

2023 Exam Takers and Passers from Non-ABA-Approved Law Schools by Type of School

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

Correspondence law schools are schools that conduct instruction principally by correspondence.

Online law schools are schools that conduct instruction and provide interactive classes principally by technological transmission, including internet transmission and electronic conferencing.

Jurisdiction	Conventional Law School			Correspondence Law School			Online Law School		
	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing	Taking	Passing	% Passing
Alabama	328	45	14%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	2	1	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
California*	1,567	337	22%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado†	2	1	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	13	2	15%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8	4	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	15	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland‡	1	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	161	36	22%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1	1	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	1	1	100%	—	—	—	1	1	100%
Pennsylvania	4	2	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	150	59	39%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	4	2	50%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	1	0	0%	2	2	100%
Puerto Rico	4	0	0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,267	491	22%	1	0	0%	3	3	100%

* **California** applicants from non-ABA-approved law schools also include those who attended California-unaccredited law schools (law schools not accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners) and schools no longer in operation, both of which are composed of an unverifiable mixture of conventional, correspondence, and online schools. These numbers of applicants (California-unaccredited: 371 taking, 45 passing; schools no longer in operation: 148 taking, 32 passing) are therefore omitted from this chart.

† **Colorado** does not track whether exam takers from non-ABA-approved law schools attended an online law school.

‡ **Maryland** does not track the breakdown of conventional, correspondence, or online school for exam takers from non-ABA-approved law schools. Such graduates must already be members of the bar in another US jurisdiction in order to apply to take the exam in Maryland.