

**Table 13.1**    Comparison of Three Analytic Strategies

	<i>Disaggregated</i>			<i>Aggregated</i>			<i>Hierarchical</i>		
<i>Variable</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>
SES	4.97 <sup>a</sup>	0.08	62.11***	7.28 <sup>b</sup>	0.26	27.91***	4.07 <sup>c</sup>	0.10	41.29***
LOCUS	2.96 <sup>a</sup>	0.08	37.71***	4.97 <sup>b</sup>	0.49	10.22***	2.82 <sup>a</sup>	0.08	35.74***
%MINORITY	−0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.03	−15.53***	−0.40 <sup>a</sup>	0.06	−8.76***	−0.59 <sup>b</sup>	0.07	−8.73***
%LUNCH	−0.43 <sup>a</sup>	0.03	−13.50***	0.03 <sup>b</sup>	0.05	0.59	−1.32 <sup>c</sup>	0.07	−19.17***

NOTE: *b* refers to an unstandardized regression coefficient and is used for the HLM analysis to represent the unstandardized regression coefficients produced therein, although these are commonly labeled as betas and gammas. *bs* with different superscripts were found to be significantly different from other *bs* within the row at  $p < .05$ . \*\*\* $p < .0001$ . This analysis was first presented in Osborne (2000).