Table 3: Nested Regression Models Using School API scores as Dependent Variable

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	899.78 (14.79)***	735.28 (46.99)***	548.93 (70.49)***	778.56 (80.61)***
Percent of Students Receiving				
Reduced/Free Lunch	-2.21 (.26)***	-2.14 (.24)***	-1.54 (.32)***	-.63 (.35)
Mobility	-1.58 (.49)**	-1.26 (.48)**	-1.18 (.47)*	-.69 (.45)
Percent English Language Learner	-3.21 (.28)***	-2.97 (.27)***	-1.83 (.49)***	-2.02 (.73)**
Percent Fully-Credentialed		1.59 (.43)***	1.53 (.42)***	.14 (.47)
Parent Education Variables				
Percent without High School Diploma				
Percent High School Graduates			1.26 (.70)	.65 (.66)
Percent with Some College Education			1.19 (.71)	.69 (.67)
Percent College Graduates			1.82 (.77)*	1.10 (.75)
Percent with Graduate Education			2.94 (.96)**	1.85 (.90)*
School Racial Demographics				
Percent White				
Percent African American				-2.48 (.49)***
Percent American Indian				-.64 (6.89)
Percent Asian				.46 (.92)
Percent Filipino				-.27 (.49)
Percent Hispanic				-1.61 (.80)*
Percent Pacific Islander				-2.31 (5.55)
R-Square	.806	.827	.849	.886
Difference in R-Square		.021**[1]	.022**	.037**

* p ≤ .05.
** p ≤ .01.
*** p ≤ .001.

[1] To calculate the significance of the difference in R-square between the two models, an F-ratio was calculated using the following equation:

$$\frac{[\text{R-square(Model 2)} - \text{R-square (Model 1)}]/[k2-k1]}{[1-\text{R-square(Model 2)}]/[N-k2-1]} \quad df\,[k2-k1], [N-k2-1]$$

Where k1 = number of variables in Model 1 and k2 = number of variables in Model 2 and N = number of cases in the sample.