| School | Number: | 4039 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | CALIF. | WESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 128 | Percent Passing: | $61 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 185 | Percent Passing: | $50 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9077 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | CHAPMAN UNIV, SCHOOL OF LAW |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: 147 | Percent Passing: | $57 \%$ |  |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 166 | Percent Passing: | $52 \%$ |  |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Writte | Total |
| This School <br> ABA Schools <br> California |  | 1466 | 1482 | 1476 | 1447 | 1465 | 1459 |
|  |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 1457 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comp (Sch | rative <br> ol Cat |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question 1 |  |  | 0.15 |  |  | 0.10 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.01 |  |  | -0.06 |
|  | Essay Question | 3 |  | 0.09 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Essay Question | 4 |  | 0.02 |  |  | -0.04 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.09 |  |  | 0.05 |
|  | Essay Question | 6 |  | 0.08 |  |  | -0.14 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | 0.12 |  |  | 0.05 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | 0.00 |  |  | -0.08 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | 0.02 |  |  | -0.07 |
|  | Written |  |  | 0.08 |  |  | -0.02 |
|  | Total |  |  | 0.06 |  |  | -0.04 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9237 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | CONCORD |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 26 | Percent Passing: | $27 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 77 | Percent Passing: | $16 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9029 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | EMPIRE | COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 11 | Percent Passing: | $18 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 23 | Percent Passing: | $22 \%$ |  |


| Group | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Written | Total |
| This School | 1376 | 1343 | 1355 | 1359 | 1317 | 1332 |
| Accredited Schools | 1339 | 1339 | 1339 | 1327 | 1307 | 1314 |
| California | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |


| Score Type | Comparative Index (California Overall) | Comparative Index (School Category) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Written Scores |  |  |
| Essay Question 1 | -0.25 | 0.18 |
| Essay Question 2 | -0.51 | -0.10 |
| Essay Question 3 | -0.38 | 0.06 |
| Essay Question 4 | -0.17 | 0.31 |
| Essay Question 5 | -0.20 | 0.17 |
| Essay Question 6 | -0.72 | -0.24 |
| PT-A | -0.71 | -0.18 |
| PT-B | -0.69 | -0.01 |
| Scale Scores |  |  |
| MBE | -0.57 | 0.22 |
| Written | -0.79 | 0.03 |
| Total | -0.77 | 0.12 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9014 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | GLENDALE UNIV. COLLEGE OF LAW |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 14 | Percent Passing: | $14 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 28 | Percent Passing: | $14 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 4329 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | GOLDEN | GATE | UNIV. |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9012 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | JOHN | F. KENNEDY UNIV. |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 23 | Percent Passing: | $13 \%$ |  |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 63 | Percent Passing: | $6 \%$ |  |  |


|  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | itte | Total |
| This School | 1313 | 1326 | 1321 | 1310 | 1293 | 1299 |
| Accredited Schools | 1339 | 1339 | 1339 | 1327 | 1307 | 1314 |
| California | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |


| Score Type | Comparative Index <br> (California Overall) | Comparative Index <br> (School Category) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Written Scores |  |  |
| Essay Question 1 | -0.69 | -0.32 |
| Essay Question 2 | -0.72 | -0.34 |
| Essay Question 3 | -0.46 | -0.04 |
| Essay Question 4 | -0.53 | -0.03 |
| Essay Question 5 | -0.32 | 0.02 |
| Essay Question 6 | -0.57 | -0.05 |
| PT-A | -0.60 | -0.00 |
| PT-B | -0.62 | 0.09 |
|  |  | -0.16 |
| Scale Scores | -0.97 | -0.10 |
| MBE | -0.90 | -0.14 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9036 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | LINCOLN LAW | SCHOOL OF SACRAMENTO |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 42 | Percent Passing: | $31 \%$ |  |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 68 | Percent Passing: | $24 \%$ |  |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9037 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | LINCOLN LAW | SCHOOL OF SAN JOSE |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 12 | Percent Passing: | $0 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 26 | Percent Passing: | $0 \%$ |  |


|  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | itten | Total |
| This School | 1322 | 1305 | 1311 | 1303 | 1286 | 1292 |
| Accredited Schools | 1339 | 1339 | 1339 | 1327 | 1307 | 1314 |
| California | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |


| Score Type | Comparative Index <br> (California Overall) | Comparative Index <br> (School Category) |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| Written Scores |  |  |
| Essay Question 1 | -0.81 | -0.45 |
| Essay Question 2 | -0.69 | -0.30 |
| Essay Question 3 | -0.70 | -0.31 |
| Essay Question 4 | -0.62 | -0.11 |
| Essay Question 5 | -0.91 | -0.69 |
| Essay Question 6 | -0.28 | 0.33 |
| PT-A | -0.52 | 0.12 |
| PT-B | -0.82 | -0.18 |
|  |  | -0.10 |
| Scale Scores | -0.92 | -0.27 |
| MBE | -1.03 | -0.22 |

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$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 4403 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | LOYOLA LAW | SCHOOL - LOS ANGELES |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 315 | Percent Passing: | $72 \%$ |  |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 359 | Percent Passing: | $67 \%$ |  |  |


| Group |  |  |  | Mean | Scor |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written Total |  | MBE | Written Tota |  |
| This School <br> ABA Schools <br> California |  | 1509 | 1498 | 1502 | 1495 | 1482 | 1487 |
|  |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 145 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 142 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comparative Index (School Category) |  |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.23 |  |  | 0.18 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.17 |  |  | 0.12 |
|  | Essay Question | 3 |  | 0.13 |  |  | 0.08 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Essay Question | 5 |  | 0.06 |  |  | 0.02 |
|  | Essay Question | 6 |  | 0.22 |  |  | 0.15 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | 0.05 |  |  | -0.01 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | 0.08 |  |  | 0.01 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | 0.30 |  |  | 0.22 |
|  | Written |  |  | 0.18 |  |  | 0.08 |
|  | Total |  |  | 0.24 |  |  | 0.14 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 4482 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | MCGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 119 | Percent Passing: | $61 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 176 | Percent Passing: | $48 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9211 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | NORTHWESTERN | CALIF. UNIV. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 11 | Percent Passing: | $9 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 44 | Percent Passing: | $5 \%$ |  |



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$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9002 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | PACIFIC COAST | UNIV. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 12 | Percent Passing: | $0 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 69 | Percent Passing: | $4 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 9007 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | PEPPERDINE | UNIV. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 142 | Percent Passing: | $70 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 162 | Percent Passing: | $66 \%$ |  |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Written | Total |
| This School <br> ABA Schools California |  | 1482 | 1500 | 1494 | 1469 | 1484 | 1479 |
|  |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 1457 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comp (Sch | rative <br> ol Cat |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.09 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.13 |  |  | 0.08 |
|  | Essay Question | 3 |  | 0.09 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.11 |  |  | 0.06 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.22 |  |  | 0.18 |
|  | Essay Question | 6 |  | 0.30 |  |  | 0.24 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | 0.03 |  |  | -0.03 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | 0.09 |  |  | 0.01 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | 0.12 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Written |  |  | 0.19 |  |  | 0.10 |
|  | Total |  |  | 0.18 |  |  | 0.09 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: $\quad 9022$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: | SAN JOAQUIN | COLLEGE OF LAW |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 45 | Percent Passing: | $31 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 71 | Percent Passing: | $31 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: 4851 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: | SANTA | CLARA | UNIV. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 173 | Percent Passing: | $66 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 222 | Percent Passing: | $57 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS REPORT FOR THE
JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School | Number: | 9068 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | SOUTHERN CALIF. INST. - VENTURA |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 11 | Percent Passing: | $18 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 31 | Percent Passing: | $13 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS REPORT FOR THE

JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School | Number: | 4703 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | SOUTHWESTERN | LAW SCHOOL |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 263 | Percent Passing: | $38 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 382 | Percent Passing: | $33 \%$ |  |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Written | Total |
| This School |  | 1406 | 1407 | 1406 | 1399 | 1392 | 1395 |
| ABA Schools |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 1457 |
| California |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |
|  | Score Type |  | Compar (Califo | tive nia Ov |  | Compa (Sch | ativ <br> l Ca |


| Written Scores |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Essay Question 1 | -0.32 | -0.37 |
| Essay Question 2 | -0.19 | -0.24 |
| Essay Question 3 | -0.17 | -0.22 |
| Essay Question 4 | -0.23 | -0.29 |
| Essay Question 5 | 0.11 | 0.06 |
| Essay Question 6 | -0.40 | -0.47 |
| PT-A | -0.39 | -0.45 |
| PT-B | -0.26 | -0.34 |
|  |  |  |
| Scale Scores | -0.37 | -0.48 |
| MBE | -0.39 | -0.50 |
| Written | -0.42 | -0.54 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School Number: 4704 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: $\quad$ STANFORD UNIV. LAW SCHOOL |  |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: 95 | Percent Passing: | $91 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 99 | Percent Passing: | $89 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
```

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS REPORT FOR THE

JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School | Number: | 9027 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | THOMAS JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF LAW |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 113 | Percent Passing: | $31 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 216 | Percent Passing: | $24 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School Number: 9062 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: $\quad$ TRINITY LAW | SCHOOL |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 24 | Percent Passing: | $13 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 109 | Percent Passing: | $12 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: 4833 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: | UNIV. | OF CALIF. - BERKELEY |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 231 | Percent Passing: | $84 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 239 | Percent Passing: | $82 \%$ |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Writte | Total |
| This School <br> ABA Schools <br> California |  | 1552 | 1564 | 1560 | 1546 | 1557 | 1553 |
|  |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 1457 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comparative Index (School Category) |  |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.20 |  |  | 0.16 |
|  | Essay Question | 2 |  | 0.34 |  |  | 0.30 |
|  | Essay Question | 3 |  | 0.23 |  |  | 0.18 |
|  | Essay Question | 4 |  | 0.46 |  |  | 0.40 |
|  | Essay Question | 5 |  | 0.23 |  |  | 0.19 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.42 |  |  | 0.35 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | 0.45 |  |  | 0.38 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | 0.47 |  |  | 0.40 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | 0.58 |  |  | 0.52 |
|  | Written |  |  | 0.59 |  |  | 0.51 |
|  | Total |  |  | 0.63 |  |  | 0.55 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
```

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: 4834 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: | UNIV. OF CALIF. - DAVIS |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 113 | Percent Passing: | $72 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 133 | Percent Passing: | $63 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
```

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index $=$ (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: 4837 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: | UNIV. | OF CALIF. - LOS ANGELES |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 268 | Percent Passing: | $82 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 284 | Percent Passing: | $80 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School Number: 9021 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Name: $\quad$ UNIV. | OF LA VERNE COLLEGE OF LAW |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 39 | Percent Passing: | $31 \%$ |
| Number of Total Takers: | 71 | Percent Passing: | $25 \%$ |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation
```

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:
Index $=$ (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation

| School | Number: | 4849 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | UNIV. | OF SAN | DIEGO |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 176 | Percent Passing: | 71\% |  |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 210 | Percent Passing: | 63\% |  |  |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Writte | Tota |
| This School <br> ABA Schools <br> California |  | 1513 | 1486 | 1495 | 1496 | 1466 | 147 |
|  |  | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 145 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 142 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comp (Sch | rativ <br> ol Ca |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.02 |  |  | -0.02 |
|  | Essay Question | 2 |  | 0.14 |  |  | 0.09 |
|  | Essay Question | 3 |  | 0.02 |  |  | -0.03 |
|  | Essay Question | 4 |  | 0.09 |  |  | -0.15 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.05 |
|  | Essay Question | 6 |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | 0.03 |  |  | -0.03 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | 0.15 |  |  | 0.07 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | 0.32 |  |  | 0.25 |
|  | Written |  |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.01 |
|  | Total |  |  | 0.19 |  |  | 0.09 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

| School | Number: | 4850 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | UNIV. | OF SAN | FRANCISCO |
| Number of First-Timers: | 116 | Percent Passing: | $36 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 161 | Percent Passing: | $33 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

| School | Number: | 4852 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | UNIV. | OF SOUTHERN CALIF. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 177 | Percent Passing: | $88 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 190 | Percent Passing: | $85 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

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| School Number: 4342 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: $\quad$ UNIVERSITY OF | CALIFORNIA HASTINGS COLLEG |  |
| Number of First-Timers: 270 | Percent Passing: 51\% |  |
| Number of Total Takers: 333 | Percent Passing: $48 \%$ |  |


| Group | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Written | Total |
| This School | 1433 | 1452 | 1445 | 1426 | 1439 | 1434 |
| ABA Schools | 1476 | 1485 | 1482 | 1457 | 1458 | 1457 |
| California | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |


| Score Type | Comparative Index <br> (California Overall) | Comparative Index <br> (School Category) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Written Scores | -0.10 | -0.15 |
| Essay Question 1 | -0.15 | -0.20 |
| Essay Question 2 | -0.10 | -0.15 |
| Essay Question 3 | -0.15 | -0.21 |
| Essay Question 4 | -0.17 | -0.21 |
| Essay Question 5 | -0.11 | -0.17 |
| Essay Question 6 | 0.00 | -0.06 |
| PT-A | 0.02 | -0.06 |
| PT-B |  | -0.29 |
|  |  | -0.21 |
| Scale Scores | -0.19 | -0.26 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

| School Number: 9003 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School Name: $\quad$ UNIVERSITY | OF | W. LA-SAN FERNANDO VALLEY |  |
| Number of First-Timers: 22 | Percent Passing: | $18 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 65 | Percent Passing: | $14 \%$ |


| Group |  | Mean Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Timers |  |  | All Takers |  |  |
|  |  | MBE | Written | Total | MBE | Written | Total |
| This School Accredited Schools California |  | 1247 | 1308 | 1286 | 1288 | 1324 | 1311 |
|  |  | 1339 | 1339 | 1339 | 1327 | 1307 | 1314 |
|  |  | 1463 | 1470 | 1467 | 1431 | 1426 | 1427 |
|  | Score Type |  | Comparative Index (California Overall) |  |  | Comparative Index (School Category) |  |
|  | Written Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 63 |  |  | -0.25 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 55 |  |  | -0.14 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 64 |  |  | -0.24 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 86 |  |  | -0.33 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 56 |  |  | -0.28 |
|  | Essay Question |  |  | . 64 |  |  | -0.14 |
|  | PT-A |  |  | . 68 |  |  | -0.14 |
|  | PT-B |  |  | . 61 |  |  | 0.10 |
|  | Scale Scores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MBE |  |  | . 40 |  |  | -0.55 |
|  | Written |  |  | . 01 |  |  | -0.25 |
|  | Total |  |  | . 24 |  |  | -0.41 |

The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all California first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

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| School | Number: | 9010 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | WESTERN STATE | UNIV. |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 65 | Percent Passing: | $42 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 101 | Percent Passing: | 35\% |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

$$
\text { Index }=\text { (Your school's mean - California mean)/California standard deviation }
$$

The formula for computing the index value for the last column is as follows:

```
Index = (Your school's mean - Your school type's mean)/Your school type's standard deviation
```

JULY 2016 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

| School | Number: | 9009 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| School | Name: | WHITTIER COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW |  |  |
| Number of First-Timers: | 112 | Percent Passing: | $22 \%$ |  |
| Number of Total Takers: | 174 | Percent Passing: | $23 \%$ |  |



The comparative index is based solely on first time takers. Results for schools with fewer than 30 students may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The first column indicates the extent to which a school's mean score was higher or lower than the mean of all california first timers. The last column shows the corresponding results for your school type. Index scores usually range between -1.00 and +1.00 . Regardless of their algebraic sign, values between 1.00 and 2.00 are considered large and those over 2.00 are very large. A positive value indicates the school's mean is above the reference group (e.g., all California first timers). A negative value indicates the opposite. The comparative index allows for direct comparisons among the various parts of the examination by controlling for differences in test difficulty and score spread among these sections. The formula for computing the index value for the first column is as follows:

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