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RETHINKING LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

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I. INTRODUCTION

You have high aspirations and hopes, just like many others. You worked hard to get where you are now, as well as every other person who graduated law school. However, an issue I have pondered is whether there is a lack of correlation between an individual's Law School Admission Test ("LSAT") score and his or her success in law school. Most law schools offer admission and scholarship based on a student's LSAT score more than any other factor, such as undergraduate GPA ("UGPA"), extracurriculars, or prior experience. This is common and standard practice; however, this paper addresses changes, if effectuated, that may reallocate the weight of the LSAT score during the decision-making process.

There are many successful law students who were unable to tackle specific sections of the LSAT, including analytical reasoning, reading comprehension, and/or logical reasoning. Yet some are at the top of their class. This note argues that factors other than the LSAT score are superior predictors of one's success in law school and as an attorney. For purposes of this paper, success in law school is equated to a 3.5 GPA or above, which is roughly equivalent to a B+ or A- average. A

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student achieving above average throughout his or her time in law school can be appealing to potential employers after graduation. Success after law school typically means a student passed the bar exam in the jurisdiction of their choosing and was employed within one year of their graduation.

UGPA, extracurriculars, prior experience, and more are considered when students apply to law school but do not compare to the weight associated with the LSAT score.² Other factors can show a student's grit and/or growth mindset, which can play an impactful role in one's success in law school and as an attorney, as compared to one's performance on a pre-admission, objective exam. There are two sides to this issue, and it can leave law school admission professionals at a loss for which number to use when admitting and granting scholarships to incoming students.

Part II of this note addresses the current landscape of law school admissions and its focus on the LSAT. Part III discusses the merits of other predictors of success, including, but not limited to UGPA, extracurriculars, and prior experience. Part IV analyzes the practical implications of implementing a greater focus on other factors. Part V addresses counterarguments skeptics may introduce for not shifting away from the LSAT and the counterpoints to those arguments. Finally, this paper concludes law school admissions should shift toward focusing on other factors in admitting students to ensure success in law school and after graduation. The ultimate question this paper addresses is whether law schools should focus less on the LSAT or other objective measures and more on other factors, including, but not limited to, UGPA, prior experience, and extracurricular involvement.

II. THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

A. THE ROLE OF THE LSAT IN ADMISSIONS

The LSAT is designed "to assess the skills most needed for law school success: critical reasoning, reading

² Gabriel Kuris, *6 Deciding Factors in Law School Admissions*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP. (Jan. 17, 2022, 9:00 AM), <https://www.usnews.com/education/blogs/law-admissions-lowdown/articles/deciding-factors-in-law-school-admissions>.

comprehension, and persuasive writing.”³ Presently, the LSAT is weighed more in law school admissions over UGPA and other factors.⁴ This stems from the LSAT’s more standardized nature over UGPA where programs and degrees differ from school to school. Because of this, *U.S. News & World Report*, which is a publication that ranks law schools, historically emphasized the LSAT, making up 12.5% of the calculation.⁵ However, currently, the LSAT score only makes up 5% of the rank calculation after the realization that other factors are more important.⁶ This reiterates the point that law schools too should shift focus away from the LSAT since the journal already has. Law schools tend to make decisions to positively impact their rankings, and this has caused them to focus on the LSAT in prior years because of the impact the scores had. Now that this has changed, it is time for law schools to evolve as well. Although there is a positive relationship between an individual’s LSAT score and his or her first-year GPA, it is not everything.⁷ Schools typically assign a student one number that is calculated by their LSAT score and UGPA, among other factors, to determine admission and scholarship.⁸

The LSAT’s main role is to predict first-year law school performance, but it can mitigate a student’s acceptance to law

³ *The LSAT Advantage*, LSAC, <https://www.lsac.org/lSAT/about#:~:text=The%20LSAT%20is%20the%20only,reading%20comprehension%2C%20and%20persuasive%20writing> (last visited Oct. 11, 2023).

⁴ Kuris, *supra* note 2.

⁵ Pamela Edwards, *The Shell Game: Who is Responsible for the Overuse of the LSAT in Law School Admissions*, 80 ST. JOHNS. L. REV. 153, 156 (2006).

⁶ Robert Morse et al., *Methodology: 2023-2024 Best Law Schools Rankings*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP. (May 10, 2023), <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/articles/law-schools-methodology#:~:text=Nearly%2060%25%20of%20the%20rankings,judges%20on%20overall%20program%20quality>.

⁷ Richard Gardiner, *Understanding the Impact of Range Restriction on LSAT Correlation Studies*, ACCESSLEX INST. (Oct. 10, 2019), <https://www.accesslex.org/news-tools-and-resources/understanding-impact-range-restriction-lsat-correlation-studies#:~:text=As%20expected%2C%20there%20is%20a,0.45%2C%20which%20is%20relatively%20high>.

⁸ Edwards, *supra* note 5, at 157.

school who, according to their LSAT score, is unlikely to successfully pass the bar exam. The goal of the exam is to be inclusive rather than exclusive, and provide information to test-takers and admissions to determine whether they would be successful in the classroom.⁹ The intent is for the exam to be considered along with other factors including UGPA, educational history, and personal history; however, some schools place much more emphasis on the LSAT over the alternative factors.¹⁰ This format has worked for many years, but there appears to be a trend to focus more on other factors and highlight characteristics that could be better indicators of success, both as a law student and as an attorney. This moves then into the next section discussing criticisms of the LSAT as a predictive tool.

i. CRITICISMS OF THE LSAT AS A PREDICTIVE TOOL

a. LIMITED SCOPE IN ASSESSING ACADEMIC SKILLS

When it comes to assessing academic skills, the LSAT is not a complete picture, as it is one test on one day with around 100 questions. It tests the ability of a student's speed in test-taking, rather than his or her knowledge of a specific topic.¹¹ Although the exam is widely standardized to cater to different skills, it has faced criticisms for its inability to measure a student's grit or growth mindset. These can play an impactful role in a student's success during both law school and practice and are important to consider during the admission process.

"[T]est-taking speed is not a meaningful intelligence measure[,] of an individual's intelligence, and one's ability to reason is viewed entirely separate from speed.¹² Although most law school exams do test one's knowledge under timed conditions, just as the bar exam does, there is a trend toward

⁹ *The LSAT – Promoting Access and Equity in Law School Admission*, LSAC, <https://www.lsac.org/lSAT/promoting-access-equity> (last visited Oct. 11, 2023).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Alexia Marks & Scott Moss, *What Predicts Law Student Success? A Longitudinal Study Correlating Law Student Applicant Data and Law School Outcomes*, 13 J. OF EMPIRICAL LEGAL STUD. 205, 214 (2016).

¹² *Id.*

take-home exams, papers, and other experiential learning classes. These alternative forms of testing are focused more on a student's critical thinking without the time pressure that mimics the practice of law more than the bar exam.¹³ The LSAT does not test any particular subject matter nor does it indicate what type of attorney an individual may become. The exam sort of acts as a gatekeeping function and determines whether you will be admitted to law school, as well as what law school you will or can attend.¹⁴ The test potentially affects how students feel about themselves and creates a negative outlook on how they will perform in law school since so many consider the exam the best indicator of success.¹⁵

b. POTENTIAL FOR COACHING AND TEST PREPARATION

In studying for the LSAT, students can use free resources like Khan Academy, or pay thousands of dollars for prep through resources like Kaplan or private tutoring. This can create a disadvantage or bias toward students who may be underprivileged or who do not have access to resources other students do. Although being underprivileged or having less access to resources can also inhibit a student's success during their undergraduate years, extracurriculars, or his or her career before law school, it is seemingly most evident when it comes to the LSAT. Other programs cost money and take time, and these are resources that many people see as a barrier to even taking the exam and going to law school.

It can be intimidating taking an exam and being scored against other students who have the money, time, and resources to pay thousands of dollars to get a high score the first time. Students can go in with having worked extremely hard but still fall short of those who can pay for LSAT prep and coaching. "While law schools are steadily becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, they remain overwhelmingly

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Leslie Espinoza, *The LSAT: Narratives and Bias*, 1 AM. UNIV. J. OF GENDER & THE L. 121, 121 (1993).

¹⁵ *Id.*

upper-middle class.”¹⁶ This stems from the fact students who come from lower socio-economic brackets are unable to pay for the test preparation and coaching that those who are more privileged have access to. Specifically, the analytical reasoning section, more commonly referred to as “logic games,” is the most teachable section on the LSAT, and those underprivileged are not able to pay for courses or resources that improve their skills in this section.¹⁷ This means it is generally easier for wealthier applicants to tackle the logic games section because of their access to preparatory courses and materials, and therefore, it is easier for them to score higher on the LSAT overall.¹⁸ Additionally, applicants who have a more affluent background are likely to have more time to study logic games specifically and for the exam as a whole.¹⁹ In contrast, students who are from a disadvantaged background may need to help provide for their families or ask others for support, limiting their time to study for the LSAT.²⁰

c. LACK OF REPRESENTATION OF BROADER QUALITIES
CRUCIAL FOR LAW SCHOOL SUCCESS

Law school takes a lot of dedication and hard work to succeed. Qualities that make a good law student and attorney are not solely revealed through the LSAT. Although there are many, the five main qualities of a great law student are: dedication, exceptional communication skills (written and oral), analytical skills, time management, and creativity.²¹ Although studying for the LSAT is important, as mentioned, it is one exam. When considering dedication, showing this trait on one exam to law school admissions is difficult, and

¹⁶ Caroline Kitchener, *How the LSAT Destroys Socioeconomic Diversity*, THE ATLANTIC (Oct. 18, 2016), <https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2016/10/the-lsat-is-rigged-against-the-poor/504530/>.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ D. Macaulay, *5 Qualities that Make a Great Law Student*, BARBRI L. PREVIEW, <https://lawpreview.barbri.com/5-qualities-make-great-law-student/> (Jan. 7, 2020).

admissions are unable to truly see the work and studying put in. Further, some individuals are just natural test-takers, whereas others may have spent months preparing and still fall short. The LSAT cannot truly show the time or effort a student has put in because of the nature of the test. Attending law school can and will affect one's relationships and day-to-day life. It is competitive and difficult, so dedicated students tend to be more successful.²²

Next, oral and written communication skills are great qualities of both a law student and an attorney. The LSAT does not examine oral communication and only slightly tests written communication. Although the application process as a whole entails a personal statement, resume, and more, the main focus in admissions is on the LSAT which can limit the pool by creating bias against those who do not score as high. The writing portion on the LSAT does not weigh into one's score and rather can be seen as a sort of writing sample law schools can look at during the admissions process. Being a law student, as well as an attorney, often entails proficiency in both oral and written communication; skills the LSAT is unable to truly examine. These two skills are vital in law school for notetaking in class and in answering essay questions on exams.²³

Following communication skills is analytical reasoning. This skill is a specific section on the LSAT that tests one's ability to digest complex information, another important quality important to law school.²⁴ However, the section, uniquely nicknamed "logic games," can be somewhat different than the reading assigned in class and later. Students have to work through situations from every angle, something the LSAT does not examine. This skill is important because it portrays one's ability to problem solve, a quality vital to being a practicing attorney.

Next, time management is a skill necessary to succeed in law school. Students must be able to establish what is most important and allocate the right amount of time to each task, thus assuring assignments are adequately completed. Although time management is a factor on the LSAT given the timed sections, it does not truly test a student's ability to gauge how

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

much time he or she should spend reading, outlining, or studying. Being able to create a solid routine is one of the best things a student can do for him or herself, which translates into being a diligent, responsible attorney.²⁵

Finally, creativity is an important quality to have as a law student and attorney. As previously mentioned, creativity in problem-solving is beneficial because it allows them to address problems in unique ways and achieve a specific outcome. Law school forces students to think outside the box, a quality that would be great to possess when entering, rather than having to build while also acclimating to a new schedule and difficult material.²⁶ The LSAT is unable to portray a student's creativity, whereas the personal statement or resume can. Shifting emphasis from this one exam may be a trend law schools should establish, especially with the GRE becoming more and more widely accepted at different schools.

Furthermore, there are two additional qualities that do not appear to be emphasized on the LSAT or even significantly considered during the admissions process, grit and growth mindset. These qualities can aid a student's success because of the hard work and dedication they require. "Grit is defined as 'perseverance and passion for long-term goals.'"²⁷ Grit can predict achievement beyond academic success and seep into the workplace, which is why it is such a good indicator of success in and out of law school.²⁸ Studies have shown that "grittier individuals tend to work harder and longer than their peers . . . , [they] are more likely to 'stay the course' and not get distracted by immediate, short-term interests or needs[,] and having grit is particularly important in very challenging contexts."²⁹ Additionally, there are generally two types of mindsets: fixed and growth.³⁰ "People with a fixed mindset believe their strengths are predetermined . . . [.] they have a certain amount

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Milana Hogan & Katherine Larkin-Wong, *Grit and Mindset*, 98 WOMEN LAWS. J. 11, 12 (2013).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

of intelligence and talent[,] and these gifts are immutable.”³¹ On the other hand, “people with a growth mindset see their abilities as flexible entities that can be developed through dedication and effort.”³²

When it comes to the law students and attorneys, they tend to be high achievers. This is true considering the challenges and difficulty it takes to enter law school and pass the bar. However, having grit and a growth mindset can add to an individual’s success as they are qualities that can make one better. Law schools should consider these qualities over the LSAT and shift its focus to more indicative traits for success. This leads us to the next section, which addresses other factors as predictors of success in law school.

III. THE MERITS OF OTHER FACTORS AS PREDICTORS

UGPA, extracurriculars, and prior work experience are important factors law schools take into consideration when admitting students, as they should be. However, these factors may not be used to the extent that accurately shows the work ethic of an individual student. Considering the UGPA first, a high UGPA often reflects adaptability in a diverse range of subjects because of the variety of core classes schools require to graduate. This means the student was able to succeed across different areas of study in addition to the classes the student chose for their major. Having a high UGPA shows the student was able to work hard across four years of study, which is something that takes time and dedication, important qualities of success in law school as previously mentioned.

Success in law school can also depend on the student’s major, undergraduate institution, work experience, and other qualities:

- (1) LSAT predicts more weakly, and UGPA more powerfully, than commonly assumed—and a high-LSAT/low-UGPA profile predicts worse than a high-UGPA/low-LSAT profile;
- (2) a STEM (science, technology, engineering, math)

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

or EAF (economics, accounting, finance) major is a significant plus, akin to having three and a half to four extra LSAT points; (3) several years' work experience is a significant plus, with teaching especially positive, and military the weakest; (4) a criminal or disciplinary record is a significant minus, akin to seven and a half fewer LSAT points; and (5) long-noted gender disparities appear to have abated, but racial disparities persist.³³

This study shows the implications other factors might exhibit if law school admissions were to take them into higher consideration during the review process of applicants. It is specifically interesting to note that a high LSAT/low UGPA is a worse predictor than a high UGPA/low LSAT, given that most of the weight and focus is on the LSAT. Currently, law schools weigh the LSAT more by accepting applicants with a high LSAT and low UGPA over students with a high UGPA and low LSAT.³⁴

Next, we will look at participation in extracurriculars. Playing sports, having a part-time job, and being involved in honors societies and/or clubs shows commitment to education both inside and outside the classroom. Such engagement, particularly in leadership positions, demonstrates that a student can balance other things in his or her life while also pursuing an education. Law school is very difficult and having a well-balanced life or being accustomed to a busy schedule prior to attending can help one acclimate to the rigors of the degree.

Extracurriculars show the student was able to balance leadership and initiative with the classroom because they generally involve taking on leadership roles and organizing events. These experiences are vital to success in the legal field. Legal roles often entail project management, and extracurricular involvement shows not only one's interests but also his or her commitment to a community or discipline in a

³³ Marks & Moss, *supra* note 11, at 208.

³⁴ *Id.* at 211-12.

specific area.³⁵ Involvement in activities outside of school is important while in law school as well, given the emphasis on pro bono, or free, work that is placed on students and attorneys. Having the right balance shows a student can be successful in the classroom, while also being involved in the community.

Additionally, several years of prior work experience should also be taken into higher consideration in the admissions process. One study found the optimal quantity of work experience for law school applicants was four to nine years.³⁶ This allows for students who have been out of school for a period but have not been out so long they cannot acclimate.³⁷ Having prior work experience in general can show commitment to one area, but also allows a person to realize there may be more for them out there. This can show law schools the dedication and time it took to uproot themselves and do something completely different than what they were used to.

Although all of these factors are considered when reviewing students' applications, the main focus of law schools is still on a standardized test that is unable to pinpoint what makes a great law student and attorney. These other factors should be considered more by law schools because they show the qualities that truly indicate success in this field. This is not to say the LSAT should not be considered at all; rather, it should not be given as much weight as it currently is. The merits of the other factors show consistency, discipline, and work ethic, things the LSAT is seemingly unable to encompass.

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing a greater focus on other factors can promote diversity and inclusion by valuing broader skills and backgrounds. Diversity is something more and more schools are beginning to emphasize, and focusing on other factors can

³⁵ Gabriel Kuris, *How Extracurriculars, Hobbies Affect Law School Admissions*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REP. (Oct. 2, 2023), <https://www.usnews.com/education/blogs/law-admissions-lowdown/articles/how-extracurricular-activities-affect-law-school-admissions>.

³⁶ Marks & Moss, *supra* note 11, at 239.

³⁷ *Id.*

aid in admitting diverse students, as required by the American Bar Association.³⁸ Further, other factors allow admissions to be more flexible with the evaluation process and focus on student experiences and background over the three-digit LSAT score. The key to implementing a shift would be to look at students holistically and balance the application more fairly. This note is not intended to say admissions should just admit anyone who applies to a specific law school; the applicants must still earn their right to admittance. It is aimed at shifting the focus from one exam so students are not at a disadvantage before even entering the classroom, and, instead, transition towards students earning their spot in law school through other factors.

One way law schools could implement more focus on other factors is by conducting interviews of applicants seeking entry. Many graduate programs require an interview prior to acceptance as a way to get to know each applicant on a more personal level. This would allow law school admissions to better determine which students will put in the hard work and dedication it takes to be successful. This does take more time and energy from law schools on the front end, but other programs utilize this form of admittance. It could be a great way to accept students who may not have the best LSAT score and would allow them to explain why their score is not as high as others. As it currently stands, there are only a handful of law schools that even offer interviews, let alone require them.³⁹ Moreover, most of the schools that do require interviews are well-known, top law schools.⁴⁰

As previously mentioned, grit and a growth mindset are valuable qualities that can contribute to a successful law student and attorney. These qualities can be shown by reviewing an individual's application more closely and considering his or her major and undergraduate institution, UGPA, extracurriculars, work experience, and more. These are

³⁸ Julia Brunette, *Most Diverse Law Schools*, PRELAW (Mar. 14, 2023), https://bluetoad.com/publication/frame.php?i=781686&p=&pn=&ver=html5&view=articleBrowser&article_id=4511030.

³⁹ *Which Law Schools Interview Applicants, and What are Their Interview Formats*, SPIVEY CONSULTING GRP., <https://www.spiveyconsulting.com/blog-post/which-law-schools-interview/> (Sept. 2023).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

all things law schools look at and consider already, but the emphasis is just on the LSAT. Therefore, the implementation would likely not be as difficult as one might think given law schools already use other factors when making decisions. This would just deter schools from automatically declining those with an LSAT below their bottom 25% and give more students a chance who are likely to be successful in law school and after.

V. ADDRESSING COUNTERARGUMENTS

A. POTENTIAL CONCERNS AND OBJECTIONS TO PRIORITIZING OTHER FACTORS

The original LSAT was administered in 1948 and first suggested in 1945.⁴¹ It has been used to admit law students to law school for almost a century and has remained effective through various changes. Through its evolution, the LSAT has developed into the most widely recognized and accepted faction in admission to law school. The mission of the Law School Admissions Counsel (“LSAC”) “is to advance law and justice by encouraging diverse, talented individuals to study law.”⁴² The entity “proclaims that not only do ‘LSAT scores help to predict which students will do well in law school,’ but they are better at predicting law school performance than any other single factor.”⁴³ LSAC’s goal in using the LSAT then seems to be to create uniformity that an application or use of other factors may not be able to do.

It is difficult to create a separation among students who have vastly different backgrounds, which is stereotypical of a law school classroom. More and more women and those seeking second careers are attending law school. This means the applications will vary widely because one student may be a “traditional” student who attended college after high school and went straight to law school thereafter. Whereas others may have thirty years of experience in a different area altogether.

⁴¹ *Mission and History*, LSAC, <https://www.lsac.org/about/mission-history> (last visited Oct. 11, 2023).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Jeffrey Kinsler, *The LSAT Myth*, 20 ST. LOUIS UNIV. PUB. L. REV. 393, 394 (2001).

The question becomes how do you weigh these students against each other in awarding scholarship or even admission? That is where the LSAT comes into play. It creates a level of fairness and uniformity during admissions while also playing a role as a predictor of success in law school. If law schools were to shift toward prioritizing other factors over the LSAT, like UGPA, grit, growth mindset, extracurriculars, or other experiences, admissions may not be as uniform as they presently are.

Furthermore, the cost is another factor. The admissions process would not be as easy as reviewing a three-digit score and would look more closely at each individual applicant. This would be more time-consuming and, therefore, more costly. Who would be the person or entity to pay for the increased cost of reviewing each application with a closer eye? The law schools. This could potentially decrease scholarship availability because schools would have to spend the time and money on the review process rather than giving it to students. It just makes the admissions process more complex and time-consuming.

The main issue with transitioning away from the LSAT would be getting LSAC to back other factors and place greater emphasis on other things because the LSAC assigns a different score to each person based on their LSAT and UGPA. The problem with this is that LSAC makes money on each LSAT administered and it would be unlikely to be agreeable to shifting toward other factors. Further, there is some aspect of predictive power the LSAT provides, which is why it has been used for so many years, as mentioned.⁴⁴ Next, there is the standardization that comes with the LSAT, which can make it easier for law schools to review applicants with different backgrounds.

i. RESPONSES AND COUNTERPOINTS TO THESE OBJECTIONS

Just because something has been done the same way in the past, does not mean there should not be any changes made.

⁴⁴ Lily Knezevich & Wayne Camara, *The LSAT Is Still the Most Accurate Predictor of Law School Success*, LSAC, <https://www.lsac.org/data-research/research/lSAT-still-most-accurate-predictor-law-school-success> (last visited Nov. 9, 2023).

Using the LSAT is lazy in the sense. "It is simply much easier to admit or reject an applicant on the basis of a three-digit number than on an extensive evaluation of an assortment of seemingly incomparable and indecipherable criteria" ⁴⁵ But that is all it is - easy. There are other ways law schools can review students absent standardization; it just saves time during the process. As a result, law schools have resorted to using the LSAT as the highest deciding factor in admissions and will deny students with what they consider sub-par LSAT scores. ⁴⁶ No one has seemed to question this practice and the emphasis LSAC places on the LSAT. As the creator and administrator of the LSAT, it makes sense the organization would argue the LSAT is the best indicator of law school and attorney success. A change in admissions and less focus on the LSAT could be a way to admit students who have other qualities that would allow them to be successful in law school. The studies mentioned throughout this paper show how schools are more worried about their ranking than the lack of correlation between a high LSAT and law grades. Schools clearly weigh the LSAT over UGPA and other qualities, and, yet, "evidence the LSAT truly predicts law grades is underwhelming." ⁴⁷

VI. CONCLUSION

Overall, this note is not intended for law schools to simply disregard the LSAT. The test plays an important role in providing a fair playing field to students with vastly different backgrounds and majors, which allows admissions to have a starting point when admitting students. Rather, this paper is intended to bring light to the shadow that the exam potentially casts on students who may not be as strong on the standardized exam. Students and individuals can work diligently throughout their lives with the goal of being an attorney but be unable to attain that goal due to law school emphasis on the LSAT. Just as *U.S News & World Report* has shifted its focus away from the LSAT, law school admissions should as well. Many other characteristics and factors are just as important in looking at students who will ultimately be successful.

⁴⁵Kinsler, *supra* note 43, at 394.

⁴⁶*Id.* at 395.

⁴⁷Marks & Moss, *supra* note 11, at 212.

Although the LSAT has worked for almost a century and continues to, times are changing and so is education. Other qualities mentioned and explained throughout this paper can be just as helpful to law school admissions when making their decisions. Shifting the weight to other factors and conducting interviews may lead to a more hard-working and dedicated student body because students will have to expose themselves to the world more before law school. Even though it is much simpler and less time-consuming for admissions to check one three-digit number to determine whether to admit or deny a student, other factors are more informative of the hard work students truly put into being successful. Ultimately, this paper attempted to address the problems the LSAT creates in admissions and persuade law schools to shift their emphasis toward the individual student, showcasing one's hard work and dedication inside and outside of the classroom.