**Table 1**: Effect of Elite School Candidacy and Gender on Callbacks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Called Back |
| Elite School Candidate | .137\*\*\* |
|  | (.032) |
| Male Candidate | -.044 |
|  | (.032) |
| Observations | 864 |
| *R*2 | 0.023 |

Standard errors in parentheses

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Notes**: This table contains regressions predicting callback decisions (1 or 0) as a function of whether subjects were candidates at an elite school (1 or 0). Standard OLS standard errors are reported (0.032). The table also shows that the dataset had 864 observations.

Being an elite school student appears to make subjects 14 percentage points more likely to be called back versus when the students were not students of elite schools.

**Notes (HW2):** The table contains regressions predicting callback decision (1 or 0) as a function of whether subjects were candidates at an elite school (1 or 0) and whether the candidate was male (1) or female (0).

Here, being an elite school student appears to make subjects 14 percentage points more likely to be called back versus when the students were not students of elite school. Additionally, the candidate being male seems to reduce the likelihood of being called back 4.4 percentage points. However, this variable was not significant and as such we assume whether or not the candidate is male has no effect in the actual likelihood of callbacks.