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CLERK'S OFFICE  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

COALITION TO DEFEND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JENNIFER GRANHOLM, REGENTS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, BOARD OF  
TRUSTEES OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY,  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF WAYNE STATE  
UNIVERSITY, MICHAEL COX, ERIC RUSSELL,  
and the TRUSTEES OF any other public college or  
university, community college or school district,

Defendants.

Case No. 06-15024  
Hon. David M. Lawson

CONSOLIDATED CASES

This filing pertains to  
ALL CASES

- and -

CHASE CANTRELL, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JENNIFER GRANHOLM, in her Official Capacity  
as Governor of the State of Michigan,

Defendant.

Case No. 06-15637  
Hon. David M. Lawson

DECLARATION OF RICHARD H. SANDER

I, Richard H. Sander, declare as follows:

1. I have been retained (pro bono) as an expert for Defendant-Intervenor Eric Russell in *Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action v. Granholm and Cantrell v. Granholm.*

2. I am a professor of law at the University of California, Los Angeles. I have conducted and published extensive research on the operation and effects of racial preference programs in higher education. I have been called to give evidence on these issues before the United States Commission on Civil Rights (June 2006) and the Regents of the University of California (January 2005). A summary of my professional credentials is given in Appendix A.

3. Counsel for Intervenor-Defendant Russell have shared with me materials produced by the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University. I have been informed that these materials have been produced pursuant to an agreement of counsel restricting their disclosure until such time as a protective order negotiated by counsel may be entered. I have agreed to abide by that agreement of counsel and I am storing the documents under the standard academic procedures for protecting confidential information.

4. I have reviewed the current draft of the protective order being negotiated by the parties, and I have agreed to treat the information shared with me as if this order were in place. At such time as this or a similar protective order may be entered, I am willing to sign the Declaration Under Penalty of Perjury or Contempt required for counsel and their retained experts in paragraph 8 of that order.

5. Counsel have asked me to provide some analytical comments on the data that are sufficiently general to not infringe upon the agreement of counsel, and the statements below are designed to respect those boundaries.

6. Counsel for the University of Michigan have produced 148 pages of data on the bar passage outcomes of Michigan graduates. These pages are from reports sent to the University of Michigan Law School ("UMLS") by bar exam authorities in twelve states, including the State

Bar of Michigan. The reports cover examinations given in 2004, 2005, and 2006. I have analyzed this data carefully, using independent, publicly available sources to verify the races and genders of those named in the reports. These data show very large disparities in bar passage rates across racial lines. In particular, black graduates of UMLS who took the bar in Michigan and other states covered by this data appeared to be about eight times as likely to fail on their first attempt as were white graduates, where the white failure rate was non-trivial. A substantial proportion of the blacks taking the bar exams appear unsuccessful in passing after multiple attempts.

7. The bar data produced by UMLS thus far represents three years out of the eleven years of data sought (1996 through 2006). There are important analytic reasons why eleven years of data is superior to three years of data in addressing the types of questions raised in this litigation. Since the data provided by the school does not cover every state's bar exam or every UMLS graduate, it is essentially a "sample" of bar outcomes. The precision with which a sample can be used to estimate the underlying characteristics of an entire population increases with the size of the sample. The relationship between sample size and precision is determined by a mathematical formula. Eleven years of data should yield estimates that are nearly twice as precise as estimates based on three years of data. For example (using hypothetical numbers), suppose that the data produced to date showed that 16 of 40 UMLS black graduates failed the bar on their first attempt, compared to 25 of 500 UMLS white graduates. A 95% confidence interval for the proportion of blacks passing the bar would be roughly 44% to 76%, with a mean of 60%. While even this small sample shows convincingly a statistically significantly different bar passage rate for blacks than for whites at UMLS, it matters a great deal, in terms of comparing the outcomes

of black graduates of UMLS with, say, graduates of Wayne State, whether the bar passage rate is at the high end or the low end of the confidence interval. The additional years of bar data would unquestionably reduce the imprecision of these estimates.

8. A second reason for producing eleven years of data on UMLS bar outcomes is that the longer stretch of data helps us to estimate more accurately whether UMLS graduates who fail the bar eventually pass on another attempt. In the data already disclosed, there are several cases of students failing exams repeatedly over the three-year window we have. An eleven-year span makes it possible to say with greater confidence that a student who failed, say, four times over the 1997-2001 period, but did not show up again on the bar lists, probably gave up attempting to pass the bar.

9. A key analytical question in considering whether the racial preferences used by the University of Michigan were helpful or hurtful lies in comparing students with similar credentials at different tiers of the educational system. The data requested by Defendant-Intervenor Russell from Wayne State University's law school is very important in addressing this point. Analysis on the data currently disclosed or available from public records suggests that African-American students at UMLS have a lower bar passage rate than the typical graduate from Wayne State. The data requested would allow us to do a more apposite and more precise comparison between UMLS students admitted with preferences and Wayne State students admitted without preferences, both in terms of law school performance and in terms of bar outcomes.

10. Defendant-Intervenor Eric Russell has also requested data on credentials and outcomes for several cohorts of students at Michigan's public medical schools. These data are

highly relevant to the other analyses in this case. If the medical schools show a pattern similar to the law schools (in terms of the academic and licensing difficulties faced by graduates receiving preferences), then this considerably strengthens one's confidence in concluding that there is a general pattern in graduate programs. If the patterns at the medical school are very different from those at the law school, then much greater caution is warranted in generalizing the results of the law school analysis.

11. Data produced by the University of Michigan on its undergraduate applicants and students has made possible interesting and striking analyses. The data produced for the 1999 matriculating cohort is particularly useful, because this one file has relatively complete data both on the entering credentials of students and their eventual outcomes (e.g., GPA and graduation). In one analysis, I divided the 1999 matriculants into ten "deciles", based on the strength of their incoming credentials. (Those with the weakest SAT scores and grades were in the first, or lowest decile; those with the strongest SAT scores and grades were in the tenth, or highest decile.) Unlike UMLS, the undergraduate college at Michigan has many black students with credentials as strong as the strongest white and Asian students. In the analysis, I found that blacks in the upper deciles of credentials had grades that were comparable to (and often higher than) those of their white classmates with similar credentials. In contrast, I found that blacks in the lowest deciles not only had extremely low grades; they also had much lower grades than the fairly small number of whites in the same decile of credentials. This data is very consistent with the hypothesis that minority students receiving relatively large preferences are harmed by admission to a school where their credentials are far below those of most of their classmates.

12. Over the past four months, a research project at UCLA on which I am the principal investigator has been submitting requests for admissions data from public law schools and undergraduate colleges around the United States, seeking information on a variety of characteristics for all applicants to the schools in the 2005-06 and 2006-07 admissions cycles (see Attachments B and C for examples). In our requests, we offer explicitly to cover the institution's cost of providing the data.

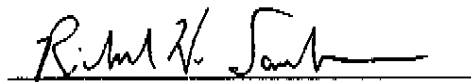
13. To date, we have either received data or received commitments to send data from twenty-four law schools throughout the United States. The responses from the law schools contain, on average, over fourteen thousand data points (that is, an average of seven fields of information on an average of over two thousand applicants). Three-quarters of these schools have provided the data free of charge, suggesting that the cost of providing the data was so low that it was not worth generating a bill. For the remaining one-third, the average charge has been approximately \$130. All but three of these schools have been able to send us this data electronically. A reasonable inference is that virtually all law schools maintain data of this type in accessible, electronic databases, and that the data is easy to retrieve and format into reports of particular types.

14. To date, we have either received data or received commitments to send data from fifteen undergraduate colleges. These requests are more burdensome than the law school requests, because we are asking for a broader range of variables and the number of applicants is typically much larger. The responses from the colleges contain, on average, roughly one hundred thousand data points (that is, an average of ten fields of information on an average of over ten thousand applicants). Half of the colleges that have responded have provided the data

free of charge. For the remaining half, the average charge has been \$373. All of these schools have been able to send us this data electronically.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 26<sup>th</sup> day of October 2007.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard H. Sander", is written over a horizontal line.

Richard H. Sander

Attachment A: CV of Richard Sander

June 2007

**Richard H. Sander**  
**Professor of Law**  
UCLA School of Law  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476  
Tel: (310) 206-7300  
Email: sander@law.ucla.edu

**EDUCATION:**

Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, June, 1990  
J.D., Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, IL, June, 1988  
M.A., Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, June 1985  
B.A., Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, June, 1978 (high honors in Social Studies).

**EMPLOYMENT:**

Professor of Law, UCLA, 1994- ; Acting Professor of Law, UCLA, 1989-94  
Law Clerkship with The Honorable John Grady, Chief Judge of the Northern District of Illinois,  
January-August, 1989  
Associate, Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson, Chicago, IL, 1988  
Summer Associate with Wilson & McIlvaine; Bell, Boyd & Lloyd; and Seyfarth, Shaw,  
Fairweather & Geraldson, all of Chicago, IL, 1985-87  
Assistant to the President, Mid Town Bank, Chicago, IL, 1981-82  
Principal Investigator, South Shore Bank Study, Woodstock Institute, Chicago, IL, 1979-81  
Vista Volunteer, The Neighborhood Institute, Chicago, IL, 1978-79

**COURSES TAUGHT:**

Property, Quantitative Methods, Urban Housing, Policy Analysis, Law & Economics

**SERVICE TO EDUCATIONAL, COMMUNITY & GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:**

Treasurer, Rogers Park Tenants Committee, 1981-86  
Member, Chicago Mayoral Transition Team, 1983  
Student Intern, Mayor's Task Force on Neighborhood Land Use in Chicago, IL, 1986  
President, Village Terrace Homeowners Association, 1991-92  
Fair Housing Congress of Southern California, Board Director; 1990-96; Secretary, 1991-  
1994; President, 1994-1996  
Director, Los Angeles City and County Fair Housing Assessment Study, 1994-96  
President, Fair Housing Institute, Los Angeles, California, 1996-2001  
Adviser to Cities of Bellflower, Lancaster, Redondo Beach, Carson, Inglewood, and Huntington  
Park on fair housing programs and policies, 1996  
Adviser to City of Los Angeles on design and implementation of Living Wage Ordinance, 1996-  
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Co-Chair, Intergovernmental Task Force (involving federal, state, county and city agencies) aimed at increasing usage of the earned income credit among low-income workers in the Los Angeles area, 1998-2000  
Adviser to County of Santa Clara and City of Oxnard on fair housing programs, 2000-02  
Testimony before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, 2006.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

##### Books:

*The Mismatch Effect* (University of Michigan Press, forthcoming 2008) (with Patrick Anderson).

##### Articles:

"The Racial Paradox of the Corporate Law Firm," 84 *North Carolina Law Review* 1755 (2006),

"Mismeasuring the Mismatch: A Reply to Ho," 114 *Yale Law Journal* 2005 (June 2005).

"A Reply to Critics," 57 *Stanford Law Review* 1963 (May 2005).

"A Systemic Analysis of Affirmative Action in American Law Schools," 57 *Stanford Law Review* 367 (November 2004).

"Santa Monica's Minimum Wage: Assessing the Living Wage Movement's New Frontier" (with E. Douglass Williams), 20 *Economic Development Quarterly* (2004).

"The Happy Charade: An Empirical Examination of the Third Year of Law School," (with Mitu Gulati and Bob Sockloskie) 51 *Journal of Legal Education* 235-66 (2001); republished (with extended footnotes) as Chapter 4 of Sherwyn & Yelnosky, editors, *NYU Selected Essays on Labor and Employment Law*, volume 2 (2003).

"Living Wages and the Problem of Inequality in California," (with E. Douglass Williams and Michael Blakley), Daniel J.B. Mitchell and Patricia Nomura, eds., *California Policy Options* 62-83, School of Public Policy and Social Research, UCLA (2001).

"Empirically Testing A Computational Model: The Example of Housing Segregation," (with Darren Schreiber and Joseph Doherty), *Proceedings of the University of Chicago Conference on Computational Modeling* (2000).

"The Tributaries to the River," 25 *Law & Social Inquiry* 557-63 (2000).

"Housing Segregation and Housing Integration: The Diverging Paths of Urban America" *Miami Law Rev.* (1998).

"Comment in Reply," 47 *Journal of Legal Education* 512-13 (1997).

"Experimenting With Class-Based Affirmative Action," 47 *Journal of Legal Education* 472-503 (1997).

"The Art and Science of Academic Support," (with Kristine S. Knaplund) 45 *Journal of Legal Education* 157-234 (1995).

"The 'Infusion' Method at UCLA: Teaching Ethics Pervasively," (with Carrie Menkel-Meadow) 58 *Law and Contemporary Problems* 129-38 (1995).

"Using SAS/PC and SAS/Access-DB2 Interface to the Online Census Databases: An Application to the Legal Profession," (with Vivian Lew) 18 *OAC Perspective* 35-44 (1994).

Book Review of *American Apartheid* by Douglas S. Massey & Nancy A. Denton, 44 *Journal of Legal Education* 143-51 (1994).

"The Prospects for 'Putting America to Work' in the Inner City," (with E. Douglass Williams) 81 *Georgetown Law Journal* 2003-72 (1993).

"Elevating the Debate on Lawyers & Economic Growth," 17 *Law & Social Inquiry* 659-66 (1992).

"A Little Theorizing about the Big Law Firm: Galanter, Palay, and the Economics of Growth," (with E. Douglass Williams) 17 *Law and Social Inquiry* 391-414 (1992).

"Why Are There So Many Lawyers? Perspectives on a Turbulent Market," (with E. Douglass Williams) 14 *Law and Social Inquiry* 431-79 (1989).

"Individual Rights and Demographic Realities: The Problem of Fair Housing," 82 *Northwestern University Law Review* 874-939 (1988).

Recent Unpublished Work and Works in Progress:

"Why Are There So Few Lawyers?" (draft presented at the Law and Society annual meetings, June 2003).

"The Los Angeles Living Wage: Who Bears the Cost?" (with E. Douglass Williams) (draft circulated and presented at conference, April 2003).

"A Computational Framework for the Study of Urban Segregation" (with Darren Schreiber) (2003).

"Class in American Law Schools" (work in progress).

"Through the Gender Gap" (work in progress with Kris Knaplund and Kit Winter).

Published Reports:

*After the JD: First Results of a National Study of Legal Careers* (with Ronit Dinovitzer, Bryant G. Garth, Joyce Sterling, and Gita Z. Wilder), a joint publication of the NALP Foundation for Law Career Research and Education and the American Bar Foundation, 2004.

*The Economic and Distributional Consequences of the Santa Monica Minimum Wage Ordinance* (with Joseph Doherty and E. Douglass Williams), published by the Employment Policies Institute (2002). (Available at [http://www.epionline.org/study\\_Sander\\_10-2002.html](http://www.epionline.org/study_Sander_10-2002.html)).

*Fair Housing in Oxnard: An Assessment of Conditions in 2001*, commissioned and published by the City of Oxnard, 2002.

*Fair Housing in Santa Clara County: An Assessment of Conditions and Programs, 2000-2002*, commissioned and published by the County of Santa Clara and six cities in Santa Clara County, 2002.

*An Economic Analysis of the Proposed Santa Monica Living Wage* (with E. Douglass Williams and Joseph Doherty), published by the Empirical Research Group, September 2000.

*The Cost of Living for Garment Workers in Los Angeles County* (with Joe Doherty), published by Empirical Research Group, October 1999.

*An Empirical Analysis of the Proposed Los Angeles Living Wage Ordinance*, (with E. Douglass Williams) commissioned and published by the City of Los Angeles (January 1997).

*Fair Housing in Los Angeles County: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges, 1970-1995*, commissioned by the City and County of Los Angeles (1996).

"Fair Housing Policy in Southern California: Achieving the Goals," in *Policy Options for Southern California* (ed. by Allen J. Scott, Los Angeles: UCLA, Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies, 1993). Working Paper No. 4

*The Future of Uptown-Edgewater: An In-Depth Look at Neighborhood Change* (Chicago: Organization for the North East, 1985).

*Process for a Housing Policy: A Report to the Mayor of Chicago* (Contributing writer and participant on the Chicago Mayoral Transition Team) (1983).

*Evaluation of the Illinois Neighborhood Development Corporation* (with the Woodstock Institute, a report published by the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, 1982).

Doctoral Thesis:

"Housing Segregation and Housing Integration: The Diverging Paths of American Cities"

Attachment B: Sample Letter to Law Schools Requesting Data

July 1, 2007

Karen Reagan Britton, Director of Admissions  
University of Tennessee College of Law  
1505 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37996-1810

Dear Ms. Britton,

Please consider this letter a formal request for public information relevant to your admission policies, pursuant to the Tennessee Public Records Act, Tenn. Code Ann. sec. 10-7-503 to 10-7-512; 10-7-701 to 10-7-702; 10-8-101 to 10-8-103. I am a professor of law at UCLA, and I have published a number of studies over the years on legal education, admissions policies, and the operation and effects of racial preferences. I am currently working with several other scholars on a national survey of law school admissions practices, and possible changes that have occurred since the Supreme Court's decision in *Gratz v. Bollinger* and *Grutter v. Bollinger*. Pursuant to this study, I am seeking admissions data from most public law schools, including yours.

The specific data I am seeking are information, in either printed or electronic form, on the background and demographic characteristics of applicants to your law school for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 admissions cycles. Specifically, for each applicant I request the following: LSAT score, undergraduate GPA, undergraduate college, race, gender, in-state residency, and any admissions index that the University of Tennessee calculates based on the scholastic background of applicants. For LSAT score, please indicate whether you are providing the applicant's best score, their average score, or how your office handles applicants with multiple takings of the LSAT. I am also requesting the admissions outcome for each applicant's file – that is, whether the applicant was admitted, and whether, if admitted, the applicant enrolled at the school. Of course, I am not interested in any data which could be used to identify individual applicants. At the same time, I want to be clear that the data I am requesting are *individual-level* data, not data aggregated by groups.

I am, of course, more than willing to reimburse your office for any out-of-pocket expenses involved in responding to this request, including copying and postage fees. An electronic version of the data (such as an Excel file) would be much more convenient for our work, but printed versions are also acceptable. If the cost of preparation will exceed \$150, please notify me before you proceed.


Tennessee's statute provides that responses to information requests are to be made within 10 business days. If that timeframe is inconvenient or impractical for your office, please let me know so we can work out an alternative schedule. If 2006-07 data will not be complete within this time-frame (e.g., because of last-minute admissions decisions), please let me know about that as well; we can either delay the timeframe or substitute the 2004-05 admissions cycle for the current data.

If you would like any additional information about my research, or a copy of my finished work, please let me know. If you would like to discuss this request or have any clarifying questions, please contact me at 310-206-7300 or [sander@law.ucla.edu](mailto:sander@law.ucla.edu). If you feel that the information disclosure statute does not apply to some portion of my request, please provide me with a written explanation for the denial

including a reference to the specific statutory exemption(s) upon which you rely. Also, please provide all covered portions of otherwise exempt material.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. We will be publishing a number of analyses based on the collected data from around the country, and I think these analyses will be helpful to all law schools in understanding whether and how affirmative action has changed since the Supreme Court's rulings.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard H. Sander", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Richard H. Sander  
Professor of Law and Director, UCLA Empirical Research Group

Attachment C: Sample Letter Requesting Data from Public Undergraduate Colleges

July 24, 2007

Henry Broaddus, Dean of Admissions  
The College of William and Mary  
Office of Undergraduate Admission  
P.O. Box 8795  
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795

Dear Mr. Broaddus:

Please consider this letter a formal request for public information relevant to your admission policies, pursuant to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, Va. Code Ann. secs. 2.2-3700 to 2.2-3714. I am a professor of law at UCLA, and I have published a number of studies over the years on higher education, admissions policies, and the operation and effects of racial preferences. I am currently working with several other scholars on a national survey of college admissions practices, and possible changes that have occurred since the Supreme Court's decisions in *Gratz v. Bollinger* and *Grutter v. Bollinger*. Pursuant to this study, I am seeking admissions data from roughly one hundred public universities and colleges, including yours.

I am seeking data, in either printed or electronic form, on the background and demographic characteristics of applicants to your undergraduate program for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 admissions cycles. Specifically, for each applicant I request the following: SAT/ACT score, high school GPA, high school attended, race, gender, socioeconomic status, and any admissions index that the College of William and Mary calculates based on the scholastic background of applicants. I would also like to know of any other systematic factors that may influence the admissions process for each applicant such as athletics, in-state residency, if the applicant's parents are alumni, and the admission office's rating of the applicant's high school. Finally, if your school considers high school class rank, AP courses taken, or AP test scores, I would like that information as well. For SAT/ACT score, please indicate whether you are providing the applicant's best score, their average score, or how your office handles applicants with multiple takings of the SAT/ACT. I am also requesting the admissions outcome for each applicant's file – that is, whether the applicant was admitted, and whether, if admitted, the applicant enrolled at the school. If your school allows applicants to apply to particular undergraduate schools within your institution I request that you include to which program the applicant applied. Of course, I am not interested in any data which could be used to identify individual applicants. At the same time, I want to be clear that the data I am requesting *individual-level* data, not data aggregated by groups.

To ensure that individual candidates can not be identified names, addresses, and similar identifying data should be removed. If the data that I request is in alphabetical order by the candidate name it may be helpful to change this order to further ensure the privacy of individual applicants. If you have any questions or concerns about the confidentiality of the data please do not hesitate to contact me at 310-206-7300 or [sander@law.ucla.edu](mailto:sander@law.ucla.edu).

I understand that these requests are extensive. I have attached a short table that details the specifics of my request. Again, if you have any questions about these details, please contact me. I am, of course, more than willing to reimburse your office for any out-of-pocket expenses involved in responding

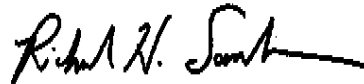
to this request, including copying and postage fees. An electronic version of the data (such as an Excel file) would be much more convenient for our work, but printed versions are also acceptable. If the cost of preparation will exceed \$250, please notify me before you proceed.

Virginia's statute provides that responses to information requests are to be made within 5 business days. If that timeframe is inconvenient or impractical for your office, please let me know so we can work out an alternative schedule. If 2006-07 data will not be complete within this time-frame (e.g., because of last-minute admissions decisions), please let me know about that as well; we can either delay the timeframe or substitute the 2004-05 admissions cycle for the current data.

If you would like any additional information about my research, or a copy of my finished work, please let me know. If you would like to discuss this request or have any clarifying questions, please contact me at 310-206-7300 or [sander@law.ucla.edu](mailto:sander@law.ucla.edu). If you feel that the information disclosure statute does not apply to some portion of my request, please provide me with a written explanation for the denial including a reference to the specific statutory exemption(s) upon which you rely. Also, please provide all covered portions of otherwise exempt material.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. We will be publishing a number of analyses based on the collected data from around the country, and I think these analyses will be helpful to all colleges in understanding whether and how affirmative action has changed since the Supreme Court's 2003 rulings.

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Sander  
Professor of Law and Director  
UCLA Empirical Research Group

**VARIABLES NEEDED FOR ANALYSIS (ENTERING CLASSES OF 2005-2006)**

**Application Credentials**  
***(Applicants, Admits, Entering Students)***

- SAT or ACT scores and how multiple scores on the same type of test are handled
- High school GPA (as reported by the high school, and as adjusted by the university)
- Number of AP classes and scores on AP exams
- Class rank
- Ethnicity/Race
- Socio-economic status data collected on applicants (e.g., college-developed index; parents' income and education)
- Weight that the university gives to the high school attended by the applicant, and weighting method
- Residency Status (i.e., in-state vs. out-of-state)
- College program to which applicant applied
- Was the student offered an athletic scholarship or admitted through an athletic preference?
- Does the student have parents who are alumni/ae of your school, and if so, does that factor into the admissions decision?
- Was the applicant accepted?
- Did the applicant enroll?