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Recommended Citation
Emily Zimmerman and Leah Brogan, Grit and Legal Education, 36 Pace L. Rev. 112 (2015)
Available at: http://digitalcommons.pace.edu/plr/vol36/iss1/4
Grit and Legal Education

Emily Zimmerman and Leah Brogan*

I. Introduction

In the last few years, the legal academy has been paying much attention to the declining numbers of law school applicants.¹ To be sure, the fact that fewer people are applying to law schools has implications for those who are employed in law schools, those who wish to be employed in law schools, and those who would actually like to attend law school.² Law schools are faced with the financial consequences of smaller

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² The declining numbers of law school applicants—and consequent declining numbers of law school graduates—also has implications for potential future clients in need of legal representation.
numbers of tuition-paying students.\textsuperscript{3} Law schools are also focusing on strategies to attract entering students, and some law schools are admitting students with undergraduate grade point averages (GPAs) and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores that are lower than usual.\textsuperscript{4} Although fewer people are pursuing a legal education,\textsuperscript{5} from the perspective of someone who is interested in attending law school, this is an excellent time to be doing so. Legal education is a buyers’ market these days, as law schools try to attract entering students and compete for the students with the highest undergraduate GPAs and LSAT scores.\textsuperscript{6} As a result, although there are declining numbers of law school applicants, there may be more students entering law school who in previous years might not have been admitted or who are attending schools that are more highly ranked than those students would have been able to get into in previous years.\textsuperscript{7} Some law schools, then, might be facing

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\textsuperscript{5} See Olson & Segal, supra note 1.

\textsuperscript{6} Id.; Tania Karas, \textit{Facing Significant Declines in Applications, Many Institutions Shave Enrollments and Costs}, 250 N.Y. L.J. 1 (2013).

\textsuperscript{7} To the extent that undergraduate GPA and LSAT scores are indicators of the ability to successfully complete law school and pass the bar, this situation raises serious concerns about whether law schools are admitting students who will ultimately be authorized to practice law. See Rivard, supra note 4; see also \textit{Is the Bar Too Low to Get into Law School?}, N.Y. TIMES: ROOM FOR DEBATE (Sept. 24, 2015), http://www.nytimes.com/roomfor Debate/2015/09/24/is-the-bar-too-low-to-get-
\end{quote}
entering first year classes that are more diverse in terms of the range of undergraduate GPAs and LSAT scores of their students.

One potential positive consequence of the declining numbers of law school applicants and the publicity about the downsides of law school could be that more of those students who actually do decide to attend law school are truly interested in being there. All of the discussion of the high cost of law school, the overwhelming educational debt of law school graduates, and the difficulty of finding employment after law school could mean that those students who are still choosing to come to law school are truly committed to studying law and becoming lawyers. If this were the case, then it might be a silver lining to the dark cloud of declining enrollment hanging over legal education. On the other hand, those students who

into-law-school (presenting short essays regarding bar passage, law school admissions, legal education, and the bar exam). But see Marjorie M. Shultz & Sheldon Zedeck, Predicting Lawyer Effectiveness: Broadening the Basis for Law School Admission Decisions, 36 LAW & SOC. INQUIRY 620, 621 (2011) (noting that measures such as undergraduate GPA and LSAT score “do not account for success in the legal profession or for law school outcomes other than first-year grades”).


9. See Karas, supra note 6, at 6 (quoting a law school dean as saying, “‘Students who are coming to us now have thought about it long and hard’ . . . ‘We have a really motivated student body. That has real advantages because they’re really determined to become lawyers.’”).

10. See Diane M. Downs, A Shrinking Pool, but Committed Lawyers, N.Y. TIMES (Sept. 24, 2015), http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2015/09/24/is-the-bar-too-low-to-get-into-law-school/a-shrinking-pool-but-committed-lawyers (noting that one perspective on “the declining number of law school applicants” is to “see the [students who do apply to law school] as a group who have thought long and hard about their decision to go to law school and have demonstrated a strong commitment to practicing law”).
are choosing to come to law school now may not necessarily be more committed to law study or to a legal career. Rather, these students may be attracted by their relative competitive advantage given that fewer students are applying to law school.\footnote{In addition, for those prospective law students who have strong undergraduate GPAs and LSAT scores (or even not-so-strong undergraduate GPAs and LSAT scores), they may find that law schools are willing to provide substantial financial incentives to secure their attendance, thus diminishing some of the economic disincentives of attending law school. See Olson & Segal, supra note 1; Rivard, supra note 4.} In addition, the current economic climate of student debt coupled with limited job opportunities might mean that the students who are choosing to come to law school are distinguished from students who are choosing not to come to law school not by their commitment to law study and law practice but by their economic wherewithal. In short, the current climate in legal education is a complicated one.

However, while the declining numbers of students entering law school may be the focus of much attention in legal education these days, we must also concentrate on those students who do enter law school. While there may be some differences between students entering law school today and students entering law school in previous years, there are likely more similarities than differences between these groups. The fact remains that for many law students, law school is their most challenging academic experience. Further, for most law students, law school is not only the culmination of their formal educations but also the beginning of their professional legal careers. We must devote attention to the experience that students have in law school and how we can promote students’ success both in and after law school. Moreover, to the extent that law students may, in the aggregate, be entering with less strong skills,\footnote{At least some law professors believe that entering law students are less academically prepared for law school than entering law students in previous years. See, e.g., Courtney G. Lee, Changing Gears to Meet the “New Normal” in Legal Education, 53 Duq. L. Rev. 39, 42 (2015); see also Teaching the Academically Underprepared Law Student, Fourth Colonial Frontier Legal Writing Conference at the Duquesne University School of Law (Dec. 6, 2014). Of course, even if this is true for some law students, it is certainly not true for all law students.} it is more important than ever to focus on factors that are relevant to and promote law students’ success.
One factor that has received much attention in recent years is “grit,” which has been defined as “perseverance and passion for long-term goals.” Although grit has been studied in a number of different contexts, grit is understudied in the context of legal education. In light of the existing research regarding grit and performance, and the ongoing interest in law student learning, motivation, and performance, we undertook a research project to investigate the relationship between grit and law school academic performance. Although we hypothesized that grit would be positively related to law school GPA, we did not find a statistically significant relationship (positive or negative) between grit and law school GPA. In addition to examining the relationship between grit and law school GPA, we also conducted exploratory analyses to compare the grit scores of women and men. These analyses indicated a statistically significant difference between the grit levels of female and male participants, with female participants having higher levels of grit. The results of our research project raise questions about the role of grit in legal education and, most importantly, point the way for future

13. Angela L. Duckworth, Christopher Peterson, Michael D. Matthews & Dennis R. Kelly, Grit: Perseverance and Passion for Long-Term Goals, 92 J. PERSONALITY & SOC. PSYCHOL. 1087, 1087 (2007) [hereinafter Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion]. Researchers have highlighted the “persistence over time” aspect of grit, stating “[g]rit is not just about working hard on tasks at hand but, rather, working diligently toward the same higher-order goals over extremely long stretches of time.” Lauren Eskreis-Winkler, Elizabeth P. Shulman, Scott A. Beal & Angela L. Duckworth, The Grit Effect: Predicting Retention in the Military, the Workplace, School and Marriage, 5 FRONTIERS PSYCHOL. 1, 2 (2014). In addition, researchers describe the “passion” component of grit as “consistency of interests,” “interest” or “consistent interests.” Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra, at 1090; Katherine R. Von Culin, Eli Tsukayama & Angela L. Duckworth, Unpacking Grit: Motivational Correlates of Perseverance and Passion for Long-Term Goals, 9 J. POSITIVE PSYCHOL. 306, 306, 310, 311 (2014).

14. One of the initial goals of this research project was to investigate the relationship between grit and bar passage. However, largely because of the small number of participants who failed a bar exam, this article focuses on our investigation of the relationships between grit, law school performance, and sex.

15. See infra Part IV. We also did not find a statistically significant relationship between grit and undergraduate GPA, and grit and LSAT score. See infra Part IV.

16. See infra Part IV.
research regarding grit, legal education, and law practice.

The remainder of this article will discuss our research and the implications of this research. Specifically, Part II of the article situates our research within existing research regarding grit and performance, and regarding the law school experiences of female and male law students. Part III describes the methodology of our research project. Part IV presents the results of the project. Part V of the article discusses these results and the implications of these results. Part V also discusses the limitations of this research and identifies avenues for further research regarding law students and grit. Part VI concludes.

II. Putting Our Research in Context

A. Grit, Performance, and Legal Education

Given how challenging law school is for many students, grit ("perseverance and passion for long-term goals") would be expected to serve law students well. Research suggests that grit predicts successful performance in a variety of contexts. For example, researchers have found grit to be positively correlated with undergraduate grade point average. The same researchers also found that grit predicted completion of


18. See Duckworth et al., *Grit: Perseverance and Passion*, supra note 13, at 1100 (noting that, in light of the authors' and others' research, "in every field, grit may be as essential as talent to high accomplishment."). *But see* Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17, at 3 ("The evidence linking grit specifically to students' academic achievement, however, is still very limited and somewhat inconsistent."). Although noting the "not entirely consistent" findings regarding grit and academic achievement, Wolters and Hussain "anticipated that grittier students would tend to get better grades." *Id.* at 6.

summer cadet training at West Point and the final round reached in the Scripps National Spelling Bee.\(^{20}\)

Grit has been receiving a growing amount of attention, not only in terms of research but also in the popular media.\(^{21}\) Researchers have explored the role of grit at different educational levels,\(^{22}\) and there seems to be continuing (and,  

\(^{20}\) Duckworth et al., *Grit: Perseverance and Passion*, supra note 13, at 1095, 1097; see also Salvatore R. Maddi, Michael D. Matthews, Dennis R. Kelly, Brandilynn Villarreal & Marina White, *The Role of Hardiness and Grit in Predicting Performance and Retention of USMA Cadets*, 24 MIL. PSYCHOL. 19, 24-25 (2012) (finding that grit predicted cadets’ completion of the first year at West Point, although grit did not predict performance when two other factors were taken into account).


evidently, growing) interest in studying students’ grit levels. Educators have endorsed “grit” as a valuable trait that should be encouraged in students. Angela Duckworth, one of the leading grit researchers, was named a MacArthur Fellow (commonly known as the “MacArthur Genius Grant”). Duckworth has also gained wide recognition for her TED talks and other appearances in the media.

However, grit is not without its detractors. Some criticism of grit focuses on the “persistence” aspect of grit and notes that persistence is not always an asset. Rather, there are times when persistence can be detrimental and when it is better to change course. Moreover, the scale for assessing grit


28. Id. Even the proponents of grit do not advocate persistence at all costs. See Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1092 (“[A] strong desire for novelty and a low threshold for frustration may be adaptive earlier in life: Moving on from dead-end pursuits is essential to the discovery of more promising paths.”); Grit, supra note 24 (noting that it can be fine “to quit” but that one should quit after being “thoughtful and reflective, and definitely not in a moment of frustration”); see also Angela Lee Duckworth & Lauren Eskreis-Winkler, True Grit, OBSERVER (Apr. 2013), http://www.psychologicalscience.org/index.php/publications/observer/2013/april-13/true-grit.html (mentioning potential, although “not yet tested
developed by Duckworth and her colleagues has been criticized for focusing more on "perseverance," than "passion." In addition, to the extent that grit encourages a single-minded focus, one criticism of grit counters that children should not always be encouraged to pursue one activity to the exclusion of others. Criticism also suggests that grit research (and, in particular, the research of Duckworth and her colleagues) focuses too much on the relationship between grit and academic achievement, when there are other aspects of students' educational experience that should be promoted. Another concern is that focusing on grit’s role in achievement promotes the belief that the educational playing field is level and that individuals are solely responsible for their own success or failure. As a result, the emphasis on grit is criticized for failing to recognize other forces that influence student achievement and absolving policymakers of the need to focus on systemic inequalities that influence student achievement.

These criticisms of grit do not suggest that grit is without merit. Rather, these criticisms suggest that a single-minded focus on grit would be misguided and incomplete. Examining grit as a factor in achievement and motivation, however, would seem worthwhile. Moreover, while some of the concerns about grit certainly apply to contexts beyond primary and secondary empirically, downsides of grit). Grit in the context of self-harming behaviors may also raise serious concerns. See Michael D. Anestis & Edward A. Selby, Grit and Perseverance in Suicidal Behavior and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury, 39 DEATH STUD. 211 (2015).

29. Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1090.


31. Kohn, supra note 27, at 3. Grit researchers, including Duckworth, would seem to recognize that younger individuals might benefit from exploring different pursuits rather than focusing single-mindedly (and, perhaps, prematurely) on one interest. See Duckworth & Eskreis-Winkler, supra note 28. Researchers have also noted that undergraduate students likely have multiple goals that they need to prioritize and that grit does not help understand how students select among different (perhaps competing) goals. Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17, at 16.


33. Id. Kenneth J. Saltman is a particularly harsh critic of grit, whose critique of grit is situated in an explicitly political context. Saltman, supra note 30.
school students, other concerns might be less salient in other contexts. For example, professional students have already completed primary, secondary, and undergraduate school and have chosen to pursue advanced studies in a particular discipline, so the concern that a focus on grit might cause students to focus too narrowly and too prematurely might not be nearly as salient with these students. Rather, at the point of professional school, educators might be more concerned with promoting students’ success in their chosen field of study. Of course, there are some students in professional school who reconsider their chosen fields of study and for whom persistence would not be beneficial, but there are many professional school students whose priority is successfully completing their studies and entering their chosen profession.

In light of the existing research regarding grit and performance—and ongoing interest in law student learning, motivation, and performance—we undertook a research project to investigate the relationship between grit and law school academic performance.34 There is much interest in factors that predict law school performance.35 Legal educators should want to understand as much as possible about factors that relate to our students’ performance, both in law school and in law practice. Moreover, legal educators should appreciate the importance of grades to both our law students themselves36 and potential employers of our students.37

While there is hardly any empirical research regarding the

34. Investigating the relationship between grit and law school academic performance was one, but not the exclusive, focus of our project. See supra note 14.
35. See, e.g., Rolando J. Diaz, Carol R. Glass, Diane B. Arnkoff & Marian Tanofsky-Kraff, Cognition, Anxiety, and Prediction of Performance in 1st-Year Law Students, 93 J. EDUC. PSYCHOL. 420 (2001). Research has examined the relationships between a number of different factors and law school performance. See, e.g., id.; Daniel E. Ho & Mark G. Kelman, Does Class Size Affect the Gender Gap? A Natural Experiment in Law, 43 J. LEGAL STUD. 291 (2014). In general, but not always, both undergraduate GPA and LSAT score have been found to be positively related to first year law school GPA. Shultz & Zedeck, supra note 7, at 622-23.
37. See, e.g., id. at 309; Ho & Kelman, supra note 35, at 300.
relationship between grit and law school performance, there is recently developing interest in the role of grit in both legal education and law practice. For example, there have been presentations that address grit at academic conferences, and some law professors have integrated the concept of grit into their teaching.

Duckworth and her colleagues spoke with lawyers, among others, in connection with the development of their initial grit scale, and grit has been empirically investigated in the context of female lawyers at large law firms. Specifically, for her graduate work, Milana Hogan investigated, among other things, grit among women lawyers at large law firms. Hogan

38. To our knowledge, there are not yet any published research findings regarding the relationship between grit and law school academic performance.


40. Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1090. Specifically, these researchers note that, “[o]ur overarching goal for scale development was to capture the attitudes and behaviors characteristic of the high-achieving individuals described to us in early, exploratory interviews with lawyers, businesspeople, academics, and other professionals.” Id.


42. Hogan focused on women lawyers in “BigLaw.” Id. Hogan defined “BigLaw” as the “group of large law firms (the minimum would be 101 attorneys or more) that pay attorneys the market rate (the current starting salary for a first year, entry-level associate is $160,000 a year), demand long hours (typically an average of fifty or more billable hours per week), and tend to represent large corporations rather than individuals.” Id. at 1-2. Hogan administered an online survey to female lawyers at ten BigLaw firms. Id. at
was interested in exploring whether there was an association between grit and “success” for these lawyers. Hogan found that the average grit score for the women in her study was 3.94 (out of a maximum of five). None of the women in her study had a grit score that was less than three. Hogan found statistically significant, moderate positive correlations between grit and ambition, and grit and the strength of a lawyer’s desire to become a partner. Hogan also attempted to determine the extent to which grit predicted particular variables, on its own and taking other factors into account.

50. Hogan also conducted interviews with nine of the respondents to her survey. Id. at 52. Hogan “suspected that most women in BigLaw would be somewhat gritty . . . because the path to BigLaw is a challenging one that requires hard work and long term commitment . . . .” Id. at 121. Hogan is currently conducting a research project on behalf of the American Bar Association Commission on Women in the Profession that is investigating “how [grit and mindset] influence women lawyers currently practicing law in law firms of all sizes, as well as solo practitioners, non-profit and government employees, and lawyers working in-house.” E-mail from ABA Commission on Women in the Profession to Emily Zimmerman (Sept. 24, 2015, 6:00 PM) (on file with Emily Zimmerman). This email, which invited recipients to participate in the research project by completing a survey, noted that “[i]nitial research focused on the 200 largest law firms.” Id.

43. Id. at 46.

44. Id. at 122. Hogan was able to calculate a grit score for 456 of the 477 respondents to her online survey. Id. at 59. The standard deviation of the average grit score of her respondents was 0.477. Id. Standard deviation describes the extent to which respondents’ scores vary from the mean. FREDERICK J. GRAVETTER & LARRY B. WALLNAU, STATISTICS FOR THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES 108 (9th ed. 2013). The smaller the standard deviation relative to the scale used the less the respondents’ scores vary from the mean. See BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, STATISTICS FOR THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES: A SHORT COURSE AND STUDENT MANUAL 47 (2004).

45. Hogan, supra note 41, at 58, 122.

46. Id. at 63-64, 66. There was one item on Hogan’s survey that assessed respondents’ “desire to become a partner.” Id. at 150. Hogan does not explain how she calculated her respondents’ “ambition scores,” but there are a number of items on her survey that appear to relate to ambition. Id. at 61, 151. Hogan found statistically significant correlations between grit and other variables, but they were weaker than the correlations she found between grit and ambition, and grit and the strength of a lawyer’s desire to become a partner. Id. at 66.

47. Id. at 67-86. Specifically, Hogan attempted to model the relationships among factors such as grit and academic performance, and particular outcome variables, such as the performance rating that the attorney received at her last performance review (e.g., “outstanding,” “below average”) and the attorney’s average yearly billable hours. Id. at 140. Although Hogan did not explicitly identify which statistical analyses she
Even when other factors were taken into account, grit remained a significant predictor of an attorney’s annual billable hours and an attorney’s perception of the significance of the work that she was given to do within her firm. However, grit explained a relatively small percentage of the variance in these outcomes.

Although Hogan’s results did not confirm the strong relationship between grit and performance that one might intuitively expect, Hogan’s research has given rise to further employed, it appears that she used multiple linear regression. In multiple linear regression, several explanatory variables are used to predict one dependent or outcome variable. Gravetter & Wallnau, supra note 44, at 572.

48. For the purposes of this analysis, Hogan used billable hours not including time spent on pro bono work. Hogan, supra note 41, at 72. Hogan’s survey asked each respondent to indicate her number of billable hours, not including pro bono work, from a choice of ranges of hours. Id. at 140. Hogan’s survey also asked respondents to report the number of pro bono hours that they billed per year, from a choice of ranges. Id.

49. For the purposes of this analysis, Hogan used the participants' responses to the survey item, “How often do you get to work on the most high profile, complex matters at the firm?” Id. at 142.

50. Id. at 74-76, 78-80. In a regression analysis, “variance” refers to “the systematic changes in [the outcome variable] that occur when the value of [the predictor variable] increases or decreases.” Gravetter & Wallnau, supra note 44, at 570.

With respect to grit as a predictor of performance rating, grit did not significantly predict performance rating when other factors together were taken into account, although grit alone did “account[] for roughly 5.5% of a lawyer’s . . . performance [rating].” Hogan, supra note 40, at 70. Grit was also not a statistically significant predictor of compensation, either on its own or when other factors were taken into account. Id. at 81. With respect to compensation, Hogan collected information from partners only. Id. at 142. Hogan asked partners to indicate how their compensation compared with that of their “peers.” Id. Hogan did not ask the respondents how much they were actually paid. Although a statistically significant relationship emerged between grit and a lawyer reporting that she was “on partnership track,” this relationship was no longer statistically significant when other factors together were taken into account. Id. at 84, 86. With respect to the variable of being on partnership track, this applied to only those respondents who indicated that they were not partners. Id. at 84.

51. Certain limitations may have contributed to these results. See Hogan, supra note 41, at 129-31 (discussing the limitations of the research project). In addition to quantitatively analyzing the responses to her survey, Hogan also interviewed nine of the lawyers who responded to her survey (four partners and five lawyers who were not partners). Id. at 101. In summarizing these interviews, Hogan noted that the partners she interviewed appeared to be “more outwardly gritty than the [lawyers who
attention to the role of grit in the professional development of lawyers who are women. Specifically, motivated by Hogan’s research, and in light of both the attrition of women from law firms and the underrepresentation of women in leadership positions in law firms, the American Bar Association’s Commission on Women in the Profession has initiated “the Grit Project,” in order to educate female lawyers about grit (and mindset theory).  

52. Letter from Roberta D. Liebenberg, Chair, Am. Bar Ass’n Comm’n on Women in the Profession, to Am. Bar Ass’n Colleagues (June 19, 2014) (http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/marketing/women/grit_toolkit_chair_letter.authcheckdam.pdf). Other researchers have noted “the gender imbalance in high-level positions,” and have explored factors that might relate to this situation. Francesca Gino, Caroline Ashley Wilmuth & Alison Wood Brooks, Compared to Men, Women View Professional Advancement as Equally Attainable, but Less Desirable, PNAS Early Edition (2015), www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1502567112, at 1.


Hogan’s research also investigated mindset, and Hogan found a statistically significant, but relatively weak, positive correlation between grit and mindset. Hogan, supra note 41, at 66; cf. Duckworth & Eskreis-Winkler, supra note 28 (“In as yet unpublished cross-sectional studies of school-age children, we have found moderate, positive associations between grit and growth mindset . . . .”). As she did with grit, Hogan examined the role of mindset as a predictor of performance rating, billable hours, perception of significance of assigned work, partner compensation, and partnership track. Hogan, supra note 41, at 87-99. Hogan found that mindset taken on its own was a statistically significant but weak predictor of performance rating but that mindset was not a statistically significant predictor of performance rating when other predictor variables were taken into account. Id. at 87-89. Otherwise, Hogan did not find statistically significant relationships between mindset and the outcome variables, either when mindset was taken alone or when taking the other predictor variables into account together. Id. at 87-99.

Another reason to investigate grit in the context of legal education is the relative lack of research regarding positive psychology and law students. Scholars have discussed ways in which legal education might seek to promote students’ well-being and minimize the distress experienced by law students, and some scholars have suggested that positive psychology offers a valuable perspective through which to explore law students’ well-being and motivation. Empirical research suggests that law students may experience distress and declines in well-being while they are in law school. There is also quite a bit of literature that anecdotally describes the challenges of law school and law students’ loss of enthusiasm and developing psychological distress while they are in law school.

Grit’s combination of “perseverance and passion for long term goals” seems particularly fitting in the context of legal education, where students must persevere through three years of law school. To be sure, the work required of law students is
Law students must persevere in the face of the many demands of law school. Moreover, even after students successfully complete law school, they must study for and pass the bar exam in order to practice law. There is intuitive appeal to the idea that grittier law students will be more successful law students. Our initial exploration of grit and law student performance set out to examine whether the data supported this intuition.

Particularly in light of the relationships found between grit and performance in previous research, we hypothesized that grit would be positively related to students’ law school performance, as well as their undergraduate GPA and LSAT score. In her unpublished research with practicing female lawyers, Hogan did not find a statistically significant relationship between grit and law school GPA. However, these participants were reporting both their law school GPAs and grit levels further away from their actual law school experience. Our research investigated the relationship between grit and law school GPA for recent law school


60. See Hogan, supra note 41, at 34 (suggesting that grit “may well be among the keys to success for women in law school” and that, without grit, female law students “may find themselves overwhelmed by the pressures of law school”). There is no reason why we would not expect Hogan’s statements about female law students and grit to apply equally well to male law students. Other authors have suggested that grit is a trait that is associated with lawyers’ success. See Jennifer K. Robbennolt & Jean R. Sternlight, Psychology for Lawyers: Understanding the Human Factors in Negotiation, Litigation, and Decision Making 424 (2012) (“One factor that is associated with long-term success is grit. . . . Gritty lawyers set long-term goals and stick to them over the long haul.”); Jean R. Sternlight & Jennifer K. Robbennolt, Psychology and Effective Lawyering: Insights for Legal Educators, 64 J. Legal Educ. 365, 366 (2015) (identifying grit, among other things, as “central to effective lawyering”).


62. Hogan, supra note 41, at 66. In a recently published study, other researchers did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and GPA for students at a private high school. Ivecic & Brackett, supra note 22, at 32.

63. Hogan, supra note 41, at 55. The participants in Hogan’s study were asked to report what range their GPA fell into, rather than reporting their GPA itself. Id. at 145.
graduates, as will be discussed in more detail in the following Parts of this article.\[64\]

B. The Law School Experiences of Women and Men

To our knowledge, there is no published research that investigates whether there are differences in grit between female and male law students. However, existing research that investigates grit in other contexts has generally not found differences in grit scores between male and female participants.\[65\]

Decades ago, the percentage of women enrolled in law school was in the single digits.\[66\] Under these circumstances, it would not be surprising that the grit scores of women would be higher than the grit scores of men, given the impediments in the way of women attending and graduating from law school at the time. However, in recent years, the percentage of women in law school has exceeded 45\%.\[67\] Given the greater prevalence of women in law school and law practice—and that overt discrimination against women in law school is presumably much less common and accepted than it once was\[68\]—we would not have expected that the grit levels of

\[64\] We also investigated the relationship between grit and undergraduate GPA. See infra Part IV. Hogan did not find statistically significant correlations between grit and undergraduate GPA, or grit and high school GPA for the participants in her study. Hogan, supra note 41, at 66.

\[65\] Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 173; Eskreis-Winkler et al., supra note 13, at 8; see also Claire Robertson-Kraft & Angela Lee Duckworth, True Grit: Trait-Level Perseverance and Passion for Long-Term Goals Predicts Effectiveness and Retention Among Novice Teachers, 116 TEACHERS C. REC. 1, 13, 18 (2014) (not finding a statistically significant correlation between grit and sex). But see Eskreis-Winkler et al., supra note 13, at 7 (indicating a weak but statistically significant correlation between grit and sex for juniors in high school).


\[67\] Id.

\[68\] Purvis, supra note 56, at 1695. Of course, this does not mean that overt discrimination is nonexistent, and it also does not address the presence of implicit bias. See Sari Bashi & Maryana Iskander, Why Legal Education Is Failing Women, 18 YALE J.L. & FEMINISM 389, 425 (2006) (examining the
contemporary female and male recent law school graduates would differ.

While there is some prior research regarding the academic performance of men and women in law school, the findings of this research are mixed.69 One researcher found that while there were no differences between the first-year academic performance of men and women, female law students’ final law school GPAs were higher than those of their male counterparts.70 Other researchers have found that, on average, women tend to receive lower grades than men in law school.71 Wightman examined the relationship between sex and first year law school GPA and found that although women did have first year law school GPAs that were statistically significantly lower than those of men, the difference was so small as to not be of “practical significance.”72 However, Wightman reported that women did “tend to underperform academically in law school relative to their previous academic achievement.”73 A more recently published article suggests that while female law students may receive lower grades than male law students in large courses, factors such as class size, pedagogy, and grading scheme may “eliminate, and even reverse, [this] gender gap.”74

Other researchers have examined the experiences of women in law school and have raised concerns about disparities between women’s and men’s experiences in law school, although these disparities certainly do not describe the experiences of all female and male law students.75 While

69. See Ho & Kelman, supra note 35, at 293 (“[N]umerous scholars examine the gender gap in law school grades, with heterogeneous findings across schools.”); id. at 293 n.3.


71. Díaz et al., supra note 35, at 423.


73. Id. at 26.

74. Ho & Kelman, supra note 35, at 295, 310.

75. For a review, see Bashi & Iskander, supra note 68, at 395-96; Ho & Kelman, supra note 35, at 293; Purvis, supra note 56, at 1694-1703; see also Elizabeth Mertz, The Language of Law School: Learning to “Think Like a
noting that previous studies suggested “that the law school experience is significantly less satisfactory to women than it is to men,” Wightman found that, in general, both women and men expressed satisfaction with their decision to attend law school. However, Wightman did report relatively high percentages of women who “reported discrimination or adverse treatment due to their gender.” In addition, Wightman found some statistically significant differences between the perceptions of women and men with respect to their first-year law school experiences. For example, women reported to a statistically significantly greater degree than men that law school coursework was more difficult than they had expected. Also, both at the beginning and end of the first year of law school, women tended to rate themselves lower than men to a

Lawyer,” 185-97 (2007); Bashi & Iskander, supra note 68, at 402 (“recogniz[ing] the importance of race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in shaping students’ law school experiences”); Susan Sturm & Lani Guinier, The Law School Matrix: Reforming Legal Education in a Culture of Competition and Conformity, 60 Vand. L. Rev. 515, 516 n.4 (2007); Eli Wald et al., Looking Beyond Women’s Gender: Women’s Experiences at Law School, 48 Tulsa L. Rev. 27, 32 (2012) (presenting narratives of the experiences of nine female law students to “illuminate the diversity and richness of women’s experiences in law school” and explore the “interplay [of gender] with other aspects of students’ identity and background conditions”).

76. Wightman divided the respondents into categories by “ethnic group.” Wightman, supra note 72, at 36. Wightman then compared the responses of men and women within each ethnic group. Id. The only statistically significant difference in satisfaction level was between African-American men and women (on average, women were less satisfied than men), although African-American women were still, on average, satisfied with their decision to attend law school and the difference between the responses of African-American men and women “[did] not meet the criterion for practical significance.” Id.

77. Id. at 60. While the percentages of women reporting that they “experienced discrimination or adverse treatment due to their gender” ranged from a “low” of 28.80% (for white women) to a high of 34.16% (for African-American women), the percentages of men who reported discrimination based on their gender ranged from a low of 2.85% (for Asian American men) to a high of 6.60% (for white men). Id.

78. In addition to the differences that she found between the responses of women and men, Wightman also found that there were differences between the experiences of women based on ethnic group and that these differences raised serious concerns about the experiences of women of color in law school. Id. at 74.

79. Id. at 39. On the other hand, men reported spending “significantly more time than women in recreation and relaxation activities.” Id. at 72.
statistically significant degree with respect to “academic ability, competitiveness, public speaking ability, [and] self-confidence in academic situations.” At the beginning of their second year of law school, women were more concerned than men to a statistically significant degree “about getting good grades [and] passing the bar.”

More recently, Bashi and Iskander reported on the results of research regarding the experiences of women and men at Yale Law School. This research found differences between the extent of class participation of women and men, with fewer women than men speaking in class. Men also tended to volunteer to speak in class more than women. The research disclosed perceived differences between the nature of women’s and men’s classroom comments and between how professors responded to the comments of female and male students. In addition, women were less likely to develop mentoring relationships with professors and were “less comfortable” approaching professors outside of formal class discussions. Bashi and Iskander note the consequences of these findings not only for women’s experiences in law school but also for women’s experiences after law school.

Particularly in light of existing research suggesting that

80. Id. at 54. There were statistically significant differences between the ratings of men and women within ethnic group for all items, except for Asian American respondents with respect to academic ability and public speaking ability (although women’s ratings were still lower than men’s for these items). Id. There was no statistically significant difference between the ratings of men and women with respect to “writing ability.” Id.

81. Id. at 67. At the beginning of the second year of law school, women were also more concerned than men to a statistically significant degree “about having enough time for family and friends.” Id. at 73-74.

82. Bashi & Iskander, supra note 68.

83. Id. at 405-06.

84. Id. at 406.

85. Id. at 407-08, 412-13.

86. Id. at 409-10.

87. Id. at 422-23.

88. Id. at 419-21. Bashi and Iskander note a discrepancy between women’s and men’s perceptions of gender differences in out-of-class interactions with faculty. Id. at 419 (noting that more than sixty-percent of women but less than thirty-percent of men “observed differences in the way men and women interact with faculty outside the classroom”).

89. Id. at 418.
there may be differences in the law school experiences of women and men, the data regarding differences between the grit scores of the female and male participants in our research project suggest that further exploration of the law school experiences of women and men is warranted. We will discuss our data and the implications of this data for future research in the following Parts of this article.

III. The Research Project

A. Methodology

In August 2013, we administered an online survey to recent law school graduates at a law school in a major metropolitan city on the east coast of the United States. Students in this law school’s class of 2013 received an email inviting them to participate in the research project. Students were told that their participation was voluntary, and the cover page of the survey gave the students the option of choosing to participate or declining to participate in the project. Participants’ responses were anonymous to the researchers.

90. The initial email was sent in the morning. Due to a problem with the link to the survey in the initial email, a follow-up email was sent later that same morning with a corrected link.

All but two of the respondents indicated that they graduated in May 2013. One respondent indicated having graduated prior to May 2013, and another respondent indicated having graduated after May 2013 (but prior to the start of the 2013-2014 academic year). There were a total of 138 graduates in the class of 2013. Almost all of these graduates graduated in May 2013; a few of these graduates graduated in December 2012 or July 2013.

91. The last question on the survey asked for the participant’s name, but participants’ names were not provided to the researchers. The participants’ names were requested so that a third party intermediary (not one of the researchers) could look up the participants’ publicly available bar exam results once they were available. To protect the anonymity of survey participants, study investigators did not directly extract survey data from the electronic database on which the survey responses were stored. After the survey closed, the third party intermediary downloaded the participants’ responses, removed participants’ names for individuals who voluntarily chose to provide their names for later bar examination outcome review by the third party intermediary, and then supplied the investigators with a de-identified dataset of all survey responses. The third party intermediary assigned each respondent an identification number before giving this data to the
Participants were allowed to complete the survey until August 28, 2013 and were only allowed to complete it once. Two follow-up emails were sent to these recent law school graduates reminding them of the invitation to participate in the survey.

For this survey, we used a modified version of the Short Grit Scale. Questions comprising the Short Grit Scale are Likert-type items where a statement is presented to the respondent and the respondent is asked to indicate how much the statement describes the respondent with responses ranging from one (“Not like me at all”) to five (“Very much like me”). This version of the scale includes six items measuring grit interspersed with six items measuring openness to experience. The openness to experience items (for example, “I am curious about many different things”) describe individuals who tend to be creative and original, and have aesthetic sensibilities. Because the openness to experience items

readers. Readers are invited to contact the first author for further information about the methodology of this research project.

92. Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 167. We are very grateful to Lauren Eskreis-Winkler, a member of Angela Duckworth’s lab, for providing the modified version of the Short Grit Scale to us for use in our research project. As discussed subsequently, the modified version of the Short Grit Scale that we used included six items assessing grit. The Short Grit Scale (which is an eight item grit scale) is a modified version of a twelve item grit scale. Id. Other grit research has assessed grit using four grit items and making additional modifications to the items on the Short Grit Scale. Eskreis-Winkler et al., supra note 13, at 6. We calculated Cronbach’s alpha for the grit items on the scale that we used. Cronbach’s alpha is a measure of the internal consistency of the items on a scale. Mohsen Tavakol & Reg Dennick, Making Sense of Cronbach’s Alpha, 2 INT’L J. MED. EDUC. 53, 53 (2011). Cronbach’s alpha was 0.77, which is in the range of Cronbach’s alpha values found in previous grit research. See, e.g., Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 167 (reporting values for Cronbach’s alpha ranging from .73 to .83 for the Short Grit Scale); see also Tavakol & Dennick, supra, at 54 (“There are different reports about the acceptable values of alpha, ranging from 0.70 to 0.95.”).

93. Jennifer M. George & Jing Zhou, When Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness Are Related to Creative Behavior: An Interactional Approach, 86 J. APPLIED PSYCHOL. 513, 514 (2001). The grit and openness to experience items were the first items on the survey.

94. See id. (“Openness to experience describes the extent to which individuals are imaginative, sensitive to aesthetics, curious, independent thinkers, and amenable to new ideas, experiences, and unconventional perspectives; it distinguishes between those amenable to variety, novelty, and depth of experience and those who prefer the conventional, routine, and familiar.”) (citations omitted).
provide respondents with positive descriptors that may be negatively related to grit, this may promote respondents providing responses that are more accurate self-assessments rather than providing the responses that respondents believe will make them “look good.” The six items pertaining to grit measure facets of grit: specifically, commitment over time (for example, “I have been obsessed with a certain idea for a short time but later lost interest”) and perseverance (for example, “Setbacks don’t discourage me”). Table 1 includes all of the grit items on the grit scale that we used for the research project.

In order to obtain a respondent’s overall grit score, the respondent’s responses to each grit item are scored and then averaged. The maximum obtainable score on the grit scale is five, indicating that a respondent possesses much grit.

In addition to other items on the survey, participants were asked to report their final law school GPA, undergraduate GPA, and undergraduate grade point average.

95. The authors are grateful to Eli Tsukayama for providing us with this rationale for the modified version of the Short Grit Scale that we used. Socially desirable responding refers to “the tendency to give positive self-descriptions” or “overly positive self-descriptions” on “questionnaire items.” Delroy L. Paulhus, Socially Desirable Responding: The Evolution of a Construct, in The Role of Constructs in Psychological and Educational Measurement 49, 49-50 (Henry I. Braun, Douglas N. Jackson & David E. Wiley eds., 2002).

The research is mixed regarding the relationship between grit and openness to experience. Research has found a statistically significant positive correlation between grit and conscientiousness, while other research has found a negative (although not statistically significant) relationship between conscientiousness and openness to experience. Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 169; George & Zhou, supra note 93, at 518; Casey Straud, Mary McNaughton-Cassill & Robert Fuhrman, The Role of the Five Factor Model of Personality with Proactive Coping and Preventative Coping Among College Students, 83 Personality & Individual Differences 60, 62 (2015). However, we did not find a statistically significant relationship (negative or positive) between openness to experience and grit for the participants in our study, which is consistent with some other research findings. Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 169; Hill et al., supra note 21, at 5. But see Duckworth et al., Deliberate Practice Spells Success, supra note 22, at 178 (reporting a relatively weak but statistically significant positive correlation between grit and openness to experience).

96. Three grit items are phrased to convey low grit (for example, “I have been obsessed with a certain idea for a short time but later lost interest”) and thus were reverse-scored. For the reverse scored items, a response of “Very much like me” was scored as one and a response of “Not like me at all” was scored as five. Table 1 indicates which items on the grit scale were reverse scored.
GPA, and LSAT score. Participants were also asked to provide demographic information regarding their sex, age, and race/ethnicity.

B. Analysis

Pearson $r$ correlations were computed to examine the relationships between total grit score and law school GPA, undergraduate GPA, and LSAT score. Measures of central
tendency and dispersion were computed for female and male participants’ law school GPA, undergraduate GPA, LSAT score, total grit score, and scores on the grit items on the grit scale. Differences between male and female participants on these variables were examined using two-tailed, independent samples t-tests.

100 The most common method for describing and summarizing a distribution of scores in statistics is to report central tendency, which is a single value that represents “the center of a distribution.” GRAVETTER & WALLNAU, supra note 44, at 73. “The goal of central tendency is to find the single score that is most typical or most representative of the entire group.” Id. There are three ways of measuring central tendency: the mean, the median, and the mode. Id. We report means in this article. The mean refers to the average (the value calculated from summing all scores in a distribution and dividing that sum by the number of scores). Id. at 74. We calculated standard deviation to measure dispersion. The standard deviation “describes how variable, or how spread out, the scores are in a distribution.” Id. at 121. The “[s]tandard deviation provides a measure of the typical, or standard, distance from the mean” and indicates if scores are clustered closely around or widely scattered from the mean. Id. at 121-22. A larger standard deviation (based on the scale used) suggests a wider dispersion of scores from the mean. Id.

101 An independent samples t-test is used to evaluate differences between the means of two groups on select measures. GRAVETTER & WALLNAU, supra note 44, at 318. The independent samples t-test is used to evaluate whether there is a statistically significant difference between the means of two groups. Id. To evaluate the results of a statistical test, researchers set what is referred to as a level of significance (otherwise known as the “alpha level”); the alpha level is the standard used to judge whether the results of a statistical test are statistically significant. Id. at 237. For this study, we used a significance level of .05. See id. Each statistical test results in a p-value (which, roughly speaking, represents the probability that the observed result is due to chance), and the p-value is then compared to the selected alpha level to determine whether a particular result is statistically significant. HURLBURT, supra note 99, at 193-94.
IV. Results

A. Total Grit Scores and Academic Performance of Participants

Participants’ average total grit score was 3.81 (SD = 0.63). Nearly one fifth of participants had a total grit score above four.\textsuperscript{102}

Participants reported an average law school GPA of 3.21 (SD = 0.32) and an undergraduate GPA of 3.41 (SD = 0.37). On average, participants reported taking the LSAT 1.61 times (SD = .64) and receiving an average LSAT score of 158.28 (SD = 4.97).\textsuperscript{103}

Total grit score was not significantly related to final law school GPA ($r = .003$, $p = .98$). Total grit score was also not significantly related to undergraduate GPA ($r = .17$, $p = .25$), or LSAT score ($r = -.27$, $p = .07$).

B. Comparisons Between Female and Male Participants

Independent samples $t$-tests found statistically significant differences between average total grit scores, with women

\begin{itemize}
  \item The largest proportion of participants (18.4\%) had a total grit score of 4.17. The next largest proportion of participants (10.2\%) had a total grit score of 2.83 and 3.17 (in other words, 10.2\% of participants had a total grit score of 2.83, and 10.2\% of participants had a total grit score of 3.17).
  \item The survey asked participants to report the number of times they had taken the LSAT: 46.9\% of participants reported taking the LSAT once; 44.9\% reported taking it twice; and 8.2\% reported taking it three times.
\end{itemize}
tending to report more grit than men. In addition, there were also statistically significant differences between the scores of women and men on certain individual grit scale items. Specifically, there was a statistically significant difference between the responses of women and men to an item assessing diligence, with women reporting higher scores on this item than men. Women also had higher scores than men on items reflecting interest over time. Table 1 presents comparisons by sex of overall grit scores and scores on each individual grit item.

No significant differences emerged between female and male participants’ average final law school GPA or LSAT score. However, there was a statistically significant difference between the average undergraduate GPA of female and male participants, with female participants having a higher average undergraduate GPA than the male participants. Table 1 also presents a comparison by sex for these academic performance measures.

104. Women had a higher average total grit score than men. The mean grit score for women was 4.05, and the mean grit score for men was 3.50. This difference was statistically significant.

105. This survey item stated, “I am diligent. People say I am an extremely hard worker.” The mean score for women on this item was 4.57, and the mean score for men on this item was 3.71. This difference was statistically significant.

106. Women had a higher average score than men on the item, “I often set a goal but later choose to pursue a different one.” This item was reverse scored. The mean score for women on this item was 4.00, and the mean score for men on this item was 3.43. This difference was statistically significant.

Women had a higher average score than men on the item, “I have difficulty maintaining my focus on projects that take more than a few months to complete.” This item was reverse scored. The mean score for women on this item was 4.18, and the mean score for men on this item was 3.38. This difference was statistically significant.

Women had a higher average score than men on the item, “I have been obsessed with a certain idea for a short time but later lost interest.” This item was reserve scored. The mean score for women on this item was 3.86, and the mean score for men on this item was 3.00. This difference was statistically significant.

107. This finding is consistent with Wightman’s findings regarding the undergraduate academic performance of female and male law students. WIGHTMAN, supra note 72, at 67, 73.

108. We also examined whether there was a correlation between grit and law school GPA for women only and for men only. We did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and law school GPA for
Table 1. Comparisons of Female and Male Participants’ Grit Scores and Academic Performance Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grit Item</th>
<th>Females M (SD)</th>
<th>Males M (SD)</th>
<th>Total M (SD)</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been depressed about a certain idea for a short time but later</td>
<td>3.86 (0.85)</td>
<td>3.00 (1.00)</td>
<td>3.49 (0.90)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lost interest.</td>
<td>(0.28)</td>
<td>(0.29)</td>
<td>(0.31)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am diligent.</td>
<td>4.57 (0.65)</td>
<td>3.71 (0.70)</td>
<td>4.20 (0.82)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People say I am an extremely hard worker.</td>
<td>(0.70)</td>
<td>(0.79)</td>
<td>(0.76)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I often set a goal but later choose to pursue a different one.</td>
<td>4.00 (0.86)</td>
<td>3.43 (1.03)</td>
<td>3.76 (0.97)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have difficulty maintaining my focus on projects that take more than a few months to complete.</td>
<td>4.18 (0.77)</td>
<td>3.38 (0.80)</td>
<td>3.84 (0.87)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I finish whatever I begin.</td>
<td>4.21 (0.88)</td>
<td>3.76 (1.00)</td>
<td>4.02 (0.95)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grit</td>
<td>4.05 (0.57)</td>
<td>3.50 (0.57)</td>
<td>3.81 (0.63)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergrad GPA</td>
<td>3.50 (0.36)</td>
<td>3.28 (0.33)</td>
<td>3.41 (0.37)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>(0.36)</td>
<td>(0.33)</td>
<td>(0.37)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law GPA</td>
<td>3.20 (0.35)</td>
<td>3.22 (0.28)</td>
<td>3.21 (0.32)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>(0.35)</td>
<td>(0.28)</td>
<td>(0.32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSAT</td>
<td>157.54 (4.96)</td>
<td>159.19 (4.95)</td>
<td>158.28 (4.97)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-1.14</td>
<td>-0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To see the influence of one predictor variable on the outcome “depends on” the other predictor variable. See Gravetter & Wallnau, supra note 44, at 469. We also investigated whether there was any interaction effect of level of grit score and sex on the outcome variable of law school GPA. An interaction effect is “the unique effect produced by two factors working together.” Id. at 471. There is an interaction between two predictor variables when the influence of one predictor variable on the outcome “depends on” the other predictor variable. Id. at 472. Using analysis of variance, we also failed to find any statistically significant interaction between level of grit score and sex on law school GPA.
Note. a Levene’s test of homogeneity significant, thus degrees of freedom for equal variances not assumed reported. 109 b Reverse scored grit items; higher scores = greater grit. c The survey did not instruct participants to report their undergraduate GPA on a specific scale, but respondents appear to have provided responses on a 4.0 point scale. d The participants’ law school uses a 4.0 grading scale. e N_{Female}: n = 27. f N_{Female}: n = 26. * p < .05. ** p < .01. *** p < .001.

V. Discussion

The results of our research project did not support our hypothesis that grit would be positively correlated with law school GPA, as well as undergraduate GPA and LSAT score. However, to our surprise, the female participants in our research project reported more grit than the male participants. This section will explore some of the implications of our findings, the limitations of our research project, and avenues for future research regarding grit and both legal education and law practice.

Our research adds to findings that call into question the relationship between grit and academic performance (as measured by GPA). 110 We hypothesized that grit would be positively related to law school GPA (in other words, greater grit would correspond to higher law school GPA), consistent with the research of Angela Duckworth and her colleagues that

109. The independent samples t-test assumes that the two samples being measured and compared “have equal variances.” GRAVETTER & WALLNAU, supra note 44, at 337. Levene’s test of homogeneity (or equality) of variance is used to evaluate whether it is appropriate to make this assumption. See MILES & BANYARD, supra note 99, at 145-46. If Levene’s test of homogeneity of variance indicates that the variances are not equal, then different values are reported for the t-test results. See id. For this survey item, analysis suggested that the variances for the responses of men and women were not equal. Thus, we report the results of the independent samples t-test for this item not assuming the variances to be equal.

110. Hogan, supra note 41, at 66; Ivcevic & Brackett, supra note 22, at 32; see also Robertson-Kraft & Duckworth, supra note 65, at 13, 18 (finding no statistically significant correlation between grit (as assessed by third party raters, not self reports) and undergraduate GPA or SAT score).
found a positive correlation between grit and undergraduate GPA.\(^{111}\) In addition, we hypothesized that grit would be positively related to law school GPA because law school is challenging and effortful. We expected that grittier students would be more academically successful in this environment.\(^{112}\) Inconsistent with our hypothesis, no significant positive relationships emerged between grit and law school GPA.\(^{113}\) Although our findings were contrary to those of Duckworth and her colleagues,\(^{114}\) they were consistent with Hogan’s research, which did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and law school GPA (or undergraduate GPA) for practicing female lawyers.\(^{115}\) Moreover, in research published

\(^{111}\) Duckworth et al., *Grit: Perseverance and Passion*, supra note 13, at 1093; see also Strayhorn, *supra* note 19, at 5 (finding a statistically significant positive correlation between grit and undergraduate academic performance, as well as between grit and high school academic performance).

\(^{112}\) We used overall law school GPA as an indicator of law school academic success. One would hope that law school grades accurately reflect learning. At the least, law school grades would seem to be an accurate reflection of academic success to the extent that academic success means meeting the expectations of one’s law school professors.

\(^{113}\) See *supra* Part IV.

\(^{114}\) Duckworth et al., *Grit: Perseverance and Passion*, supra note 13, at 1093. Contrary to Duckworth and her colleague’s findings, we also did not find a statistically significant positive correlation between grit and undergraduate GPA. See *supra* Part IV. Although we did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and LSAT score, Duckworth and her colleagues found a statistically significant negative correlation between grit and SAT score for undergraduate students. Duckworth et al., *Grit: Perseverance and Passion*, supra note 13, at 1093. But see Strayhorn, *supra* note 19, at 5 (finding a statistically significant positive correlation between grit and ACT score).

\(^{115}\) Hogan, *supra* note 41, at 66. Unlike our research project, where we investigated grit and law school GPA shortly after law school graduation, Hogan assessed the grit levels of practicing lawyers and asked these lawyers to report their law school grade point average further removed from their actual law school experience. Also, Hogan did not ask participants to report their exact law school GPA. Rather, Hogan asked participants to indicate which GPA range their law school GPA fell within (e.g., 3.7-3.9, 3.4-3.6, 3.0-3.3). *Id.* at 145. Hogan also asked participants to indicate which GPA range their undergraduate and high school GPAs fell within. *Id.* at 145-46. As with law school GPA, Hogan reports that she did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and undergraduate GPA, or grit and high school GPA. *Id.* at 66. In addition, in a conversation after Emily Zimmerman’s presentation at the Lawyering and Psychology: Coalescing the Field, *supra* note 39, another law professor told Zimmerman that she had investigated grit and first-year GPA for students at her law school and had
after we conducted our research project, other researchers reported that they did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and GPA for high school students.\textsuperscript{116}

The fact that we did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and law school GPA raises a number of questions regarding the role of grit in law school academic performance (and, perhaps, regarding the role of grit in academic performance more generally).

On the one hand, our research may suggest that grit is not related to the academic performance of law students. On the other hand, a more nuanced possibility is that once individuals possess a certain amount of grit, individual differences beyond that amount do not relate to differences in academic performance. The participants in our study were recent law school graduates. These individuals not only were accepted to law school but also successfully completed law school. Moreover, these individuals chose to complete a survey in connection with our research project. Participation in this research project was voluntary, and participants received no compensation for their participation. Although our participants did vary in their levels of grit, perhaps they were just a generally gritty group. The average overall grit score of our participants was 3.81 (\(SD = 0.63\)). These results are consistent with Hogan's research with female lawyers at large law firms, in which the mean grit score of the participants was 3.94 (\(SD = .477\)).\textsuperscript{117} Thus, our research may suggest that, for

\textsuperscript{116} Iviewic \& Brackett, supra note 22, at 32.

\textsuperscript{117} Hogan, supra note 41, at 58. Hogan also reported that the lowest grit score of any of her participants was three. Id. Hogan assessed her participants' grit using twelve grit specific items; we assessed our participants' grit using six grit specific items. Id. at 147, 149. However, the scoring of the participants' responses was the same, such that the highest overall grit score possible for each participant was five. In their research, Duckworth and Quinn reported an average grit score of 3.2 (\(SD = 0.7\)) for participants between the ages of twenty-five to thirty-four years. Duckworth \& Quinn, supra note 61, at 168. In other research, Duckworth and her colleagues reported average grit scores of 3.65 (\(SD = 0.73\)) and 3.41 (\(SD = 0.67\)) for participants who were twenty-five years and older, and 3.46 (\(SD = 0.61\)) for participants who were undergraduates. Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1092. Duckworth and her colleagues reported that the average grit scores of the new West Point cadets who participated in their studies was 3.78 (\(SD = 0.53\)) and 3.75 (\(SD = 0.54\)).
law students, individual differences in grit beyond a certain baseline grit level may not relate to differences in GPA. To be sure, further research should be conducted to see whether this finding is replicated. However, if this finding is replicated, it would suggest the importance of investigating factors other than grit as correlates of law students’ academic performance.\textsuperscript{118}

If grit is not related to law school GPA, one might ask whether this reflects a problem with law school grading. In other words, why isn’t grit related to law school GPA, and should law school assessment be rewarding grittier students?\textsuperscript{119} Certainly, law practice is challenging and requires persistence over the long term. To the extent that students’ grades are being determined by a single end of semester exam or paper, this grading scheme might encourage and reward an intensive burst of effort at the end of a course rather than sustained effort throughout a course. This grading scheme does not necessarily reflect (or prepare students for) the sustained and prolonged effort that a lawyer needs to engage in throughout a legal career.

One of the challenges of transitioning to law practice from law study (and one of the ongoing challenges of law practice) can be the lack of closure in law practice because matters can continue for long periods of time before they are resolved.

\textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{118} For example, Angela Duckworth and James Gross have recently distinguished grit from self-control and stated that “[d]omain-general measures of self-control are generally more predictive of everyday measures of adaptive functioning (e.g., grades, physical health) than are domain-general measures of grit.” Angela Duckworth & James J. Gross, \textit{Self-Control and Grit: Related but Separable Determinants of Success}, 2014 \textit{CURRENT DIRECTIONS PSYCHOL. SCI}. at 2 (citation omitted). Future research could investigate the relationship of both grit and self-control to law students’ academic performance. \textit{Cf. id. at 5} (noting that “there may be synergistic effects” between grit and self-control “with respect to specific success outcomes”).

\textsuperscript{119} Another question is whether legal educators should be trying to cultivate grit in their students; a related question is whether grit can, in fact, be cultivated. Thus far, empirical research has not focused on this last question, although efforts are nonetheless underway to encourage students to be “gritty.” \textit{See, e.g., supra} note 24; \textit{see also Strayhorn, supra} note 19, at 8 (suggesting possible ways to promote grit among African-American male college students and noting that “future research might test the efficacy of such interventions on raising grit among racially diverse students”).
Perhaps law schools should consider whether there are ways to promote and reward students for grit because grit will help students transition to law practice and will serve students well in their legal careers.\textsuperscript{120}

While there might be value in educating students about grit and helping students become self-aware about their own grit levels, explicitly grading students on their levels of grit does not seem like a constructive step for law schools to take. However, there are other ways that grit might be rewarded. For example, law schools might require students to complete assignments that require more long-term, sustained effort rather than using a single final exam at the end of a semester to determine students’ course grades.\textsuperscript{121} Certainly, not all law school courses are currently graded based on a single final exam, but it is worth considering ways to promote sustained effort throughout a law school course, rather than a concentrated burst of effort at the end of a course. Requiring sustained effort and commitment over a semester or year is one benefit of experiential courses, such as clinics. Sustained effort over the long-term could help students better prepare for the rigors of law practice and could help students develop strategies (hopefully, with the support and assistance of the law school) to manage the sustained effort required in law practice.

In addition, law school pedagogy could explicitly prepare students to manage challenge (in other words, help students develop skills that can help them persevere in the face of challenge). For example, professors could make it a point to

\textsuperscript{120} Grit’s utility in law practice has strong intuitive appeal. However, further research is needed to investigate both whether there are ways to promote law students’ grit and whether grit does, in fact, serve lawyers well. Milana Hogan’s research, supra note 41, discussed previously in this article, represents one effort to investigate grit in the context of law practice.

\textsuperscript{121} Of course, there may be drawbacks to these types of assignments. For example, some students might prefer to have a single exam at the end of the semester. Emily Zimmerman, What Do Law Students Want?: The Missing Piece of the Assessment Puzzle, 42 RUTGERS L.J. 1, 52 (2010). Students may have any number of reasons for this preference, for example because they are skilled test takers or because they prefer to concentrate their efforts at the end of the semester. However, to the extent that law school should be preparing students for law practice, helping students develop strategies for sustaining effort over time would be valuable.
talk with students about both the effort required in law school and law practice, and ways to manage the challenges of doing difficult work and working under pressure. Some law professors (including academic support professionals) already do this, as do other members of the law school community, such as...
as career strategies advisors.\textsuperscript{123} It might be worth considering (and investigating) whether there are other ways that law schools can promote and reward grit in order to better prepare students for both the rigors of law school and, even more importantly for the long term, law practice.\textsuperscript{124}

Even if grit is not related to law school academic performance, grit might be related to other aspects of an individual’s experience in law school or as a practicing lawyer.\textsuperscript{125} Much has been written about the negative psychological impact of law school on law students\textsuperscript{126} and some scholars have tried to identify ways to make law school a more

\textsuperscript{123} See sources cited supra note 122.

\textsuperscript{124} Hogan recommends that “law firms . . . design and implement policies and procedures that reward female employees for demonstrations of [grit].” Hogan, supra note 41, at 132. Hogan also suggests that law firms can recruit female lawyers who are gritty. See id. at 131 (“[E]mployers can recruit the kinds of women who are likely to withstand the challenges that they may encounter along the path to leadership.”); see also Angela Lee Duckworth, Patrick D. Quinn & Martin E.P. Seligman, Positive Predictors of Teacher Effectiveness, 4 J. Positive Psychol. 540, 545 (2009) (“[W]hen recruiting and selecting teachers, schools should consider that positive traits such as grit . . . may be as important, if not more so, than traditional indicators of performance . . . .”) [hereinafter Duckworth et al., Positive Predictors]; Maddi et al., supra note 20, at 26 (suggesting the possibility of “using [grit] as a selection device” for cadets at West Point); Strayhorn, supra note 19, at 8 (suggesting that colleges could take factors such as grit into account in making admissions decisions); Robertson-Kraft & Duckworth, supra note 65, at 22 (“We suggest that school administrators consider grit as one factor—among many—in identifying promising new teachers.”). Especially in light of ongoing efforts to identify predictors of law student and law practice success (other than LSAT score and undergraduate GPA), one might wonder whether law schools should consider students’ grit scores in the admissions process. See, e.g., Shultz & Zedeck, supra note 7, at 621-22. However, while it might be useful for students to be aware of their own grit levels and to have an understanding of grit, it is not at all clear that law schools should be taking grit into account in making admissions decisions. Nor, given the declining numbers of students applying to law school, is it necessarily likely that law schools will be adding additional factors to consider in making admissions decisions. Although, on the other hand, perhaps under current circumstances some law schools might be more tempted to weigh factors other than LSAT score and undergraduate GPA into the mix in considering which students will be likely to succeed in law school and law practice and, therefore, be good candidates for law school admission.

\textsuperscript{125} See Mertz, supra note 75, at 188 (“[T]here are significant aspects of student experience not well mapped by tracking performance alone.”).

\textsuperscript{126} See, e.g., Krieger, supra note 8, at 112-15.
positive experience for law students.\textsuperscript{127} Future research could investigate whether grit is related to individuals’ satisfaction with law school or law practice, or law students’ or lawyers’ well-being.\textsuperscript{128} Grittier law students and lawyers might be better able to weather the demands of law school and law practice.

However, “superficial grit,” or perseverance without passion, might result in individuals sticking with experiences that they find unsatisfying (as some law students and lawyers might find law school and law practice to be) rather than switching course to more satisfying pursuits.\textsuperscript{129} Future research might find that grit is related to a sustained career in law but not satisfaction with that career.\textsuperscript{130} Law schools should

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\textsuperscript{127} See, e.g., Sheldon & Krieger, supra note 55, at 894-95; Zimmerman, An Interdisciplinary Framework, supra note 55, at 895-915.

\textsuperscript{128} See Strayhorn, supra note 19, at 9 (discussing grit and college students, and noting “[f]uture studies might explore the relation between grit and . . . engagement, . . . happiness, satisfaction, and self-concept, to name a few”). Researchers have found a statistically significant positive correlation (albeit not a strong one) between grit and “life satisfaction.” Duckworth et al., Positive Predictors, supra note 124, at 544. In research with college students, other researchers reported a statistically significant positive correlation between “purpose commitment” (having purpose and meaning in life) and grit, and between “positive affect” and grit. Hill et al., supra note 21, at 5, 8, 10. These researchers also reported a statistically significant positive correlation between purpose commitment and positive affect. \textit{Id.} at 5, 8.

\textsuperscript{129} See Kohn, supra note 27, at 4; cf. Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17 (suggesting that the persistence and passion that comprise grit should really be treated as “distinct dimensions” and analyzed separately). Recent research has examined the two facets of grit both separately and combined into a single grit score. Von Culin et al., supra note 13, at 308-10.

\textsuperscript{130} Although grit is defined as including both “perseverance and passion,” the items on the grit scale do seem to focus more on perseverance than passion. Saltman, supra note 30, at 49. In addition, the second component of grit would seem more accurately described, not as “passion,” but as “interest,” as this component is also referred to in the grit literature. See, e.g., Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1087-88 (“Grit entails working strenuously toward challenges, maintaining effort and interest over years despite failure, adversity, and plateaus in progress.”); Von Culin et al., supra note 13, at 306, 309 (identifying the two components of grit as “effort” and “interest” (or “consistent interests”)). Von Culin, Tsukayama, and Duckworth state that items on the grit scale that assess effort include, “I am diligent’ and ‘Setbacks don’t discourage me’” and that items on the grit scale that assess interest include, “I often set a goal but later choose to pursue a different one . . . ” and ‘I have been obsessed with a certain idea or project for a short time but later lost interest . . . .” \textit{Id.} at
\end{footnotesize}
not focus on persistence at the expense of all other values. There may be some law students who would be better served by not remaining in law school. However, law school and law practice are difficult even for those individuals who want to be studying and practicing law. Thus, law schools should give their students the tools to manage challenge in law school and law practice, as well as provide meaningful guidance for students who may ultimately make the decision not to complete law school (guidance that does not solely focus on the value of persistence at any cost).

Moreover, future research should investigate not only the extent to which law students persist in pursuing goals but also how law students pursue their goals. Existing research suggests that there might be a relationship between grit and the type of work engaged in by students, with grittier students

306. The items that assess interest would seem to focus more on persistence of interest rather than with the value or meaning that an individual attaches to the object of that interest (or with how developed or internalized an individual’s interest actually is). See Suzanne Hidi & K. Ann Renninger, The Four-Phase Model of Interest Development, 41 EDUC. PSYCHOLOGIST 111 (2006); Zimmerman, An Interdisciplinary Framework, supra note 55, at 858-68.

The grit scale is not activity specific. In other words, the items are not focused on asking an individual about his or her level of grit in a particular context. Cf. Von Culin et al., supra note 13, at 306 (“[P]ersonality traits such as grit describe tendencies to act, think, and feel that are relatively stable across time and situation . . . .”). However, Duckworth and Gross have suggested that grit “entails having a dominant superordinate goal” and doggedly pursuing that goal. Duckworth & Gross, supra note 118, at 3. Future research regarding grit and law students (or lawyers) could investigate individuals’ grit and individuals’ particular interest in law school (or law practice). This research could investigate both the relationship between these variables, and the relationship between these variables and individuals’ satisfaction with law school (or law practice). Cf. id. at 5 (identifying “interest” as one of the “diverse psychological antecedents” related to “commitment to a superordinate goal” and, as such, a subject for future study). Based on Hogan’s interviews with nine of the participants in her research study, Hogan concluded that while all of the interviewees “saw a direct connection between how hard they worked and the amount of success they were able to achieve,” “[t]he more senior lawyers . . . were much more likely [than the more junior lawyers] to be openly passionate about the practice of law.” Hogan, supra note 41, at 104. Hogan’s reference to “senior lawyers” apparently refers to partners, while her reference to “junior lawyers” apparently refers to attorneys who were not partners. Id. at 103, 108. From Hogan’s dissertation, it does not appear that she compared the grit scores of the partners and non-partners who responded to her survey.
being more likely to engage in more effective (although not necessarily more enjoyable) work to achieve a goal.\textsuperscript{131} Wightman’s research also suggests the importance of examining not only the quantity of time that law students are spending on their work but also the quality of that time.\textsuperscript{132} Specifically, Wightman compared the amount of time spent on a variety of “study-related activities” by women who performed worse than they expected during the first year of law school and women who performed better than they expected during the first year of law school.\textsuperscript{133} Wightman also performed the same comparison for male law students.\textsuperscript{134} Wightman found that for both female and male law students, with few exceptions, law students who performed worse than they expected “reported spending significantly more time in each of a series of study-related activities” than students who performed better than they expected.\textsuperscript{135} These findings raise the question of not only how law students are spending their time but also whether that time is well spent.

The other aspect of our findings that warrants further attention is the difference in grit scores between female and male participants. Although, in general, prior research has not found a relationship between sex and grit,\textsuperscript{136} we found that women tended to report more grit than men.\textsuperscript{137} Since 1997, the percentage of women enrolled in law school has exceeded 45%, so it would not necessarily be expected that women attending and graduating from law school would be grittier than their male peers.\textsuperscript{138} These findings raise the question of whether

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\item[\textsuperscript{131}] Duckworth et al., *Deliberate Practice Spells Success*, supra note 22, at 178. Recent research has also investigated the relationship between grit and sources of motivation. Von Culin et al., *supra* note 13.
\item[\textsuperscript{132}] See Wightman, *supra* note 72, at 112-13, 153.
\item[\textsuperscript{133}] See id. at 112-13 (summarizing findings).
\item[\textsuperscript{134}] See id. at 152-53 (summarizing findings).
\item[\textsuperscript{135}] Id. at 112-13, 152-53.
\item[\textsuperscript{136}] See supra note 65.
\item[\textsuperscript{137}] See supra Part IV. Although the percentage of women in our study (57%) was greater than the percentage of men (43%), it was more equal than in other studies. See Wolters & Hussain, *supra* note 17, at 6 (noting that 88% of their participants were female and that “similar research with a more gender-balanced sample would be worthwhile”).
\item[\textsuperscript{138}] First Year and Total J.D. Enrollment by Gender 1947-2011, *supra* (noting that 88% of their participants were female and that “similar research with a more gender-balanced sample would be worthwhile”).
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percentages tell the whole story of women’s experiences in law school. The finding that female participants possessed more grit than male participants\textsuperscript{139} may suggest that women still face obstacles to attending and successfully completing law school—obstacles that are not faced (or not faced to the same degree) as men. Thus, despite the relatively comparable proportions of women and men in law school, women who attend and graduate from law school may need to be grittier than their male peers. Under these circumstances, law schools—and society more generally—should not become complacent about the experiences of women and men in law school and assume that because the proportions of women and men in law school are relatively equivalent that they share identical experiences in law school (or, for that matter, share identical experiences either leading up to law school or after law school).\textsuperscript{140}

Just as we did not find a statistically significant correlation between grit and law school GPA, no significant difference between the law school GPAs of female and male participants emerged.\textsuperscript{141} On the one hand, this might suggest

\textsuperscript{139} As discussed later in this Discussion, this research project collected self-reported data from the participants. As a result, and as is typical with research regarding grit, grit was determined based on participants’ own responses. See, e.g., Eskreis-Winkler et al., supra note 13, at 2, 4, 6, 8. But see Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 169-70 (describing study that compared self reports and third party reports of grit). The use of self reports of grit raises a question about whether there are any sex-based factors that might influence how women and men respond to the items on the grit scale, apart from an individual’s actual self-assessment. For example, would men be less likely to report being “diligent” even if they believe that they are? This could be a topic for future research. On the other hand, in the context of law school and law practice, one might intuitively expect diligence and persistence to be viewed as virtues worthy of acknowledgement. In addition, previous research has, in general, not found differences in grit scores between male and female participants. See supra note 65; cf. Strayhorn, supra note 19, at 5 (reporting a mean grit score, using the Short Grit Scale, of 4.08 for male African-American college students). Moreover, Duckworth and Quinn found statistically significant (although certainly not perfect) positive correlations between grit scores that were based on self reports and grit scores that were based on third party assessments. Duckworth & Quinn, supra note 61, at 170.

\textsuperscript{140} See Bashi & Iskander, supra note 68, at 399.

\textsuperscript{141} See supra Part IV.
that grit is not related to law school academic performance, as previously discussed. On the other hand, some research has found that women’s grades in law school are lower than men’s grades and that women underperform in law school based on their past academic performance. In light of this research, our findings raise the question of whether grit played a role in equalizing the female and male participants’ law school GPAs. Our study does not definitively answer this question, although we did not find any statistically significant interaction between level of grit score and sex on law school GPA. Future research should further investigate the role of grit in the academic performance of women and men in law school.

Another avenue that would be worth exploring is the relationship between grit and confidence. Some research suggests that female law students may be less confident than their male peers. This research raises the question of whether there is an inverse or a direct relationship between grit and confidence (or no relationship at all between the two). On the one hand, being gritty may be adaptive for individuals who are less confident because grit may enable the pursuit and accomplishment of challenging tasks, even in the face of a lack of confidence. On the other hand, grit and confidence may be directly related to the extent that grit may facilitate the accomplishment of challenging tasks, which may further promote confidence. To the extent that grit is related to the accomplishment of challenging tasks (even if grit is not related to law school GPA), then exploring whether there are ways to promote grit (even in—or particularly in—the face of a lack of confidence) may benefit women—and men—in law school.

142. Díaz et al., supra note 35, at 423.
143. WIGHTMAN, supra note 72, at 26.
144. See supra note 108.
145. Cf. Robertson-Kraft & Duckworth, supra note 65, at 22 (raising the “possibility . . . that gritty teachers are better able to maintain confidence in their abilities”). On our survey, we did ask the participants how confident they were that they passed the bar exam (or exams) that they took, and we did not find a statistically significant relationship between grit and confidence regarding bar passage. However, we did not ask the participants how confident they were regarding their academic performance in law school.
146. WIGHTMAN, supra note 72, at 53-56.
147. Bashi and Iskander describe a previous examination of the discrepancy between the publication rates of female and male authored law
We are now at the beginning stages of the exploration of grit and legal education. Very little empirical research in this area has been done so far. However, our research project points the way to future research regarding grit and legal education, as well as grit and law practice. The following paragraphs will identify both the limitations of our project and avenues for future research that these limitations suggest.

First, this study utilized a small sample from only one law school. Future research regarding grit and law students should ideally utilize a larger participant pool from multiple law schools. It would be valuable to determine whether our findings would be replicated with more participants. In addition, conducting research with students from multiple law schools would increase confidence in the generalizability of the findings, and might, potentially, identify differences between students at different types of schools.

student notes in the Yale Law Journal in 1994-1995. Bashi & Iskander, supra note 68, at 425. This examination revealed that a much lower percentage of female authors than male authors resubmitted their notes after their notes were initially rejected; Bashi and Iskander identify this finding as one reason why there was an eight-percent acceptance rate for notes written by women, in contrast to a thirty-five percent acceptance rate for notes written by men in that year. Id. This situation is one possible illustration of the benefits of perseverance in the face of initial rejection for law students and the importance of providing our law students with tools to persevere in the face of disappointment and challenge. There are other examples that might be even more salient for larger numbers of law students (for example, with respect to persevering in the face of disappointing grades or persevering in the face of multiple unsuccessful job applications).

148. Cf. Duckworth & Gross, supra note 118, at 2 (“Research on grit is still in its infancy, and much remains to be discovered about its underlying psychological mechanisms.”).

149. In addition, we used a modified version of the Short Grit Scale for our study. See supra Part III.A. Future research could investigate whether our results would be replicated using other versions of the grit scale (in particular, the Short Grit Scale).

150. See MILES & BANYARD, supra note 99, at 309 (discussing statistical power, which is “the probability of getting a [statistically] significant result” when a statistically significant relationship does, in fact, exist); HURLBURT, supra note 99, at 194 (discussing statistical power); see also Sullivan & Feinn, supra note 101, at 281 (noting that increasing the number of participants in a study is one way to increase statistical power).

151. Peterson & Peterson, supra note 56, at 415 (suggesting the value of conducting research at more than one law school); see also Kennon M. Sheldon & Lawrence S. Krieger, Does Legal Education Have Undermining Effects on Law Students? Evaluating Changes in Motivation, Values, and
Second, this study assessed participants’ grit levels and law school academic performance simultaneously: shortly after the participants graduated from law school. Future research could utilize a prospective design, assessing grit levels when students first enter law school and then assessing performance later on. Utilizing such a prospective design may afford a clearer and more accurate picture of the relationship between law students’ grit levels and their academic performance while in law school. Another option would be to conduct a longitudinal study. Students’ grit could be assessed at the beginning of law school and then assessed at various points throughout their law school experience to see whether students’ grit levels change over time. Prior research outside of the law school context suggests that law students’ grit levels would tend to remain relatively constant during law school, but it would be useful to conduct research with law students over time to see whether this would actually be the case.

Third, our study relied exclusively on self-report data. Although self-report data have been used in previous grit (and other) studies, its use does raise issues regarding the reliability of participants’ responses. To address concerns

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153. See Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17, at 16 (noting the value of a prospective research design).
154. See Von Culin et al., supra note 13, at 310 (noting the value of longitudinal research in the context of grit study).
155. Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1091 (“When education level is controlled for, grit increased monotonically with age; however 25- to 44-year-olds did not differ significantly from 35- to 44-year-olds, and 45- to 54-year-olds did not differ significantly from 55- to 64-year-olds.”). But see Hill et al., supra note 21, at 8 (noting that, although on average college students’ grit scores did not change significantly from the beginning to the end of the semester, “19% of participants changed at least one standard deviation... on grit”).
156. See, e.g., Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13; Hogan, supra note 41; Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17. But see Robertson-Kraft & Duckworth, supra note 65, at 8 (noting that the authors “used biographical data collected from teachers’ resumés to assess grit”).
157. See Hill et al., supra note 21, at 11 (noting that “it would be valuable to supplement these findings [based on self-reports of grit] with
regarding participants self-reporting their law school GPAs and other performance measures, future research could use law school records, rather than participants’ own reports.158

Fourth, the substantive scope of this study was relatively narrow. This study did not investigate the relationship between grit and aspects of participants’ law school experiences such as satisfaction with law school or happiness in law school. As previously discussed, even if grit is not related to law school GPA, grit could be related to other aspects of students’ law school experience, such as satisfaction with or happiness in law school. Regardless of grit’s relationship with academic performance, if grit were found to be related to law school satisfaction or happiness, then it would be worth exploring whether grit could be cultivated in law students and, if it could, whether increasing levels of grit would be related to increasing satisfaction or happiness. This study also did not investigate grit and law practice. Future research could examine whether grit is related to maintaining a career in the law over time and whether grit is related to career satisfaction.159

VI. Conclusion

The present research contributes to both the developing literature regarding grit and academic performance, and the currently underexplored area of grit in legal education. As interest focuses on grit and performance generally, there is much that remains to be investigated regarding grit in the context of legal education and law practice. More research is needed to explore the relationship between grit and performance, and grit and satisfaction, for law students and lawyers. Such research may draw heightened attention to the more objective markers of grit”).

158. Although using law school records, rather than self-report data, has certain advantages, it also raises certain methodological complications. In addition, “[a]lthough not ideal, self-reported grade point average is a widely used measure of academic performance and has shown a high correlation with actual grade point average.” Wolters & Hussain, supra note 17, at 7, 9 (citations omitted).

159. See Eskreis-Winkler et al., supra note 13, at 11 (“Additional research is needed in which grit is studied as a predictor of . . . long-term success and satisfaction.”).
need for research regarding whether there are ways that grit can be cultivated among less gritty law students and lawyers.\footnote{Hogan suggests that “law firms can nurture grit in their high-potential women and thus provide them with a useful tool that would be likely to assist at least some of them in achieving success at the highest levels.” Hogan, supra note 41, at 131. While this suggestion has intuitive appeal, to the best of our knowledge, there is not yet published research finding that particular interventions can increase grit. See id. at 131-32 (noting that “further research is needed in order to identify truly effective ways of nurturing [grit]”); see also Maddi et al., supra note 20, at 26 (noting that “it is not currently clear how grit might be trained”). Hill, Burrow, and Bronk suggest that “help[ing] [college students] commit to life goals” might be one way to promote grit in light of their research finding that “purpose commitment” at the beginning of the semester predicted grit at the end of the semester. Hill et al., supra note 21, at 11; see also Duckworth et al., Positive Predictors, supra note 124, at 546 (“Less is known about increasing grit, but mean level increases in grit across the lifespan suggest that it may be improved by intervention.”) (citations omitted); Strayhorn, supra note 19, at 8 (suggesting possible ways to promote grit in African-American male college students and noting that “future research might test the efficacy of such interventions on raising grit among racially diverse students”).}

Law school requires sustained effort and perseverance in the face of challenge. At the same time, legal educators want law students to be interested in the work they are doing and value that work. Law school is the beginning of a lawyer’s professional career. The few years that law school requires pale in comparison to the decades of law practice that lie ahead of a law school graduate. Law schools prepare students for law practice. One of the facets of preparing students for law practice is preparing students for the sustained effort that will be required of them as lawyers and helping students develop strategies for managing their lives as lawyers. Just as we want law students to be interested in the work they are doing in law school and value that work, we also want law school graduates to be interested in the work they are doing and value that work. Grit’s combination of “perseverance and passion”\footnote{Duckworth et al., Grit: Perseverance and Passion, supra note 13, at 1087.} would be expected to serve both law students and lawyers well.

As research regarding grit, legal education, and law practice continues, the role of grit as part of a larger picture should be remembered. Grit should be seen as one facet of the factors that might influence law students’ experience in law
school and lawyers’ experience in law practice. Grit should certainly not be the sole focus of attention when we consider the performance and satisfaction of law students or lawyers, nor is it ever likely to be, given the myriad of factors that influence performance and satisfaction.

In addition, bearing in mind the critiques that have been made regarding a single-minded focus on grit (largely in the context of younger learners), we should not lose sight of systemic factors that might influence success and satisfaction in law school and law practice. It is all well and good to examine grit. However, we should also examine whether equally gritty law students are equally successful and satisfied in law school, and, conversely, whether there are external factors that might result in certain populations of law students or lawyers “needing” to be grittier than their peers. Rather than impeding the consideration (and amelioration) of structural inequalities, research regarding grit might, in fact, contribute to a critical examination of legal education and law practice. If certain groups of law students or lawyers are grittier than their peers, then that might suggest the need to examine why this is the case, including the examination of whether systemic factors create hurdles for certain groups that are not faced by others. Thus, studying grit among law

162. See Kohn, supra note 27.

163. Similarly, research could also explore whether equally gritty lawyers are equally successful and satisfied in law practice.

164. For example, in addition to encouraging female lawyers to develop grit, the Grit Project of the American Bar Association’s Commission on Women in the Profession could also address why it is that women might “need” to be gritty (and, perhaps, grittier than their male peers) and systemic factors that might influence why it is that there are relatively few women at the highest levels of law firm management. Hogan suggested that grit might enable female lawyers to persevere in the face of “biased [performance] reviews.” Hogan, supra note 41, at 31; cf. id. at 127 ("[S]uccess in BigLaw has a lot to do with personal choice."). While this might be the case, a more pressing concern might be how to identify, address, and, ideally, eliminate bias in performance reviews. While there is certainly value in giving individuals insight into factors within their control that might influence their performance, there is also value in acknowledging that factors outside of an individual’s control may influence their success and in addressing external factors that may unfairly impede the success of some individuals. Cf. Task Force on Gender Equity, ABA, http://www.americanbar.org/groups/women/
students and lawyers may contribute both to a greater understanding of individual differences and to a deeper understanding of broader forces that influence performance and satisfaction.