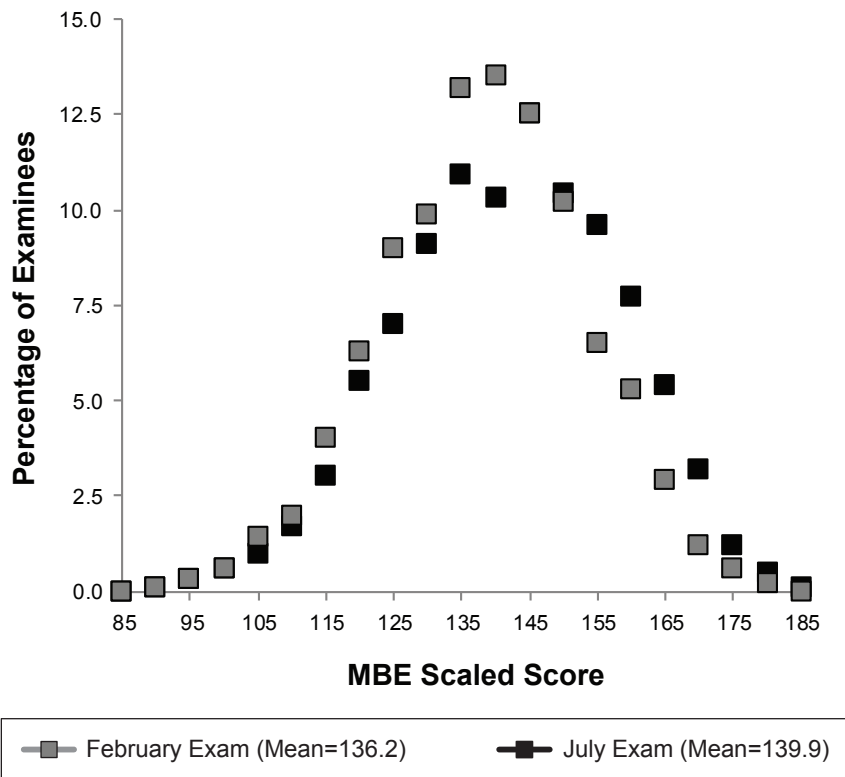
2015 MBE National Score Distributions^a

MBE Scaled Score ^b	Percentage of Examinees	
	February (Mean = 136.2)	July (Mean = 139.9)
85	0.0	0.0
90	0.1	0.1
95	0.3	0.3
100	0.6	0.6
105	1.4	1.0
110	2.0	1.7
115	4.0	3.0
120	6.3	5.5
125	9.0	7.0
130	9.9	9.1
135	13.2	10.9
140	13.5	10.3
145	12.5	12.5
150	10.2	10.4
155	6.5	9.6
160	5.3	7.7
165	2.9	5.4
170	1.2	3.2
175	0.6	1.2
180	0.2	0.5
185	0.0	0.1
190	0.0	0.0

2015 MBE National Summary Statistics (Based on Scaled Scores)^a

	February	July	2015 Total
Number of Examinees	22,396	48,384	70,780
Mean Scaled Score	136.2	139.9	138.7
Standard Deviation	15.1	16.1	15.9
Maximum	185.2	186.1	186.1
Minimum	63.5	47.7	47.7
Median	136.4	140.6	139.1

2015 MBE National Score Distributions^a

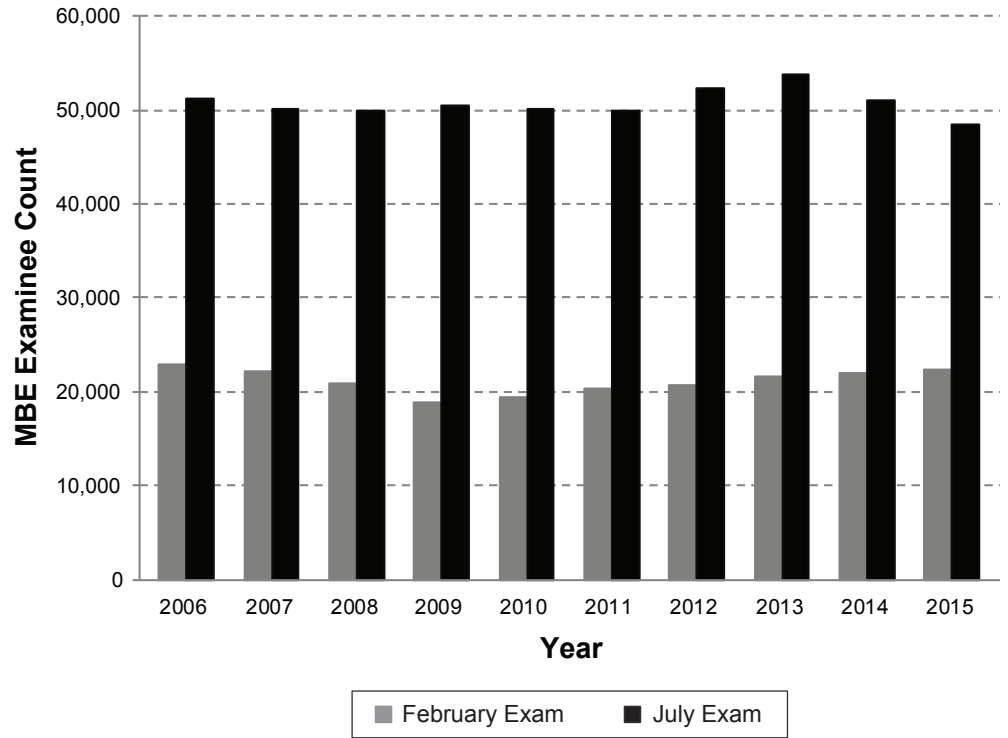


^a The values reflect valid scores available electronically as of 12/8/2015.

^b These data represent scaled scores in increments of 5. For example, the percentage reported for 135 includes examinees whose MBE scaled scores were between 130.5 and 135.4.

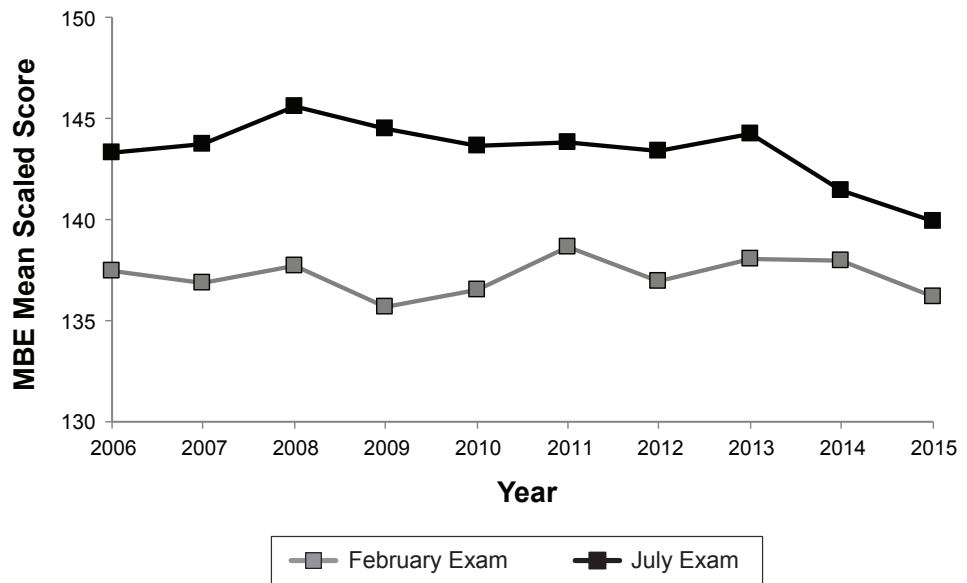
MBE National Examinee Counts, 2006–2015^a

	Number of Examinees		
	February	July	Year Total
2006	22,824	51,176	74,000
2007	22,250	50,181	72,431
2008	20,822	50,011	70,833
2009	18,868	50,385	69,253
2010	19,504	50,114	69,618
2011	20,369	49,933	70,302
2012	20,695	52,337	73,032
2013	21,578	53,706	75,284
2014	22,083	51,005	73,088
2015	22,396	48,384	70,780



MBE National Mean Scaled Scores, 2006–2015^a

	Mean Scaled Scores		
	February	July	Year Total
2006	137.5	143.3	141.5
2007	136.9	143.7	141.6
2008	137.7	145.6	143.3
2009	135.7	144.5	142.1
2010	136.6	143.6	141.7
2011	138.6	143.8	142.3
2012	137.0	143.4	141.6
2013	138.0	144.3	142.5
2014	138.0	141.5	140.4
2015	136.2	139.9	138.7



^aThe values reflect valid scores available electronically as of 12/8/2015.

THE MPRE

MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL
RESPONSIBILITY EXAMINATION

The National Conference of Bar Examiners has produced the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) since 1980. In 2015, the MPRE was required in 53 jurisdictions.

The MPRE consists of 60 multiple-choice questions whose scope of coverage includes the following: regulation of the legal profession; the client-lawyer relationship; client confidentiality; conflicts of interest; competence, legal malpractice, and other civil liability; litigation and other forms of advocacy; transactions and communications with persons other than clients; different roles of the lawyer; safekeeping funds and other property; communications about legal services; lawyers' duties to the public and the legal system; and judicial conduct. The purpose of the MPRE is to measure the examinee's knowledge and understanding of established standards related to a lawyer's professional conduct.

The MPRE scaled score is a standard score. Standard scaled scores range from 50 (low) to 150 (high). The mean (average) scaled score was established at 100, based upon the performance of the examinees who took the MPRE in March 1999. The conversion of raw scores to scaled scores involves a statistical process that adjusts for variations in the difficulty of different forms of the examination so that any particular scaled score will represent the same level of knowledge from test to test. For instance, if a test is more difficult than previous tests, then the scaled scores on that test will be adjusted upward to account for this difference. If a test is easier than previous tests, then the scaled scores on the test will be adjusted downward to account for this difference. The purpose of these adjustments is to help ensure that no examinee is unfairly penalized or rewarded for taking a more or less difficult form of the test. Passing scores are established by each jurisdiction.

Jurisdictions Using the MPRE in 2015 (with Pass/Fail Standards Indicated)



Key for Jurisdictions Using the MPRE in 2015

- Gray shading indicates jurisdictions using the MPRE.** Jurisdictions not shown on the map that are included in this category: the District of Columbia (75), Guam (80), Northern Mariana Islands (80), Palau (75), and Virgin Islands (75).
- No shading indicates jurisdictions not using the MPRE.** Jurisdiction not shown on the map that is included in this category: Puerto Rico.

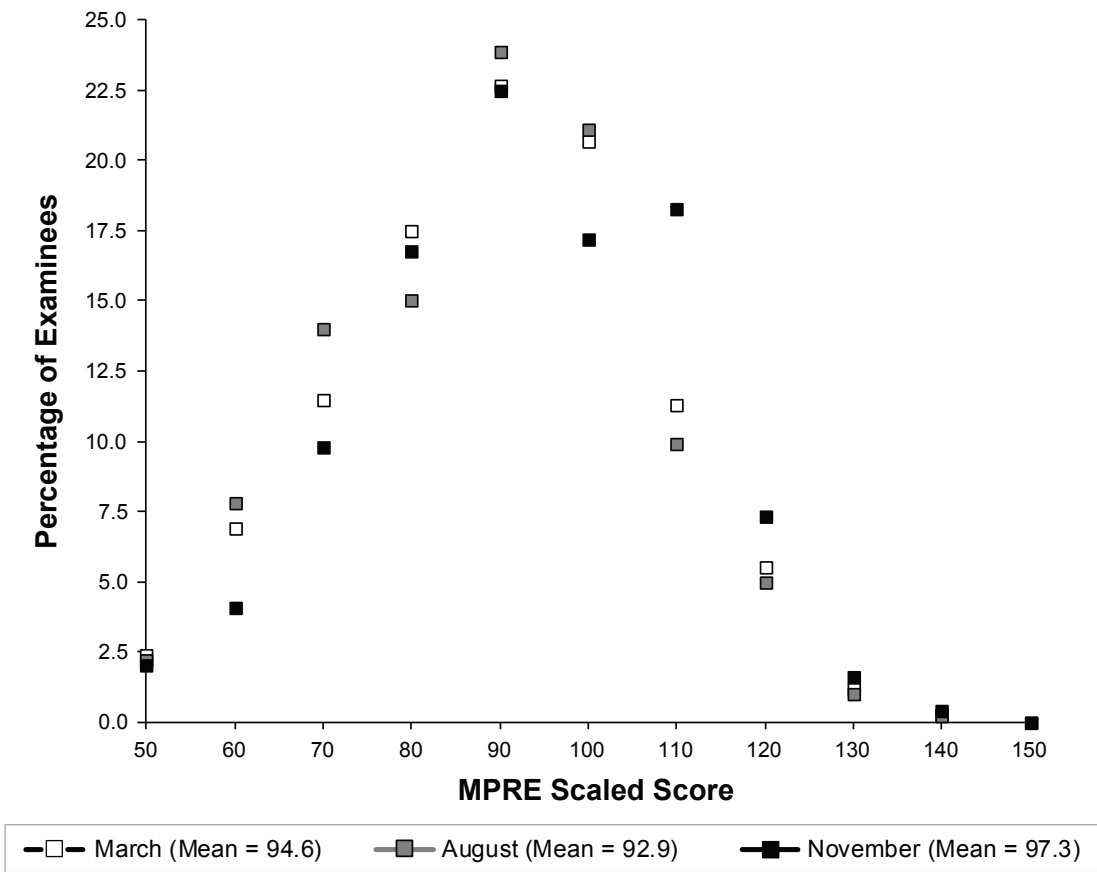
2015 MPRE National Summary Statistics (Based on Scaled Scores)^a

	March	August	November	2015 Total
Number of Examinees	23,160	16,800	19,601	59,561
Mean Scaled Score	94.6	92.9	97.3	95.0
Standard Deviation	17.4	16.9	17.5	17.4
Maximum	150	149	150	150
Minimum	50	50	50	50
Median	96	92	99	96

2015 MPRE National Score Distributions^a

MPRE Scaled Score ^b	Percentage of Examinees		
	March (Mean = 94.6)	August (Mean = 92.9)	November (Mean = 97.3)
50	2.4	2.2	2.0
60	6.9	7.8	4.1
70	11.5	14.0	9.8
80	17.5	15.0	16.8
90	22.7	23.9	22.5
100	20.7	21.1	17.2
110	11.3	9.9	18.3
120	5.5	5.0	7.3
130	1.2	1.0	1.6
140	0.3	0.2	0.4
150	0.0	0.0	0.0

2015 MPRE National Score Distributions^a

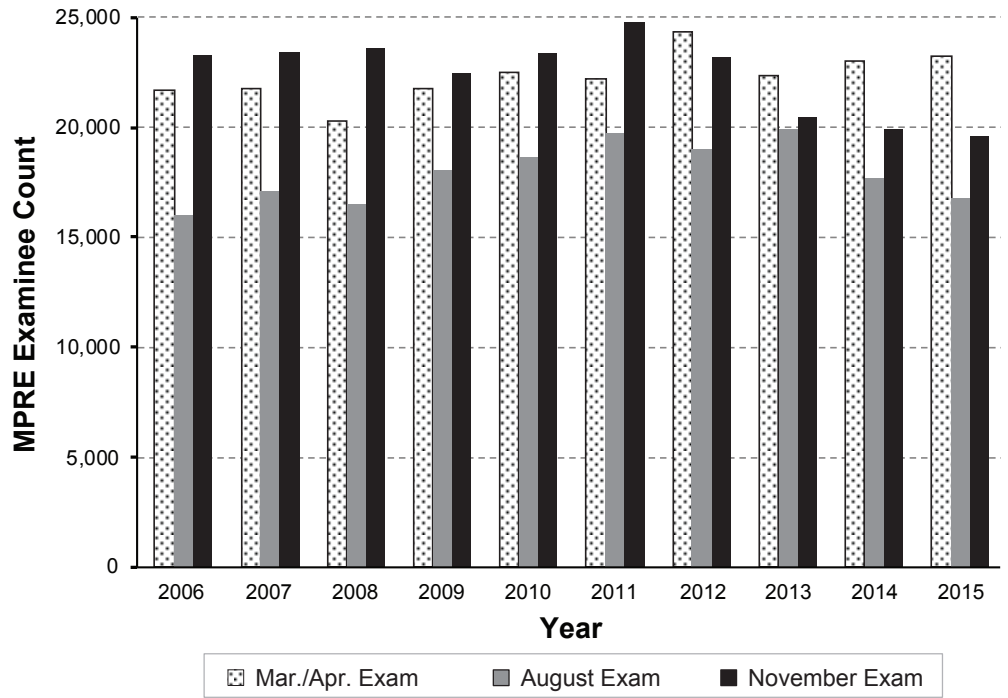


^aThe values reflect valid scores available electronically as of 12/8/2015 on both standard and alternative forms of the MPRE.

^bThese data represent scaled scores in increments of 10. For example, the percentage reported for 70 includes examinees whose MPRE scaled scores were between 70 and 79.

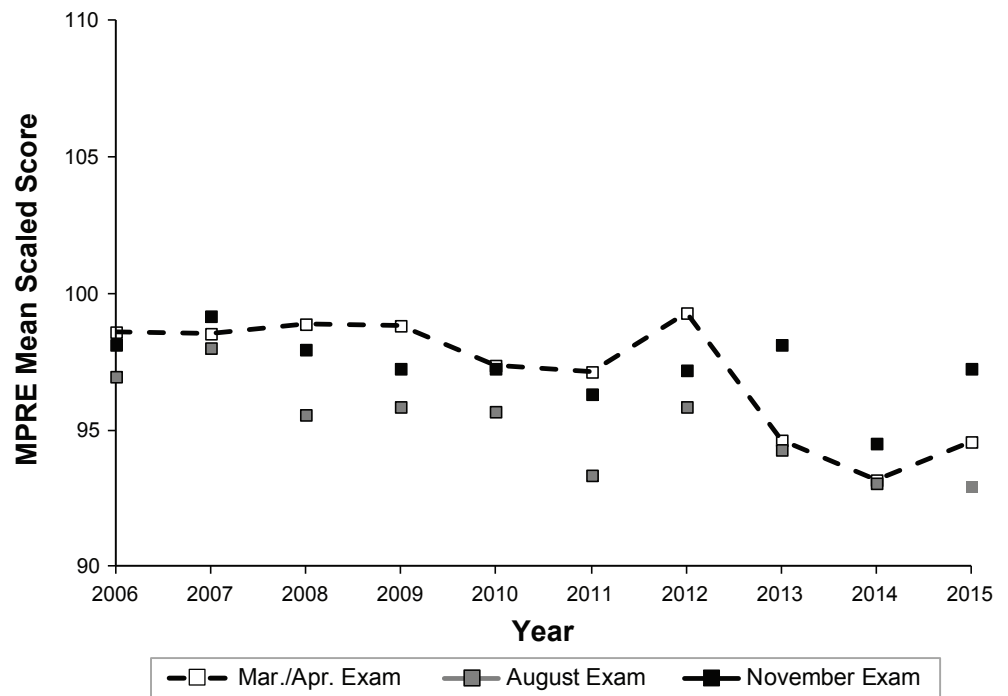
MPRE National Examinee Counts, 2006–2015^a

	Number of Examinees			
	Mar./Apr.	Aug.	Nov.	Year Total
2006	21,684	15,986	23,308	60,978
2007	21,724	17,107	23,404	62,235
2008	20,288	16,536	23,568	60,392
2009	21,755	18,085	22,483	62,323
2010	22,478	18,641	23,345	64,464
2011	22,136	19,773	24,731	66,640
2012	24,280	19,028	23,191	66,499
2013	22,320	19,895	20,459	62,674
2014	22,957	17,699	19,888	60,544
2015	23,160	16,800	19,601	59,561



MPRE National Mean Scaled Scores, 2006–2015^a

	Mean Scaled Scores			
	Mar./Apr.	Aug.	Nov.	Year Total
2006	98.6	96.9	98.1	98.0
2007	98.5	98.0	99.2	98.6
2008	98.9	95.6	97.9	97.6
2009	98.8	95.8	97.3	97.4
2010	97.4	95.7	97.2	96.8
2011	97.1	93.4	96.3	95.7
2012	99.3	95.8	97.2	97.6
2013	94.6	94.3	98.1	95.6
2014	93.1	93.1	94.5	93.6
2015	94.6	92.9	97.3	95.0



^aThe values reflect valid scores available electronically as of 12/8/2015 on both standard and alternative forms of the MPRE.

THE MEE

MULTISTATE ESSAY EXAMINATION

The National Conference of Bar Examiners has produced the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE) since 1988. In 2015, the MEE was used in 31 jurisdictions.

The MEE consists of six 30-minute questions per administration.

The purpose of the MEE is to test the examinee's ability to (1) identify legal issues raised by a hypothetical factual situation; (2) separate material which is relevant from that which is not; (3) present a reasoned analysis of the relevant issues in a clear, concise, and well-organized composition; and (4) demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental legal principles relevant to the probable solution of the issues raised by the factual situation. The primary distinction between the MEE and the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) is that the MEE requires the examinee to demonstrate an ability to communicate effectively in writing.

Areas of law that may be covered on the MEE include the following: Business Associations (Agency and Partnership; Corporations and Limited Liability Companies), Civil Procedure, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Evidence, Family Law, Real Property, Secured Transactions (UCC Article 9), Torts, and Trusts and Estates (Decedents' Estates; Trusts and Future Interests). Some questions may include issues in more than one area of law. The particular areas covered vary from exam to exam. Each jurisdiction determines its own policy with regard to the relative weight given to the MEE and other scores. (Jurisdictions that administer the Uniform Bar Examination [UBE] weight the MEE component 30%.)

Jurisdictions Using the MEE in 2015



Key for Jurisdictions Using the MEE in 2015

- Gray shading indicates jurisdictions using the MEE.** Jurisdictions not shown on the map that are included in this category: the District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau.
- No shading indicates jurisdictions not using the MEE.** Jurisdictions not shown on the map that are included in this category: Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. (The Virgin Islands will begin using the MEE in July 2016.)

*Kansas began using the MEE in February 2016.
 † New York and Vermont will begin using the MEE in July 2016.
 ‡ South Carolina will begin using the MEE in February 2017.

THE MPT

MULTISTATE PERFORMANCE TEST

The National Conference of Bar Examiners has produced the Multistate Performance Test (MPT) since 1997. In 2015, the MPT was used in 41 jurisdictions.

NCBE offers two 90-minute MPT items per administration. A jurisdiction may select one or both items to include as part of its bar examination. (Jurisdictions that administer the Uniform Bar Examination [UBE] use two MPTs as part of their bar examinations.)

The MPT is designed to test an examinee's ability to use fundamental lawyering skills in a realistic situation. Each test evaluates an examinee's ability to complete a task that a beginning lawyer should be able to accomplish. The MPT requires examinees to (1) sort detailed factual materials and separate relevant from irrelevant facts; (2) analyze statutory, case, and administrative materials for applicable principles of law; (3) apply the relevant law to the relevant facts in a manner likely to resolve a client's problem; (4) identify and resolve ethical dilemmas, when present; (5) communicate effectively in writing; and (6) complete a lawyering task within time constraints. Each jurisdiction determines its own policy with regard to the relative weight given to the MPT and other scores. (Jurisdictions that administer the UBE weight the MPT component 20%.)

Jurisdictions Using the MPT in 2015



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