

No single organization or person makes change alone, but we have made significant contributions to the following:

## LST Leads the Public Debate on Challenges Facing Legal Education

We elevate issues through the mainstream and legal press through research, writing, and advocacy. We led the charge against deceptive employment data and for increased transparency, currying involvement from the U.S. Senate, U.S. Department of Education, ABA, and state legislatures. We have since played a key role in developing the narrative around predatory admissions and retention practices at law schools, using similar strategies to achieve law school accountability. Today, the law school transparency movement frames much of the debate in legal education. Our work and quotes have appeared in more than 1300 articles since 2010, with over 50 appearances in the NYT, WSJ, and NPR alone.

## LST Improves Data Quality and Availability

Prelaw students make more informed choices about whether and where to attend law school due to a more complete and accurate dataset. Journalists and policymakers have a fuller understanding of many quantifiable aspects of legal education.

- Law schools are subject to an ABA audit protocol after widespread coverage of deceptive marketing by law schools
- ~60% of law schools voluntarily publish comprehensive NALP employment reports, up from 0% in 2009
- LSAC verifies LSAT score medians, which restored public confidence in admissions data after several scandals
- Above the Law adopted the LST Employment Score as a part of its outcome-based school rankings
- *U.S. News* altered its rankings methodology and improved the scope and quality of its consumer information
- NALP improved its national reports on employment and salary data, as well as its school-specific reports

## LST Impacts Law School Accreditation

1. In 2012, the ABA changed Standard 509 to prohibit schools from publishing deceptive information and to require schools to publish specific, useful consumer information, including employment and conditional scholarship data.
2. In 2015, following a memo from LST, the ABA refined its application of Standard 501, which prohibits law schools from engaging in predatory admissions and retention practices. This ultimately contributed to law school closures.
3. In 2017, the ABA added an objective test to Standard 501 to make application of Standard 501 fairer and easier through a rebuttable presumption that a school with non-transfer attrition over 20% is out of compliance with the mandate that a school only admit people who appear capable of completing school and passing the bar exam.
4. In 2019, the ABA improved the bar pass standard, Standard 316, to hold schools accountable for failure to prepare students to enter the profession.

## LST Advances the Conversation on Diversity in the Profession

Our research shows three previously unreported leaks in the pipeline for women in the legal profession. Based on this and other research, we currently have several proposals before the ABA that will bring the profession closer to equity.

Our podcast mini-series, *Women In The Law*, covered 6 themes over 11 episodes and highlighted persistent challenges for women in the legal profession. Each theme featured companion guest columns on *Above the Law*, *Bloomberg Big Law Business*, *Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly*, *Girls Guide to Law School*, *Diversity Lab*, *Hire An Esquire*, and *Lawyerist*.

Our podcast, *I Am The Law*, has profiled >50 attorneys from diverse backgrounds and garnered over 250,000 downloads. Through real accounts of law practice, the show inspires people to see themselves in a variety of practice settings and practice areas. The show bridges a critical gap for those who don't know many or any lawyers.

See more impact at [www.LawSchoolTransparency.com/impact/](http://www.LawSchoolTransparency.com/impact/).