

**NEW JERSEY'S LINKS TO THE 21ST CENTURY:
MAXIMIZING THE IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT**

Working Paper No. 11

**MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN TRANSIT ACCESSIBILITY AND
RESIDENTIAL LOCATION CHOICE**

By:

José Holguín-Veras, Ph.D., P.E.

Robert Paaswell, Ph.D.

Wendy Avilés

Victor Ochieng

Claire McKnight, Ph.D.

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of commuter rail as a transit mode has increased with the expansion of services to new metropolitan areas, such as San Diego, Los Angeles, South Florida, Dallas, and Washington, D.C., and with the expansion of existing services in areas of New York, Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco. This expansion of services can have economic impacts in the communities served by rail stations. Some of the economic impacts of a commuter rail service have been studied. The overall impact of a commuter rail station in single-family residential property values located near of the station can range up to an increase of 6.7 percent (Armstrong, 1996).

Other economic impacts of a commuter rail service are the benefits associated with the relocation of residents and workers in order to take advantages of the accessibility offered by a new or improved commuter rail service. The objective of this research is to conduct an investigation on the impacts of transit accessibility changes upon residential location.

Scope

This research focuses on the analyses of the impacts of transit accessibility changes upon residential location choice as captured in a survey of rail transit users. The target population is a sample of users of the Midtown Direct, a rail transit improvement project built by New Jersey Transit (NJT) in 1996 that reduced the travel time from selected origins to New York City by 20 minutes. Following the opening of the Midtown Direct, New Jersey Transit conducted a survey that revealed that 8% of the respondents had changed residence “because of the Midtown Direct.” The NJT 1996 survey was complemented with another survey conducted by the staff of the City College of New York (CCNY) in 2001. The data set used in this research consists of the responses from these two surveys.

The main objective of this project was to develop a model that would explain the choice of Midtown Direct users to relocate in response to the improvement in transportation to New

York City.. The modeling process used the data gathered from the different surveys. The data set contained information about four major areas:

- a) Socio-economic attributes of the decision maker;
- b) Attributes of the previous and current neighborhood,
- c) Ease of access to jobs or business, including reduction in travel time that would cause the respondents to move from their previous neighborhood, and
- d) Importance ratings of the different variables described above.

The modeling component of this research has been conducted using a host of behavioral and multivariate models, including discrete choice models (Binary Logit and Probit) and Discriminant Analysis. Discrete choice models, which are based on random utility theory that postulates that individuals make decisions so as to maximize their utility, were deemed appropriate to capture the decision to locate residence. On the other hand, Discriminant Analysis finds a linear combination of predictor variables that best discriminates between variable-groups.

Background

The Midtown Direct service and its impacts

The Midtown Direct (MD) service started in 1996 over a new rail connection which allows direct access from a major branch of New Jersey Transit's rail system to Midtown Manhattan (Figure 1). The Morris and Essex (M&E) is an electrified rail service with three branches, 39 stations and 69 km of track, which previously operated to Hoboken, NJ To reach New York City, riders had to transfer at Hoboken to either the Port Authority Trans Hudson (PATH) rapid transit system or ferry service to reach Lower and Midtown Manhattan. After the completion of the new connection in June 1996, riders can travel directly to Penn Station in Midtown Manhattan via Midtown Direct. Besides eliminating the transfer, MD service saves 15 to 20 minutes of travel time for commuters to Midtown.. Following the opening of the MD, NJT conducted an analysis of its impacts upon the local economy, as documented in Marchwinski (1997).

In November 1996, five months after the new service was opened, NJT conducted a survey of 6,000 Eastbound (New Jersey –to New York) peak period riders. The total ridership on

the Morris and Essex branches before MD was 16,000 riders/day; after the rail service improvement there was an increased of 2,400 riders/day. The survey had a 40% response rate. Some 54% of the respondents were regular riders before and after the institution of MD. Eight percent (8%) of the respondents indicated that they had relocated their residence because of the MD rail service. Based on the survey, Marchwinski assessed the local economic impacts of MD to communities in the proximity of the rail.

Figure 1: Midtown Direct



The following are Marchwinski’s key findings:

- About 40.5 percent of rail riders stopped at stores or services within 800 meters (0.5 mi) radius of the boarding station (800 m radius is defined by NJT staff as the primary rail station’s impact area). In the 38 primary impact station areas along M&E, the riders spent \$16.74 per rider per week, which makes a total of \$20.7 million per year. New riders spent approximately 30 percent more per rider than the existing riders.

- The improvement in the rail service induced 2,400 new rail riders in the first five months (November 1996). A year later, in 1997, the ridership had increased by 20%.
- The mean annual household income of new riders was \$111,300, 8% higher than the existing riders (\$102,700).
- 8% of the respondents stated that they relocated their residence because of the MD rail service.

Data sources used in the analysis

This paper is based upon two different data sources. The first one is the original 1996 survey described by Marchwinski and the second is the 2001 survey conducted by CCNY.

NJT 1996 survey

The NJT 1996 survey was comprised of 41 questions about travel patterns on a typical day for trips from New Jersey to New York or trips within New Jersey. The questionnaire includes questions about (the survey instrument is shown in Appendix I):

1. Origin and destination for one-way and return trips
2. Mode of transportation for access to the station and alternative modes used
3. Trip purpose, trip length and travel time to station
4. Frequency of travel
5. Out of pocket cost (parking)
6. Mode of transportation used before MD
7. Before and after scenario with respect to travel time from origin to destination
8. Rating of service attributes for MD rail service and station accessibility
9. Frequency of visits to stores and, expenditures
10. Socioeconomic characteristics (demographics)
11. Whether the respondent moved because of Midtown Direct rail improvement.

This last question was of particular interest to the relocation of residence.

Complementary 2001 survey

The 1996 survey collected by NJ Transit had an important limitation for residential choice modeling; it did not collect information about the attributes of the “previous” and the “current” neighborhoods. In order to gather this information, the City College of New York (CCNY), as part of a project funded by the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) and the United State Department of Transportation through the University Transportation Research Center (UTRC) designed a revealed preference (RP) survey to gather data about the key characteristics of the respondent’s neighborhoods. The 2001 survey was sent to 1,242 regular riders selected from the NJT survey. The 2001 CCNY survey is shown in Appendix II. The survey had 22% of response rate.

This survey had four main sections:

- 1) Attributes of the neighborhood: information about home ownership, value, and the size of current and previous residence.
- 2) Rating of neighborhood services, which was divided in three subsections:
 - a. ease of access to institutions and services,
 - b. quality rating of neighborhood conditions and,
 - c. importance rating of ease of access and quality of neighborhood to the respondents
- 3) Travel time savings: reduction in travel time that would cause the respondents to relocate from their previous home.
- 4) Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents

Sample population

The 2001 survey was mailed to two groups all of whom were respondents of the 1996 NJT survey: (a) 242 regular users of MD who specified they had moved because of the MD rail service improvement, and (b) 1,000 randomly selected respondents that stated they did not move because of the rail improvement (see Figure 2). The set (a) is referred to as "movers" and the set (b) is referred to as "non-movers". The survey was sent in three rounds, the first round to the movers (242), the second (500) and third (500) round to the non-movers. For each survey, reminders (with additional surveys) were sent to non-respondents (see Figure 3).

Of the 1,242 surveys mailed, 231 completed (i.e., 90% of the questionnaire was filled in) were returned. Of the 231 responses, 20 were not included in the analysis because the data corresponding to the 1996 survey were missing.

The final data set used in this analysis corresponds to 211 regular riders of MD rail who made home-based trips. Of these, 31 stated they had moved because of the MD service improvement and the rest had not move or had not moved because of the MD service improvement.

The breakdown of the responses for both the NJT 1996 and the CCNY 2001 surveys are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

The demographics of the sample compared to the earlier survey and compared to the population of Northern New Jersey are described in Working Paper # 10.

Figure 2: Supplementary survey sampling structure

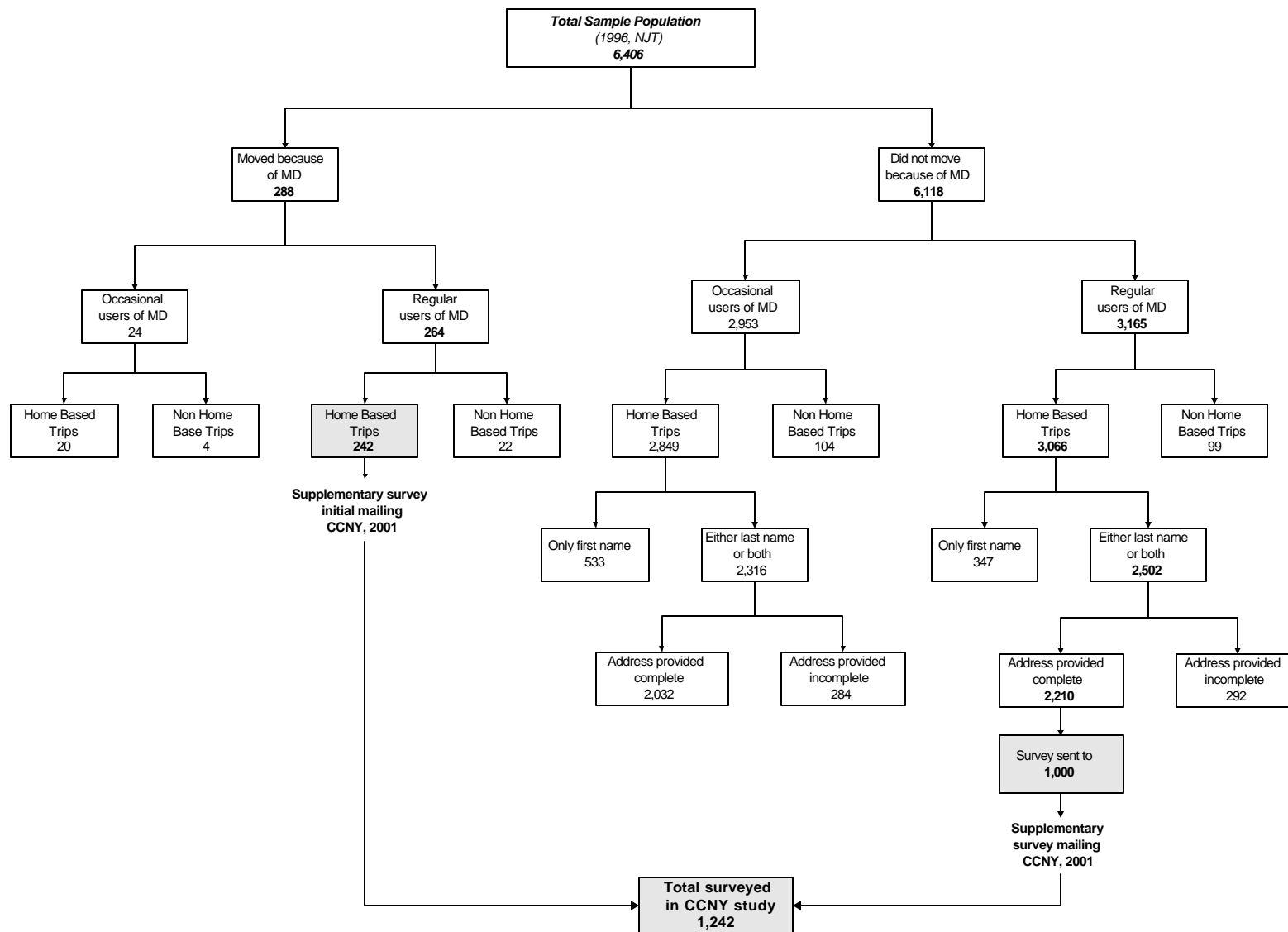
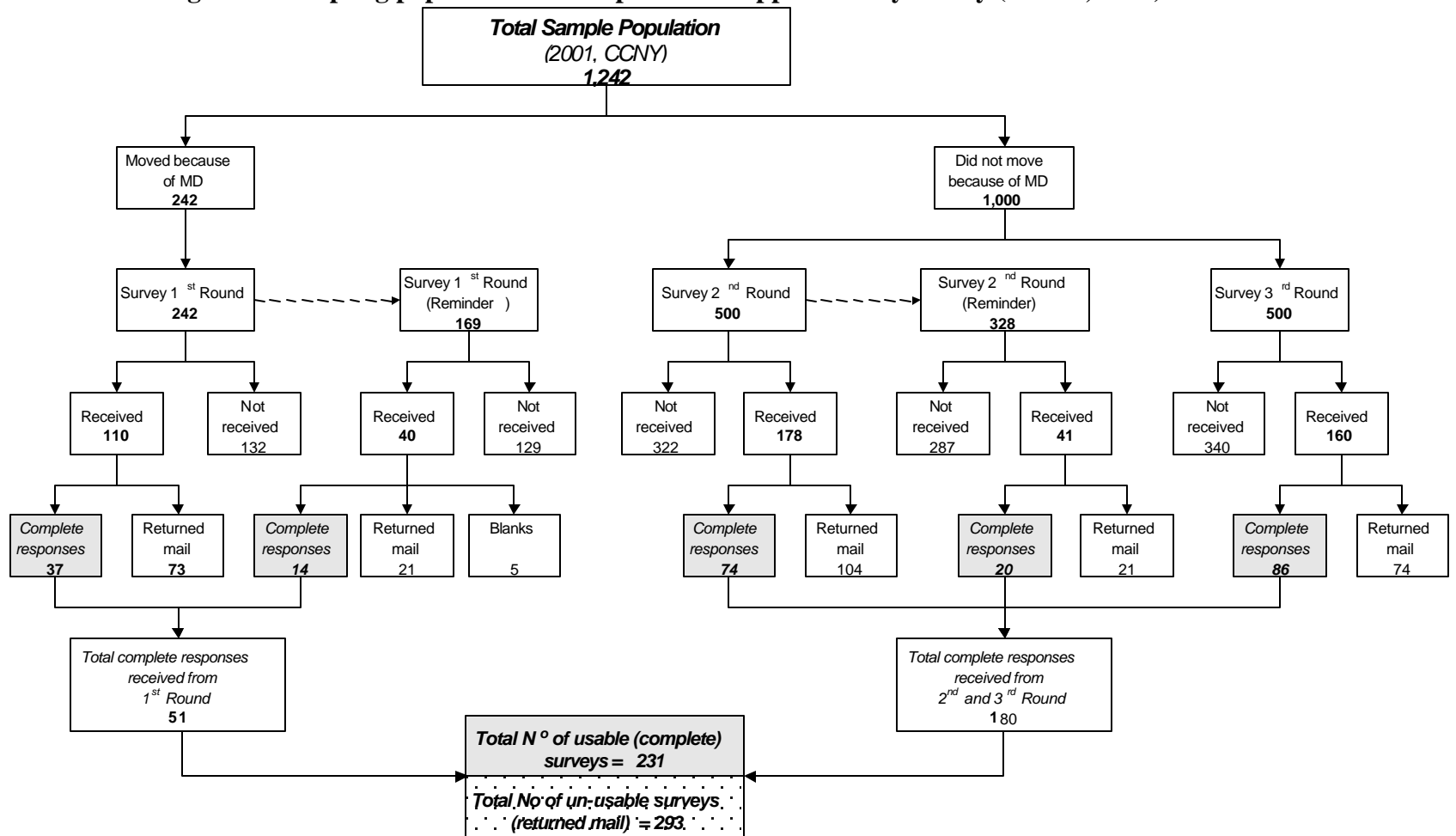


Figure 3: Sampling population and responses to supplementary survey (CCNY, 2001)



METHODOLOGY

This section describes, in general terms, the methodology used in the modeling process. In the first part of the section, the major steps followed (i.e., definition of variables, transformation of variables, estimation of sampling weights used in Logit and Probit models, and model estimation) are described. In the second section, a brief summary of the modeling approaches is provided. Limdep version 7.0 was used to estimate the Binary Logit and Probit models. SPSS version 10.1 was used to estimate the discriminant function.

Definition of variables

The dependent variable in this analysis is the respondent's decision to move or not to move (MOV), which has been represented as a binary variable equal to 1 if the respondent moved and 0 otherwise. The independent variables and acronyms corresponding to socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents, importance rating, ease of access and, quality rating are listed in Table 1, Table 2 and, Table 3 respectively.

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics

Independent Variables	Description
<i>Socio-economic characteristics</i>	
P_OWNER	Previous owner
HH_SIZE	Household size
HH_EMP	# of workers in household
V_OWN	Vehicle ownership
SINGL	Single without children
SINGL_CH	Single with children
MARR_CH	Married with children
MARR_NCH	Married with no children
PRIM_SCH	Primary School
M_SCH	Middle School
H_SCH	High School
COLLEGE	College
GRAD	Graduate
AGE	Age
HHINC	Household Income

Table 2: Importance rating

<i>Importance rating (current - previous)</i>	
<i>Variable is 1 to 5,</i>	
<i>with 5 representing very important</i>	
ACCIOB_R	Access to job or bussiness
SEC_R	Neighborhood security
PARK_R	Parking availability
APOLL_R	Air pollution
RECREA_R	Access to recreation facilities
RENTC_R	Rental costs
ACCSCH_R	Access to school
ETHNIC_R	Same ethnicity as neighbors
RELG_R	Religious Institutions
MEDS_R	Access to medical services
REALST_R	Real state value
CLEAN_R	Cleanliness of streets
SHOP_R	Access to shoping malls
WRAMP_R	Wheel chair ramp
PARKCH_R	Parking charges
NPOLL_R	Noise pollution
CONG_R	Congestion concerns
SIDEW_R	Sidewalk sufficiency
TSTAT_R	Access to transit stations

Table 3: Ease of access and quality conditions of the previous and current neighborhood

Independent Variables	Description
DTIME	Reduction in travel time that would cause the respondent to move from their previous home (2001 survey)
<i>Ease of access (current - previous conditions)</i>	
<i>Variable is 1 to 5, with 5 representing very easy</i>	
SCH_AC	School
MEDS_AC	Medical Services
EMGS_AC	Emerging Services
JOB_SC	Job or bussiness
SHOP_AC	Shopping mall
RECR_AC	Recreational facilities
RELG_AC	Religious Institutions
<i>Quality Rating of conditions in neighborhood (current - previous conditions)</i>	
<i>Variable is 1 to 5, with 5 representing very good</i>	
CONG_Q	Traffic congestion
SIDEW_Q	Sidewalk sufficiency
TSTAT_Q	Transit stations availability
PARK_Q	Parking availability
APOLL_Q	Air pollution
SEC_Q	Security
CLEAN_Q	Cleanliness of streets
RACIAL_Q	Racial concerns
REALST_Q	Real state value
WRAMP_Q	Wheel chair ramp
TWORK_Q	Transportation to work
PARKCH_Q	Parking charges
NPOLL_Q	Noise pollution

Transformations of variables

An important component of mathematical modeling is to ensure that the mathematical scales used for the analysis are consistent with the properties of the real-life phenomenon. For a scale to be representative, it should establish an isomorphic relation between the characteristics of the real world and the elements comprising the scale (Holguín-Veras, 1997). There are four types of scales: (1) nominal; (2) ordinal; (3) interval; and (4) ratio. Table 4 summarizes the characteristics of the different scales and the permissible mathematical operations.

Table 4: Scales of measurement (Holguín-Veras, 1997)

Scale	Characteristics	Permissible mathematical operations
Nominal	Identity	Operations concerning modes and counting frequency
Ordinal	Identity Order	Modes, frequencies, medians, percentiles, and order correlation
Interval	Identity Order Distance	Modes, frequencies, medians, percentiles, order correlation, mean, standard deviation, product-moment, skewness, and correlation (correlation coefficient is not allowed because it depends on the origin)
Ratio	Identity Order Distance Natural Origin	All of the above

In this particular project, the research team had ensured that the variables used in the analysis were properly treated. This necessitated the following:

- The variable Gender was transformed to FEMALE, which had a value of 1 for female respondents and a value of 0 otherwise.
- Variables such as MARITAL STATUS and EDUCATION, which are nominal scales with multiple categories, were represented by sets of (n-1) binary variables, where n is the number of categories. This process is described next.
- MARITAL STATUS has four categories: single, single with children, married with children and married with no children. Three new variables were defined: SING_CH, MARR_CH and, MARR_NCH. Their values are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Binary variables used to describe Marital Status

Variable	Categories			
	<i>Single</i>	<i>Single with children</i>	<i>Married with children</i>	<i>Married w/no children</i>
<i>SINGL_CH</i>	0	1	0	0
<i>MARR_CH</i>	0	0	1	0
<i>MARR_NCH</i>	0	0	0	1

- The variable EDUCATION has five categories: primary school, middle school, high school, college and graduate. Four new variables were defined: M_SCH, H_SCH, COLLEGE, and GRAD. Their values are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Binary variables used to describe Education

Variable	Categories				
	<i>Primary school</i>	<i>Middle school</i>	<i>High school</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Graduate</i>
<i>M_SCH</i>	0	1	0	0	0
<i>H_SCH</i>	0	0	1	0	0
<i>COLLEGE</i>	0	0	0	1	0
<i>GRAD</i>	0	0	0	0	1

- Income (HHINC), differential of time 2001 (DTIME), and age (AGE) are ratio scales that in order to be used have to be transformed to numerals. DTIME refers to the reduction in travel time that would cause the respondents to relocate from their previous residence. The value for these variables is the mid value of the category as is illustrated in Table 7.

Table 7: Variables used to describe Age, Income and Differential of time

Age		Income		Differential of time	
Category	Value	Category	Value	Category	Value
< 20	18	< 15,000	11,500	N/A	999
20 to 25 years	23	\$15-24,999	20,000	< 10 minutes	8
26 to 30 years	28	\$25-34,999	30,000	10 to 20 minutes	15
31 to 36 years	34	\$35-49,999	43,000	21 to 25 minutes	23
37 to 45 years	41	\$50-74,999	63,000	26 to 30 minutes	28
46 to 55 years	51	\$75-99,999	88,000	31 to 45 minutes	38
56 to 65 years	61	\$100-124,999	113,000	46 to 60 minutes	53
66 to 75 years	71	\$125-149,000	138,000	Over 60 minutes	60
> 75 years	75	> \$150,000	155,000		

The variables measuring the different attributes of the neighborhoods (before and after) were taken into account in terms of the difference between their values for the before (old neighborhood) and after (new neighborhood) condition. This transformation was applied to the variables that measure: a) ease of access to institutions and services; b) quality rating of neighborhood conditions; and c) how important are the ease of access and quality of neighborhood to the respondent. For example, the variable “Access to School” (SCH_ACC) is equal to the rating of school access in the current neighborhood minus the rating of the school access in the previous neighborhood.

In addition to the variables directly captured in the survey, interaction terms between the quality ratings and importance ratings were included. These interaction terms were considered in the Binary Probit and Discriminant Analysis models. Table 8 shows the definition of these variables.

Table 8: Interaction terms

Independent Variables	Description	Definition
<i>Interaction terms</i>		
ACCJOB_I	Access to job or bussiness	ACCJOB_R*JOB_AC
SEC_I	Neighborhood security	SEC_R*SEC_Q
PARK_I	Parking availability	PARK_R*PARK_Q
APOLL_I	Air pollution	APOLL_R*APOLL_Q
RECREA_I	Access to recreation facilities	RECREA_R*RECR_AC
ACCSCH_I	Access to school	ACSCH_R*SCH_AC
RACIAL_I	Same ethnicity as neighbors	ETHNIC_R*RACIAL_Q
RELG_I	Religious Institutions	RELG_R*RELG_AC
MEDS_I	Access to medical services	MEDS_R*MEDS_AC
REALST_I	Real state value	REALST_R*REALST_Q
CLEAN_I	Cleanliness of streets	CLEAN_*CLEAN_Q
SHOP_I	Access to shoping malls	SHOP_I*SHOP_AC
WRAMP_I	Wheel chair ramp	WRAMP_R*WRAMP_Q
PARKCH_I	Parking charges	PARKCH_R*PARKCH_Q
NPOLL_I	Noise pollution	NPOLLR*NPOLL_Q
CONG_I	Congestion concerns	CONG_R*CONG_Q
SIDEW_I	Sidewalk sufficiency	SIDEW_R*SIDEW_Q
TSTAT_I	Access to transit stations	TSTAT_R*TSTAT_Q

Sampling weights

The data from the survey of 2001 (211 respondents) corresponds to a sample population of 3,308 regular users of MD that made home base trips (survey of 1996). Since the proportion of both samples was not the same, sampling weights were used to correct the sample in order to

make it representative of the population (based on the 1996 survey). Table 9 shows the sampling weights for movers and non-movers.

Table 9: Weights based on 1996 and 2001 survey

Regular users of MD	Regular users of MD Home Based Trips				Weights
	1996		2001		
	Count	%	Count	%	
<i>Movers</i>	242	7.32	31	14.69	0.4979
<i>Non-movers</i>	3066	92.68	180	85.31	1.0865
<i>Total</i>	3308	100	211	100	

Brief review of modeling approaches

Three modeling approaches were used to describe the decision-making behavior of the travelers: (a) Binary Logit; (b) Binary Probit; and (c) Discriminant Analysis. This section describes each of these approaches.

Discrete choice models

Binary Logit and Binary Probit models belong to the family of Discrete Choices Models. These models are based on the Random Utility Theory, which postulates that when individuals choose among a number of alternatives, they are assumed to choose the alternative with greatest utility for them (Ortúzar, 1994). The utility is assumed to have two components:

$$U_{in} = V_{in} + e_{in} \tag{1}$$

Where:

U_{in} is the utility of the alternative i for the individual n , V_{in} is the systematic component and e_{in} is the random component.

$$U_{in} = U(Z_{in}, S_n) \tag{2}$$

Where:

Z_{in} represents the attributes of the alternative i that are available to the individual n , and S_n represents the socio-economic characteristics of individual n .

The utility of choice i for individual n can be stated as:

$$U_{in} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{in1} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ink} + e \quad (3)$$

Where β_0 through β_k are the unknown parameters, X_{in1} through X_{ink} are the independent variables and ε_{in} is the random error.

The probability of choosing alternative i from a set of alternatives i and j is equal to the probability that the utility of alternative i to the individual is greater than the utility of alternative j to the same individual.

$$\Pr(i) = \Pr(U_{in} \geq U_{jn}) = \Pr[(V_{in} - V_{jn}) > (e_{jn} - e_{in})] \quad (4)$$

If $(\varepsilon_{jn} - \varepsilon_{in})$ is logistically distributed the result is Binary Logit.

If e_{jn} and e_{in} are both normal with a mean of zero and an arbitrary covariance matrix, the result is Binary Probit. The probability that an individual chooses alternative i is:

$$\text{Prob}(i) = \frac{e^{V_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^J e^{V_j}} \quad (5)$$

Discrete choice models are disaggregate models which take into account individual characteristics. Market shares can be obtained from equation 6, that indicates that the probability that a set of individuals choose to relocate $[\text{Prob}(i)]$ is the summation of the probability to relocate of each individual $[P(i)]$ divided by the total number of individuals $[N]$.

$$\text{Prob}(i) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N P(i)}{N} \quad (6)$$

The basis for model selection was two-fold: statistical significance and conceptual validity. The t -statistic was used to determine the statistical significance of the model parameters. The conceptual validity was accessed by deciding if the independent variables with statistical significance had conceptually correct signs.

To test the statistical significance, the critical t value (± 1.96) was specified for a two-sided test. This is based on 50 independent variables against 211 observations, and therefore the degree of freedom is 211-50 or greater than 120.

Discriminant Analysis

The objective of discriminant analysis, a multivariate technique developed by Fischer (1936) as a classification procedure, is to obtain the linear combination of independent variables, i.e., predictors, that minimizes the probability of mis-classification. Once successfully estimated based on an initial calibration data set, the discriminant function is used to classify other observations. Discriminant analysis has been used numerous times in transportation. It has been applied to valuation of commuters travel time (Lisco, 1967), modeling pavement serviceability (Holguín-Veras, 1997), among many other applications.

Figure 4 shows a conceptual representation of a discriminant function. The independent variables X and Y (the predictors) are measured along the x and y axes, while the black or white coded circles represent the actual observations. As shown in Figure 4, use of either X or Y as the classification variable would result in a significant probability of mis-classification (determined by the overlap of the probability distributions). The probability of mis-classification is minimized when the variance within each group is minimized and the axis is rotated along the discriminant function, $A-A'$ in the figure.

In Discriminant Analysis, a discriminant function, based on a linear combination of predictor variables (i.e., observed characteristics) that provide the best discrimination between groups, is computed from a sample whose group membership is predefined. The functions can then be applied to new observations with unknown group membership. In two-group discriminant analysis (movers and non-movers) it is necessary to examine whether a set of variables is capable of discriminating between two groups. As a result, we search for a linear combination of the discriminating variables in such a way that the two groups are maximally distinguished (Tacq, 1997). This linear combination is called discriminant function and generally has the following form:

$$D - \bar{D} = k_1(X_1 - \bar{X}_1) + k_2(X_2 - \bar{X}_2) + \dots + k_p(X_p - \bar{X}_p) \quad (7)$$

or

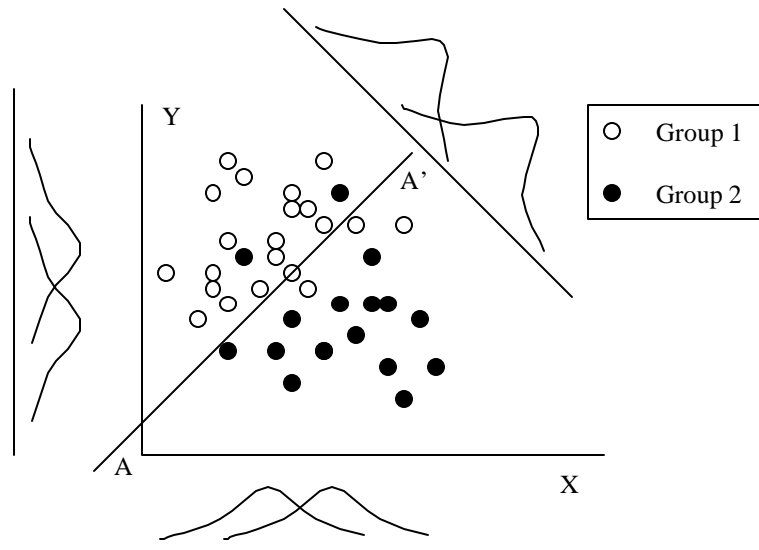
$$d = k_1x_1 + k_2x_2 + \dots + k_px_p \quad (8)$$

Where:

d and x_i are expressed as deviations of the mean. The coefficients k_i are called discriminant weights. The variables x_1 to x_p are discriminating variables.

After the discriminant function is estimated, the next steps are analysis and classification. In the analysis phase, the x variables are tested to determine the extent they are capable of discriminating among the groups. In the classification phase the discriminant function is examined to test if it is a good predictor of the cases considered in the calibration. Next, new observations can be classified to the different groups (Tacq, 1997).

Figure 4: Schematic of discriminant model



The discriminant analysis model does not rely upon behavioral assumptions. Instead, it tries to exploit the multivariate clustering patterns embedded in the data.

Stepwise selection of variables

There are three stepwise selection techniques used to delete or add variables: forward selection, backward elimination, and stepwise selection. These techniques are briefly described next.

Forward selection. At each step all variables are reviewed and evaluated to determine which one will contribute most to the discrimination between groups. This variable is the one

that maximizes the partial F-statistic based on Wilks' λ (Rencher, 1995). The variable will then be included in the model, and the process starts again.

Backward elimination. In this case all variables are included in the model and then, at each step, the variables that contribute least to the prediction of group are eliminated (Rencher, 1995).

Stepwise selection is a combination of the forward and backward procedures. Variables are selected one at a time, and at each step, the variables are reexamined to see if any variable that entered earlier has become useless in the presence of recently added variables (Rencher, 1995). The respective F to enter and F to remove values guide the stepwise procedure. The F value is a measure of the extent to which a variable makes a unique contribution to the prediction of group membership.

In order to evaluate the statistical significance of the discriminant function and the discriminators (independent variables that are included in the discriminant function), it is necessary to conduct the following tests: Wilk's Lambda, Eigenvalue, Mahalanobis Distance, Canonical Correlation and F Statistic.

RESULTS

In this section the analyses and results of the three modeling approaches are presented. The adequacy and appropriateness of the models are assessed on the basis of their statistical significance, conceptual validity, and explanatory power.

Binary Logit

In the first model, all the variables were tested and those variables with a low t-statistic were rejected. The statistical significance and the conceptual validity of nine models were tested until a final model, statistically significant and conceptually valid, was obtained. The models resulting from this process are shown in Appendix III, and the best model from this group is shown in equation (9) below. The utility function for "Non-Movers" was assumed to be, for estimation purposes, equal to zero. Its classification ability is shown in Table 10:

$$V_{MOV} = 2.235 - 0.109AGE \tag{9}$$

(1.566) (-3.162) (t-statistic in parenthesis)

Table 10: Classification ability of Binary Logit model

Actual	Group membership		Total
	Non-movers	Movers	
Non-movers	180	0	180
Movers	31	0	31
Total	211	0	211

Comments:

This model is statically significant and conceptually valid but it has an extremely poor explanatory power. Although predicting correctly the decision of non-movers, the model completely failed to replicate the choice to relocate by movers. For that reason, the model is rejected.

Binary Probit

The Binary Probit model was applied both without and with interaction terms. As with the binary logit procedure, variables with a very low t-statistic were rejected. The models resulting from this process are presented in Appendix IV. The best models, first without interaction terms and second with interaction terms, were:

$$V_{MOV} = 0.799 - 0.506AGE \quad (10)$$

(1.134) (-3.127) (t-statistic in parenthesis)

Table 11: Classification ability of Binary Logit model

Actual	Group membership		Total
	Non-movers	Movers	
Non-movers	180	0	180
Movers	31	0	31
Total	211	0	211

Binary Probit model with interaction terms

$$V_{MOV} = 0.442MARR_CH - 0.348AGE \quad (11)$$

(1.329) (-9.971) (t-statistic in parenthesis)

Table 12: Classification ability of Binary Logit model

Actual	Group membership		Total
	Non-movers	Movers	
Non-movers	180	0	180
Movers	31	0	31
Total	211	0	211

Comments:

The best models are statically significant and conceptually valid but they were rejected because these models, like the previous one, have low explanatory power.

Discriminant Analysis

A stepwise procedure was used to conduct discriminant analysis. All the independent variables were tested together as predictors of membership in either of the two groups: movers and non-movers. Five types of predictors were used: (a) socioeconomic characteristics; (b) difference between attributes of the current and previous neighborhood; (c) relative ease of access to jobs or business; (d) reduction in travel time; (e) the current - previous ratings of neighborhood's characteristics (ease of access and quality of neighborhood); (and (f) interaction terms between importance rating, quality conditions and ease of access to jobs or business (the difference between the current and previous of each neighborhood characteristic weighted by the importance of the characteristic).

Observations that had one or more predictor variables missing (69 of the observations) were eliminated from the data base; this left 142 valid observations for the calibration of a discriminant model.

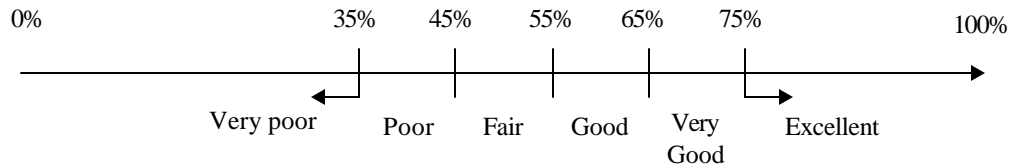
To estimate the discriminant function that best describes the actual decision making of the respondents, the 142 observations in the data base were divided into two samples: a calibration sample and a hold-out sample. Hold-out samples are used to test the ability of the model to correctly classify the cases. The use of a hold-out sample is important because the statistical significance of the model does not guarantee that the same model is able to correctly classify a sample different than the one used in its calibration (Holguin-Veras, 1997).

To create the calibration sample, 70 percent of the observations were randomly selected from the data base; the remaining 30 percent of the observations constituted the hold-out sample. This process was repeated 15 times, so that 15 sets of different calibration (each of 99 valid observations) and hold-out samples (each of 43 valid observations) were created.

Three different families of model were tested: (1) models without interaction terms between importance rating and the quality conditions and ease of access to jobs or business; (2) models with socioeconomic characteristics, reduction in travel time, and interaction terms; and (3) models with socioeconomic characteristics, difference between quality conditions of the current and previous neighborhood, relative ease of access to jobs or business, and reduction in travel time. The discriminant functions were obtained for each of these samples, and the classification ability of the resulting model was tested with the corresponding hold-out sample.

The basis for model selection was three-fold: statistical significance, conceptual validity, and classification ability. The model is considered conceptually valid if the coefficients have the expected sign. The classification ability refers to the capability of the discriminant function to correctly classify the hold-out sample. The classification ability was determined depending of the percentage of movers and non-movers correctly classified from the hold-out sample using the classification shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Classification scale of hold-out sample



The sign of the coefficients or discriminant weights of the discriminant functions is interpreted depending on the sign of the group centroid of movers and non-movers. If the sign of the group centroid corresponding to movers is positive, and the coefficient of the discriminant variable is also positive, it indicates that if the value of the discriminant variable increases, the utility associated to the decision to move increases. If the coefficient of the discriminant variable is negative, it indicates that if the value of the discriminant variable increases, the utility associated to the decision to move decreases.

If the sign of the group centroid corresponding to movers is negative, and the coefficient of the discriminant variable is positive, it indicates that if the value of the discriminant variable increases, the utility associated to the decision to move decreases. If the coefficient of the discriminant variable is negative, it indicates that if the value of the discriminant variable increases, the utility associated to the decision to move increases.

In the first family group (Table 13), 15 randomly selected samples from the same database were tested. From each model, the statistics corresponding to Wilk's Lambda, Canonical Correlation, and the classification ability are shown. The coefficients resulting from each model; the group centroid corresponding to non-movers and movers; the conceptual validity, statistical significance, the classification ability and the decision to accept or reject the model based on the statistics mentioned above are shown in Table 13. None of the models from this family group were accepted.

The discriminant functions estimated using interaction terms are shown in Table 14. For each of the models the same information given in the previous table is shown. Again, none of the models from this family group were accepted.

The discriminant functions corresponding to the third family (without importance rating and interaction terms) were estimated (see Table 15). From this family group only two discriminant functions were accepted (model 3 and model 12). Both models are statistically

significant and conceptually valid, but model 12 has better classification ability because it correctly classified 88% of the movers and 77% of the non-movers.

Table 13: Discriminant functions without interaction terms

Statistics and coefficients	Family 1																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12B	13	14	15	15B
<i>Statistics</i>																	
Canonical correlation	0.635	0.652	0.569	0.485	0.663	0.570	0.678	0.641	0.830	0.628	0.719	0.570	0.397	0.427	0.274	0.569	0.447
Wilks-lambda	0.597	0.575	0.677	0.765	0.560	0.675	0.540	0.589	0.311	0.605	0.482	0.675	0.842	0.817	0.925	0.676	0.800
Chi-square	47.989	43.998	34.576	22.114	42.280	32.398	54.257	408.000	95.839	39.176	53.217	32.601	14.593	16.528	6.826	36.415	21.492
Significance level	8.23E-08	2.32E-08	1.83E-06	6.18E-05	5.62E-08	4.95E-06	6.15E-09	3.17E-07	1.27E-12	6.61E-07	6.79E-08	1.25E-05	1.00E-03	2.58E-04	9.00E-03	2.29E-06	8.32E-05
% of correct class, movers	33	50	60	57	25	22	38	17	22	36	67	63	63	25	75	75	71
% of correct class, non-mov.	61	64	61	76	83	77	78	71	81	74	74	71	82	58	66	61	62
<i>Coefficients</i>																	
DTIME										0.001		0.001					
AGE	0.083	0.122	0.100	0.105	0.053		0.067	0.077	0.071	0.051		0.080	0.098		0.110	0.098	0.101
C_OWNER		-3.479	-3.084		-3.371					-3.497		2.060					
HH_EMP		0.693															0.709
HH_INC									2.52E-05		-1.98E-05						
HH_SIZE							0.656										
MARR_CH				-1.121													
V_OWN		0.761	0.918		0.891	0.706		0.843	0.333			-1.969	-1.328	-1.634			0.691
EMGS_AC							0.396		0.618								
JOB_AC											0.454						
MEDS_AC					0.510						-0.698					0.312	
RECR_AC										-0.342							
RELG_AC					0.523												
SCH_AC							-0.178										
SHOP_AC	0.256					0.493											
APOLL_Q	-0.541								-0.301		0.921			0.705		-0.510	
CONG_Q						-0.456			-0.063								
PARKCH_Q									-0.174		0.255						
SEC_Q											-0.569						
TSTAT_Q							0.401	0.363	0.271								
TWORK_Q	-0.517					0.562	-0.583	-0.571	-0.538	0.271				0.485			
ACCSCH_R			0.201													0.248	0.227
CLEAN_R								0.533									
CONG_R	0.028				0.028				0.106							0.048	
MEDS_R							-0.802				0.686						
NPOLL_R									-0.064								
PARK_R									-0.373								
REALST_R			-0.020		-0.020				-0.013	-0.015		-0.025					
RELG_R	0.494	0.465															
RENTC_R												0.225					
SHOP_R									-0.369		0.464						
SIDEW_R	0.507			0.631	0.636	0.418		0.322	0.689		-0.534	0.370					
TSTAT_R							0.534			0.466							
Constant	-3.863	-5.359	4.068	-4.620	-1.092	-1.463	5.400	-5.839	-4.539	-3.090	0.790	-3.866	-4.128	-0.528	-5.038	-5.785	-6.439
Group centroid N Mov	0.403	0.380	0.335	0.282	0.405	0.300	0.429	0.422	0.620	0.328	-0.408	0.336	0.209	-0.233	0.131	0.336	0.247
Group centroid Mov	-1.572	-1.899	-1.396	-1.065	-1.898	-1.565	-1.944	-1.614	-3.500	-1.941	2.562	-1.401	-0.874	0.934	-0.606	-1.397	-0.989
<i>Conceptual validity</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Ok	Ok	Ok	No	No
<i>Statistical significance</i>	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	No	Ok	No	Ok	Ok
<i>Classification ability</i>	VP	F	G	G	VP	VP	P	VP	VP	P	VG	G	G	VP	VG	G	G
<i>Decision</i>	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject	Reject

Table 14: Discriminant functions with interaction terms

Statistics and coefficients	Family 2														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Statistics</i>															
Canonical correlation	0.407	0.647	0.629	0.587	0.459	0.412	0.485	0.445	0.700	0.549	0.531	0.473	0.600	0.438	0.480
Wilks-lambda	0.835	0.581	0.604	0.656	0.790	0.831	0.765	0.802	0.510	0.698	0.719	0.776	0.640	0.808	0.770
Chi-square	17.799	46.674	45.379	36.060	21.834	16.612	25.962	18.334	62.891	29.618	26.775	22.294	36.839	19.583	25.607
Significance level	4.84E-04	2.17E-08	3.12E-07	7.06E-06	7.06E-05	8.49E-04	3.22E-05	1.04E-04	3.70E-10	1.75E-05	2.21E-05	1.75E-04	5.03E-06	6.03E-04	3.80E-05
% of correct class. movers	60	22	65	50	0	20	63	57	30	46	25	38	75	63	50
% of correct class. non-mov.	65	73	83	58	79	68	62	75	65	57	78	73	78	88	69
<i>Coefficients</i>															
DTIME									6.989E-04	1.400E-03					
AGE	0.075	0.114	0.078	0.089			0.101	0.105	0.085			0.081	0.060	0.053	0.076
C_OWNER		-3.179	-2.012	-3.484			-2.807	-2.628	-3.414			-3.258	-2.454		
HH_EMP		0.807	0.874	0.570			0.850		0.670						
HH_INC			2.362E-05			2.208E-05			1.892E-05	2.464E-05	4.068E-05			1.633E-05	
H_SCH									-2.644					-4.447	
COLLEGE															1.018
HH_SIZE		0.466					0.615								
MARR_CH										-3.172					
MARR_NCH										-1.488		1.094			
V_OWN	0.741			0.729	0.948	0.855							0.800		0.723
PARKCH_I	0.218				0.215									0.214	
CONG_I		-0.019	-0.018		-0.028				-0.022		-0.316			-0.027	-0.024
SIDEW_I		-0.105							-0.209						
ACCJOB_I			0.232								0.249				
RECREA_I			0.191									0.246	0.412		
REALST_I			1.887E-04	2.356E-04					3.158E-04	2.867E-04					
APOLL_I				0.394											
NPOLL_I				4.945E-04										5.739E-04	
CLEAN_I								0.450							
PARKCH_I												0.198	0.156		
Constant	-5.013	-4.991	-6.647	-3.507	-1.986	-2.146	-5.570	-5.044	-4.743	-2.716	-2.364	-4.567	-2.297	-4.475	-5.447
Group centroid N Moy	0.231	0.388	0.411	0.368	0.245	0.204	0.264	0.262	0.423	0.284	0.263	0.271	0.376	0.232	0.259
Group centroid Moy	-0.840	-1.818	-1.562	-1.394	-1.063	-0.980	-1.139	-0.923	-2.222	-1.483	-1.456	-1.041	-1.463	-1.003	-1.131
<i>Conceptual validity</i>															
	No	No	No	No	No	Ok	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Ok
<i>Statistical significance</i>															
	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
<i>Classification ability</i>															
	G	VP	VG	F	VP	VP	G	G	VP	F	Vn	P	Exc	G	F
<i>Decision</i>															
	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected

Table 15: Discriminant functions without importance rating and interaction terms

Statistics and coefficients	Family 3														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Statistics</i>															
Canonical correlation	0.502	0.616	0.503	0.502	0.498	0.540	0.569	0.556	0.561	0.571	0.410	0.452	0.455	0.301	0.390
Wilks-lambda	0.748	0.621	0.747	0.748	0.752	0.708	0.677	0.691	0.685	0.674	0.832	0.795	0.793	0.909	0.848
Chi-square	29.905	43.886	28.673	25.869	27.398	31.410	39.270	32.126	38.014	35.721	15.642	21.868	20.665	9.380	17.371
Significance level	5.1E-06	6.8E-09	2.6E-06	3.4E-05	1.7E-05	2.5E-06	1.7E-06	1.8E-06	3.7E-07	1.1E-06	4.0E-04	7.0E-05	3.3E-05	2.2E-03	1.7E-04
% of correct class. movers	50	27	67	57	11	40	50	33	36	36	46	88	25	75	71
% of correct class. non-mov.	72	69	69	51	65	79	63	67	87	69	59	77	58	66	51
<i>Coefficients</i>															
DTIME										8.19E-04					
AGE	0.085	0.113	0.077	0.090			0.093	0.073	0.084	0.053		-0.095		0.112	0.094
C_OWNER		-3.359			-2.798		-2.602		-3.341						
HH_EMP		0.706					0.530								
HH_INC			1.75E-05			-1.75E-05			2.24E-05	1.36E-05	-2.23E-05				
HH_SIZE							0.487								
MARR_CH				-1.529						-1.932		1.550			
V_OWEN		0.772			1.013			0.719							0.724
EMGS_AC				0.383											
JOB_AC							-0.480								
MEDS_AC	0.364														
RELG_AC					-0.654										
SHOP_AC					0.366	-0.413									
APOLL_O	-0.462										0.763		0.686		
CONG_O				-0.440		0.509									
TSTAT_O							0.380	0.360	0.300						
TWORK_O	-0.459		-0.476			0.611		-0.680	-0.636	-0.407		0.333	0.506		
WRAMP_O							-0.307								
Constant	-3.693	-4.872	-5.879	-3.728	0.582	2.147	-4.711	-5.072	-3.698	-4.409	2.446	3.985	-0.453	-5.095	-5.965
Group centroid N Mov	0.293	0.333	0.284	0.291	0.257	-0.286	0.320	0.340	0.285	0.286	-0.177	-0.245	-0.249	0.146	0.200
Group centroid Mov	-1.130	-1.798	-1.165	-1.134	-1.257	1.412	-1.466	-1.287	-1.584	-1.656	1.118	1.030	1.025	-0.672	-0.881
<i>Conceptual validity</i>	No	Ok	Ok	No	No	No	No	No	No	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
<i>Statistical significance</i>	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	No	No
<i>Classification ability</i>	F	VP	VG	F	VP	P	F	VP	P	P	F	Exc.	VP	VG	F
<i>Decision</i>	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected	Rejected

The discriminators resulting from model 12 were MARR_CH, AGE and TWORK_Q. The discriminant function was:

$$d = 3.985 - 0.095AGE + 1.550MARR_CH + 0.333TWORK_Q \quad (12)$$

The variables AGE, MARR_CH and TWORK_Q (i.e., the difference between the “quality of transportation to work” for the current and the previous neighborhood) were selected as the ones that best discriminate between movers and non-movers.

The canonical correlation of the discriminant function was low (0.452) meaning that there was a weak relationship between the decision to move and the difference of the conditions in the current and previous neighborhood related to transportation to work and socioeconomic characteristics (AGE and MARR_CH).

It was necessary to examine if there was a significant difference between the centroid of movers and the centroid of non-movers (multivariate test). This is a test of the global model. F is distributed with p and $n-p-1$ degrees of freedom (Tacq, 1997). In the calibration data set there were *three parameters* (that is, three discriminant variables) 99 valid observations; thus degrees of freedom were 3 and 95

The overall significance of the model was assessed using the F statistic. The F value of the model is 8.148 (see Appendix V). For 3 and 95 degrees of freedom and for $\alpha = 0.05$, the critical F value is 2.71. Thus, there is a significant difference between the centroids of the two groups and the model is significant.

Classification and prediction

The discriminant function was used to classify 132 valid cases from the calibration group. (Note: now that only three predictor variables are considered, the number of invalid observations is reduced from 69 to 15; thus the size of the calibration and hold out samples both increase.) The expected discriminant score (the d value) of each of the observations was calculated using the discriminant function. (See Figure 6.) The centroids of the two groups (movers and non-movers) projected onto the d axis are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Functions at group centroids

	Function
MOV	1
0	-.245
1	1.030

The point midway between the two group centroids is the “cutoff point”: $d_c = [(-0.245) + (1.030)] / 2 = 0.3925$. (The location of the “cutoff point” is shown by the horizontal line above the origin in Figure 6.) If the two groups had been of equal size, this cutoff point would have been in the origin.

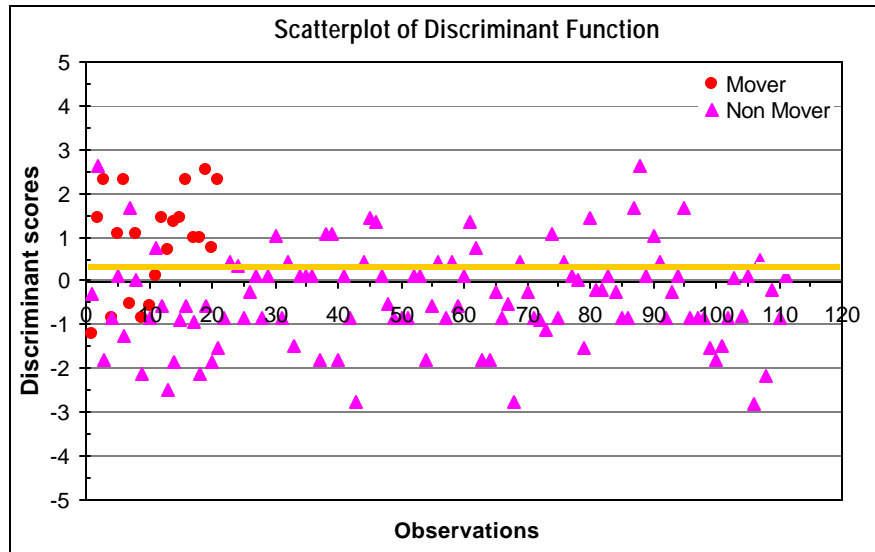
The discriminant scores of the 132 cases are shown in Figure 6; whether the case is a mover or non-mover is indicated by the symbol (circle or triangle) used. The scores above d_c ($d_i > d_c$) are assigned to group 1 (movers) and below d_c ($d_i < d_c$) are assigned to group 0 (non-movers).

Comparing the original scores with the predicted group membership, 86 of the 111 non-movers were correctly predicted (77.5 %) while 15 of the 21 movers were correctly predicted (71.4%), see Table 17.

Table 17: Classification results of calibration group

			Predicted Group Membership		Total
			Non-mover	Mover	
Original	Count	Non-mover	86	25	111
		Mover	6	15	21
	%	Non-mover	77.5	22.5	100
		Mover	28.6	71.4	100

FIGURE 6 Discriminant scores



In Figure 6 if the percentage of correct classification was 100%, all the movers would be above of the cutoff point and all the non-movers would be below the cutoff point.

Classification of the hold-out sample

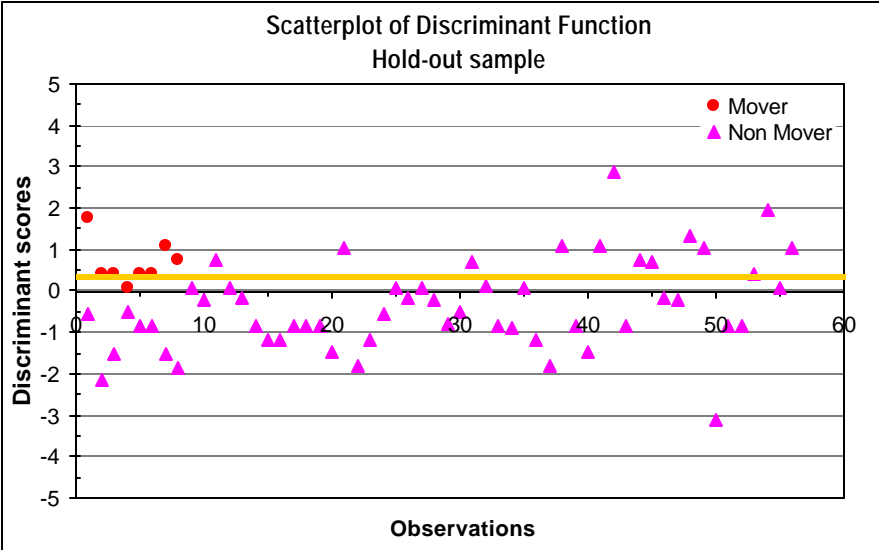
Some 64 valid cases corresponding to the hold-out sample were classified. In Table 18 the predicted group membership is presented with its respective percentages of group membership correctly predicted. From the total hold-out sample, 78.1% of the cases were correctly predicted: (a) 76.8% non-movers, (b) 87.5% movers.

Table 18: Predicted group membership of the hold-out sample

			Predicted Group Membership		Total
			Non-mover	Mover	
Original	Count	Non-mover	43	13	56
		Mover	1	7	8
	%	Non-mover	76.8	23.2	100
		Mover	12.5	87.5	100

The discriminant scores of the 64 hold out cases are shown in Figure 7.. The scores above the cut off point (dc) are assigned to movers group and those below dc are assigned to non-movers group.

FIGURE 7 Discriminant scores of hold-out sample



CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, three different models were used to analyze the relationship between changes in transit accessibility and residential choice. An extensive modeling process was undertaken to ensure that the research team examined the wide spectrum of model formulations. This involved the estimation of two different variants of discrete choice models (binary logit and binary probit), as well as discriminant analysis models.

In general terms, the discrete choice models did not produce satisfactory results. The best model of the Binary Logit family was rejected because, although it was statistically significant and conceptually valid, it had a low explanatory power. This model failed to correctly predict the decision to move by "movers." The Binary Probit models produced results similar to those of the Binary Logit model, and for that reason they were rejected also.

However, the discriminant analysis model was successful in estimating a conceptually valid and statistically significant model. This estimation required the use of a bootstrapping technique by which 15 different randomly selected sample were generated, used for estimation and tested against a hold-out sample. The best model of the discriminant analysis family classified correctly the 78.1% of the cases.

The analysis of the independent variables that were found to have a significant role in explaining the decision to move indicates the following:

- Reduction in the travel time did not have a statistically significant role as a explanatory variables of the residential choice process. This result seems to indicate that the decision to change residence is conditioned by other variables such as overall accessibility (for all modes).
- Two variables that are related to "Stage of Life" were found to have a significant role as explanatory variables (AGE and MARR_CH). The parameters of the model selected indicate that AGE reduces the propensity to relocate; while married couples with children are more prone to relocate than other families in similar conditions.

- The difference between the quality of the work commute from the current and from the previous neighborhood was found to have a highly significant role as explanatory variable. This indicates that decision makers take into account the overall characteristics of the commute (including travel time, comfort, convenience, among others) while making residential choice decisions, as opposed to the sole consideration of travel time.

In general terms, the results obtained in this research highlight the significance of stage of life variables and quality of the work commute as explanatory variables of residential choice. The significant importance of the quality of work variable highlights the importance of qualitative elements that previously were not deemed relevant to this complex choice process.

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APPENDIX I: NJT 1996 SURVEY

4. If you currently get to the station by auto, would you consider the following alternatives?
 (Please indicate under what conditions and/or improvements you would consider these alternatives.)

- Walking** No
 Sometimes, if _____
 Always, if _____
- Biking** No
 Sometimes, if _____
 Always, if _____
- Taking a feeder bus/van** No
 Sometimes, if _____
 Always, if _____

5. A. Where did you start your trip today? Home School
 Work/Office Company Business
 Eating/Entertainment Medical/Personal
 Shopping Other

B. What is that address?

Number and Street OR Street Intersection

Borough, Town

State

ZIP Code

6. How long from the above address did it take you to reach the station and how many miles is that?

TIME		minutes
0	1	
0	0	
1	1	
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7	7	
8	8	
9	9	

- DISTANCE**
 Less than 1/4 mile
 1/4-1/2 mile
 1/2-1 mile
 1-2 miles
 2-3 miles
 3-5 miles
 5-10 miles
 Over 10 miles

7. At what station will you get off the NJ TRANSIT train? (If you switch to another NJ TRANSIT train in New Jersey, tell us where you will finally leave the railroad.)

- New York Penn Station
 Hoboken
 Broad Street Station, Newark
 Other (Please specify.)

8. A. Where are you going? Home School
 Work/Office Company Business
 Eating/Entertainment Medical/Personal
 Shopping Other

B. What is that address?

Number and Street OR Street Intersection

Borough, Town

State

ZIP Code

9. What type of train ticket are you using for this trip?

- Monthly Round Trip Excursion Children
 Weekly One-Way Customers with a Disability
 10-Trip Senior Citizen

> If your final destination is **NEW YORK**, complete Questions 10-15.
 > If your final destination is **NEW JERSEY**, complete Question 16.

► **For Trips to New York City**

10. How will you reach New York City today?
(Fill in all ovals that apply.)

- NJ TRANSIT MidTOWN DIRECT train to NY Penn Station
- NJ TRANSIT train to a MidTOWN DIRECT train to NYC
- NJ TRANSIT train to Hoboken then:
 - Switch to PATH WTC Line (Which exit station?) _____
 - Switch to PATH 33rd St. Line (Which exit station?) _____
 - Switch to Ferry
 - Switch to bus (Which route?) _____

11. Once in New York, how will you reach your final destination?
(Fill in only one.)

- Walk only
- NYC Subway (Which line?) _____
- NYC Bus (Which route?) _____
- Taxi
- Other (Please specify.) _____

12. If you commute to New York on a regular basis, how often do you take each of the following?
(Fill out every line.)

- NJ TRANSIT MidTOWN DIRECT
- NJ TRANSIT Hoboken train
- PATH 33rd Station Line
- PATH WTC Line
- Ferry
- Bus
- Auto
- Other

5 or More Days a Week	4 Days a Week	1-3 Days a Week	Less Than Once a Week	Never
7	7	7	7	7

► **If you NEVER use MidTOWN DIRECT, skip to Question 19.**

13. If you have to transfer to/from the MidTOWN DIRECT train, at what station do you transfer?

- Dover
- Brick Church
- Other (Please specify.) _____
- Summit
- Broad Street, Newark
- Does not apply

14. If you are taking MidTOWN DIRECT now, how did you commute before MidTOWN DIRECT service started?
(Fill in all ovals that apply.)

- NJ TRANSIT train to Hoboken and then PATH to 33rd Street line
- NJ TRANSIT train to Hoboken and then PATH to WTC line
- NJ TRANSIT train to Hoboken and then Ferry
- Drove alone to New York
- Carpooled to New York
- Drove to Newark and took NJ TRANSIT train to New York
- Bus to Newark Penn Station and NJ TRANSIT train to NYC
- Drove to a PATH station (Which station?) _____
- NJ TRANSIT bus to NY (Which route?) _____
- Other bus to NY (Please specify.) Latecoach
- Other (Please specify.) _____
- Did not travel from NJ to New York

15. What was the *one main reason* that prompted you to switch to taking MidTOWN DIRECT? (Fill in one oval.)

One seat travel to New York City
Travel time savings

Cost saving
Not having to switch to PATH

Other (Please specify) _____

▶ All who answered Questions 10 through 15, skip to Question 18.

▶ For Trips within New Jersey _____

16. Riders who stay in New Jersey, how will you reach your final destination after you leave the NJ TRANSIT train?
(Fill in one oval.)

Walk only

Local Bus (Which route?) _____

PATH (Which exiting station?) _____

Taxi

Car Pickup

Other (Please specify) _____

17. How often do you usually make this trip?
(Fill in one oval.)

5 or more days a week

4 days a week

1-3 days a week

Less than once a week

▶ For Your Typical Reverse Trip _____

18. Do you usually make the reverse trip the same way you traveled on this trip?

Yes | If yes, go to Question 20.

No | If no, continue with Question 19.

19. How do you typically travel for the reverse trip?
(Fill in all ovals that apply.)

MidTOWN DIRECT train

PATH to Hoboken

PATH to Newark

NJ TRANSIT train from Hoboken

Bus (Which route?) _____

Newark City Subway

Taxi

Car

Other

I will (did) not make the trip today.

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for a whole month! Thanks for your help!

20. If your reverse trip involves a NJ TRANSIT train, what is the scheduled departure time for your train and what station will you get off the train?

(Please fill in the appropriate ovals for the time and the exit station for your return trip.)

TIME DEPART?

.	.	.	.	AM
.	.	.	.	PM
0	0	0	0	
1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	

REVERSE TRIP—Where do you get off?

Gladstone Branch

- Gladstone
- Peapack
- Far Hills
- Bernardsville
- Basking Ridge
- Lyons
- Millington
- Stirling
- Gillette
- Berkeley Heights
- Murray Hill
- New Providence

Montclair Branch

- Montclair-Bay St.
 - Glen Ridge
 - Bloomfield
 - Watsessing
- Morristown Line**
- Hackettstown
 - Mount Olive
 - Netcong
 - Lake Hopatcong
 - Dover
 - Denville
 - Mt. Tabor
 - Morris Plains

- Morristown
- Convent Station
- Madison
- Chatham
- Summit
- Short Hills
- Millburn
- Maplewood
- South Orange
- Mountain Station
- Highland Avenue
- Orange
- Brick Church
- East Orange
- Newark Broad Street

> For Everyone

21. How long have you been riding NJ TRANSIT trains?

(Fill in one oval.)

- Less than six months
- Six months to less than 1 year
- Between 1 year and 2 years
- Between 2 and 5 years
- Between 5 years and 10 years
- More than 10 years

22. Currently, what is the average time it takes you to travel door-to-door, one-way, from your origin location to your current destination?

TIME (Hours/Min.)

.	.	.
.	.	.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

23. On June 10, 1996, there were service and schedule changes on NJ TRANSIT's Morris and Essex lines. If you travel to the same destination before the service change, whether you took the train, bus, auto, or PATH, what was the average time it took for you to travel door-to-door, one way, before June 10, 1996?

TIME (Hours/Min.)

.	.	.
.	.	.
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

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 Thanks for your help!

> Please Continue . . .

24.

On a scale of 1 to 10, please rate NJ TRANSIT on the following attributes of our service, where 0 = Not At All Acceptable, 5 = Acceptable and 10 = Excellent. (Please remember that you can mark any oval between 0 and 10 or "Not Applicable".)

Train Service

	Not Applicable ▽	Not At All Acceptable ▽	Acceptable ▽	Excellent ▽
Seating availability during peak period	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Seating availability during off-peak hours	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Train frequency at peak times	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Train frequency at off-peak times	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Connections at intermediate stations	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Connections to other transit service	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Connections from other transit service	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
On-time performance at destination	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Mechanical reliability	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Safety	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Personal security	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Travel time	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Fares	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Employee performance	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Train crew courtesy	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Overall satisfaction with NJ TRANSIT	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Overall value for the money	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	

Station Accessibility

	Not Applicable ▽	Not At All Acceptable ▽	Acceptable ▽	Excellent ▽
Pedestrian sidewalks/paths	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Bicycle access	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Bicycle racks/locker availability	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Bus/shuttle access	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Safety of roads near station	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Traffic of roads near station	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Directional signs to station area	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Car drop-off location	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Parking availability	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	
Parking cost	N/A	0 10 20 30 40	50 60 70 80 90 100	

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Thanks for your help!

25. How often do you make intermediate stops within *half a mile* of your boarding station to shop at stores or use services?

- Never ▶ Skip to Question 27. 1-3 days a week 5 or more days a week
 Less than once a week 4 days a week

26. Please fill the oval next to the type of stores you stop at, and for those types you stop at, please tell us how often you visit and the amount you spend per month.

- 1 Sit down restaurants
 2 Fast food/take out
 3 Newspaper stand
 4 Coffee/snack shop
 5 Bakery
 6 Supermarket/mini-market
 7 Dry cleaners
 8 Shoe repair
 9 Bank/automatic teller machine
 10 Video store
 11 Drug store
 12 Retail (clothing, home furnishing, gifts)
 13 Wine/liquor
 14 Day care
 15 Auto repair
 16 Other (Please specify) _____

Number of Times Visited per Month

▽

Dollars Spent per Month

▽

\$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____
 \$ _____

27. Please choose from the list in Question 26 above the three most important shops/stores or services that are or would be most important to have near your boarding station.

- MOST IMPORTANT** > 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
SECOND MOST IMPORTANT > 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
THIRD MOST IMPORTANT > 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

▶ **Demographics**

28. Are you ... ?

- Male
 Female

29. What is your age?

- Under 18 years 25-34 years 45-54 years 65 years and over
 18-24 years 35-44 years 55-65 years

30. How many people are there in your household?

- One Four
 Two Five or more
 Three

31. Typically, how many people in your household, including yourself, commute by NJT train?

- One Three or more
 Two

32. Do you own or rent your current home?

- Own
 Rent

33. How long have you lived at your current address?

- Less than 6 months
 6 months to less than 1 year
 Between 1 year and 2 years
 Between 2 years and 5 years
 Between 5 years and 10 years
 More than 10 years

▶ Go to Question 36.

34. If you moved to your current address within the last 2 years, where did you move from?

- Essex, Morris, Somerset and Union Counties, NJ
 Other New Jersey counties
 Manhattan
 Other New York City Boroughs
 Other New York State
 Other State (Please specify) _____

35. A. How important was NJ TRANSIT rail service in choosing your current home location?

Does Not Apply 7
 Not Important 7
 Somewhat Important 7
 Very Important 7

B. Did you move because of MidTOWN DIRECT?
 Yes No

36. Do you have a physical condition that makes it difficult for you to use the train?
 No
 Yes ► Do you use . . . ?
 Wheel chair
 Other mobility device

37. Does your business/employer reimburse you for any part of the following commuting expenses?
 (Fill in all ovals that apply.)
 Transit fare Parking
 Gas, mileage, etc. Other
 Company car No commuting expenses are reimbursed. ► Skip to Question 39.
 Tolls

38. For how much of your commuting expenses are you reimbursed?
 \$

	Per day	Per month
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

39. What is your approximate annual household income?
 Under \$15,000 \$ 50,000-\$ 74,999
 \$15,000-\$24,999 \$ 75,000-\$ 99,999
 \$25,000-\$34,999 \$100,000-\$149,999
 \$35,000-\$49,999 \$150,000 and over

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40. Are you of Hispanic origin?
 No
 Yes (Please specify) _____

41. Are you . . . ?
 White American Indian
 Black Other (Please specify) _____
 Asian or Pacific Islander _____

► If you would like to enter our drawing for a chance to win free train rides for a month, please give us your name, address, and telephone number. If you have any other comments, please provide them on the remaining lines.

Name _____ Telephone: _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

► **Additional Comments** _____

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 1 a month!

Thank you for your help!

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



18868

APPENDIX II: COMPLEMENTARY 2001 SURVEY

New Jersey Department of Transportation and the University Transportation Research Center are conducting a study on the QUALITY OF LIFE in New Jersey. Please take a few moments to fill in this questionnaire. Please mail back the completed questionnaire in the provided return envelope. Thank You.

1. How long have you lived at your **current** address? _____ Years
2. What was your **previous** (immediate previous) address?

 Zip Code
3. For how long did you live at this **previous** address? _____ Years

COMPARISON OF HOMES - CURRENT VS PREVIOUS

CURRENT ADDRESS

PREVIOUS ADDRESS

<p>4a. Do you rent or own your current home? Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4b. Is your current home an apartment or single dwelling home? Apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Single dwelling home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4c. Number of Bedrooms in current home _____</p> <p>6a. If you own your current home, what is your estimate of its value? up to \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100-150,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$201-300,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$51-100,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$151-200,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$301-500,000 <input type="checkbox"/> >\$500,000 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7a. If you rent your current home, how much do you pay per month? up to \$500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-1,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500-1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,501-2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> >\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>5a. Did you rent or own your previous home? Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5b. Was your previous home an apartment or single dwelling home? Apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Single dwelling home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5c. Number of bedrooms in previous home _____</p> <p>6b. If you owned your previous home, what is your estimate of its value then? up to \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100-150,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$201-300,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$51-100,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$151-200,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$301-500,000 <input type="checkbox"/> >\$500,000 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7b. If you rented your previous home, how much did you pay per month? up to \$500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-1,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500-1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,501-2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> >\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

CURRENT ADDRESS

PREVIOUS ADDRESS

<p>8a. From your current residence, how easy is it to travel to these places?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Verv Diffcult</th> <th>Average</th> <th colspan="3">Verv Easv</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>School</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Medical Services</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Emergency Services</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Job or Business</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Shopping malls</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Recreational facilities</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Religious Institutions</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>9a. How would you rate these conditions in your current neighborhood?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Verv Bad</th> <th>Average</th> <th colspan="3">Verv Good</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Traffic Congestion</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Sidewalks sufficiency</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Transit stations' availability</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Parking availability</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Air Pollution</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Security</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Cleanliness of streets</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Racial concerns</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Real Estate Value</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Wheel chair ramps</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Transportation to Work</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Parking charges</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Noise Pollution</td><td>n/a</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>Please Specify</td><td colspan="5">_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Verv Diffcult	Average	Verv Easv			School	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Medical Services	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Emergency Services	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Job or Business	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Shopping malls	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Recreational facilities	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Religious Institutions	n/a	1	2	3	4	5			Verv Bad	Average	Verv Good			Traffic Congestion	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Sidewalks sufficiency	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Transit stations' availability	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Parking availability	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Air Pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Security	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Cleanliness of streets	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Racial concerns	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Real Estate Value	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Wheel chair ramps	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Transportation to Work	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Parking charges	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Noise Pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Other	Please Specify	_____					<p>8b. 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RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES -continued-

CURRENT ADDRESS

PREVIOUS ADDRESS

10a. How important are the following to you in your current neighborhood?							10b. How important were the following to you at your previous neighborhood?						
		Unimportant	Important	Very Important			Unimportant	Important	Very Important				
Access to job/business	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access to job/business	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Neighborhood Security	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Neighborhood Security	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Parking availability	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Parking availability	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Air pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Air pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Access to recreation facilities	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access to recreation facilities	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Rental costs	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Rental costs	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Schools	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access to Schools	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Same ethnicity as neighbors	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Same ethnicity as neighbors	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Religious Institutions	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Religious Institutions	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Access to medical services	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access to medical services	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Real estate value	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Real estate value	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Cleanliness of Streets	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Cleanliness of Streets	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Access to shopping malls	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access to shopping malls	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Wheel Chair ramps	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Wheel Chair ramps	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Parking charges	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Parking charges	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Noise pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Noise pollution	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Congestion concerns	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Congestion concerns	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Sidewalk sufficiency	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Sidewalk sufficiency	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Access transit stations	n/a	1	2	3	4	5	Access transit stations	n/a	1	2	3	4	5
Other Please Specify _____							Other Please Specify _____						

- 11a. All other things remaining the same, how much of a reduction in travel time to work would cause you to move from your **current** home?
- Not applicable 10 to 20 Minutes 26 to 30 Minutes 46 to 60 Minutes
 <10 Minutes 21 to 25 Minutes 31 to 45 Minutes Over 60 Minutes
- 11b. How much of reduction of travel time would have caused you to move from your **previous** home?
- Not applicable 10 to 20 Minutes 26 to 30 Minutes 46 to 60 Minutes
 <10 Minutes 21 to 25 Minutes 31 to 45 Minutes Over 60 Minutes

ABOUT YOURSELF

a) Number of people in your Household _____	b) Are you...? Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Number of workers in your household _____	d) Number of vehicles in your household is _____
e) Marital Status: Are you...? Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married without children <input type="checkbox"/> Single with Children <input type="checkbox"/> Married with children <input type="checkbox"/>	
f) Highest education attained is... Primary school <input type="checkbox"/> Middle School <input type="checkbox"/> High School <input type="checkbox"/> College <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate <input type="checkbox"/>	
g) Your Age Group is... < 20 years <input type="checkbox"/> 31 to 36 years <input type="checkbox"/> 56 to 65 years <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 25 years <input type="checkbox"/> 37 to 45 years <input type="checkbox"/> 66 to 75 years <input type="checkbox"/> 26 to 30 years <input type="checkbox"/> 46 to 55 years <input type="checkbox"/> >75 years <input type="checkbox"/>	
h) Your Household Income is... <\$15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35-49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100- 124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15-24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50-74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125- 149,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25-34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75-99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> >\$150,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

COMMENTS _____

NJDOT and UTRC are grateful for your support and cooperation. The CONFIDENTIALITY of your responses is guaranteed.

APPENDIX III: BINARY LOGIT MODELS

Model 1a

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Variable | Coefficient | Standard Error |b/St.Er.|P[|Z|>z] | Mean of X|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Characteristics in numerator of Prob[Y = 1]

```

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.7032822556	.25600476	2.747	.0060	
DTIME	-.4238698888E-04	.46494914E-04	-.912	.3620	622.76492
P_OWNER	.1361578361E-03	.19260766E-03	.707	.4796	-25.098640
HH_SIZE	.1209852760E-03	.86855789E-04	1.393	.1636	-79.080929
HH_EMP	.1713847547E-03	.19383067E-03	.884	.3766	-13.747882
V_OWN	-.2042993800E-03	.14993169E-03	-1.363	.1730	-25.860884
MARR_CH	.2909703864E-01	.79362794E-01	.367	.7139	.15752894
MARR_NCH	-.4731601849E-01	.68290875E-01	-.693	.4884	.70976514
H_SCH	-.4820888573E-02	.26558586	-.018	.9855	.28039199E-01
COLLEGE	-.1322221228	.22761274	-.581	.5613	.36172511
GRAD	-.1352684538	.22612244	-.598	.5497	.59760834
AGE	-.8122237569E-02	.22843155E-02	-3.556	.0004	47.568078
HHINC	-.3366387958E-06	.48255497E-06	-.698	.4854	122075.25
SCH_AC	-.1881568260E-02	.11658327E-01	-.161	.8718	-50.553478
MEDS_AC	.3574944305E-03	.81996171E-03	.436	.6628	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.1322011520E-03	.15724617E-03	.841	.4005	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.1931637388E-03	.24378272E-03	.792	.4282	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.6696636726E-03	.45033605E-03	-1.487	.1370	-50.578496
RECR_AC	.2026499342E-02	.11633321E-01	.174	.8617	-50.714655
RELG_AC	.5298674949E-04	.26499853E-03	.200	.8415	-55.979505
CONG_Q	-.1219474660E-03	.22381193E-03	-.545	.5858	-71.329345
SIDEW_Q	-.2761010261E-03	.38357452E-03	-.720	.4716	-64.464205
TSTAT_Q	.6044603357E-03	.36213013E-02	.167	.8674	-58.251160
PARK_Q	.5035921488E-04	.26639223E-03	.189	.8501	-63.585385
APOLL_Q	-.2904334878E-03	.22413142E-03	-1.296	.1950	-66.237005
SEC_Q	.4721145512E-03	.35890818E-02	.132	.8953	-58.405084
CLEAN_Q	-.2209108344E-03	.17813491E-03	-1.240	.2149	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.1447985532E-03	.20933695E-03	.692	.4891	-67.337693
REALST_Q	.1562101891E-04	.15589041E-03	.100	.9202	-77.602500
WRAMP_Q	-.2297824539E-03	.24873452E-03	-.924	.3556	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.7222705743E-03	.31797733E-03	-2.271	.0231	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.6037837216E-03	.34099703E-03	1.771	.0766	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	-.6267416137E-04	.25423517E-03	-.247	.8053	-68.313345
ACCJOB_R	.3968648255E-04	.22767876E-03	.174	.8616	-86.951105
PARK_R	.1724561410E-04	.26757450E-03	.064	.9486	-91.718739
APOLL_R	-.3204752132E-03	.25071093E-02	-.128	.8983	-87.054714
RECREA_R	.4113528690E-03	.35362451E-03	1.163	.2447	-91.682346
RENTC_R	-.1393856806E-03	.16190465E-03	-.861	.3893	-100.33504
ACCSCH_R	.4003036378E-04	.18010909E-03	.222	.8241	-91.402192
ETHNIC_R	-.3001554884E-04	.15894913E-03	-.189	.8502	-97.032177
RELG_R	.1677437991E-06	.27077324E-03	.001	.9995	-91.646817
MEDS_R	.2626329880E-01	.15724751E-01	1.670	.0949	-91.645759
REALST_R	.9239125292E-03	.82503110E-03	1.120	.2628	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.2108448510E-02	.23708804E-02	-.889	.3738	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.9077081582E-03	.43466175E-03	2.088	.0368	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.1900013420E-03	.36186354E-03	.525	.5995	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2432356773E-01	.15024032E-01	-1.619	.1055	-91.647443
NPOLL_R	.1298808757E-03	.24752442E-02	.052	.9582	-92.393040
CONG_R	-.2455314685E-02	.31061014E-02	-.790	.4292	-92.368649
SIDEW_R	.4586669077E-04	.27075644E-03	.169	.8655	-97.018881
TSTAT_R	.2823858097E-03	.24224382E-03	1.166	.2437	-101.77624

Hessian

Remarks:

In the first attempt, all the variables (50) corresponding to 2001's survey are tested.

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.4 are rejected. The variable JOB_AC is rejected because it yields multicollinearity in the model (Hessian property).

Model 1c

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	6.719980102	3.6541437	1.839	.0659	
DTIME	-.1320864340E-02	.97872952E-03	-1.350	.1772	622.76492
P_OWNER	.2494829239	.85847323	.291	.7713	-25.098640
HH_SIZE	.5134696817	.40472219	1.269	.2045	-79.080929
HH_EMP	.6608679100E-02	.33155092E-01	.199	.8420	-13.747882
V_OWN	-.3823643027E-02	.24904153E-02	-1.535	.1247	-25.860884
MEDS_AC	-.2796547660	.36330646	-.770	.4414	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.5671817923	.39218965	1.446	.1481	-61.221215
MARR_CH	-.1072794031	1.3711223	-.078	.9376	.15752894
MARR_NCH	-1.942764029	1.6707708	-1.163	.2449	.70976514
COLLEGE	-1.485502104	2.4234331	-.613	.5399	.36172511
GRAD	-1.409152409	2.2859013	-.616	.5376	.59760834
AGE	-.1801081640	.61242284E-01	-2.941	.0033	47.568078
HHINC	-.4952301295E-05	.95736452E-05	-.517	.6050	122075.25
CONG_Q	-.3488751343E-03	.35093621E-02	-.099	.9208	-71.329345
SIDEW_Q	-.4049171011	.21574730	-1.877	.0605	-64.464205
SHOP_AC	-.2825725517	.24023617	-1.176	.2395	-50.578496
APOLL_Q	-.3874756139E-02	.25438212E-02	-1.523	.1277	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.7204918141E-02	.40338572E-02	-1.786	.0741	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.1944835748E-01	.16618613E-01	1.170	.2419	-67.337693
WRAMP_Q	.1638201666	.26244622	.624	.5325	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.1253676262	.30290966	-.414	.6790	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.3588171837	.23545855	1.524	.1275	-78.997033
RECREA_R	.7982500697E-02	.26326223E-01	.303	.7617	-91.682346
RENTC_R	-.2278327721E-02	.34986004E-02	-.651	.5149	-100.33504
MEDS_R	.8251888643	.49745493	1.659	.0972	-91.645759
REALST_R	.2644502453E-01	.29812150E-01	.887	.3750	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-1.455487603	.64416616	-2.259	.0239	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.5121619049	.46883178	1.092	.2746	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.3961439566	.39237793	1.010	.3127	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2867684215	.26402840	-1.086	.2774	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.3250913771E-01	.89099987E-01	-.365	.7152	-92.368649
TSTAT_R	.5911652616E-02	.13638070E-01	.433	.6647	-101.77624

Predicted					
Actual	0		1		Total
0	180	0			180
1	19	13			32
Total	199	12			211

Conclusions:

The variables with *t*-statistic less or equal than 0.6 are rejected.

This model is a good predictor of the non-movers, but for 31 respondents who moved, the model only predict 12 cases correctly.

Model 1d

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	4.400156467	2.7999218	1.572	.1161	
DTIME	-.7115157652E-03	.79639998E-03	-.893	.3716	622.76492
HH_SIZE	.5569194814	.36261126	1.536	.1246	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.2314683930E-02	.19225201E-02	-1.204	.2286	-25.860884
MEDS_AC	-.4120303230	.30868531	-1.335	.1819	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.6943060738	.33130416	2.096	.0361	-61.221215
MARR_NCH	-1.998638932	1.1049804	-1.809	.0705	.70976514
COLLEGE	-.1892495433	1.9677677	-.096	.9234	.36172511
GRAD	-.1845040738	1.8705822	-.099	.9214	.59760834
AGE	-.1748547979	.52765298E-01	-3.314	.0009	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.3834540851	.19741393	-1.942	.0521	-64.464205
SHOP_AC	-.2732148478	.21936871	-1.245	.2130	-50.578496
APOLL_Q	-.2709573260E-02	.21657176E-02	-1.251	.2109	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.5182121042E-02	.28465043E-02	-1.821	.0687	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.8508269812E-02	.72117139E-02	1.180	.2381	-67.337693
WRAMP_Q	.5237233080E-01	.21134833	.248	.8043	-79.074050
PARKCH_Q	.3313238937	.20347212	1.628	.1035	-78.997033
RENTC_R	-.9892049158E-03	.22594624E-02	-.438	.6615	-100.33504
MEDS_R	.8171153168	.46742108	1.748	.0804	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-1.483448739	.53561398	-2.770	.0056	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.5030748401	.37618073	1.337	.1811	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.4062896180	.37142992	1.094	.2740	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2450633541	.23346392	-1.050	.2939	-91.647443

Predicted

Actual	Predicted		Total
	0	1	
0	179	1	180
1	19	12	32
Total	198	14	212

Conclusions:

The variables with *t*-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 1e

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	3.718873072	1.9915699	1.867	.0619	
HH_SIZE	.5813894724	.35327018	1.646	.0998	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.2470165625E-02	.17696926E-02	-1.396	.1628	-25.860884
MEDS_AC	-.3855544981	.29988304	-1.286	.1986	-45.816862

EMGS_AC	.6218924876	.31387482	1.981	.0476	-61.221215
MARR_NCH	-2.196453740	1.0391169	-2.114	.0345	.70976514
AGE	-.1700156508	.47839711E-01	-3.554	.0004	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.3535161290	.15382004	-2.298	.0215	-64.464205
SHOP_AC	-.2271898636	.20927793	-1.086	.2777	-50.578496
APOLL_Q	-.2954533282E-02	.21482654E-02	-1.375	.1690	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.5065551177E-02	.31262567E-02	-1.620	.1052	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.7963670139E-02	.80487790E-02	.989	.3225	-67.337693
PARKCH_Q	.3546695112	.15371299	2.307	.0210	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.8312262130	.46692926	1.780	.0750	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-1.447175736	.51890762	-2.789	.0053	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.4432646664	.36198197	1.225	.2207	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.4197510907	.37111498	1.131	.2580	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2501193195	.22778941	-1.098	.2722	-91.647443

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	20	12	32
Total	200	12	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 1f

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	3.767338903	1.9945719	1.889	.0589	
HH_SIZE	.5545787973	.35016704	1.584	.1132	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.2395200478E-02	.17624826E-02	-1.359	.1741	-25.860884
MEDS_AC	-.3783324668	.29901445	-1.265	.2058	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.6228399749	.31146835	2.000	.0455	-61.221215
MARR_NCH	-2.165015251	1.0322747	-2.097	.0360	.70976514
AGE	-.1684939289	.47302440E-01	-3.562	.0004	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.3525522234	.15375785	-2.293	.0219	-64.464205
SHOP_AC	-.2353789640	.20484449	-1.149	.2505	-50.578496
APOLL_Q	-.2200430752E-02	.19806705E-02	-1.111	.2666	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.4808353354E-02	.31467839E-02	-1.528	.1265	-70.088476
PARKCH_Q	.3605192635	.15441009	2.335	.0196	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.8264666814	.46216224	1.788	.0737	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-1.420796020	.51365386	-2.766	.0057	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.4193410158	.35589244	1.178	.2387	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.4228912743	.36937506	1.145	.2523	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2508444205	.22971704	-1.092	.2748	-91.647443

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	179	1	180
1	21	11	32
Total	200	12	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.2 are rejected.

Model 1g

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.586082371	1.8175585	1.423	.1548	
HH_SIZE	.4408579972	.32283024	1.366	.1721	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.1978936696E-02	.17096385E-02	-1.158	.2471	-25.860884
MEDS_AC	-.4511821734	.25248483	-1.787	.0739	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.4605253128	.25301610	1.820	.0687	-61.221215
MARR_NCH	-1.836700889	.91623151	-2.005	.0450	.70976514
AGE	-.1358719637	.40421940E-01	-3.361	.0008	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.3201697692	.13779776	-2.323	.0202	-64.464205
CLEAN_Q	-.4025556222E-02	.26983038E-02	-1.492	.1357	-70.088476
PARKCH_Q	.3249971485	.13860431	2.345	.0190	-78.997033
MEDS_R	1.046253543	.37557126	2.786	.0053	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-1.049078393	.37590218	-2.791	.0053	-85.951062

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	178	2	180
1	26	6	32
Total	204	8	212

Conclusions:

The variables MEDS_AC, SIDEW_Q, CLEAN_Q and CLEAN_R are not conceptually valid because the expected sign for these variables is positive.

Model 1h

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.916464976	1.6669583	1.750	.0802	
HH_SIZE	.1958219517	.28554969	.686	.4929	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.1111728511E-02	.16749577E-02	-.664	.5069	-25.860884
EMGS_AC	.1321093845E-01	.19736313	.067	.9466	-61.221215
MARR_NCH	-.9645714949	.79182997	-1.218	.2232	.70976514
AGE	-.1205346618	.37645137E-01	-3.202	.0014	47.568078
PARKCH_Q	.3611093829E-03	.15808203E-02	.228	.8193	-78.997033

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	31	1	32
Total	211	1	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 1i

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.422887926	1.4260062	1.699	.0893	
MARR_NCH	-.3473217531	.56693825	-.613	.5401	.70976514
AGE	-.1070530288	.33794295E-01	-3.168	.0015	47.568078

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	32	0	32	
Total	212	0	212	

Conclusions:

The variable MARR_NCH is rejected because its t-statistic is lower than 1.2.

Model 1j

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.235256244	1.4275461	1.566	.1174	
AGE	-.1090095341	.34474416E-01	-3.162	.0016	47.583568

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	31	0	31	
Total	211	0	211	

Conclusions:

This model is statically significant and conceptually valid but it is rejected because it has a low explanatory power. Although predicting correctly the decision of non-movers, the model completely failed to replicate the choice to relocate by movers.

APPENDIX IV: BINARY PROBIT MODELS

Model 2a

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.6993833006	.26483308	2.641	.0083	
DTIME	-.4250118721E-04	.46677974E-04	-.911	.3625	622.76492
P_OWNER	.1367558435E-03	.19346135E-03	.707	.4796	-25.098640
HH_SIZE	.1209082000E-03	.87135199E-04	1.388	.1653	-79.080929
HH_EMP	.1702947542E-03	.19527354E-03	.872	.3832	-13.747882
V_OWNS	-.2037335915E-03	.15069084E-03	-1.352	.1764	-25.860884
SINGL_CH	.8111892300E-02	.13467318	.060	.9520	.33176480E-01
MARR_CH	.3122078175E-01	.87067904E-01	.359	.7199	.15752894
MARR_NCH	-.4514822782E-01	.77381728E-01	-.583	.5596	.70976514
H_SCH	-.3088383925E-02	.26795969	-.012	.9908	.28039199E-01
COLLEGE	-.1299772823	.23134202	-.562	.5742	.36172511
GRAD	-.1334324208	.22886437	-.583	.5599	.59760834
AGE	-.8129617129E-02	.22946898E-02	-3.543	.0004	47.568078
HHINC	-.3356750186E-06	.48431950E-06	-.693	.4883	122075.25
SCH_AC	-.1900728468E-02	.11698895E-01	-.162	.8709	-50.553478
MEDS_AC	.3609612619E-03	.82452210E-03	.438	.6615	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.1315668025E-03	.15808619E-03	.832	.4053	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.1933654688E-03	.24456352E-03	.791	.4291	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.6692247187E-03	.45179482E-03	-1.481	.1385	-50.578496
RECR_AC	.2041440979E-02	.11672123E-01	.175	.8612	-50.714655
RELG_AC	.5280713926E-04	.26583908E-03	.199	.8425	-55.979505
CONG_Q	-.1218146011E-03	.22451855E-03	-.543	.5874	-71.329345
SIDEW_Q	-.2759862618E-03	.38477168E-03	-.717	.4732	-64.464205
TSTAT_Q	.5800005548E-03	.36551862E-02	.159	.8739	-58.251160
PARK_Q	.5021977220E-04	.26723040E-03	.188	.8509	-63.585385
APOLL_Q	-.2904741433E-03	.22482920E-03	-1.292	.1964	-66.237005
SEC_Q	.4977362294E-03	.36252811E-02	.137	.8908	-58.405084
CLEAN_Q	-.2208814962E-03	.17868935E-03	-1.236	.2164	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.1445780382E-03	.21001964E-03	.688	.4912	-67.337693
REALST_Q	.1525228616E-04	.15649481E-03	.097	.9224	-77.602500
WRAMP_Q	-.2298948338E-03	.24951476E-03	-.921	.3569	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.7223279606E-03	.31896727E-03	-2.265	.0235	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.6035433462E-03	.34208038E-03	1.764	.0777	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	-.6301901688E-04	.25508979E-03	-.247	.8049	-68.313345
ACCJOB_R	.4050866556E-04	.22879410E-03	.177	.8595	-86.951105
PARK_R	.1694073735E-04	.26845404E-03	.063	.9497	-91.718739
APOLL_R	-.3195664157E-03	.25149485E-02	-.127	.8989	-87.054714
RECREA_R	.4110905068E-03	.35475059E-03	1.159	.2465	-91.682346
RENTC_R	-.1394341491E-03	.16240996E-03	-.859	.3906	-100.33504
ACCSC_R	.3914455411E-04	.18126655E-03	.216	.8290	-91.402192
ETHNIC_R	-.3011753664E-04	.15945225E-03	-.189	.8502	-97.032177
RELG_R	.1155056967E-06	.27161639E-03	.000	.9997	-91.646817
MEDS_R	.2635257632E-01	.15843119E-01	1.663	.0962	-91.645759
REALST_R	.9238395425E-03	.82759681E-03	1.116	.2643	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.2108451068E-02	.23782509E-02	-.887	.3753	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.9076089003E-03	.43601612E-03	2.082	.0374	-91.655602
WRAMP_R	.1901482896E-03	.36299669E-03	.524	.6004	-96.921941
PARKCH_R	-.2440216813E-01	.15127127E-01	-1.613	.1067	-91.647443
NPOLL_R	.1029190288E-03	.25229644E-02	.041	.9675	-92.393040
CONG_R	-.2437648754E-02	.31295309E-02	-.779	.4360	-92.368649
SIDEW_R	.4552150734E-04	.27165860E-03	.168	.8669	-97.018881
TSTAT_R	.2813400919E-03	.24361628E-03	1.155	.2482	-101.77624

Remarks:

In this model all the variables of the survey 2001 are tested.

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.2 are rejected.

Model 2b

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.911285154	1.9778594	1.472	.1410	
DTIME	-.4741427516E-03	.49074768E-03	-.966	.3340	622.76492
P_OWNER	-.8154143804E-02	.20992322	-.039	.9690	-25.098640
HH_SIZE	.2376807973	.21984765	1.081	.2796	-79.080929
HH_EMP	.2747815295E-02	.10280038E-01	.267	.7892	-13.747882
V_OWN	-.1218702116E-02	.12765040E-02	-.955	.3397	-25.860884
MARR_CH	.2932216087	.86204220	.340	.7337	.15752894
MARR_NCH	-.5852703101	.94041844	-.622	.5337	.70976514
COLLEGE	-1.020384267	1.1428984	-.893	.3720	.36172511
GRAD	-.8566772599	1.0827581	-.791	.4288	.59760834
AGE	-.9223556337E-01	.30119159E-01	-3.062	.0022	47.568078
HHINC	.1229922997E-05	.57267818E-05	.215	.8299	122075.25
MEDS_AC	-.2482794713	.20962194	-1.184	.2362	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.1931260966	.20821517	.928	.3537	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.3258788455	.20430618	1.595	.1107	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.2567201307	.16540455	-1.552	.1206	-50.578496
CONG_Q	-.1003805854E-02	.14263937E-02	-.704	.4816	-71.329345
SIDEW_Q	-.2579157212	.11865129	-2.174	.0297	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.2811865782E-02	.14567453E-02	-1.930	.0536	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.5043258954E-02	.22621533E-02	-2.229	.0258	-70.088476
RACIAL_Q	.1799667713E-02	.12117381E-01	.149	.8819	-67.337693
WRAMP_Q	.1887737503	.16522762	1.143	.2532	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.1788411520	.19975101	-.895	.3706	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.2458460423	.13423000	1.832	.0670	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	.9113633637E-02	.15218184E-01	.599	.5493	-68.313345
RECREA_R	.3182149548E-02	.97839021E-02	.325	.7450	-91.682346
RENTC_R	-.1221198194E-02	.21095766E-02	-.579	.5627	-100.33504
ACCSCH_R	.1102083144E-02	.29383424E-02	.375	.7076	-91.402192
WRAMP_R	.2168183131	.21741064	.997	.3186	-96.921941
MEDS_R	.4145226842	.27684044	1.497	.1343	-91.645759
REALST_R	.1863048385E-01	.14703786E-01	1.267	.2051	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.7056982488	.33606404	-2.100	.0357	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.2997081532	.27870162	1.075	.2822	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.2196400685	.15495066	-1.417	.1563	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.3148877983E-01	.30335540E-01	-1.038	.2993	-92.368649
TSTAT_R	.2306695976E-02	.59868180E-02	.385	.7000	-101.77624

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1		Total
0	180	0		180
1	15	17		32
Total	195	17		212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.4 are rejected.

Model 2c

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	3.315880558	1.7546680	1.890	.0588	
DTIME	-.4750226222E-03	.46580044E-03	-1.020	.3078	622.76492
HH_SIZE	.2342490212	.21043942	1.113	.2656	-79.080929
V_OWN	-.6531490206E-03	.10046217E-02	-.650	.5156	-25.860884
MARR_NCH	-.6108453751	.63903057	-.956	.3391	.70976514
COLLEGE	-1.261319045	1.0975953	-1.149	.2505	.36172511
GRAD	-1.043602075	1.0493767	-.994	.3200	.59760834
AGE	-.9147774352E-01	.28106792E-01	-3.255	.0011	47.568078
MEDS_AC	-.2417071889	.19371596	-1.248	.2121	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.2074301035	.20602088	1.007	.3140	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.3612674701	.19734332	1.831	.0672	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.2654957212	.16003505	-1.659	.0971	-50.578496
CONG_Q	-.9181718166E-03	.14145016E-02	-.649	.5163	-71.329345
SIDEW_Q	-.2474707051	.11500578	-2.152	.0314	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.2776938044E-02	.14240854E-02	-1.950	.0512	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.4925270200E-02	.21313034E-02	-2.311	.0208	-70.088476
WRAMP_Q	.2010132536	.15884511	1.265	.2057	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.1929704266	.19700164	-.980	.3273	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.2394722665	.12822028	1.868	.0618	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	.8413485346E-02	.10274936E-01	.819	.4129	-68.313345
RENTC_R	-.2855533481E-03	.15960205E-02	-.179	.8580	-100.33504
WRAMP_R	.1707765041	.19680816	.868	.3855	-96.921941
MEDS_R	.4119306728	.27009611	1.525	.1272	-91.645759
REALST_R	.1779846958E-01	.13549177E-01	1.314	.1890	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.7651567872	.32244558	-2.373	.0176	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.3814574173	.25585314	1.491	.1360	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.1832479827	.13896782	-1.319	.1873	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.3501199491E-01	.29973402E-01	-1.168	.2428	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	16	16	32
Total	196	16	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.8 are rejected.

Model 2d

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	3.295784770	1.7220146	1.914	.0556	
DTIME	-.5296906790E-03	.45454867E-03	-1.165	.2439	622.76492
HH_SIZE	.2210132630	.20742222	1.066	.2866	-79.080929
MARR_NCH	-.4862300040	.61900660	-.786	.4322	.70976514
COLLEGE	-1.307640121	1.0898688	-1.200	.2302	.36172511
GRAD	-1.056296143	1.0372550	-1.018	.3085	.59760834
AGE	-.8961277725E-01	.27188189E-01	-3.296	.0010	47.568078
MEDS_AC	-.2327554003	.18960862	-1.228	.2196	-45.816862

EMGS_AC	.2056221530	.20029168	1.027	.3046	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.3771393857	.19456850	1.938	.0526	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.2344695052	.15446009	-1.518	.1290	-50.578496
SIDEW_Q	-.2283333036	.11119547	-2.053	.0400	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.2723101567E-02	.14206462E-02	-1.917	.0553	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.4880899546E-02	.21161598E-02	-2.306	.0211	-70.088476
WRAMP_Q	.2016007741	.15625691	1.290	.1970	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.2323774850	.19013313	-1.222	.2216	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.2584798957	.12597039	2.052	.0402	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	.7955564497E-02	.10281066E-01	.774	.4390	-68.313345
WRAMP_R	.1781015282	.19566272	.910	.3627	-96.921941
MEDS_R	.4092212987	.26433831	1.548	.1216	-91.645759
REALST_R	.1896071412E-01	.13446467E-01	1.410	.1585	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.7639191323	.30811471	-2.479	.0132	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.3785460526	.25026076	1.513	.1304	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.1857178672	.13534360	-1.372	.1700	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.3674786734E-01	.29504332E-01	-1.246	.2129	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	17	15	32
Total	197	15	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 2e

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	3.295784770	1.7220146	1.914	.0556	
DTIME	-.5296906790E-03	.45454867E-03	-1.165	.2439	622.76492
HH_SIZE	.2210132630	.20742222	1.066	.2866	-79.080929
MARR_NCH	-.4862300040	.61900660	-.786	.4322	.70976514
COLLEGE	-1.307640121	1.0898688	-1.200	.2302	.36172511
GRAD	-1.056296143	1.0372550	-1.018	.3085	.59760834
AGE	-.8961277725E-01	.27188189E-01	-3.296	.0010	47.568078
MEDS_AC	-.2327554003	.18960862	-1.228	.2196	-45.816862
EMGS_AC	.2056221530	.20029168	1.027	.3046	-61.221215
JOB_AC	.3771393857	.19456850	1.938	.0526	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.2344695052	.15446009	-1.518	.1290	-50.578496
SIDEW_Q	-.2283333036	.11119547	-2.053	.0400	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.2723101567E-02	.14206462E-02	-1.917	.0553	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.4880899546E-02	.21161598E-02	-2.306	.0211	-70.088476
WRAMP_Q	.2016007741	.15625691	1.290	.1970	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.2323774850	.19013313	-1.222	.2216	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.2584798957	.12597039	2.052	.0402	-78.997033
NPOLL_Q	.7955564497E-02	.10281066E-01	.774	.4390	-68.313345
WRAMP_R	.1781015282	.19566272	.910	.3627	-96.921941
MEDS_R	.4092212987	.26433831	1.548	.1216	-91.645759
REALST_R	.1896071412E-01	.13446467E-01	1.410	.1585	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.7639191323	.30811471	-2.479	.0132	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.3785460526	.25026076	1.513	.1304	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.1857178672	.13534360	-1.372	.1700	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.3674786734E-01	.29504332E-01	-1.246	.2129	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	17	15	32
Total	197	15	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.1 are rejected.

Model 2f

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.4377114062	.10258224	4.267	.0000	
DTIME	-.4386313147E-04	.40178879E-04	-1.092	.2750	622.76492
COLLEGE	-.3402303574E-02	.39798997E-01	-.085	.9319	.36172511
AGE	-.6921135488E-02	.19689877E-02	-3.515	.0004	47.568078
MEDS_AC	.3441575581E-03	.53299939E-03	.646	.5185	-45.816862
JOB_AC	.1399466151E-03	.22497773E-03	.622	.5339	-56.978641
SHOP_AC	-.2280584808E-03	.37729142E-03	-.604	.5455	-50.578496
SIDEW_Q	.1165316921E-03	.30365116E-03	.384	.7012	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.8752465872E-04	.18916078E-03	-.463	.6436	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.4779923037E-04	.15350720E-03	-.311	.7555	-70.088476
WRAMP_Q	-.6947900563E-04	.17200209E-03	-.404	.6863	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.3659942809E-03	.23520593E-03	-1.556	.1197	-71.453029
PARKCH_Q	.2884707926E-03	.27705459E-03	1.041	.2978	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.2603833541E-01	.13043661E-01	1.996	.0459	-91.645759
REALST_R	.4821793959E-03	.71580889E-03	.674	.5006	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.1108772810E-02	.83414208E-03	-1.329	.1838	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.4481703940E-03	.34354233E-03	1.305	.1920	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.2304315783E-01	.12573069E-01	-1.833	.0668	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.2841532620E-02	.22857662E-02	-1.243	.2138	-92.368649

Conclusions:

The variable JOB_AC was rejected because it yields multicollinearity in the model.

Model 2g

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.978001858	.98245237	2.013	.0441	
DTIME	-.5680162317E-03	.36867817E-03	-1.541	.1234	622.76492
COLLEGE	-.1241612149	.35933718	-.346	.7297	.36172511
AGE	-.7408104059E-01	.21677073E-01	-3.417	.0006	47.568078
MEDS_AC	.5528243532E-01	.10599153	.522	.6020	-45.816862
SHOP_AC	-.5193514732E-01	.10598284	-.490	.6241	-50.578496
SIDEW_Q	-.1144069169	.87266000E-01	-1.311	.1899	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.1182433320E-02	.10698174E-02	-1.105	.2690	-66.237005
CLEAN_Q	-.8170494415E-03	.11694477E-02	-.699	.4848	-70.088476
WRAMP_Q	.2931303261E-01	.10806164	.271	.7862	-79.074050
TWORK_Q	-.1283292301E-01	.11573886	-.111	.9117	-71.453029

PARKCH_Q	.9974365235E-01	.89452903E-01	1.115	.2648	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.3882395371	.20593934	1.885	.0594	-91.645759
REALST_R	.6181678309E-02	.76970716E-02	.803	.4219	-93.678354
CLEAN_R	-.4429102227	.22453287	-1.973	.0485	-85.951062
SHOP_R	.1734320747	.19622818	.884	.3768	-91.655602
PARKCH_R	-.1029540556	.11146876	-.924	.3557	-91.647443
CONG_R	-.2253737231E-01	.18549270E-01	-1.215	.2244	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	179	1	180
1	29	3	32
Total	208	4	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 2h

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.372319840	.83528007	1.643	.1004	
DTIME	-.3149069297E-03	.32017604E-03	-.984	.3253	622.76492
AGE	-.6445739675E-01	.19430201E-01	-3.317	.0009	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.1155537442	.62743015E-01	-1.842	.0655	-64.464205
APOLL_Q	-.9527283409E-03	.10691436E-02	-.891	.3729	-66.237005
PARKCH_Q	.1174136400	.62523419E-01	1.878	.0604	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.5055258342	.17554207	2.880	.0040	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-.4873639527	.17227635	-2.829	.0047	-85.951062
CONG_R	-.1858451970E-01	.14874273E-01	-1.249	.2115	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	0	1	Total
0	178	2	180
1	29	3	32
Total	207	5	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 2i

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.169073831	.81504194	1.434	.1515	
AGE	-.6310745633E-01	.19002229E-01	-3.321	.0009	47.568078
SIDEW_Q	-.1123454294	.60413476E-01	-1.860	.0629	-64.464205
PARKCH_Q	.1133384643	.60354537E-01	1.878	.0604	-78.997033
MEDS_R	.4880530823	.17200600	2.837	.0045	-91.645759
CLEAN_R	-.4719668421	.16896018	-2.793	.0052	-85.951062
CONG_R	-.1650240895E-01	.14553702E-01	-1.134	.2568	-92.368649

Predicted			
Actual	Predicted		Total
	0	1	
0	178	2	180
1	30	2	32
Total	208	4	212

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.2 are rejected.

Model 2j

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.260879385	.80843864	1.560	.1188	
AGE	-.6449730285E-01	.18993816E-01	-3.396	.0007	47.583568
SIDEW_Q	-.9471688323E-01	.59281257E-01	-1.598	.1101	-64.611517
PARKCH_Q	.9575298470E-01	.59241639E-01	1.616	.1060	-79.188052
MEDS_R	.4634677660	.17387443	2.666	.0077	-91.861891
CLEAN_R	-.4638791434	.17392546	-2.667	.0077	-86.153764

Predicted			
Actual	Predicted		Total
	0	1	
0	179	1	180
1	30	1	31
Total	209	2	211

Conclusions:

The variables SIDEW_Q, CLEAN_R, were not conceptually valid because their expected sign is positive.

Model 2k

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Variable | Coefficient | Standard Error |b/St.Er.|P[|Z|>z] | Mean of X|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Constant	1.028550784	.74900352	1.373	.1697	
AGE	-.5502200231E-01	.17106408E-01	-3.216	.0013	47.583568
PARKCH_Q	.9368932005E-03	.98055549E-03	.955	.3393	-79.188052
MEDS_R	-.1291462165E-03	.73072428E-03	-.177	.8597	-91.861891

	Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	31	0	31
Total	211	0	211

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 2l

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Variable | Coefficient | Standard Error |b/St.Er.|P[|Z|>z] | Mean of X|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Constant	.7995166967	.70509788	1.134	.2568	
AGE	-.5064442170E-01	.16195193E-01	-3.127	.0018	47.583568

	Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total
0	180	0	180
1	31	0	31
Total	211	0	211

Conclusions:

This model is statically significant and conceptually valid but it is rejected because it has a low explanatory power.

Binary Probit Models with interaction terms

Model 3a

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.4643472100	.26327054	1.764	.0778	
DTIME	-.3417369594E-04	.42691853E-04	-.800	.4234	621.87762
P_OWNER	.2296539479E-03	.15513089E-03	1.480	.1388	-25.160189
HH_SIZE	.6306598544E-04	.79665288E-04	.792	.4286	-79.279221
HH_EMP	.1161632508E-03	.16429788E-03	.707	.4795	-13.785021
V_OWN	-.1245315266E-03	.13715852E-03	-.908	.3639	-25.926589
MARR_CH	.7662971292E-01	.76462944E-01	1.002	.3163	.15790045
MARR_NCH	.2437910804E-01	.65082515E-01	.375	.7080	.71143901
H_SCH	.1100460774	.26321288	.418	.6759	.28105325E-01
COLLEGE	.3082217124E-01	.22974280	.134	.8933	.36257818
GRAD	.1498382211E-01	.22789647	.066	.9476	.59901770
AGE	-.7882010261E-02	.21594878E-02	-3.650	.0003	47.583568
HHINC	-.3167577095E-06	.44234826E-06	-.716	.4739	121997.61
TWORK_Q	-.8045716058E-04	.13669574E-03	-.589	.5561	-71.621540
RENTC_R	-.4898927624E-04	.14549578E-03	-.337	.7363	-100.57167
ACCJOB_I	.5646729449E-04	.16328041E-03	.346	.7295	-91.488539
SEC_I	-.1332214949E-04	.37344867E-04	-.357	.7213	-44.834574
PARK_I	.4016730756E-04	.16474472E-03	.244	.8074	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.2120103771E-03	.18537833E-03	-1.144	.2528	-100.45914
RECREA_I	.3615299960E-07	.24650938E-03	.000	.9999	-96.774610
ACCSCHE_I	-.2100618810E-04	.15708113E-03	-.134	.8936	-95.051661
RACIAL_I	-.5365324171E-05	.27257111E-04	-.197	.8440	-59.572147
RELG_I	-.7798337389E-06	.18481175E-03	-.004	.9966	-101.99378
MEDS_I	-.9687011112E-04	.36121875E-03	-.268	.7886	-91.767277
REALST_I	-.9719304436E-05	.12673042E-04	-.767	.4431	186.71839
CLEAN_I	-.1436193573E-04	.28084367E-04	-.511	.6091	-56.740331
SHOP_I	.1324577663E-03	.22687533E-03	.584	.5593	-96.622963
WRAMP_I	-.3860130612E-04	.17583216E-03	-.220	.8262	-112.60771
PARKCH_I	-.3918664525E-04	.26424947E-03	-.148	.8821	-107.48531
NPOLL_I	-.1809594097E-04	.23999073E-04	-.754	.4508	-223.05950
CONG_I	-.1068353464E-03	.18266628E-03	-.585	.5586	-109.85737
SIDEW_I	.1966273639E-03	.23184661E-03	.848	.3964	-107.16936
TSTAT_I	.2238990378E-03	.18451470E-03	1.213	.2250	-106.64522

Conclusions:

The variables with T-Statistic less or equal than 0.2 are rejected.

Model 3b

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	2.554053772	1.2573931	2.031	.0422	
DTIME	-.4227754457E-03	.35947628E-03	-1.176	.2396	621.87762
P_OWNER	.4665424467E-02	.23057674E-01	.202	.8397	-25.160189
HH_SIZE	.1400205531	.18681436	.750	.4535	-79.279221
HH_EMP	.3400020093E-02	.10013488E-01	.340	.7342	-13.785021
V_OWN	-.7532425138E-03	.12538887E-02	-.601	.5480	-25.926589
MARR_CH	.5311523935	.73043077	.727	.4671	.15790045
MARR_NCH	-.1696305073	.81552811	-.208	.8352	.71143901
H_SCH	3.495493281	1.7431385	2.005	.0449	.28105325E-01
AGE	-.9532396514E-01	.26044480E-01	-3.660	.0003	47.583568
HHINC	-.1119354674E-05	.41883608E-05	-.267	.7893	121997.61

TWORK_Q	-.1025765330E-02	.11108744E-02	-.923	.3558	-71.621540
RENTC_R	-.5778969609E-03	.11681555E-02	-.495	.6208	-100.57167
ACCJOB_I	.1012686374E-02	.28772656E-02	.352	.7249	-91.488539
SEC_I	-.1482062611	.10305755	-1.438	.1504	-44.834574
PARK_I	.8590415851E-01	.51720612E-01	1.661	.0967	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.1597894726E-02	.11157807E-02	-1.432	.1521	-100.45914
MEDS_I	-.1955322033E-01	.92130259E-01	-.212	.8319	-91.767277
REALST_I	-.3871780147E-03	.20081395E-03	-1.928	.0538	186.71839
CLEAN_I	-.3822954221E-02	.15278293E-02	-2.502	.0123	-56.740331
SHOP_I	.7367462997E-02	.58331186E-01	.126	.8995	-96.622963
WRAMP_I	-.4532148410E-03	.10461678E-01	-.043	.9654	-112.60771
NPOLL_I	-.6261321308E-04	.14752301E-03	-.424	.6713	-223.05950
CONG_I	-.6421882185E-03	.11432121E-02	-.562	.5743	-109.85737
SIDEW_I	.7890622268E-01	.41331744E-01	1.909	.0562	-107.16936
TSTAT_I	.2523951812E-02	.64882056E-02	.389	.6973	-106.64522

Predicted				
Actual	0	1	+	Total
0	180	0		180
1	23	8		31
Total	203	8		211

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.4 are rejected.

Model 3c

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.561752608	1.0437402	1.496	.1346	
DTIME	-.2918838872E-03	.32983478E-03	-.885	.3762	621.87762
HH_SIZE	.1199886023	.13966091	.859	.3903	-79.279221
V_OWN	-.4764527483E-03	.10139699E-02	-.470	.6384	-25.926589
MARR_CH	.7970463254	.43201212	1.845	.0650	.15790045
H_SCH	1.704119006	1.0314871	1.652	.0985	.28105325E-01
AGE	-.7897997058E-01	.22646754E-01	-3.487	.0005	47.583568
TWORK_Q	.1592856143E-03	.89269721E-03	.178	.8584	-71.621540
RENTC_R	-.6571183234E-03	.10889357E-02	-.603	.5462	-100.57167
SEC_I	-.1361727854	.64120779E-01	-2.124	.0337	-44.834574
PARK_I	.6987850133E-01	.45527250E-01	1.535	.1248	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.1497830095E-02	.10930296E-02	-1.370	.1706	-100.45914
REALST_I	-.2484273563E-03	.15691529E-03	-1.583	.1134	186.71839
CLEAN_I	-.3066055284E-02	.13914213E-02	-2.204	.0276	-56.740331
NPOLL_I	-.9116645376E-04	.13332684E-03	-.684	.4941	-223.05950
CONG_I	-.6855651393E-03	.11033661E-02	-.621	.5344	-109.85737
SIDEW_I	.7279079726E-01	.37851824E-01	1.923	.0545	-107.16936

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	27	4	31	
Total	207	4	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 0.8 are rejected.

Model 3d

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.715373670	1.0073657	1.703	.0886	
DTIME	-.3124174773E-03	.32127794E-03	-.972	.3308	621.87762
HH_SIZE	.9652268905E-01	.13380700	.721	.4707	-79.279221
MARR_CH	.6931566737	.41582128	1.667	.0955	.15790045
H_SCH	1.540694018	.93320545	1.651	.0987	.28105325E-01
AGE	-.7839079610E-01	.22079763E-01	-3.550	.0004	47.583568
SEC_I	-.1258323695	.60701141E-01	-2.073	.0382	-44.834574
PARK_I	.6789596732E-01	.43628898E-01	1.556	.1197	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.1448763019E-02	.10825672E-02	-1.338	.1808	-100.45914
REALST_I	-.2363682137E-03	.15130617E-03	-1.562	.1182	186.71839
CLEAN_I	-.2911624323E-02	.13696907E-02	-2.126	.0335	-56.740331
SIDEW_I	.6296928422E-01	.36955459E-01	1.704	.0884	-107.16936

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	29	2	31	
Total	209	2	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 3e

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.421460790	.83081709	1.711	.0871	
MARR_CH	.5486605364	.36479471	1.504	.1326	.15790045
H_SCH	.8075107530	.80276551	1.006	.3145	.28105325E-01
AGE	-.6777248858E-01	.19598576E-01	-3.458	.0005	47.583568
SEC_I	-.9705525631E-01	.54177293E-01	-1.791	.0732	-44.834574
PARK_I	.5584713829E-01	.41139060E-01	1.358	.1746	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.1504191032E-02	.10734370E-02	-1.401	.1611	-100.45914
REALST_I	-.1206454796E-03	.11534752E-03	-1.046	.2956	186.71839
CLEAN_I	-.1211647140E-02	.10580373E-02	-1.145	.2521	-56.740331

SIDEW_I	.4440192384E-01	.32480222E-01	1.367	.1716	-107.16936
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		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	29	2	31	
Total	209	2	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.2 are rejected.

Model 3f

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.165788261	.77612913	1.502	.1331	
MARR_CH	.5077121936	.35379626	1.435	.1513	.15790045
AGE	-.6121465133E-01	.18133320E-01	-3.376	.0007	47.583568
SEC_I	-.7572509601E-01	.49480033E-01	-1.530	.1259	-44.834574
PARK_I	.4157060735E-01	.38166290E-01	1.089	.2761	-102.33403
APOLL_I	-.1420755074E-02	.10694270E-02	-1.329	.1840	-100.45914
SIDEW_I	.3590803850E-01	.31494436E-01	1.140	.2542	-107.16936

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	30	1	31	
Total	210	1	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.2 are rejected.

Model 3g

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.7917325315	.71780326	1.103	.2700	
MARR_CH	.4396901717	.34242231	1.284	.1991	.15790045
AGE	-.5235391493E-01	.16476636E-01	-3.177	.0015	47.583568
SEC_I	.2196383008E-04	.24416384E-03	.090	.9283	-44.834574
APOLL_I	.1445940351E-04	.52096406E-03	.028	.9779	-100.45914

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	31	0	31	
Total	211	0	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.0 are rejected.

Model 3h

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	.7802756522	.70786334	1.102	.2703	
MARR_CH	.4411173574	.33994581	1.298	.1944	.15790045
AGE	-.5215639312E-01	.16355057E-01	-3.189	.0014	47.583568

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	31	0	31	
Total	211	0	211	

Conclusions:

The variables with t-statistic less or equal than 1.2 are rejected.

Model 3i

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[Z >z]	Mean of X
MARR_CH	.4421220142	.33279178	1.329	.1840	.15790045
AGE	-.3481639743E-01	.34916067E-02	-9.971	.0000	47.583568

		Predicted		
Actual	0	1	Total	
0	180	0	180	
1	31	0	31	
Total	211	0	211	

Conclusions:

This model is statically significant and conceptually valid but it is rejected because it has a low explanatory power.

APPENDIX V: DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

Model 12 (without interaction terms and importance rating)

Analysis Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases		N	Percent
Valid		99	46.9
Excluded	Missing or out-of-range group codes	0	.0
	At least one missing discriminating variable	69	32.7
	Both missing or out-of-range group codes and at least one missing discriminating variable	0	.0
	Unselected	43	20.4
Total		112	53.1
Total		211	100.0

Analysis

Stepwise Statistics

Variables Entered/Removed^{a,b,c,d}

Step	Entered	Wilks' Lambda							
		Statistic	df1	df2	df3	Exact F			
						Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1	AGE	.892	1	1	97.000	11.802	1	97.000	.001
2	MARR_C H	.835	2	1	97.000	9.452	2	96.000	.000
3	TWORK_ Q	.795	3	1	97.000	8.148	3	95.000	.000

At each step, the variable that minimizes the overall Wilks' Lambda is entered.

- Maximum number of steps is 66.
- Maximum significance of F to enter is .05.
- Minimum significance of F to remove is .20.
- F level, tolerance, or VIN insufficient for further computation.

Variables in the Analysis

Step		Tolerance	Sig. of F to Remove	Wilks' Lambda
1	AGE	1.000	.001	
2	AGE	.981	.000	.952
	MARR_CH	.981	.013	.892
3	AGE	.974	.000	.913
	MARR_CH	.969	.008	.857
	TWORK_Q	.982	.031	.835

Wilks' Lambda

Step	Number of Variables	Lambda	df1	df2	df3	Exact F			
						Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1	1	.892	1	1	97	11.802	1	97.000	8.723E-04
2	2	.835	2	1	97	9.452	2	96.000	1.790E-04
3	3	.795	3	1	97	8.148	3	95.000	6.959E-05

Summary of Canonical Discriminant Functions

Eigenvalues

Function	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Canonical Correlation
1	.257 ^a	100.0	100.0	.452

a. First 1 canonical discriminant functions were used in the analysis.

Wilks' Lambda

Test of Function(s)	Wilks' Lambda	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	.795	21.868	3	.000

Standardized Canonical Discriminant Function Coefficients

	Function
	1
MARR_CH	.602
AGE	-.805
TWORK_Q	.489

Canonical Discriminant Function Coefficients

	Function
	1
MARR_CH	1.550
AGE	-.095
TWORK_Q	.333
(Constant)	3.985

Unstandardized coefficients

Functions at Group Centroids

	Function
MOV	1
0	-.245
1	1.030

Unstandardized canonical discriminant functions evaluated at group means

Classification

Classification Processing Summary

Processed		211
Excluded	Missing or out-of-range group codes	0
	At least one missing discriminating variable	15
Used in Output		196

Classification Results^{a,b}

				Predicted Group Membership		Total
				0	1	
Cases Selected	Original	Count	MOV			
		0	0	86	25	111
	1	1	6	15	21	
	%	0	77.5	22.5	100.0	
		1	28.6	71.4	100.0	
Cases Not Selected	Original	Count	MOV			
		0	0	43	13	56
	1	1	1	7	8	
	%	0	76.8	23.2	100.0	
		1	12.5	87.5	100.0	

a. 76.5% of selected original grouped cases correctly classified.

b. 78.1% of unselected original grouped cases correctly classified.

Casewise statistics

Case Number	Actual Group	Predicted Group	Squared Mahalanobis Distance to Centroid	Discriminant Scores
1	1	0	4.921	-1.188
2	1	1	2.791	1.426
3	1	1	6.519	2.309
4	1	1	4.008	1.757
5	1	0	3.555	-0.855
6	1	1	1.785	1.091
7	1	1	6.519	2.309
8	1	0	2.410	-0.522
9	1	1	1.785	1.091
10	1	0	3.555	-0.855
11	1	1	0.449	0.426
13	1	0	2.567	-0.572
14	1	0	0.877	0.094
15	1	1	0.449	0.426
16	1	0	0.877	0.094
17	1	1	2.791	1.426
18	1	1	0.431	0.412
19	1	1	0.883	0.695
20	1	1	0.451	0.427
21	1	1	2.578	1.361
22	1	1	1.785	1.091
23	1	1	2.786	1.424
24	1	1	1.006	0.758
25	1	1	6.519	2.309
26	1	1	1.537	0.995
27	1	1	1.537	0.995
28	1	1	7.783	2.545
30	1	1	1.006	0.758
31	1	1	6.527	2.310
32	0	0	1.780	-0.304
33	0	1	8.330	2.642
34	0	0	2.567	-0.572
35	0	0	8.034	-1.804
36	0	0	3.555	-0.855
37	0	0	0.879	0.093
38	0	0	10.033	-2.137
39	0	0	6.509	-1.521
40	0	0	2.410	-0.522
41	0	0	3.555	-0.855
42	0	0	5.213	-1.253
43	0	1	3.568	1.644
44	0	0	1.002	0.029
46	0	0	3.555	-0.855
47	0	0	10.033	-2.137
49	0	0	3.555	-0.855
51	0	0	6.509	-1.521
52	0	0	8.319	-1.854
53	0	1	1.006	0.758
54	0	0	0.877	0.094
55	0	0	1.611	-0.239
56	0	0	2.567	-0.572
57	0	0	12.253	-2.470
58	0	1	1.009	0.760
59	0	0	0.877	0.094
60	0	0	8.319	-1.854
61	0	0	1.487	-0.189
62	0	0	3.750	-0.906
64	0	0	2.567	-0.572
65	0	0	3.804	-0.920
66	0	0	3.555	-0.855
67	0	0	4.921	-1.188
68	0	0	10.033	-2.137

Case Number	Actual Group	Predicted Group	Squared Mahalanobis Distance to Centroid	Discriminant Scores
69	0	0	2.567	-0.572
70	0	0	8.319	-1.854
71	0	0	6.509	-1.521
73	0	0	3.555	-0.855
74	0	0	4.921	-1.188
75	0	1	0.449	0.426
77	0	0	0.446	0.362
78	0	0	3.555	-0.855
79	0	0	1.650	-0.254
80	0	0	0.877	0.094
81	0	0	3.555	-0.855
82	0	0	3.555	-0.855
83	0	0	3.555	-0.855
84	0	0	3.555	-0.855
85	0	0	0.877	0.094
86	0	1	1.620	1.028
87	0	0	6.258	-1.471
88	0	0	3.555	-0.855
89	0	1	0.451	0.427
90	0	1	1.620	1.028
91	0	0	8.034	-1.804
92	0	0	4.988	-1.203
93	0	0	6.258	-1.471
94	0	0	2.567	-0.572
95	0	0	0.877	0.094
96	0	0	0.877	0.094
97	0	0	0.877	0.094
98	0	0	8.034	-1.804
100	0	1	1.785	1.091
101	0	1	1.785	1.091
102	0	0	8.034	-1.804
103	0	0	0.877	0.094
104	0	0	3.555	-0.855
105	0	0	0.877	0.094
106	0	0	14.316	-2.753
107	0	0	1.487	-0.189
108	0	1	0.451	0.427
109	0	1	2.786	1.424
110	0	1	2.578	1.361
111	0	0	0.877	0.094
113	0	0	0.877	0.094
114	0	0	2.410	-0.522
115	0	0	3.555	-0.855
116	0	0	1.611	-0.239
117	0	0	3.370	-0.805
118	0	0	3.555	-0.855
119	0	0	2.410	-0.522
120	0	0	3.555	-0.855
121	0	1	0.883	0.695
122	0	0	0.877	0.094
123	0	0	0.786	0.144
124	0	0	0.877	0.094
126	0	0	3.555	-0.855
127	0	0	8.034	-1.804
128	0	0	2.567	-0.572
129	0	1	0.449	0.426
130	0	0	3.555	-0.855
131	0	0	3.745	-0.905
132	0	0	0.877	0.094
133	0	1	0.451	0.427
134	0	0	4.921	-1.188
135	0	0	2.567	-0.572
136	0	0	0.877	0.094
137	0	1	2.473	1.328

Case Number	Actual Group	Predicted Group	Squared Mahalanobis Distance to Centroid	Discriminant Scores
138	0	0	8.034	-1.804
139	0	1	1.009	0.760
140	0	0	8.034	-1.804
141	0	1	1.789	1.093
142	0	0	3.555	-0.855
143	0	0	8.034	-1.804
144	0	0	6.258	-1.471
145	0	0	1.611	-0.239
146	0	0	3.555	-0.855
147	0	0	2.410	-0.522
149	0	0	14.316	-2.753
150	0	1	0.451	0.427
152	0	1	1.785	1.091
153	0	0	1.611	-0.239
154	0	1	9.752	2.878
155	0	0	3.555	-0.855
156	0	0	3.745	-0.905
157	0	0	4.703	-1.138
158	0	1	1.789	1.093
159	0	0	3.555	-0.855
160	0	1	0.451	0.427
161	0	0	0.877	0.094
162	0	0	3.555	-0.855
163	0	1	1.009	0.760
164	0	1	0.883	0.695
165	0	0	1.002	0.029
166	0	0	1.487	-0.189
167	0	0	6.509	-1.521
168	0	1	2.786	1.424
169	0	0	1.487	-0.189
170	0	0	1.487	-0.189
171	0	0	1.611	-0.239
172	0	0	0.879	0.093
173	0	0	1.611	-0.239
174	0	1	2.421	1.311
175	0	1	1.620	1.028
176	0	0	17.333	-3.133
177	0	0	3.555	-0.855
178	0	0	3.555	-0.855
179	0	0	3.555	-0.855
181	0	1	3.568	1.644
182	0	1	8.330	2.642
183	0	0	0.877	0.094
185	0	1	1.620	1.028
186	0	1	0.451	0.427
187	0	0	3.555	-0.855
188	0	1	0.451	0.427
189	0	0	3.555	-0.855
190	0	0	1.611	-0.239
191	0	0	0.877	0.094
192	0	1	3.568	1.644
193	0	0	3.555	-0.855
194	0	0	3.555	-0.855
195	0	1	4.937	1.977
196	0	0	0.877	0.094
197	0	0	3.555	-0.855
198	0	0	6.509	-1.521
199	0	0	8.034	-1.804
200	0	0	6.258	-1.471
201	0	1	1.620	1.028
202	0	0	3.555	-0.855
203	0	0	0.905	0.079
204	0	0	3.370	-0.805

Case Number	Actual Group	Predicted Group	Squared Mahalanobis Distance to Centroid	Discriminant Scores
205	0	0	0.877	0.094
206	0	0	14.694	-2.803
207	0	1	0.520	0.477
208	0	0	10.350	-2.187
209	0	0	1.487	-0.189
210	0	0	3.555	-0.855
211	0	0	0.877	0.094