

Table 5.6 with Eliteness as a Categorical rather than Continuous variable.

Alternative Table 5.6: **The Relative Power of Alternate Predictors of Law School Graduation Participants in the LSAC-BPS Study, 1991-96**

| Factor                    | Standardized Coefficient | Wald Chi-Square | Probability of Chi-Square Value, if No Relationship |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Law school GPA (1st year) | 0.769                    | 1.399           | 0.000   |
| Part-time                 | -0.131                   | -0.850          | 0.000   |
| Family Income             | 0.035                    | 0.073           | 0.028   |
| Male                      | -0.027                   | -0.099          | 0.103   |
| Black                     | 0.027                    | 0.196           | 0.034   |
| Asian                     | 0.005                    | 0.049           | 0.722   |
| Other Nonwhite            | -0.006                   | -0.084          | 0.706   |
| Hispanics                 | 0.011                    | 0.268           | 0.476   |
| Group 1                   | 0.298                    | 2.015           | 0.000   |
| Group 2                   | 0.361                    | 1.720           | 0.000   |
| Group 3                   | 0.307                    | 1.249           | 0.000   |
| Group 4                   | 0.265                    | 1.000           | 0.000   |
| Group 5                   | 0.121                    | 0.798           | 0.000   |
| Observations: 24,809      | Somers' D: 0.647         |                 |   |

Source: Statistics compiled by the author from the LSAC-BPS data.<sup>1</sup> The dependent variable is whether a matriculating freshman fails to secure a law degree during the five years of the study. Law school eliteness is measured on a scale of 1 to 6, corresponding to the six groupings of schools in the LSAC-BPS data (I have assigned 1 to the most elite group, 2 to the next most elite group, and so on, with group 6 acting as the comparison group). For racial variables, whites are the implicit control group. For men, women are the implicit control group. A Wald Chi-square value over 3.9 is generally considered indicative of “statistical significance,” and corresponds to a p-value (reported in the right hand column) of 0.05 or less.

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1. See WIGHTMAN, LSAC-BPS, *supra* note **Error! Bookmark not defined.**