

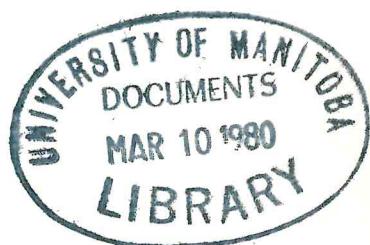
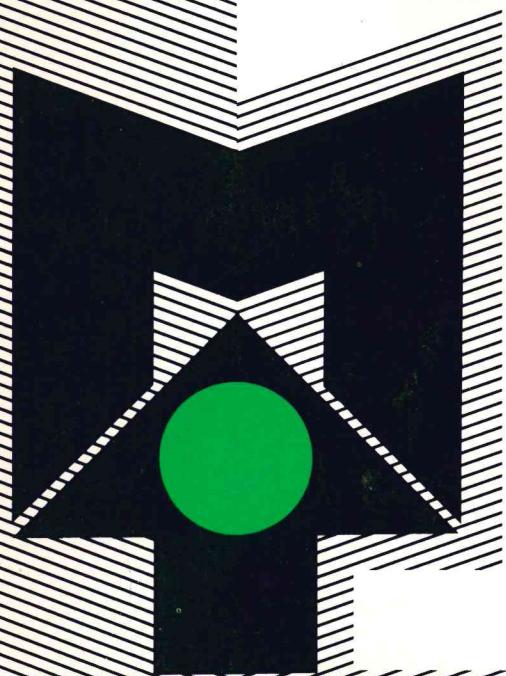
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Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment

An Analysis of Non-Response to the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment

Donald Sabourin
Derek Hum



3) Technical Report No. 7

1979

AN ANALYSIS OF NON-RESPONSE TO THE
MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT

by

Donald Sabourin
Derek Hum

MINCOME MANITOBA

Technical Report No. 7

FOREWORD

The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment is designed to evaluate the economic and social consequences of a guaranteed annual income program based on the concept of negative income tax. Of particular research interest is the labour supply response of individuals and families containing non-aged, able-bodied members. The Experiment is a jointly funded project of the governments of Canada and Manitoba and was collectively designed by researchers and officials of Mincome Manitoba, the Department of Health and Social Development, Manitoba, and the Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. Mincome Manitoba is the agency established to administer the project and is solely responsible for all experimental operations. Seventy-five percent of the cost of the Experiment is funded by the Government of Canada; twenty-five percent is funded by the Province of Manitoba.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research reported in this paper is the culmination of efforts by a wide variety of individuals extending over a lengthy period. In addition to the many individuals who contributed to the sample design and survey methodology, the real unsung heroes are the interviewers, re-contact staff, records personnel, and data processing staff. As well, the entire operational and support staff of Mincome Manitoba deserve acknowledgement for their industry, diligence and integrity. In addition, many valuable contributions were made by individual members of the Experimental Research Unit, Department of Health and Welfare, Ottawa, and members of the research and administrative staff of Mincome Manitoba. Finally, the paper has benefitted greatly from the suggestions of A. Anderson and J. Kaufman.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policies of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, or any agency of either government. The authors alone bear sole responsibility for any misleading interpretations and errors of fact. For a complete understanding of the experimental sample of Mincome Manitoba, the present report should be read in conjunction with "Sample Development Over Time, Participation and Attrition" by D. Sabourin, and "The Sample Design and Assignment Model" by D. Hum et al.

AN ANALYSIS OF NON-RESPONSE TO THE
MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT

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AN ANALYSIS OF NON-RESPONSE TO THE
MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

One problem faced by all social science experiments is that of non-response. In the context of survey sampling non-respondents are individuals who, for a variety of reasons, refuse to be interviewed, cannot be contacted, move out of the sampling area, etc. In the case of a social experiment involving the delivery of some treatment -- for example, an income maintenance program -- non-respondents may also include those who refuse to enroll for the treatment. It is well known that failure to take account of non-response problems may lead to inaccurate and biased estimates. Furthermore, it is often the objective of a social science experiment to measure a behavioural response surface, and the possibility that respondents and non-respondents are characterized by different behavioural relationships is of great concern. In sum, the problem of non-response deserves serious attention since a low response rate and different response surfaces for respondents and non-respondents may result in biased estimates of population characteristics or parameters of a response function.¹

The basic question then is whether or not there are systematic differences between respondents and non-respondents along certain dimensions; that is, do respondents and non-respondents differ in the distribution of certain characteristics? The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment conducted a series of interviews prior to and at the time of enrolling selected families in the payments program. Consequently, unlike

¹ For a more detailed discussion, see Nicholson, W. and C. Marshall "The Problem of Nonresponse in Social Science Experiments". Paper prepared for the Urban Institute, January 1973.

one-shot surveys, certain information about characteristics is available on non-respondents if they had completed the previous interview in the series, thereby enabling an analysis of the extent to which respondents and non-respondents differ.

The experimental sample¹ of the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment can best be described in terms of four basic segments. These are:

- (i) The Winnipeg Site: This segment represents an urban dispersed site; i.e., a site in which a small proportion of households are randomly selected. The dispersed sample permits the comparison of several treatment plans within the same geographical site. The Winnipeg site sample is allocated among eight different treatment plans (combination of negative tax rate and guarantee level) as well as a control group and is the largest of the four segments.
- (ii) The Rural-Dispersed Sites: This sample segment consists of families drawn from eighteen towns and rural municipalities in Manitoba; here again households are randomly selected within sites but only one treatment plan and one control plan are used.
- (iii) The Dauphin Site: This sample segment represents a rural saturation site in which anyone normally resident in the town or rural municipality of Dauphin is eligible to enroll in the payments program. Only one treatment plan is available to this segment.

¹ Full details of the sample are available in Hum, D., M. Laub, C. Metcalf and D. Sabourin "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", Technical Report No. 2, Mincome Manitoba, 1979.

(iv) The Supplementary Sample: This sample segment represents an urban dispersed site and is also located in Winnipeg. This portion of the Winnipeg site sample was enrolled one calendar year later than the original Winnipeg families in an attempt to supplement the first segment. Families in the supplementary sample are allocated to identical treatment plans as the original Winnipeg sample.

The treatment plans for the Winnipeg site (combination of annual guarantee level and negative tax rate) are as follows:

<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Annual Guarantee Level</u>		
	\$3800	\$4800	\$5800
.35	Plan 1	Plan 2	-
.50	Plan 3	Plan 4	Plan 5
.75	Plan 6	Plan 7	Plan 8

The above guarantee levels are the dollar amounts specified at the time of enrollment in 1975. The combination of guarantee level = \$5800 and negative tax rate = .35 was not used. Plan 6 was subsequently eliminated after the first calendar year and all observations transferred to Plan 7.¹ The rural dispersed sites as well as the Dauphin site employed only one treatment plan, namely Plan 3 used in the Winnipeg site.

All families selected to participate in the experiment received two pre-enrollment interviews; namely, (i) a short screener interview, and (ii) a baseline interview. In addition, families, except those comprising the supplementary sample, received an enrollment interview.

¹ This action was undertaken as part of a series of design changes. For a discussion see Hum, D. et al. "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", Technical Report No. 2, Mincome Manitoba, 1979.

The purpose of the screener interview was to eliminate from further interviews and consideration those obviously ineligible to participate in the experiment. These were the disabled, the aged, the institutionalized, and households in which family income exceeded a prespecified level. The baseline interview obtained detailed histories of earnings, wage rates, employment, etc., in order to select households for enrollment.

The baseline interview was not conducted in conjunction with an invitation to enroll in the Experiment. It was presented as an economic survey of the geographical area. Consequently response to this interview can be interpreted as reaction to the interviewing process and not to the Mincome Manitoba program. The enrollment interview was conducted in conjunction with an invitation to enroll in the payments program. Completion of this interview was a necessary requirement for enrollment in the payments program. Without it respondents could not receive negative income tax transfers. Accordingly, households who refused to respond to the enrollment interview could have done so either because of the interview itself or because of the payments program. However, families could complete the interview and refuse to accept payment amounts. Finally, households in the supplementary sample were not required to undergo an enrollment interview. The response of this group can therefore be attributed largely to the payments program itself and not to any interviewing requirement.

The objectives of this study are twofold. First, we seek to ascertain selection bias by examining the extent to which respondents and non-respondents constitute distinct subgroups of our population. A non-respondent is defined as one who did not respond to the baseline interview or the enrollment interview; that is, refused to be interviewed or

moved out of the sampling area without trace. Non-respondents are distinguished from attritors; that is, families who initially agree to enroll in the experiment but subsequently refuse to continue. The issue of attrition is not dealt with in this study. The second objective of the present study is to provide some evidence of the response rate (take-up rate) to enrollment for income maintenance programs of the type represented by Mincome Manitoba. The cost of income maintenance programs is likely to be very sensitive to the take-up rate and government policy is justifiably concerned, both in terms of planning and budgeting, with the lack of information concerning the take-up rate of various programs.¹

The structure of the study is as follows. The next section (Section II) provides a brief discussion of two statistical methods that we employ to analyze non-response behaviour; namely, ordinary least squares regression (which is equivalent to discriminant analysis in the case of a dichotomous dependent variable) and multivariate probit analysis. Section III provides an analysis of the non-respondents to the baseline interview, using information gathered from the last interview that all households selected for the baseline interview had completed; namely, the screener interview. Use of information from the baseline interview is, of course, not possible since households subsequently classified as non-respondents did not, by definition, complete this interview.

Analysis of the non-respondents to the enrollment interview is provided in Section IV using information from the previous baseline interview.

¹ A separate study of program participation rates for Dauphin is available. The present study, insofar as experimental considerations dominate, should only be considered as providing supporting illumination on the subject of the take-up rate.

The analysis of non-response to enrollment for the supplementary sample is provided in Section V, again using information from the baseline interview. The last section provides a summary of characteristics of the enrolled sample. Detailed tables are in the appendix.

II. ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES AND PROBIT ANALYSIS: SOME REMARKS ON METHOD

Behaviour characterized by a dichotomous dependent variable may be specified by a variety of models. One common approach is the linear probability specification estimated by ordinary least squares regression (OLS). Another method is multivariate probit analysis (MPA) derived from the maximum likelihood estimation technique.

Some important differences between the OLS and MPA specifications include the following: (1) Estimated probabilities using OLS are not restricted to the unit interval (0,1) whereas the restriction is satisfied with MPA. It is difficult to interpret an estimated probability outside the (0,1) range and it is quite common for 10%-20% of the estimated probabilities to lie outside the unit interval when employing OLS. (2) OLS results in a heteroscedastic error term, thereby yielding unbiased but inefficient coefficient estimates. MPA, being a maximum likelihood estimation procedure, yields coefficient estimates which are asymptotically unbiased, efficient, consistent and invariant under one-to-one transformation. (3) Estimated probabilities using OLS are exceptionally sensitive to the observed distribution of the dependent variables; i.e., very small or very large mean for the dependent variable. OLS also assumes the effect of the independent variables is constant over

the entire range. Probit analysis, on the other hand, assumes that the effects of independent variables vary; in particular, the effect decreasing for those independent variables having positive (negative) coefficients as the estimated probability approaches unity (zero). In short, the effect of an independent variable depends upon the estimated probability itself. (4) Finally, whereas the total sum of squares under OLS can be partitioned into a component due to error and a component due to regression, this is not necessarily the case for probit analysis. This implies that R^2 values for probit analysis are pseudo- R^2 measures and therefore do not have the statistical properties of the R^2 in conventional OLS regressions. The foregoing would suggest that the MPA specification is preferable. However OLS is commonly employed because of its simplicity and ease. We shall report, for comparison purposes, results for OLS as well as MPA.

A linear probability model estimated by OLS postulates a relationship between the dichotomous dependent variable y , and the p independent variables, x_j , of the form:

$$(2.1) \quad y = x'\beta + e,$$

where β is a vector of coefficients, and e is a vector of error terms having mean value zero and variance $I\sigma^2$. The estimated probability is the conditional expectation of y given x :

$$(2.2) \quad E(y|x) = x'\beta.$$

Further, the expected change in y for a unit change in a given independent

variable, say x_j , is constant and equal to:

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{\partial E(y|x)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial(x'\beta)}{\partial x_j} = \beta_j .$$

The regression coefficients therefore represent by how much we can expect the probability to increase (decrease) with a change of one unit in the corresponding independent variable.

The interpretation of the regression coefficients in probit analysis is more complex. The probit model assumes that there exists an (unobservable) index I_{ic} for the i^{th} observation which is a linear combination of the independent variables x_j 's, such that:

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} y_i &= 1 \text{ if } I_i \geq I_{ic} \\ &= 0 \text{ if } I_i < I_{ic} , \end{aligned}$$

where I_i is the observed value of the index: i.e., $x'\beta$. Over the population of interest I_{ic} is assumed normally distributed with mean zero and unit variance. This reflects random differences over the set of households in tastes or preferences not attributable to the effect of the independent variables; that is, not all households facing the same set of conditions will behave in exactly the same way. The probability distribution can thus be given as follows:

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \Pr(y_i = 1|x) &= \Pr(I_i \geq I_{ic}) = F(I_i) = F(x'\beta) \\ \Pr(y_i = 0|x) &= \Pr(I_i < I_{ic}) = 1 - F(I_i) = 1 - F(x'\beta) . \end{aligned}$$

The interpretation of the regression coefficients in probit analysis is not as straightforward as with OLS; this is because the expected value of the dependent variable is not a linear function of the x_j 's and the effect of an independent variable thus varies according to the value of $x'\beta$ in a non-linear fashion. More specifically, since $E(y|x) = F(x'\beta)$ where F is the normal cumulative distribution function, the expected rate of change of the dependent variable for a unit increase in the independent variable x_j is

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{\partial(E(y|x))}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial(F(x'\beta))}{\partial x_j} = f(x'\beta) \cdot \beta_j,$$

where $f(x'\beta)$ is the density function of the standard normal variable evaluated at $x'\beta$. Another way of viewing the expected rate of change of y for one unit increase in x_j is as follows: A unit increase in x_j , everything else held constant, would increase $x'\beta$ to $x'\beta + 1 \cdot \beta_j = x'\beta + \beta_j$. Therefore $E(y|x)$ would increase (decrease) by $F(x'\beta + \beta_j) - F(x'\beta)$.¹

The regression coefficients for the linear probability model (2.1) are estimated by OLS. The regression coefficients of MPA are obtained by maximum likelihood estimation, which involves maximizing the joint probability function, or likelihood,² of the sample. Given a random sample

¹ We employ the second definition for our interpretations although we do not claim it to be better than the first. In fact, the first definition is theoretically correct. If β_j is small the two definitions are very close and as β_j goes to zero, the two are equivalent. It is therefore a matter of preference as to which one is used.

² The likelihood function was replaced by the ln likelihood because it is computationally easier and is a maximum for the same value of β .

of n observations, the first s of which have the observed dependent variable $y=1$ and the next $n-s$ observations have $y=0$, the likelihood function can be written:

$$(2.7) \quad L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^s F(x'\beta) \cdot \prod_{i=s+1}^n (1 - F(x'\beta)),$$

where $\prod_{i=1}^s$ denotes the product of the following s terms.

Since the above is non-linear in x , an iterative technique must be employed to solve for the unknown parameters, β . We used a gradient method of the form $\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i - A^{-1}v$ where θ_{i+1} is the value of the estimated parameter on iteration $i+1$ and v is the first derivative of the log of the likelihood function (2.7). Three different values of A were attempted:

(i) the matrix of second derivatives of the log of the likelihood

function, evaluated at θ_i , i.e., $\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \ln L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right)$,

(ii) the matrix $-\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_j} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \ln L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_k} \right)' \right]$, evaluated at θ_i ,

whose expected value is the variance-covariance matrix of β , and

(iii) the matrix $E_\beta \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right) \right]$, evaluated at θ_i , where

E_β represents the expected value with respect to β .

The third value of A was the best in terms of both speed of convergence and successful convergence. The second value of A gave results similar to the third one but required about twice as many iterations. The first value of A did not converge.¹

An iterative technique also requires an initial trial estimate. Our initial trial estimate relies on a linear approximation² of the non-linear portion of the first derivative of the log of the likelihood function, $-f(x)/(1 - F(x))$. The dependent variable is $-f(x)/(1 - F(x))$ and the independent variable for the linear approximation takes on twenty-one equally spaced values between -2 and +2 standard deviations from the initial estimate of P (proportion of ones in the sample). The above provided very good initial estimates of the β 's .

¹ Convergence was considered achieved if the percentage change in the absolute value of the log likelihood for two consecutive iterations was less than .000001. We would recommend using a tolerance level smaller than this since the cost of increased iterations is small and the stability of the regression coefficients is greatly increased. Our runs required 3-5 iterations using the third value of A and 5-10 using the second value of A.

² $y = A + BX$ where A and B are constants to be estimated. See Tobin, J. (1958) "Estimation of Relationships for Limited Dependent Variables", Econometrica, Vol. 26, 24-36.

III. NON-RESPONSE TO THE BASELINE INTERVIEW

The baseline interview was an in-depth interview given to families who had completed the initial screener interview and who otherwise satisfied certain criteria in terms of health, income level, etc. The purpose of the baseline interview was to gather pre-experimental information on earnings, wage rates, job histories, etc., in order to determine a final sample to be selected for participation in the experiment. The interview required various information on individual adult members with respect to earnings and employment behaviour as well as family net worth data. The baseline interview was consequently fairly complex and demanding; it also asked attitudinal questions and usually required 2-3 hours for its total administration. As previously noted, the baseline interview was presented as a general economic survey, consequently non-response can be entirely attributed to factors associated with the interviewing alone, such as the length of the interview itself, the personal nature of some questions, etc. Employing various variables constructed from information obtained in the screener interview, we present an analysis of non-response patterns for various subgroups of the sample which received a baseline attempt. Detailed results of both the OLS and probit estimates are given in various tables in the appendix.

III.1 List of Variables

Following are the variables constructed from information gathered during the screener interview. The screener interview was conducted during the latter part of 1973. All income information was converted to an annualized amount for the year 1973.

1. TOTINC: total household (earned and unearned) income for all members of the household, averaged over two years (1972 and 1973) and recorded in thousands of dollars
2. AGEMH: the age of the male head as of September 1, 1974
3. EARNMH: the earnings of the male head (in thousands) for the year 1973
4. FAMSIZE: the family size of the household
5. HOMEOWN: = 1 if a member of the household owns the dwelling occupied
= 2 otherwise
6. SELFEMP: = 1 if head is self-employed
= 0 otherwise
7. ADULTS: the number of members in the household over 15 years of age as of September 1, 1974
8. EARNFH: the earnings of the female head (in thousands) for the year 1973
9. EARNERS: the number of adults in the household with earnings in 1973 over \$500
10. WELFARE: the amount of welfare payments received by the household (in thousands) during the year 1973
11. AGEDIFF: the age of male head minus the age of female head
12. AGEADLT: the age of oldest non-head adult
13. WAGE: a dummy variable which is set equal to unity if the head of the household had any wage income (since a person may have both wage and self-employed income, the correlation between WAGE and SELFEMP is not one)

The following variables are used only in equations dealing with either single-headed households or single individuals:

14. SEXHD: = 1 if head is female
= 0 if head is male
15. AGEHD: the age of the head as of September 1, 1974
16. EARNHD: earnings of the head (in thousands) for the year 1973

The dependent variable is dichotomous and was assigned the value zero if the household completed the baseline interview, and the value unity if the household refused or moved (first set of equations), refused (second set of equations) or moved (third set of equations).

III.2 The Regression Results

Separate regressions were run for each site (Winnipeg, Dauphin and Rural-Dispersed) as well as for each family type (double-headed, single-headed and single individuals), since we felt that the behavioural response to the baseline would be quite heterogeneous along these two dimensions. A brief discussion of the results is provided below. Tables 1-9 provide the ordinary least squares estimates while Tables 10-37 provide similar estimates using the probit model. The list of variables in the probit equations generally excluded variables which were highly multicollinear as well as dummy variables which were almost always zero or unity; however, any variable which was significant in the ordinary least squares specification was retained in the probit equation. The results are described separately by site and family type.

Winnipeg Site — Double-Headed Households

Households which refused generally contained older heads. The earnings of the male head were usually high, but total household income

was low. As expected, the move rate was lower for households who owned their home or who were self-employed, but higher for households whose total household income was low. The equation for overall non-response was significant at the 1% level. In sum, non-responders were generally households with older heads, high male head earnings but low total household income, and small family size.

Tables 10-12 give the probit equations for non-response at points in time after various re-contact efforts; namely,

- (i) prior to the initial baseline re-contact of refusals;
- (ii) after the initial baseline re-contact but prior to the major re-contact at time of the supplementary sampling;
- (iii) after the supplementary sampling re-contact efforts of previous baseline non-completions.

These equations indicate that the overall re-contact effort was not highly successful in reducing any bias with respect to variables in the equation specification; that is, one notes that the value of the regression coefficient is generally unchanged and the significance associated with the variable is unchanged. This may be due to two reasons. First, the proportion of re-contacts may have been too small to have had any effect on the coefficients; this would imply that the households re-contacted are similar in distribution of characteristics to the initial completions. Second, the recontact completions are different but with respect to characteristics which cannot be measured (or are not available); aside from the issue of efficiency of estimates, this is one reason why a high completion rate is desirable.

Dauphin Site -- Double-Headed Households

The refusals were generally self-employed households in which the age difference of the heads was small. The move rate was higher for households with young heads and renting their dwelling. The equation for non-response was also significant at the 1% level. Non-responders were generally self-employed and young. In view of the fact that self-employed farmers were subsequently inactivated from the experiment and no longer remained part of the interviewing panel this dimension of bias is not serious.

Rural-Dispersed Sites -- Double-Headed Households

The equation for refusals was not significant. Here again the move rate was lower if the household owned their home but increased as the number of non-head adults increased. The equation for non-response was significant at the 1% level. Non-responders were generally households in which earnings of the male head were high but total income was low (i.e., relatively small amount of non-earned income) and households who did not own their homes.

Winnipeg Site -- Single-Headed Households

The equations for refusals and non-response were not significant. The equation for moves was significant at the 5% level, and indicated that moves were generally associated with younger heads of household.

Dauphin Site -- Single-Headed Households

None of the equations were significant.

Rural-Dispersed Sites -- Single-Headed Households

The equations for moves and refusals were not significant but the equation for non-response was significant at the 5% level. Non-responders were associated with households with an older head and who rent their dwelling.

Winnipeg Site -- Single Individuals

Refusals were generally older heads. Those who moved were usually males who rented their dwelling, had lower earnings and were young. The equation for non-response was significant at the 1% level. Since most of the non-responders were those who moved, the equation for non-response was similar to that for moves with the same four variables being significant.

Dauphin Site -- Single Individuals

Refusals were generally homeowners whereas mobility was associated with younger heads. The equation for overall non-response was significant at the 1% level and was only associated with younger heads of household.

Rural-Dispersed Sites -- Single Individuals

None of the equations were significant.

The following table is self-explanatory and gives the completion rate to the baseline interview by family type and site:

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Site</u>		
	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Dauphin</u>	<u>Rural Dispersed</u>
Double-Headed	58.5%	64.7%	53.5%
Single-Headed	66.7%	82.4%	54.4%
Single Individuals	53.1%	69.4%	56.7%

Examining the results across sites, Dauphin performed consistently better with respect to completion rates. The Winnipeg site was second, except for the category of single individuals where the completion rate was slightly higher in the rural-dispersed sites. Single-headed households performed better than the two other family types except, again, for single individuals in the rural-dispersed sites.

IV. NON-RESPONSE TO ENROLLMENT (ORIGINAL SAMPLE)

The enrollment interview was a lengthy interview administered to all households selected for participation in the experiment. Completion of this interview was a necessary condition for enrollment in the payments program. Again, the interview gathered information on earnings, wage rates, hours worked, etc., of all adult members of the household. Family information, attitudinal data and the like were also gathered. The interview was therefore both lengthy and demanding in terms of detail and privacy. Because completion of this set of interviews was a prerequisite to enrolling and receiving payments for the next three years of the program, refusal to enroll may be attributed to either the interview requirement itself or to hostility towards the negative income tax program treatment being offered.

Employing information gathered in the baseline interview, an analysis of the non-response behaviour for the original sample is presented below. Again, details are relegated to the Appendix as we describe the pattern of non-response behaviour for the three sites.

IV.1 List of Variables

Listed below are the variables constructed from information gathered on the baseline interview. Since the baseline interview was conducted before the end of 1974, all measures such as earnings, weeks of employment, hours worked, etc., are converted to an annualized amount.

The dependent variable is again dichotomous and is assigned a value zero if the household completed the enrollment interview and the value unity if the household refused or moved (first set of equations), or refused (second set of equations).

1. TOTINC: the total household (earned and unearned) income for all members of the household for the year 1974 measured in thousands of dollars
2. AGEMH: the age of the male head as of September 1, 1974
3. EARNMH: the earnings of the male head (in thousands) for the year 1974
4. FAMSIZE: the family size of the household
5. HOMEOWN: = 1 if a member of the household owns the occupied dwelling
= 0 otherwise
6. ADULTS: the number of members in the household over 15 years of age as of September 1, 1974
7. EARNFH: the earnings of the female head (in thousands) for the year 1974

8. WELFARE: the amount of welfare payments (in thousands) for the year 1974
9. AGEDIFF: the age of male head minus the age of female head
10. LENGTH: the length of time required to complete the baseline interview measured in minutes (divided by 100)
11. OTHERPROP: = 1 if a member of the household owns other real estate property
= 0 otherwise
12. ASSETS: the value of family liquid assets including the trade-in value of vehicles and durables computed as total current market price of assets minus debts other than mortgage or business debts; in sum, this is a measure of assets (in thousand dollars) excluding home owner equity and business assets
13. TRT: = 1 if household was assigned to a control plan
= 0 if household was assigned a treatment plan other than control
14. HOURSMH: the total number of hours the male head worked in 1974 divided by the total number of weeks during which he had at least one job; this variable is therefore average weekly hours, when employed
15. PERCTMH: the percentage of the male head's working life during which he has been employed full-time; the working life is defined as 1974 minus the first year in which the head worked for more than 6 months
16. SATISMH: overall job satisfaction index for the male head. This field takes on the value 0 if the head was not employed. The codes are as follows:
1. very satisfied
 2. somewhat satisfied
 3. neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
 4. somewhat dissatisfied
 5. very dissatisfied

17. WEEKSMH: the number of weeks in which the male head was employed in 1974
18. EDUCMH: the number of years of education of the male head
19. EDUCFH: the number of years of education of the female head

The following variables are used only in equations dealing with single-headed households or single individuals.

20. SEXHD: = 1 if head is female
= 0 if head is male
21. AGEHD: the age of the head as of September 1, 1974
22. HOURSHD: the equivalent of HOURSMH, for the head of the household
23. PERCTHD: the equivalent of PERCTMH, for the head of the household
24. SATISHD: the equivalent of SATISMH, for the head of the household
25. EARNHD: the equivalent of EARNMH, for the head of the household
26. EDUCHD: the equivalent of EDUCMH, for the head of the household
27. WEEKSHD: the equivalent of WEEKSMH, for the head of the household

IV.2 The Regression Results

We again present regression runs separately by site (Winnipeg, Dauphin, and Rural-Dispersed) as well as by family type (double-headed, single-headed and single individuals) since the behavioural response may be quite heterogeneous along these dimensions.

Tables 38-43 provide the ordinary least squares regression equation estimates while Tables 44-56 provide similar estimates using the probit model. Five equations were not estimated for the probit model

because the number of refusals was too small and the equations did not converge. The list of variables for the probit specification was generally more restrictive, omitting variables that were highly multicollinear or dummy variables that were almost always zero or unity in value. We describe below the results separately by site.

Winnipeg Site

The only equation that was significant was that for refusals in double-headed households. Refusals were positively correlated with the age of head and earnings of the male head, but negatively correlated with the amount of welfare payments received in 1974. The amount of welfare was however not significant in the probit equation.

Dauphin Site

The equations for both non-response and refusals was significant for the single-headed households; however, these results should be interpreted with great care since there were only nine non-responders and four refusals. Non-response was positively correlated with job satisfaction and percentage of working life continuously employed, but negatively correlated with weeks worked in 1974. Refusals, on the other hand, were positively correlated with the amount of assets and job satisfaction and negatively correlated with weeks worked.

The equation for non-response for single individuals was also significant and indicated that non-response was negatively correlated with age. Age was not significant in the probit equation.

Rural-Dispersed Sites

The only significant equation was that for non-response among double-headed households. Non-response was negatively correlated with overall job satisfaction. This equation was not significant in the OLS runs, however.

The following table gives the completion rate to enrollment by family type and site:

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Site</u>		
	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Dauphin</u>	<u>Rural Dispersed</u>
Double-Headed	75.4%	85.5%	77.4%
Single-Headed	76.0%	92.6%	72.2%
Single Individuals	73.1%	76.3%	50.0%

The Dauphin site performed better than the other two sites for all family types. Winnipeg and the Rural-Dispersed sites were similar in performance except for the category of single individuals, for which the Winnipeg site had a considerably higher completion rate.

V. NON-RESPONSE TO ENROLLMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLE)

It will be recalled that the supplementary sample households were not required to complete an enrollment interview in order to receive payments. Accordingly, refusal to enroll in Mincome Manitoba cannot be attributed to an enrollment interview requirement. Households selected during the supplementary sampling were required, however, to complete a baseline interview previously. Consequently, we may again employ information from the baseline interview to examine non-response patterns for the supplementary sample.

V.1 List of Variables

Listed below are the variables constructed from the baseline interview for each individual or household. Since the baseline interview was conducted in the latter part of 1975 for this group, all measures such as income, etc., were converted to an annualized basis for the year 1975. The head of the household in double-headed households was the principal wage earner; that is, the head whose 1975 earnings were the greater of the two heads. The dichotomous dependent variable was assigned the value zero if the household enrolled in the payments program of the experiment, and the value of unity if the household refused (Table 58), and refused or moved (Table 57). Since only seven individuals were selected for enrollment, no regressions were performed for single individuals.

1. HEADS: = 1 if household is double-headed
= 0 if household is single-headed
2. AGEHD: the age of the prime earner (head) as of January 1, 1975
3. AGESQR: AGEHD squared
4. INCOME75: total household (earned and unearned) income for all members of the household for the year 1975, recorded in 100's of dollars
5. EDUCHD: the number of years of schooling for the prime earner (head)
6. WEEKSHD: the number of weeks the prime earner (head) worked in 1975
7. INCOME74: total household (earned and unearned) income for all members of the household for the year 1974, recorded in 100's of dollars
8. INCOME73: total household (earned and unearned) income for all members of the household for the year 1973, recorded in 100's of dollars

9. RATIO: the ratio of 1975 earnings of the prime earner (head) to 1975 total household income
10. TRT: = 1 if household was selected as a treatment
= 0 if household was selected as a control
11. NETWORTH: the sum of net non-business assets; that is, durables and liquid assets.

V.2 The Results

None of the estimated equations were significant. It should be noted that the completion rate for the supplementary sample was much higher than the other three segments or sites of the original sample. This was partly due, no doubt, to the fact that the supplementary sample did not have to complete an enrollment interview in order to enroll in payments. The completion rate of 88.7% is similar to the 89.5% experienced in the Winnipeg site (original sample) after the two re-contact efforts but much higher than the 78.5% and 61.0% experienced in the Rural-Dispersed and Dauphin sites, respectively. This can be partially attributed to the following factors.

- (a) The supplementary sample and the Winnipeg sample (original sample) were offered a simpler income reporting form as well as in-person assistance whereas households previously enrolled in the other two sites were not.
- (b) The support levels for the Winnipeg site were higher than that for the Rural-Dispersed and saturation site.

It would appear then, at first glance, that non-response to the enrollment survey interview represented a true loss to the payments program

since the supplementary sample, not having an enrollment interview, had at least as good a completion rate to the payments enrollment.

The supplementary sample¹ comprises three segments or subgroups as follows:

- A. the original baseline non-completions re-contact group
- B. the original frame and mobility hole groups
- C. the welfare subgroup

Following is a breakdown of completions and non-completions for each of these three segments: (row percentages in parentheses)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Completions</u>	<u>Refusals</u>	<u>Moves</u>	<u>Total Attempted</u>
A	79 (85.9%)	7 (7.6%)	6 (6.5%)	92 (100.0%)
B	123 (89.8%)	10 (7.3%)	4 (2.9%)	137 (100.0%)
C	90 (86.6%)	7 (6.7%)	7 (6.7%)	104 (100.0%)
Total	292 (87.7%)	24 (7.2%)	17 (5.1%)	333 (100.0%)

The distribution of completions and non-completions is fairly similar for the three segments, except for a slightly lower mobility rate in the second segment than in the other two segments; however, a χ^2 test with 4 degrees of freedom was not significant even at the 10% level. We next present some disaggregated results. Following are tables which give the distribution of completions in each of the three segments by certain household characteristics for double-headed households: (cumulative column percentage is included in parentheses). The χ^2 test for equal proportions in each segment is provided.

¹ Further details on the composition and method of selection of the supplementary sample is provided in Hum, D. et al. "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", op.cit.

TABLES: Completion Rates by Segment
Cross-Tabulated by Selected Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Segment</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	
<u>Age of Male Head</u>				
< 25	10 (25.6%)	26 (21.1%)	19 (21.1%)	55 (21.8%)
25 - 34	12 (56.4%)	49 (61.0%)	46 (72.2%)	107 (64.3%)
35 - 44	8 (76.9%)	25 (81.3%)	17 (91.1%)	50 (84.1%)
> 44	9 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)
Total	39	123	90	252

$$\chi^2_6 = 8.07$$

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Segment</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	
<u>1975 Household Income</u>				
0 - 2999	3 (8.3%)	6 (5.0%)	9 (10.6%)	18 (7.5%)
3000 - 4999	10 (36.1%)	17 (19.2%)	10 (22.4%)	37 (22.8%)
5000 - 6999	12 (69.4%)	35 (48.3%)	26 (52.9%)	73 (53.1%)
7000 - 8999	8 (91.7%)	34 (76.7%)	27 (84.7%)	69 (81.7%)
> 8999	3 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)
Total	36	120	85	241

$$\chi^2_8 = 11.58$$

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Segment</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	
<u>Plan</u>				
Treatments	35 (89.7%)	93 (75.6%)	65 (72.2%)	193 (76.6%)
Controls	4 (100.0%)	30 (24.4%)	25 (27.8%)	59 (23.4%)
Total	39	123	90	252

$$\chi^2_2 = 4.79$$

<u>Characteristic</u> <u>Normal Income Cell</u>	<u>Segment</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	
1	4 (10.3%)	8 (6.6%)	2 (2.2%)	14 (5.6%)
2	7 (28.2%)	28 (29.8%)	18 (22.5%)	53 (26.9%)
3	15 (66.7%)	38 (61.2%)	48 (76.4%)	101 (67.5%)
4	13 (100.0%)	47 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	81 (100.0%)
Total	39	121	89	249

$$\chi^2_6 = 14.09*$$

<u>Characteristic</u> <u>Education of Male Head (Years)</u>	<u>Segment</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	
8	13 (33.3%)	38 (30.9%)	37 (41.1%)	88 (34.9%)
9	9 (56.4%)	15 (43.1%)	13 (55.6%)	37 (49.6%)
10	6 (71.8%)	26 (64.2%)	21 (78.9%)	53 (70.6%)
11	3 (79.5%)	17 (78.0%)	9 (88.9%)	29 (82.1%)
12	8 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	45 (100.0%)
Total	39	123	90	252

$$\chi^2_8 = 9.64$$

The only table that is significant is the cross-tabulation for normal income cell versus sample segment. The Chi-square statistic is significant at the 5% level but not at the 1% level. This appears to be due mostly to the fact that the baseline recontact group had a higher proportion of households in the first normal income cell than did the welfare subgroup. This is not surprising since the baseline recontact group was part of the enrollment selection for the original sample. On the basis of the above tables, there does not appear to be any difference in the distribution of age of head, total

household income, treatment plan and education of male head for the three segments.

One further question of interest concerning the supplementary sample is whether or not the welfare subgroup in the sample represented a distinct population and whether or not this segment can be merged with other segments of the supplementary sample for analysis purposes.¹ The above tables indicate that aside from normal income, there does not appear to be any difference. The fact that the non-response equations did not show any difference between the welfare subgroup and the other groups implies that the pattern of non-response for the welfare subgroup is similar to that of the other subgroups. One further indication of the "mergeability" of the welfare subgroup would be to compare it with a similar "welfare group" from the original sample. The following tables compare the supplementary sample welfare subgroup with a sample of households from the original sample who had received some welfare in 1973 (cumulative column percentage is included in brackets).

The χ^2 test of equal proportions in the two groups is again computed.

¹ For a discussion of this issue see Kurz, M. "An Evaluation of the Experimental Sample of Mincome Manitoba", April 16, 1977.

TABLES: Comparison of Welfare Subgroups from
Original and Supplementary Samples

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Welfare Subgroup From</u>		
	<u>Original Sample</u>	<u>Supplementary Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Age of Male Head</u>			
< 25	13 (15.3%)	19 (21.2%)	32 (18.3%)
25 - 34	24 (43.5%)	46 (72.2%)	70 (58.3%)
35 - 44	29 (77.6%)	17 (91.1%)	46 (84.6%)
> 44	<u>19 (100.0%)</u>	<u>8 (100.0%)</u>	<u>27 (100.0%)</u>
Total	85	90	175

$$\chi^2_3 = 15.52**$$

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Welfare Subgroup From</u>		
	<u>Original Sample</u>	<u>Supplementary Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Household Income</u>			
0 - 2999	10 (11.8%)	9 (10.6%)	19 (11.2%)
3000 - 4999	32 (49.4%)	10 (22.4%)	42 (35.9%)
5000 - 6999	15 (67.0%)	26 (52.9%)	41 (60.0%)
7000 - 8999	16 (85.8%)	27 (84.7%)	43 (85.3%)
> 8999	<u>12 (100.0%)</u>	<u>13 (100.0%)</u>	<u>25 (100.0%)</u>
Total	85	85	170

$$\chi^2_4 = 17.38**$$

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Welfare Subgroup From</u>		
	<u>Original Sample</u>	<u>Supplementary Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Plan</u>			
Treatments	54 (63.5%)	65 (72.2%)	119 (68.0%)
Controls	<u>31 (100.0%)</u>	<u>25 (27.8%)</u>	<u>56 (100.0%)</u>
Total	85	90	175

$$\chi^2_1 = 1.52$$

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Welfare Subgroup From</u>		
	<u>Original Sample</u>	<u>Supplementary Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Education of Male Head (Years)</u>			
≤ 8	50 (58.8%)	37 (41.1%)	87 (49.7%)
9	5 (64.7%)	13 (55.6%)	18 (60.0%)
10	13 (80.0%)	21 (78.9%)	34 (79.4%)
11	5 (85.9%)	9 (88.9%)	14 (87.4%)
12	<u>12 (100.0%)</u>	<u>10 (100.0%)</u>	<u>22 (100.0%)</u>
Total	85	90	175

$$\chi^2 = 8.57$$

The above results indicate that the distribution of the age of male head and total household income is different between the two welfare subgroups. Half the households in the supplementary sample welfare subgroup are in the age category 25-34 while the pattern for the original sample appears to be more evenly distributed in the four age categories. Households in the original sample welfare subgroup were generally poorer than those in the supplementary sample welfare subgroup; one should note however that 1974 total income was used for the original sample subgroup but 1975 total income was used for the supplementary sample welfare subgroup.

VI. SUMMARY AND MEAN VALUES

The previous equations have shown that the pattern of response to the baseline and enrollment interviews was quite different across family types and across sites within family type. The following tables provide some further insights into the heterogeneity of the experimental sample

across sites by mean values of certain variables for households that were enrolled in the experimental survey panel.

TABLE A: Mean Values of Selected Characteristics
for Enrolled Double-Headed Households

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Site</u>			<u>All Sites</u>
	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Dauphin</u>	<u>Rural Dispersed</u>	
FAMSIZE	4.37	3.86	4.34	4.23
ADULTS	2.37	2.29	2.46	2.36
HOMEOWN	.41	.67	.77	.52
AGEMH	34.05	44.48	40.82	37.56
AGEDIFF	3.03	4.91	4.10	3.64
TOTINC	8804.66	5974.14	7658.94	7935.98
ASSETS	2666.51	5011.41	3665.83	3392.17
WELFARE	208.81	130.49	22.36	166.20
EARNMH	5874.83	3622.00	5171.27	5208.45
EARNFH	1187.31	872.58	914.78	1073.30
EDUCMH	10.01	7.38	8.50	9.15
EDUCFH	9.88	8.28	9.04	9.37
TRT	.35	.00	.49	.28
Sample Size	580	241	112	933

TABLE B: Mean Values of Selected Characteristics
for Enrolled Single-Headed Households

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Site</u>			
	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Dauphin</u>	<u>Rural Dispersed</u>	<u>All Sites</u>
FAMSIZE	3.33	3.05	3.47	3.28
ADULTS	1.63	1.89	1.67	1.70
HOMEOWN	.23	.36	.42	.29
AGEHD	35.22	42.03	40.04	37.66
SEXHD	.90	.88	.96	.90
TOTINC	5476.05	5223.20	5357.24	5394.49
ASSETS	2645.93	3819.44	3125.84	3013.74
EDUCHD	9.20	8.27	7.44	8.70
WEEKSHD	27.45	25.80	21.93	26.20
TRT	.35	.00	.31	.26
Sample Size	178	75	45	298

TABLE C: Mean Values of Selected Characteristics
for Enrolled Single Individuals

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Site</u>			
	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Dauphin</u>	<u>Rural Dispersed</u>	<u>All Sites</u>
AGEHD	30.21	50.15	37.29	35.45
SEXHD	.64	.74	.68	.67
ASSETS	569.39	2038.98	1604.06	1010.91
WELFARE	194.08	100.00	170.00	169.99
EDUCHD	10.17	7.60	8.07	9.46
WEEKSHD	31.98	17.71	28.77	28.41
TRT	.27	.00	.36	.22
Sample Size	193	65	17	275

It will be recalled that one of the objectives of the present paper was to provide some information on the magnitude of the take-up rate to an income maintenance program of the type represented by Mincome Manitoba. The completion rates to enrollment revealed a wide variation and that one might expect the take-up rate to range from 50% to over 90%, depending upon the socio-demographic group and geographical location. Single individuals in rural dispersed sites had a completion rate of only 50%. On the other hand, single-headed households in Dauphin, the saturation site, had a completion rate of almost 93%. Again, the reader is warned that since many factors of an experimental nature were associated with Mincome Manitoba, these take-up rates can only be regarded as a rough guide.

A second objective was to determine the extent to which non-respondents and respondents constituted distinct subgroups in the population. No easy summary of our findings is possible. However, the age of the household head, income, family size and home ownership would appear to be especially important characteristics to examine in any research for which the question of non-response bias may be important. Beyond this very general statement, the future researcher must look to the reported results appropriate to the specific group of interest.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)			
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed	
TOTINC	-.01194 (14.447)**	.008593 (0.519)	-.01239 (4.905)*	
AGEMH	.005274 (13.458)**	-.003564 (4.408)*	.0008861 (0.209)	
EARNMH	.01711 (13.036)**	.01948 (3.069)	.01939 (7.985)**	
FAMSIZE	-.01796 (4.836)*	-.02531 (3.554)	.007569 (0.435)	
HOMEOWN	.04817 (3.128)		.1864702 (17.880)**	
SELFEMP	.08649 (2.386)	.1045828 (7.778)**	-.03322 (0.892)	
ADULTS	.02448 (1.705)	.03060 (0.965)	.03191 (1.360)	
EARNFH	.01397 (1.963)	.01696 (0.788)	.01435 (1.480)	
EARNERS	-.01237 (1.055)	-.01917 (0.257)		
WELFARE	.007860 (.456)	-.005764 (0.061)	-.03462 (1,525)	
AGEDIFF	-.001121 (.182)	-.006084 (2.574)	-.006059 (2.152)	
constant	0.1880	0.4007	0.1071	
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.4152	0.3531	0.4653	
Number of Observations	1929	793	894	
R ²	.01960	.04312	.03867	
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = 0 \dots 0$	3.4840 **	3.52415 **	3.55171 **	

TABLE 2

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED
(OLS Results)

	Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
		Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
5)*	WELFARE	.02263 (2.154)	.03913 (0.503)	-.06490 (1.550)
9)	AGEHD	-.002163 (0.867)	.002268 (0.317)	.01399 (5.879)*
5)**	AGEADLT	.002590 (1.185)	.001330 (0.038)	-.003283 (0.601)
5)	FAMSIZE	-.01236 (0.567)	-.04576 (0.576)	-.02179 (0.288)
0)**	EARNHD	-.006413 (0.322)	.04611 (1.646)	.02620 (1.016)
2)	TOTINC	.001407 (0.211)	-.007225 (0.059)	-.01195 (0.285)
0)	SEXHD	.01470 (0.027)	.2933 (2.567)	-.2015 (1.817)
0)	ADULTS		-.05557 (0.266)	.1323 (1.987)
5)	WAGE		-.3182 (1.295)	
2)	HOMEOWN		.07583 (0.411)	.2681 (4.114)*
	constant	0.3840	0.1593	-.3277
<hr/>				
	<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
	Mean of Dependent Variable	.3333	.1765	.4563
	Number of Observations	420	68	103
	R ²	.01391	.1090	.17217
**	H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$	0.83027	0.69727	2.14911*

TABLE 3

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEHD	-.004980 (16.412)**	-.008673 (19.830)**	-.002580 (.864)
EARNHD	-.02694 (12.641)**	-.007528 (0.149)	-.006727 (0.090)
SEXHD	-.07706 (7.714)**	-.1028 (2.665)	-.04125 (0.215)
HOMEOWN	.08499 (5.156)*	-.07011 (1.107)	-.1073 (0.026)
SELFEMP	-.5654 (2.643)	.09373 (1.302)	-.2483 (3.807)
WELFARE		.02446 (0.406)	-.03204 (0.415)
constant	.5432	.8072	.6329
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.4694	0.3060	0.4335
Number of Observations	1374	281	173
R ²	0.03739	0.09443	.04024
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	10.62658**	4.76199**	1.16008

TABLE 4

Probability of REFUSING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEMH	.009068 (40.836)**		.004304 (4.664)
EARNMH	.02041 (19.745)**	.01889 (2.953)	.02313 (11.525)
TOTINC	-.008880 (9.517)**	.01365 (1.277)	-.01174 (4.989)
HOMEOWN	-.03730 (1.944)	-.06342 (2.236)	.07125 (1.994)
EARNFH	.01633 (2.751)	.009036 (0.148)	.01883 (2.154)
FAMSIZE	-.01329 (2.749)	-.01610 (1.551)	.01293 (1.193)
ADULTS	.02486 (1.921)	.01484 (0.199)	-.01872 (0.627)
EARNERS	-.02649 (1.366)		
AGEDIFF	-.002561 (1.008)	-.008016 (5.377)*	-.004839 (1.162)
WELFARE	-.006081 (0.253)	-.008413 (0.123)	-.02150 (0.680)
SELFEMP	.02388 (0.167)	.1047865 (7.462)**	.009312 (0.074)
constant	-.002974	.2569	-.04558
<hr/>			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.2901	.3096	.2566
Number of Observations	1589	743	643
R ²	.06462	.04448	.02720
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$	9.90431**	3.79110**	1.76712

TABLE 5

Probability of REFUSING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED
(OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEHD	.003158 (2.210)	.003182 (0.651)	.01711 (8.791)
AGEADLT	.002828 (1.073)	.003085 (0.213)	-.001193 (0.085)
FAMSIZE	-.01593 (1.072)	-.02326 (0.152)	-.03904 (1.053)
SEXHD	.06266 (0.612)	.3056 (2.939)	-.1300 (0.427)
TOTINC	.001870 (0.351)	-.009227 (0.101)	-.03079 (1.733)
ADULTS	.01650 (0.227)	-.06641 (0.400)	0.04078 (0.150)
WELFARE	.005719 (0.152)	.01830 (0.112)	-.04737 (0.831)
HOMECOWN	-.008677 (0.042)	.08202 (0.507)	.1178 (0.712)
EARNHD	.001114 (0.012)	.04725 (1.825)	.01385 (0.242)
WAGE		-.2428 (0.781)	-.06209 (0.084)
constant	.002343	-.04980	-0.1972
<hr/>			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.1813	0.1642	0.2113
Number of Observations	342	67	71
R ²	.02617	.10854	.22511
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$	0.99141	0.68181	1.74300

TABLE 6

Probability of REFUSING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEHD	.003607 (13.396)**	-.001472 (0.719)	.0004745 (0.043)
SEXHD	-.01848 (0.602)	-.02836 (0.233)	0.1242 (3.438)
EARNHD	.002942 (0.238)	.008076 (0.222)	-.006941 (0.143)
SELFEMP	-.1031 (0.214)	.0809 (1.193)	
WELFARE	-.006255 (0.199)	.02953 (0.835)	-.03261 (0.812)
HOMECOWN	.009056 (0.070)	-.1703 (9.020)**	-.09057 (3.659)
constant	- 0.004698	.4680	0.2075
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.1121	.1667	.1327
Number of Observations	821	234	113
R ²	.01868	.07534	.06348
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$	2.58192*	3.08254**	1.45058

TABLE 7

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)			
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed	
HOMEOWN	.1309 (24.175)**	.08638 (7.949)**	.2237	(23.674)**
TOTINC	-.005663 (4.215)*	-.005362 (0.389)	-.006335	(1.342)
SELFEMP	.1160128 (4.667)*	.03111 (1.215)	-.05588	(2.322)
FAMSIZE	-.01101 (1.919)	-.01625 (3.271)	.003579	(0.088)
WELFARE	.01307 (1.446)	-.004399 (0.096)	-.02732	(1.063)
AGEMH	-.001190 (0.695)	-.005938 (23.512)**	-.001842	(0.815)
AGEDIFF	+.001465 (0.308)	.001877 (0.518)	-.005122	(1.495)
EARNMH	.002483 (0.286)	.006660 (0.721)	.008149	(1.423)
EARNERS	-.01169 (0.258)	-.03181 (1.444)		
EARNFH	.004818 (0.248)	.02005 (2.303)	.004904	(0.175)
ADULTS	-.002806 (0.020)	.02678 (1.479)	.05897	(4.619)*
constant	0.1486	.2477	.02684	
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.2316	0.0888	.3443	
Number of Observations	1468	563	729	
R ²	.05027	.10637	.06029	
H ₀ : $\frac{\beta}{\beta_0} = 0, \dots, 0$	7.00542**	5.96230**	4.60670**	

TABLE 8

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEHD	-.006381 (7.474)**	-.001063 (0.644)	.009039 (1.974)
WELFARE	.02480 (2.941)	.02831 (3.244)	-.04225 (0.603)
EARNHD	-.009958 (0.839)		.02886 (1.229)
SEXHD	-.04735 (0.329)	-0.01553 (0.062)	-.2197 (2.032)
HOMEOWN	.01736 (0.143)		.2882 (3.971)
AGEADLT	.001095 (0.178)	-.001896 (0.642)	-.003773 (0.726)
ADULTS	-.01139 (0.112)	.007905 (0.036)	.1569 (2.674)
TOTINC	.0006727 (0.058)	.002107 (0.059)	.003409 (0.022)
FAMSIZE		-.02945 (1.866)	-.004256 (0.011)
WAGE		-.08653 (0.655)	
constant	.04369	0.2479	-0.4270
<hr/>			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.2179	.0175	.3636
Number of Observations	358	57	88
R ²	.04765	.09421	.17968
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	2.18285*	0.62404	1.89826

TABLE 9

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
AGEHD	-.007940 (38.394)**	-.008699 (29.575)**	-.003477 (1.450)
EARNHD	-.03355 (18.987)	-.01514 (0.795)	-.004724 (0.044)
SEXHD	-.07771 (7.638)**	-.09983 (3.388)	-.09716 (1.204)
HOMEOWN	0.09723 (6.678)**	.1039 (3.284)	.04770 (0.478)
SELFEMP	-0.5436 (2.525)	.04643 (0.396)	-0.2669 (4.353)
WELFARE			-.01225 (0.063)
constant	0.5656	0.4355	.5358
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.4314	0.1942	0.3797
Number of Observations	1282	242	158
R ²	.06444	.20499	.06750
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	17.57891**	12.17002**	1.82181

TABLE 10

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

(Prior to first recontact at original baseline)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.01295 (3.472)**	.00226	.00516	.00228
EARNMH	.06050 (4.169)**	.01101	.02412	.01023
AGEDIFF	-.005367 (- .789)	-.00096	-.00214	-.00092
HOMEOWN	.05068 (.717)	.00916	.02021	.00863
WELFARE	.04362 (1.433)	.00784	.01740	.00747
EARNFH	.04592 (1.952)	.00827	.01831	.00785
FAMSIZE	-.04158 (-1.974)*	-.00713	-.01658	-.00747
ADULTS	.06567 (1.430)	.01199	.02618	.01107
TOTINC	-.06431 (-4.685)**	-.01085	-.02564	-.01173
SELFEMP	.14283 (.991)	.02738	.05679	.02285
constant	-.5474			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.439		
Number of Observations		1929		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		44.11**		
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 11

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.014611 (-3.905)**	.00256	.00583	.00257
EARNMH	.06357 (-4.349)**	.01159	.02534	.01073
AGEDIFF	-.003863 (-.566)	-.00070	-.00154	-.00065
HOMOWN	.11291 (-1.589)	.02124	.04494	.01843
WELFARE	.03871 (-1.267)	.00694	.01544	.00665
EARNFH	.04561 (-1.928)	.00821	.01819	.00780
FAMSIZE	-.03894 (-1.841)	-.00669	-.01553	-.00698
ADULTS	.05700 (-1.238)	.01034	.02272	.00966
TOTINC	-.06213 (-4.500)	-.01050	-.02477	-.01131
SELFEMP	.19081 (-1.323)	.03766	.07566	.02956
constant	-.7931			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.415		
Number of Observations		1929		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		46.05**		
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 12
 Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)
 (After Supplementary Sample Re-Contact)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.01300 (3.410)**	.00227	.00519	.00229
EARNMH	.06806 (4.487)**	.01244	.02713	.01145
AGEDIFF	-.000507 (-.0726)	-.00011	-.00020	-.00006
HOMECOUNT	.13857 (-1.902)	.02649	.05510	.02223
WELFARE	.04389 (1.403)	.00789	.01750	.00751
EARNFH	.02942 (1.198)	.00523	.01173	.00509
FAMSIZE	-.05066 (-2.327)*	-.00863	-.02020	-.00915
ADULTS	.08934 (1.902)	.01656	.03559	.01482
TOTINC	-.05593 (-3.901)	-.00949	-.02230	-.01014
SELFEMP	.26412 (1.813)	.05444	.10416	.03893
constant	-1.100			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.332			
Number of Observations	1931			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	44.44**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 13

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	-.009947 (-1.973)*	-.00176	-.00397	-.00173
EARNMH	.5355 (-1.731)	.00970	.02135	.00910
AGEDIFF	-.01775 (-1.650)	-.00311	-.00708	-.00312
HOMEOWN	-.009079 (-.0720)	-.00161	-.00362	-.00158
WELFARE	-.02546 (-.339)	-.00442	-.01015	-.00451
EARNFH	.03483 (.741)	.00622	.01389	.00600
FAMSIZE	-.07107 (-1.885)	-.01194	-.02833	-.01302
ADULTS	.07706 (.941)	.01417	.03071	.01289
TOTINC	.01902 (.574)	.00335	.00759	.00332
SELFEMP	.27780 (2.640)**	.05771	.10942	.04056
constant	-.2404			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.353			
Number of Observations	793			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	35.18**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 14
 Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.002490 (.495)	.00041	.00099	.00046
EARNMH	.05218 (2.865)**	.00944	.02081	.00888
AGEDIFF	-.01582 (-1.480)	-.00277	-.00631	-.00278
HOMEOWN	.4798 (4.190)**	.11130	.18431	.06092
WELFARE	-.10274 (-1.309)	-.01689	-.04092	-.01921
EARNFH	.03703 (1.267)	.00663	.01477	.00637
FAMSIZE	.01940 (.645)	.00342	.00774	.00339
ADULTS	.07996 (1.179)	.01473	.03187	.01335
TOTINC	-.0349 (-2.31)*	-.00601	-.01392	-.00624
SELFEMP	-.08848 (-.984)	-.01469	-.03525	-.01639
constant	-1.0115			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.465			
Number of Observations	894			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	35.57**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 15

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.00558 (- .845)	-.00100	-.00222	-.00095
EARNHD	-.01659 (- .527)	-.00291	-.00662	-.00292
SEXHD	.03752 (.150)	.00672	.01497	.00645
HOMEOWN	.01585 (.114)	.00278	.00632	.00278
WELFARE	.06213 (1.463)	.01131	.02477	.01050
AGEADLT	.00684 (.926)	.00118	.00237	.00122
FAMSIZE	-.03186 (- .675)	-.00550	-.01271	-.00568
ADULTS	.01257 (.121)	.00212	.00485	.00214
constant	-.33895			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.333		
Number of Observations		420		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		5.5717		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 16

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.00827 (.538)	.00143	.00330	.00147
EARNHD	.13277 (1.337)	.02529	.05281	.02139
SEXHD	5.00013 (.04067)	.89990	.50000	.10000
HOMEOWN	.27380 (.580)	.05675	.10788	.04009
WELFARE	.03992 (.197)	.00716	.01592	.00685
AGEADLT	.02944 (.919)	.00524	.01174	.00510
FAMSIZE	.02145 (.101)	.00379	.00856	.00374
ADULTS	-.47482 (-1.131)	-.06050	-.18254	-.10987
constant	-6.6901			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.176		
Number of Observations		68		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		6.6655		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 17

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.03831 (2.317)*	.00686	.01523	.00658
EARNHD	.05758 (1.0115)	.01045	.02296	.00976
SEXHD	-.63016 (-1.506)	-.07205	-.23571	-.15735
HOMEOWN	.75255 (2.001)*	.19835	.27414	.07904
WELFARE	-.17913 (-1.211)	-.02797	-.07108	-.03511
AGEADLT	-.00978 (- .839)	-.00173	-.00390	-.00170
FAMSIZE	-.08238 (- .711)	-.01373	-.03283	-.01520
ADULTS	.36303 (-1.364)	.07913	.14171	.04999
constant	-2.241			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.456		
Number of Observations		103		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		18.8047*		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 18

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.01288 (-3.961)**	-.00227	-.00514	-.00225
EARNHD	-.07130 (-3.577)**	-.01200	-.02840	-.01300
SEXHD	-.19886 (-2.782)**	-.03064	-.07882	-.03944
HOMECOUNT	.25519 (-2.246)*	.05233	.10071	.03784
SELFEMP	-3.8569 (-.228)	-.10000	-.49994	-.89499
constant	-.04373			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.469		
Number of Observations		1374		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		54.1336**		
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 19

Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.02744 (-4.37)**	-.00476	-.01095	-.00487
EARNHD	-.02159 (-0.366)	-.00100	-.00800	-.01310
SEXHD	-.2946 (-1.57)	-.04252	-.11584	-.06179
HOMEOWN	-.2577 (-1.19)	-.03814	-.10167	-.05291
SELFEMP	.3050 (1.23)	.06436	.11982	.04371
constant	1.073			

TABLE 20
 Probability of NON-RESPONSE TO BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.06927 (- .983)	-.00124	-.00276	-.00119
EARNHD	-.00451 (- .0822)	-.00090	-.00180	-.00100
SEXHD	-.10420 (- .461)	-.01711	-.04149	-.01950
HOMOWN	-.03376 (- .197)	-.00582	-.01347	-.00603
SELFEMP	-.63935 (-1.897)	-.07264	-.23870	-.16032
constant	.31093			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.434		
Number of Observations		173		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		6.74866		
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 21

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.02836 (6.535)**	.00504	.01131	.00491
EARNMH	.07807 (4.630)**	.01437	.03111	.01305
AGEDIFF	-.008410 (-1.073)	-.00149	-.00335	-.00146
HOMEOWN	-.12913 (-1.573)	-.02085	-.05137	-.02454
WELFARE	-.00494 (- .126)	-.00089	-.00197	-.00084
EARNFH	.0525 (1.872)	.00950	.02095	.00894
FAMSIZE	-.02567 (-1.0485)	-.00446	-.01024	-.00455
ADULTS	.05295 (1.045)	.00958	.02111	.00900
TOTINC	-.05407 (-3.485)**	-.00919	-.02156	-.00979
SELFEMP	.02995 (.168)	.00533	.01195	.00518
constant	-1.477			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.290		
Number of Observations		1589		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		109.10**		
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 22

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	-.0003982 (-.0731)	-.00010	-.00016	-.00004
EARNMH	.05412 (1.69)	.00980	.02158	.00920
AGEDIFF	-.02379 (-2.12)*	-.00414	-.00949	-.00421
HOMEOWN	-.1932 (-1.40)	-.02988	-.07659	-.03818
WELFARE	-.04401 (- .543)	-.00753	-.01755	-.00792
EARNFH	.01890 (.385)	.00333	.00754	.00330
FAMSIZE	-.05154 (-1.29)	-.00877	-.02055	-.00932
ADULTS	.04505 (.530)	.00811	.01797	.00770
TOTINC	.03589 (1.05)	.00642	.01432	.00618
SELFEMP	.2921 (2.66)**	.06119	.11490	.04224
constant	-.6291			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.310			
Number of Observations	743			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	33.76**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 23

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	.01393 (2.18)*	.00244	.00556	.00245
EARNMH	.08120 (3.47)**	.01497	.03236	.01354
AGEDIFF	-.01563 (-1.10)	-.00274	-.00624	-.00274
HOMOWN	.2226 (1.42)	.04478	.08807	.03375
WELFARE	-.1168 (- .906)	-.01901	-.04648	-.02202
EARNFH	.06234 (1.66)	.01135	.02485	.01053
FAMSIZE	.04293 (1.12)	.00772	.01712	.00735
ADULTS	-.06323 (- .728)	-.01068	-.02521	-.01152
TOTINC	-.04758 (-2.47)*	-.00812	-.01898	-.00858
SELFEMP	.01843 (.163)	.00325	.00735	.00322
constant	-1.6253			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.260			
Number of Observations	643			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	19.31*			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 24

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.01214 (1.481)	.00212	.00484	.00214
EARNHD	.00925 (.246)	.00161	.00369	.00164
SEXHD	.23555 (.736)	.04775	.09311	.03540
HOMECOWN	-.04231 (-.255)	-.00725	-.01688	-.00760
WELFARE	.02435 (.440)	.00431	.00971	.00423
AGEADLT	.01032 (.105)	.00180	.00412	.00183
FAMSIZE	-.05097 (- .841)	-.00868	-.02033	-.00921
ADULTS	.06697 (.533)	.01223	.02670	.01128
constant	-1.6111			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.181		
Number of Observations		342		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		8.2786		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 25

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.01433 (.841)	.00251	.00572	.00252
EARNHD	.14105 (1.387)	.02701	.05609	.02260
SEXHD	5.4155 (.0470)	.89998	.50000	.10000
HOMEOWN	.35602 (.732)	.07731	.13909	.04926
WELFARE	-.04290 (-.203)	-.00735	-.01711	.00771
AGEADLT	.04159 (1.206)	.00747	.01659	.00713
FAMSIZE	.10530 (.489)	.01972	.04193	.01728
ADULTS	-.59242 (-1.341)	-.06954	-.22322	-.14533
constant	-7.7999			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.164		
Number of Observations		67		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		7.3343		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 26

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.07142 (3.028)**	.01309	.02847	.01199
EARNHD	-.03019 (- .342)	-.00522	-.01204	-.00537
SEXHD	-.78711 (1.1940)	-.08072	-.28439	-.21044
HOMEOWN	.47428 (. 9034)	.10971	.18235	.06045
WELFARE	-.32605 (-1.361)	-.04606	-.12781	-.06963
AGEADLT	-.01384 (- .862)	-.00243	-.00552	-.00242
FAMSIZE	-.35554 (-1.506)	-.04921	-.13891	-.07718
ADULTS	.19921 (.484)	.03952	.07895	,03069
constant	-2.2380			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.211			
Number of Observations	71			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	16.4399*			
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 27

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.01688 (-3.436)**	.00297	.00673	.00296
EARNHD	.017901 (.589)	.00315	.00714	.00313
SEXHD	-.08807 (-.696)	-.01462	-.03509	-.01631
HOMEOWN	.03750 (.224)	.00671	.01496	.00645
SELFEMP	-2.7511 (-.0847)	-.09997	-.49703	-.82914
constant	-1.793			

TABLE 28

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.00680 (- .872)	-.00121	-.00271	-.00117
EARNHD	.02886 (.406)	.00513	.01152	.00500
SEXHD	-.09504 (- .373)	-.01570	-.03786	-.01768
HOMOWN	0.74955 (-2.954)**	.07889	-.27324	-.19731
SELFEMP	.26871 (.906)	.05553	.10592	.03948
constant	.3330			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.167			
Number of Observations	234			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		17.0304**		
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 29

Probability of REFUSAL AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.00159 (- .134)	-.00030	-.00063	-.00025
EARNHD	-.00863 (-.0982)	-.00153	-.00344	-.00150
SEXHD	.63800 (1.259)	.15989	.23826	.07255
HOMEOWN	-.74841 (-2.125)	-.07883	-.27289	-.19692
SELFEMP	.04544 (.0756)	.00818	.01812	.00777
constant	-.3527			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.133		
Number of Observations		113		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		8.16951		
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 30

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	-.002022 (- .411)	-.00038	-.00081	-.00033
EARNMH	.03563 (1.767)	.00637	.01421	.00614
AGEDIFF	.004718 (.523)	.00080	.00188	.00085
HOMECOWN	.45380 (4.829)**	.10387	.17502	.05867
WELFARE	.06430 (1.756)	.01173	.02563	.01085
EARNFH	.04184 (1.371)	.00751	.01669	.00717
FAMSIZE	-.02463 (- .894)	-.00428	-.00983	-.00436
ADULTS	-.03712 (- .527)	-.00638	-.01480	-.00664
TOTINC	-.06121 (-3.156)**	-.01035	-.02440	-.01114
SELFEMP	.34007 (1.977)*	.07319	.13310	.04757
constant	-1.0363			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.232			
Number of Observations	1468			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	85.08**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 31
 Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	-.03772 (-3.995)**	-.00649	.01504	-.00675
EARNMH	.07849 (1.196)	.01445	.03128	.01311
AGEDIFF	.00964 (.439)	.00168	.00385	.00171
HOMEOWN	.44290 (2.243)*	.10079	.17108	.05770
WELFARE	.06688 (.543)	.01222	.02666	.01126
EARNFH	.11794 (1.321)	.02226	.04694	.01919
FAMSIZE	-.03866 (- .596)	-.00664	-.01542	-.00693
ADULTS	.07155 (.431)	.01311	.02852	.01201
TOTINC	-.06415 (- .888)	-.01083	-.02558	-.01170
SELFEMP	.24401 (1.164)	.04971	.09639	.03646
constant	-.6856			

TABLE 32

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEMH	-.005427 (- .935)	-.00097	-.00216	-.00093
EARNMH	.02617 (1.323)	.00464	.01044	.00454
AGEDIFF	-.01475 (-1.227)	-.00259	-.00588	-.00259
HOMEOWN	.59228 (.466)**	.14528	.22317	.06953
WELFARE	-.08790 (- .988)	-.01348	-.03220	-.01489
EARNFH	.01680 (.505)	.00295	.00670	.00294
FAMSIZE	.009547 (.280)	.00166	.00381	.00169
ADULTS	.16990 (2.196)*	.03311	.06746	.02669
TOTINC	-.02122 (-1.306)	-.00370	-.00846	-.00375
SELFEMP	-.15886 (-1.521)	-.02515	-.06311	-.03075
constant	-1.256			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.344			
Number of Observations	729			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	43.96**			
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 33

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.02338 (-2.82)**	-0.00407	-.00933	-.00414
EARNHD	-.04455 (-1.07)	-0.00762	-.01777	-.00802
SEXHD	-.2213 (-0.751)	-0.03358	-.08756	-.04448
HOMEOWN	.09132 (.550)	0.01695	.03638	.01513
WELFARE	.08034 (1.55)	0.01480	.03201	.01341
AGEADLT	.003245 (.366)	0.00054	.00129	.00059
FAMSIZE	.007426 (.132)	0.00128	.00296	.00132
ADULTS	-.02802 (-.217)	-0.00485	-.01118	-.00498
constant	-.02674			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.218		
Number of Observations		358		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		18.096*		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 34

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	.02474 (1.283)	.00438	.00987	.00430
EARNHD	.10566 (1.702)	.01979	.04207	.01733
SEXHD	-.63879 (-1.417)	-.07260	0.23852	-.16014
HOMEOWN	.86536 (1.954)	.23858	.30658	.08411
WELFARE	-.11024 (- .671)	-.01803	-.04389	-.02071
AGEADLT	-.00923 (- .723)	-.00164	-.00368	-.00160
FAMSIZE	-.00919 (-.0761)	-.00163	-.00366	-.00160
ADULTS	.43552 (.152)	.09873	.16841	.05703
constant	-2.6758			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.364			
Number of Observations	88			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	16.5205*			
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 35

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.02223 (-6.076)**	-.00387	-.00887	-.00393
EARNHD	-.09553 (-4.455)**	-.01578	-.03805	-.01778
SEXHD	-.21022 (-2.815)**	-.03214	-.08325	-.04198
HOMEWN	.34161 (-2.541)*	.07359	.13368	.04774
SELFEMP	-3.8257 (-.217)	-.10000	-.49993	-.89452
constant	.0663			

TABLE 36

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.04283 (-4.959)**	-.00734	-.01708	-.00770
EARNHD	-.02870 (-.359)	-.00497	-.01145	-.00510
SEXHD	-.43503 (-1.838)	-.05699	-.16823	-.09859
HOMEOWN	.79806 (2.246)*	.21432	.28758	.08123
SELFEMP	.62529 (1.657)	.15578	.23411	.07174
constant	-.703			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.194			
Number of Observations	242			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	60.091487**			
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 37

Probability of MOVING AT BASELINE (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUAL and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
AGEHD	-.00903 (-1.174)	-.00160	-.00360	-.00157
EARNHD	-.00357 (-.0617)	-.00065	-.00143	-.00060
SEXHD	-.24332 (-1.037)	-.03637	-.09612	-.04955
HOMEOWN	.13685 (.739)	.02613	.05442	.02198
SELFEMP	-.77490 (2.072)*	-.08014	-.28080	-.20615
constant	.03364			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.380		
Number of Observations		158		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$		11.2284*		
χ^2 with 5 d.f.				

TABLE 38

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1)
 vs. Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
EDUCFH	-.007435 (1.271)	-.001823 (0.061)	.01339 (0.811)
AGEMH	.004181 (3.375)	-.003600 (2.473)	-.002397 (0.368)
FAMSIZE	-.02191 (3.196)	-.004048 (0.069)	.006129 (0.060)
AGEDIFF	-.004684 (1.287)	.003841 (0.632)	-.01024 (0.989)
EARNFH	-.007133 (0.441)	.01295 (0.566)	-.02158 (0.499)
WELFARE	-.02962 (1.356)	.008834 (0.081)	.1614 (4.272)
HOMEOWN	-.05254 (1.769)	-.03869 (0.619)	-.1178 (1.726)
HOURSMH	-.0009815 (0.684)		.0008350 (0.060)
PERCTMH	.0007619 (1.427)		.001233 (0.732)
SATISMH	-.008852 (0.330)	.02409 (1.057)	-.06077 (2.953)
ADULTS	.02009 (0.534)		-.03286 (0.240)
ASSETS	-.002008 (0.439)		.006599 (0.674)
EARNMH	.01058 (1.428)	.001021 (0.004)	-.005753 (0.049)
TOTINC	-.005037 (0.556)	-.002642 (0.050)	.01397 (0.420)
OTHERPROP	.05875 (0.571)	.07977 (0.867)	.2382 (2.123)
WEEKSMH	-.0009939 (0.425)	-.001317 (0.450)	-.001156 (0.089)
EDUCMH	-.003176 (0.336)		-.03516 (7.209)
TRT	.01733 (0.265)		-.03298 (0.206)
LENGT	.005354 (0.024)	.01907 (0.152)	.03457 (0.301)
constant	.2978	0.2841	0.5360
<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.2410	.1396	.2190
Number of Observations	722	265	137
R ²	.03152	.03307	.19404
H ₀ : $\beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	1.20262	0.66038	1.48259

TABLE 39

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1)
 vs. Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
TRT	.04542 (0.604)		.02748 (0.040)
EARNHD	.03580 (2.871)	.003357 (0.020)	.01692 (0.076)
TOTINC	-.02062 (2.761)	-.006937 (0.913)	.006775 (0.119)
SATISHD	-.04151 (2.073)	.1895 (14.915)**	.04811 (0.599)
HOURSHD	.006405 (4.109)	.0007907 (0.106)	-.007454 (0.811)
WEEKSHD	-.004084 (2.790)	-.01057 (11.583)**	-.001858 (0.108)
ADULTS	.05740 (1.908)		.08769 (0.617)
PERCTHD	-.0009120 (1.137)	.003016 (10.049)**	.002097 (0.937)
FAMSIZE	-.02504 (1.366)	-.01796 (0.325)	-.04323 (0.684)
ASSETS	-.003617 (0.676)	.003190 (1.008)	-.004330 (0.152)
HOMEOWN	.04451 (0.355)	-.01657 (0.053)	-.09741 (0.406)
WELFARE	.01732 (0.414)	-.02402 (0.570)	.02690 (0.227)
SEXHD	.05309 (0.298)		.3613 (1.109)
LENGT	-.02141 (0.123)	-.07695 (0.954)	.3134 (2.396)
OTHERPROP	.05068 (0.052)	.1922 (1.316)	-.2783 (0.823)
EDUCHD	.001707 (0.029)	-.01003 (1.087)	-.01470 (0.485)
AGEHD		.0007389 (0.069)	-.01417 (5.480)
constant	.2128	.2374	.3298
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.2258	.1023	.2794
Number of Observations	248	88	68
R ²	.05914	.36755	.23488
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	0.90757	3.03025**	.90289

TABLE 40

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
ASSETS	.01605 (5.932)	-.003973 (0.125)	-.03286 (0.476)
SEXHD	.06883 (1.924)	-.5361 (0.433)	-.1061 (0.285)
AGEHD	-.004264 (2.084)	-.006886 (4.210)*	.005287 (0.328)
EDUCHD	-.007954 (0.952)	.01908 (2.028)	-.005915 (0.037)
TRT	-.06224 (1.464)		-.3202 (1.678)
LENGT	-.05639 (0.516)	-.09334 (0.168)	-.9457 (2.171)
HOMOWN	-.04936 (0.142)		-.2192 (0.550)
EARNHD	-.01232 (0.584)	.005340 (0.030)	
HOURSHD	.0008727 (0.204)	-.003695 (1.756)	.001600 (0.069)
WEEKSHD	.0008510 (0.213)	.002258 (.643)	-.005225 (0.556)
WELFARE	.02458 (0.098)	.03261 (0.157)	-.1626 (0.399)
PERCTHD			.007010 (4.397)
constant	0.4308	0.4561	.7910
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.2629	.1942	.4516
Number of Observations	388	103	31
R ²	.03816	.24449	.40886
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	1.35600	3.34398**	1.19468

TABLE 41

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
EDUCFH	-.007807 (1.588)	-.005448 (0.735)	.007033 (0.244)
AGEMH	.005244 (5.902)*	-.0005019 (0.052)	-.002521 (0.420)
FAMSIZE	-.01931 (2.829)	.002851 (0.039)	.005435 (0.051)
AGEDIFF	-.005522 (1.999)	.005562 (1.746)	-.007995 (0.649)
EARNFH	-.002534 (0.063)	.01420 (1.006)	-.01079 (0.134)
WELFARE	-.04826 (3.930)*	-.02500 (0.811)	.1509 (3.155)
HOMEOWN	-.04258 (1.311)	.03363 (0.652)	-.05063 (0.321)
HOURSMH	-.0006434 (0.346)	-.0006745 (0.118)	.001497 (0.200)
PERCTMH	-.0001617 (0.074)	-.0002197 (0.117)	.0005628 (0.155)
SATISMH	-.009165 (0.397)	.003700 (0.034)	-.05905 (2.912)
ADULTS	.03096 (1.493)	.02993 (0.613)	.003818 (0.003)
ASSETS	.0008421 (0.080)	-.001349 (0.439)	.006084 (0.625)
EARNMH	.01670 (4.119)*	.004957 (0.133)	-.005467 (0.049)
TOTINC	-.007532 (1.444)	-.006676 (0.427)	.009509 (0.210)
OTHERPROP	.06875 (0.917)	.06932 (0.930)	.1885 (1.236)
WEEKSMH	-.0009995 (0.486)	.0002204 (0.011)	-.0008519 (0.050)
EDUCMH	-.007641 (2.176)	-.001099 (0.091)	-.02385 (3.423)
TRT	-.01515 (0.226)		-.06382 (0.803)
LENGT	-.009093 (0.077)	-.007639 (0.030)	.007834 (0.017)
constant	0.2825	.07794	.4184
<u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.1917	.0843	.1769
Number of Observations	678	249	130
R ²	.05559	.04658	.15743
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$	2.03838**	.62430	1.08174

TABLE 42

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs.
Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED
(OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)			
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed	
ADULTS	.07146 (2.973)	.05498 (2.086)	.1151 (1.276)	
SATISHD	-.05138 (3.428)	.1334 (12.914)**	.04353 (0.622)	
FAMSIZE	-.02404 (1.359)	-.03630 (2.160)	-.05775 (1.487)	
EARNHD	.03145 (2.510)	.01960 (1.348)	.05010 (0.838)	
TOTINC	-.01798 (2.339)	-.003700 (0.518)	.009661 (0.296)	
LENGT	-.02299 (0.157)	-.1040 (2.305)	.1121 (0.299)	
WEEKSHD	-.001336 (0.304)	-.008714 (15.613)**	.001653 (0.105)	
HOURSHD	.002123 (0.445)	.001332 (0.585)	-.01129 (2.123)	
PERCTHD	-.0003006 (0.133)	.001091 (2.316)	.0007293 (0.129)	
AGEHD	.001182 (0.177)	-.001685 (0.600)	-.004843 (0.587)	
WELFARE	.01187 (0.206)	-.005524 (0.063)	.05272 (1.029)	
ASSETS	-.001974 (0.216)	.005456 (5.865)*	-.002865 (0.085)	
OTHERPROP	.07212 (0.115)		-.3072 (1.292)	
HOMEOWN	.02220 (0.089)	.05262 (1.106)	-.03346 (0.060)	
TRT	.008317 (0.021)		.04872 (0.141)	
SEXHD		-.04819 (0.502)	.09244 (0.090)	
EDUCHD		-.004545 (0.406)	.01039 (0.239)	
constant	.1975	.2489	-.01309	
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.1967	.0482	.1552	
Number of Observations	239	83	58	
R ²	.05677	.41744	.16558	
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	0.89473	3.20067**	.46692	

TABLE 43

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs.
 Completion (Y=0) for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS
 (OLS Results)

Independent Variable	OLS Regression Coefficients (F Values)		
	Winnipeg	Dauphin	Rural-Dispersed
ASSETS	.01083 (4.690)		-.01063 (0.037)
SEXHD	.04780 (1.450)	.02690 (0.309)	-.2422 (1.128)
EDUCHD	-.003143 (0.235)	.01326 (2.785)	.02396 (0.574)
TRT	-.04225 (1.083)		-.3473 (2.006)
HOURSHD	-.001367 (0.806)	-.002883 (3.750)	.003225 (0.226)
WEEKSHD	.0009379 (0.571)	.001254 (0.645)	-.01625 (5.183)
WELFARE	.03467 (0.342)	-.01544 (0.124)	.1897 (0.557)
LENGT	.02163 (0.136)	.06363 (0.209)	-.7693 (1.710)
HOMEWN	.03436 (0.125)	.01188 (0.065)	-.4966 (2.364)
AGEHD	-.0003891 (0.028)	.002015 (1.040)	.01852 (1.709)
PERCTHD		-.001044 (2.648)	.009225 (7.142)
EARNHD		.02065 (1.033)	.07348 (0.623)
constant	0.1309	-.1595	-.09460
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>			
Mean of Dependent Variable	.1173	.0349	.2273
Number of Observations	324	86	22
R ²	.03925	.13256	.64572
H ₀ : $\beta_0 = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	1.27870	1.14616	1.36699

TABLE 44

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.05750 (-1.49)	-.00975	-.02293	-.01044
ADULTS	.05679 (.599)	.01030	.02264	.00963
LENGT	-.03887 (-.3511)	-.00668	-.01550	-.00696
HOMENW	-.1410 (-1.12)	-.02259	-.05607	-.02700
AGEMH	.01468 (2.07)	.00258	.00586	.00258
AGEDIFF	-.01962 (-1.50)	-.00342	-.00783	-.00346
TOTINC	-.01226 (-.412)	-.00216	-.00489	-.00214
ASSETS	-.008117 (-.795)	-.03000	-.00500	.02000
WELFARE	-.07474 (-.889)	-.01252	-.02979	-.01372
SATISMH	-.02743 (-.592)	-.00476	-.01094	-.00487
EARNMH	.03211 (1.05)	.00573	.01281	.00555
EARNFH	.0003189 (.00813)	.00003	.00013	.00008
EDUCMH	-.005282 (-.3104)	-.00095	-.00211	-.00090
EDUCFH	-.01490 (-.723)	-.00262	-.00594	-.00261
TRT	.05625 (.536)	.01020	.02243	.00954
constant	-.7674			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u> 				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.240		
Number of Observations		764		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		15.6300		
χ^2 with 15 d.f.				

TABLE 45

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	.03904 (.525)	.00700	.01557	.00671
ADULTS	.001070 (.00552)	.00016	.00043	.00021
LENGT	.20214 (.941)	.04017	.08010	.03107
HOMECW	-.08027 (-.372)	-.01340	-.03199	-.01479
AGEMH	-.01524 (-1.264)	-.00267	-.00608	-.00267
AGEDIFF	.02765 (1.195)	.00491	.01103	.00479
TOTINC	.007912 (.121)	.00137	.00315	.00141
ASSETS	-.0003047 (-.0230)	-.03000	-.00500	.03000
EDUCFH	-.006863 (-.200)	-.00122	-.00274	-.00118
SATISMH	.09988 (1.092)	.01864	.03978	.01645
EARNMH	-.05027 (-.721)	-.00856	-.02005	-.00908
EARNFH	.06522 (.788)	.01190	.02600	.01100
EDUCMH	.0029870 (.0885)	.00050	.00119	.00055
constant	-.9429			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.139		
Number of Observations		280		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0, \dots, 0)$		10.09635		
χ^2 with 13 d.f.				

TABLE 46

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	.06484 (.681)	.01183	.02585	.01094
ADULTS	-.17229 (-.668)	-.02703	-.06839	-.03363
LENGT	.06244 (.266)	.01137	.02489	.01055
HOMOWN	-.44640 (-1.439)	-.05801	-.17234	-.10177
AGEMH	-.01572 (-1.042)	-.00276	-.00627	-.00276
AGEDIFF	-.05537 (-1.360)	-.00940	-.02208	-.01004
TOTINC	.11450 (1.730)	.02157	.04558	.01867
ASSETS	.02371 (.836)	-.02000	.01000	.0300
WELFARE	.5986 (1.808)	.14727	.22528	.06997
SATISMH	-.30317 (-2.055)*	-.04350	-.11912	-.06391
EARNMH	-.03902 (-.533)	-.00670	-.01556	-.00699
EARNFH	-.12482 (-1.224)	-.02022	-.04967	-.02366
EDUCMH	-.08963 (-1.737)	-.01486	-.03571	-.01662
EDUCFH	.02725 (.485)	.00484	.01087	.00472
TRT	-.06457 (-.239)	-.01089	-.02574	-.01178
constant	.5874			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.211			
Number of Observations	142			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	25.1486*			
χ^2 with 15 d.f.				

TABLE 47

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.1158 (-1.36)	-.01886	-.04608	-.02182
ADULTS	.06012 (.349)	.01093	.02397	.01017
LENGT	-.2514 (-.941)	-.03737	-.09925	-.05143
HOMEOWN	.2845 (.998)	.05934	.11199	.04135
AGEHD	.005422 (-.447)	-.00097	-.00216	-.00093
SEXHD	.1719 (.191)	.03354	.06823	.02697
TOTINC	.04315 (.937)	.00776	.01721	.00739
ASSETS	-.01830 (-.927)	-.03000	-.01000	.02000
EDUCXSEX	.01676 (.179)	.00295	.00669	.00293
PERCTHD	-.0007048 (-.219)	-.00015	-.00028	-.00010
SATISHD	.01324 (.137)	.00232	.00528	.00233
EDUCHD	.004290 (.0457)	.00073	.00171	.00078
WEEKSHD	-.004928 (-.764)	-.00089	-.00197	-.00084
TRT	.1103 (.524)	.02072	.04391	.01804
constant	-.6375			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.209		
Number of Observations		225		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$ χ^2 with 14 d.f.		6.662		

TABLE 48

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.06882 (- .441)	-.01158	-.02743	-.01259
ADULTS	.2552 (. .679)	.05233	.10073	.03784
LENGT	1.429 (2.06)	.45868	.42355	.09665
HOMEOWN	-.4633 (- .870)	-.05950	-.17841	-.10655
AGEHD	-.04220 (-2.06)	-.00723	-.01683	-.00758
SEXHD	.3062 (.00259)	.06466	.12027	.04385
TOTINC	-.01742 (- .176)	-.00305	-.00695	-.00306
ASSETS	-.09572 (- .903)	-.04000	-.04000	.01000
EDUCXSEX	.6330 (.0227)	.15828	.23665	.07224
PERCTHD	.01067 (1.43)	.00186	.00425	.00188
SATISHD	.05411 (.204)	.00980	.02158	.00920
EDUCHD	-.6997 (-.0251)	-.07623	-.25794	-.18028
WEEKSHD	-.01808 (- .994)	-.00316	-.00721	-.00318
TRT	.3536 (.781)	.07666	.13816	.04900
constant	.03645			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.297			
Number of Observations	64			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$ χ^2 with 14 d.f.	15.708			

TABLE 49

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
LENGT	-.2822 (- .630)	-.04108	-.11112	-.05878
AGEHD	-.2067 (-1.85)	-.00361	-.00825	-.00365
SEXHD	.2976 (1.55)	.06252	.11698	.04286
ASSETS	.09020 (2.67)	-.01000	.04000	.04000
WELFARE	.2081 (-.696)	.04151	.08243	.03186
PERCTHD	.0002455 (.104)	.00002	.00010	.00007
SATISHD	.1424 (1.84)	.02730	.05664	.02280
EDUCHD	.006782 (.210)	.00117	.00271	.00121
WEEKSHD	-.01025 (-1.78)	-.00181	-.00409	-.00178
TRT	-.07724 (- .374)	-.01292	-.03078	-.01421
constant	-.2360			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.266		
Number of Observations		263		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		18.04		
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 50

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
LENGT	.4656 (.325)	.10722	.17925	.05971
AGEHD	-.01298 (-.826)	-.00228	-.00518	-.00227
SEXHD	-.4885 (-1.11)	-.06166	-.18741	-.11384
ASSETS	-.01853 (-.287)	-.03000	-.01000	.02000
WEEKSHD	.01236 (.828)	.00216	.00493	.00218
PERCTHD	-.007459 (-1.15)	-.00133	-.00298	-.00129
SATISHD	.1597 (.772)	.03094	.06346	.02527
EDUCHD	.08566 (1.06)	.01584	.03413	.01424
constant	-1.029			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.198		
Number of Observations		81		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		22.748**		
χ^2 with 8 d.f.				

TABLE 51

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.05497 (-1.288)	-.00933	-.02192	-.00996
ADULTS	.15240 (1.486)	.02939	.06056	.02423
LENGT	-.05932 (- .486)	-.01004	-.02365	-.01078
HOMECW	-.13367 (- .964)	-.02152	-.05317	-.02548
AGEHD	.02014 (2.566)**	.00355	.00803	.00351
AGEDIFF	-.02383 (-1.662)	-.00414	-.00951	-.00422
TOTINC	-.06978 (-1.938)	-.01173	-.02782	-.01277
ASSETS	-.00002100(-.001833)	-.03000	-.00500	.03000
WELFARE	-.13289 (-1.276)	-.02141	-.05286	-.02532
SATISMH	-.04535 (- .856)	-.00775	-.01809	-.00817
EARNMH	-.099809 (2.682)**	.01862	.03975	.01644
EARNFH	.07724 (1.685)	.01421	.03078	.01292
EDUCMH	-.03359 (-1.721)	-.00579	-.01340	-.00600
EDUCFH	-.01923 (- .854)	-.00336	-.00767	-.00339
TRT	-.04330 (- .367)	-.00742	-.01727	-.00778
constant	-.9915			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.188		
Number of Observations		714		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		34.1000**		
χ^2 with 15 d.f.				

TABLE 52

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = DAUPHIN
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	.02885 (- .300)	.00513	.01151	.00499
ADULTS	.19691 (- .910)	.03901	.07805	.03038
LENGT	.11460 (- .436)	.02158	.04562	.01869
HOMEOWN	.42160 (- 1.417)	.09486	.16334	.05574
AGEMH	-.003458 (- .224)	-.00063	-.00138	-.00058
AGEDIFF	.04519 (- 1.674)	.00813	.01802	.00773
TOTINC	-.04109 (- .566)	-.00705	-.01639	-.00738
ASSETS	-.001593 (- .117)	-.03000	-.00500	-.03000
EDUCFH	-.01662 (- .423)	-.00291	-.00663	-.00292
SATISMH	.09213 (- .801)	.01711	.03670	.01525
EARNMH	-.006677 (- .0854)	-.00119	-.00265	-.00115
EARNFH	.10639 (- 1.136)	.01994	.04235	.01745
EDUCMH	-.01420 (- .361)	-.00249	-.00565	.00249
constant	-2.123			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable	.090			
Number of Observations	265			
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$	14.1063			
χ^2 with 13 d.f.				

TABLE 53

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = DOUBLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	.05030 (- .497)	.00909	.02006	.00857
ADULTS	-.05165 (- .188)	-.00879	-.02060	-.00934
LENGT	-.003534 (-.0143)	-.00064	-.00141	-.00060
HOMOWN	-.32340 (- .930)	-.04576	-.12680	-.06895
AGEMH	-.019574 (-.0119)	-.00342	-.00781	-.00345
AGEDIFF	-.012333 (- .275)	-.00217	-.00492	-.00216
TOTINC	.11877 (1.726)	.02243	.04727	.01931
ASSETS	.03474 (1.153)	-.02000	.01000	.03000
WELFARE	.46953 (1.332)	.10835	.18066	.06005
SATISMH	-.31134 (-1.870)	-.04442	-.12223	-.06593
EARNMH	-.05257 (- .682)	-.00894	-.02096	-.00951
EARNFH	-.10495 (- .996)	-.01723	-.04179	-.01965
EDUCMH	-.042820 (- .803)	-.00733	-.01708	-.00769
EDUCFH	-.02141 (- .365)	-.00373	-.00854	-.00378
TRT	-.23633 (- .800)	-.03550	-.09341	-.04793
constant	.3097			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u> 				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.164		
Number of Observations		134		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$ χ^2 with 15 d.f.		19.4038		

TABLE 54

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.1168 (-1.32)	-.01903	-.04651	-.02204
ADULTS	.1431 (.806)	.02744	.05690	.02290
LENGT	-.3770 (-1.25)	-.05141	-.14691	-.08281
HOMEOWN	.1952 (.651)	.03862	.07737	.03014
AGEHD	.003425 (.271)	.00058	.00137	.00063
SEXHD	.2015 (.212)	.04003	.07985	.03099
TOTINC	.04583 (.947)	.00825	.01828	.00783
ASSETS	-.01230 (-.607)	-.03000	-.00500	.02000
EDUCXSEX	.0005066 (.00518)	.00006	.00020	.00011
PERCTHD	.0006951 (.197)	.00010	.00028	.00015
SATISHD	-.1046 (-.862)	-.01718	-.04167	-.01958
EDUCHD	.01654 (.170)	.00291	.00660	.00290
WEEKSHD	-.002832 (-.389)	-.00052	-.00113	-.00047
TRT	-.08143 (-.351)	-.01358	-.03245	-.01502
constant	-1.0393			
 <u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.176		
Number of Observations		216		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		7.9364		
χ^2 with 14 d.f.				

TABLE 55

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE-HEADED and Site = RURAL DISPERSED
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
FAMSIZE	-.1225 (- .659)	-.01987	-.04875	-.02319
ADULTS	.2513 (. .602)	.05141	.09921	.03736
LENGT	.8624 (1.03)	.23749	.30576	.08399
HOMENW	-.3335 (- .582)	-.04686	-.13061	-.07150
AGEHD	-.01408 (-.5727)	-.00247	-.00562	-.00247
SEXHD	2.211 (. .0143)	.72372	.48649	.09976
TOTINC	.04269 (. .468)	.00767	.01703	.00731
ASSETS	-.04729 (- .595)	-.03000	-.02000	.02000
EDUCXSEX	.2207 (.00607)	.04433	.08732	.03350
PERCTHD	.005378 (. .664)	.00092	.00215	.00097
SATISHD	-.01854 (-.0625)	-.00324	-.00740	-.00327
EDUCHD	-.2155 (-.00593)	-.03283	-.08532	-.04317
WEEKSHD	-.007998 (- .418)	-.00142	-.00319	-.00138
TRT	.5567 (1.06)	.13423	.21114	.06700
constant	-3.6109			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.167		
Number of Observations		54		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		5.731		
χ^2 with 14 d.f.				

TABLE 56

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for Family Type = SINGLE INDIVIDUALS and Site = WINNIPEG
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
LENGT	.1914 (.3961)	.03779	.07589	.02964
AGEHD	-.001370 (-.108)	-.00027	-.00055	-.00021
SEXHD	.3529 (1.42)	.07649	.13791	.04893
ASSETS	.05543 (1.90)	-.02000	.02000	.04000
WELFARE	.1430 (-.438)	.02742	.05687	.02288
PERCTHD	-.002425 (-.822)	-.00045	-.00097	-.00040
SATISHD	.06745 (.656)	.01233	.02689	.01136
EDUCHD	.01485 (.372)	.00260	.00592	.00261
WEEKSHD	-.004009 (-.540)	-.00073	-.00160	-.00068
TRT	.05394 (.216)	.00977	.02151	.00917
constant	-1.485			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.134		
Number of Observations		224		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		8.1099		
χ^2 with 10 d.f.				

TABLE 57

Probability of NON-RESPONSE AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for ALL FAMILY TYPES (except Single Individuals) and Site = SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLE
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
HEADS	.1690 (.456)	.03293	.06712	.02657
AGEHD	-.01624 (-.218)	-.00285	-.00648	-.00285
AGESQR	.00006824 (.0662)	-.00001	.00003	.00004
INCOME75	-.004178 (-1.007)	-.00076	-.00167	-.00071
EDUCHD	.02236 (.337)	.00395	.00892	.00389
WEEKSHD	-.01037 (-1.398)	-.00183	-.00414	-.00181
INCOME74	.004375 (1.011)	.00074	.00175	.00079
INCOME73	-.004415 (-1.023)	-.00080	-.00176	-.00075
RATIO	.4682 (1.088)	.10796	.18017	.05993
TRT	.1831 (.745)	.03597	.07263	.02851
NETWORTH	.00001640 (1.767)	-.00002	.00001	.00003
constant	-1.1328			
<hr/>				
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.1126		
Number of Observations		301		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		9.0394		
χ^2 with 11 d.f.				

TABLE 58

Probability of REFUSING AT ENROLLMENT (Y=1) vs. Completion (Y=0)
 for ALL FAMILY TYPES (except Single Individuals) and Site = SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLE
 (Probit Regression Results)

Independent Variable	Probit Coefficient (t-value)	Change in Probability At		
		P = .1	P = .5	P = .9
HEADS	3.4380 (0.0616)	.88447	.49971	.10000
AGEHD	.06851 (0.724)	.01253	.02731	.01153
AGESQR	-.0008319 (-0.654)	-.00017	-.00033	-.00012
INCOME75	-.0006716 (-0.139)	-.00014	-.00027	-.00009
EDUCHD	.09306 (1.144)	.01729	.03707	.01540
WEEKSHD	-.002769 (-.300)	-.00051	-.00110	-.00046
INCOME74	.005545 (1.176)	.00095	.00221	.00100
INCOME73	-.003709 (-.778)	-.00068	-.00148	-.00063
RATIO	.6780 (1.175)	.17302	.25111	.07498
TRT	.3003 (0.939)	.06320	.11802	.04317
NETWORTH	.00001397 (1.447)	-.00002	.00001	.00003
constant	-7.8921			
<u>Summary Statistics</u>				
Mean of Dependent Variable		.0696		
Number of Observations		287		
$H_0 : \beta = (\beta_0, 0 \dots 0)$		15.3982		
χ^2 with d.f.				