

Results

Descriptive statistics are shown in Table 1. An alpha of .05 was used for each test. Linear regression was used to determine whether program area (quantitative, I/O, school, clinical, experimental, human performance) and GRE scores were predictors of points earned on the exam. The relationship between GRE scores and points earned was similar across program areas (i.e., no interaction), $F(5, 72) = 1.55$, $MSE = 28.77$, $p = .19$, $R^2 \text{ Change} = .03$. As can be seen in Table 2, program area and GRE scores were both significant predictors of points earned on the exam, $F(6, 77) = 28.54$, $MSE = 29.80$, $p < .001$, $Adj. R^2 = .67$.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics for All Variables

Faculty Status	Variable	M	SD	r
Quant (N = 11)	GRE	1026	92	.57
	Exam Points	93	3.8	
I/O (N = 14)	GRE	1002	114	.72*
	Exam Points	85	8.5	
School	GRE	1022	111	.24
	Exam Points	74	0.98	
Experimental (N = 6)	GRE	958	110	.57
	Exam Points	72	3.4	
Human Performance (N = 8)	GRE	979	77	.31
	Exam Points	69	0.46	
Clinical (N = 35)	GRE	996	116	.44*
	Exam Points	76	7.3	
All (N = 84)	GRE	1000	107	.38*
	Exam Points	78	9.4	

* $p < .05$.

Table 2

Regression Model for Predicting Points Earned

Predictor	B	SE(B)	β	95% CI
Constant	42.15	5.88		
GRE	0.027*	0.006	0.31	
D1	23.24*	2.55	0.84	
D2	15.50*	2.42	0.62	
D3	6.63*	2.14	0.35	
D4	4.122	2.60	0.14	
D5	3.96	2.95	0.11	

* $p < .05$.

$F(5, 77) = 26.92, p < .001, R^2 \text{ Change} = .54$ for the test of Program controlling for GRE.

D1 = 1 if Quantitative; D2 = 1 if I/O; D3 = 1 if Clinical; D4 = 1 if School; D5 = 1 if Experimental.