

Table 6.1 run with additional background variables

Alternative Table 6.1: The Relative Power of Alternate Predictors of Bar Passage Participants in the LSAC-BPS Study, 1991-1996

Factor	Standardized Coefficient	Chi-Square Significance Level	Probability That Wald Chi-Square Value Would Be This High or Higher, if No Relationship
Law School GPA	0.78	800.77	<0.0001
LSAT	0.24	113.47	<0.0001
Law School Tier	0.19	69.30	<0.0001
Undergraduate GPA	0.10	21.04	<0.0001
Male	0.04	4.95	0.03
Asian	-0.03	2.34	0.13
Black	-0.01	0.97	0.32
Other Nonwhite	-0.02	0.75	0.39
Hispanics	-0.004	0.06	0.81
Family Income	0.05	5.86	0.02
Part Time	-0.13	69.07	<0.0001
Parent Education	.003	0.02	089
Observations: 20,834		Somers' D: 0.771	

Source: Statistics compiled by the author from the LSAC-BPS data.¹ The dependent variable is whether a person passes the bar on one of her first two attempts. 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 some “statistical significance.” Family Income is based on a categorical, self-reported item. Part Time is based on respondents’ plans to attend law school full time or part time. Parent education is based on self-report education levels of mother and father, with the measure being used here taking the higher attainment of the parents.

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