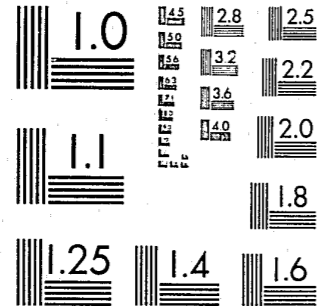


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OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH & STATISTICAL SERVICES

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION of CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS WITH VALIDATION EXTENSIONS:

User's Guide for the PAAVE Computer Program

February, 1985

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES
Sherwood E. Zimmerman
Deputy Commissioner

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WITH VALIDATION EXTENSIONS:

User's Guide for the PAAVE Computer Program

February, 1985

Bureau of Research and Evaluation
Bruce Frederick
Chief

Prepared by:
Newton F. Walker

Predictive Attribute Analysis with Validation Extensions

User's Guide

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Predictive Attribute Analysis with Validation Extensions

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I.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Predictive Attribute Analysis Project

The purpose of this project has been to provide criminal justice researchers with a better understanding of the Predictive Attribute Analysis method. This goal has been pursued through the review of existing references, the consideration of explicit and implicit characteristics of the method, the development of an enhanced PAA computer program, and the use of the program to examine the empirical performance of the method.

The project has produced three major products: a Technical Report, the PAAVE Computer Program, and the User's Guide for the program.

Specific objectives incorporated into the project were (1) the development of a better understanding of the characteristics of the PAA method than was available through a review of existing PAA literature, (2) the use of this knowledge to design a flexible computer program to conduct the analysis, and (3) the application of the program to both artificial and real-world data systems to investigate remaining methodological issues. The focus of these objectives was to provide a clear set of recommendations for the use of the PAA method in criminal justice research applications.

Our study of Predictive Attribute Analysis has left us uneasy with the casual use of the method. There are complex logical and statistical undercurrents which are unfortunately belied by the simplistic tree diagrams and subgroup delineations that are the product of an analysis. Our cross-validation studies have shown that poor replicability of results is a serious problem. Unless researchers using the method are aware of these kinds of issues, the results of a particular analysis have the potential for erroneous interpretation.

PAA Technical Report

The Technical Report for the project provides a description of the PAA method and a discussion of the important methodological issues that bear on its use. The contents of the report include (1) a description of the features of the PAA method, (2) a review of some published applications and evaluations of PAA, (3) a statement of methodological issues affecting the use and interpretation of PAA, (4) a discussion of statistical issues relevant to an understanding of these methodological issues, (5) a brief description of the PAAVE computer program, (6) a discussion of a series of simulation analyses performed to empirically investigate remaining questions about PAA, and (7) a summary providing conclusions and recommendations concerning the proper use of Predictive Attribute Analysis.

We recommend that users of the computer program read the Technical Report carefully, since the program documentation materials contain little discussion of the logical,

methodological, or statistical issues that should be considered when conducting a PAA.

PAAVE Computer Program

The PAAVE computer program was written not just to provide a vehicle for PAA computational processing, but also as a means to study some of the issues that have been found to affect the validity and reliability of PAA results.

The basis of the program is the original PAA procedure described by MacNaughton-Smith (1963, 1965). Computational features discussed in the applications literature, as well as features deemed useful as a result of the present project, have been added. Where generalized answers about the credibility of an analysis cannot be easily given, we have tried to provide users with appropriate feedback mechanisms so that relevant information pertaining to a specific analysis can be obtained through the program.

One of the most interesting and novel features of the program -- bootstrap resampling -- was not a part of the original conceptualization. It was added because of our concern for the numerous sources of instability within the analysis of a particular data system; preliminary analyses made it clear that some means would have to be provided to evaluate the strength of such effects. The feedback we gained from early bootstrap resampling runs provided such valuable insights for our own work that we decided to automate and incorporate bootstrapping directly into the distribution version of the program.

PAAVE User's Guide

This User's Guide for the computer program provides a detailed description of the various functions and capabilities of the program. Included are some suggestions for the use of the program and two complete sample PAA runs with documentation for all their associated parameter specifications.

A general description of the processing flow is given, followed by a discussion of the function of each program module. Documentation is provided for all specifications and options available within the program. Some general guidelines and suggestions for making best use of the features provided by the program are presented. Two example PAA runs are provided; they illustrate parameter specifications for both a standard analysis and for an analysis using the bootstrap validation procedures.

II.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Predictive Attribute Analysis

Predictive Attribute Analysis is a quasi-statistical technique for the sequential subdivision of groups on the basis of the attributes of those groups that predict a dichotomous criterion.

PAA processing proceeds as follows: Given a set of predictor variables for a criterion of interest, the analysis begins by selecting a best predictor attribute for the criterion variable. The total group is then divided into subgroups on the basis of the presence or absence of this predictor attribute. The analysis then proceeds to find the best predictor attribute within each of the subgroups and to define new subgroups at this level, continuing in this manner until specified stopping criteria are met.

The PAA method has often been used to explore interaction effects among a given set of predictor variables as well as to define characteristics of important subgroups of a particular population. Results are usually summarized in the form of a PAA 'tree' (dendograph), where branches represent the sequence of sub-categorizations and where nodes show the particular attributes found to be most useful in predicting the criterion attribute. For example, the observed rate for the { incarcerate / not-incarcerate } decision might be expected to

differ proportionally depending on the { race }, { sex}, and { prior-history } characteristics of individuals; a PAA might be used to see if particular combinations of these attributes have especially high or low incarceration rates.

Characteristics of particular subgroups might be studied further, or a prediction table or equation might be constructed. Because a PAA provides a logical decision process for selecting predictors, the (tedious) alternative of examining all possible combinations of contingency tables is avoided.

The PAA technique is also often used to highlight the interaction between the relative usefulness of prediction information and the subgroup membership of an individual. An analysis typically yields a different succession of predictor variables for each different subgroup.

Predictive Attribute Analysis is a categorical data analysis method that is based on the mechanization of a set of decision rules rather than on a formal statistical procedure. More generally, PAA can be viewed as one of the many prediction methods intended for use with restricted-value dependent measures. The PAA method has been considered useful by some practitioners because it is a relatively efficient automation of an otherwise complex and cumbersome decision process.

Statistical considerations are a secondary (rather than primary) aspect of the PAA prediction process. They provide the means for selecting particular variables at particular decision points, but they are pointwise to the extent that information on either horizontal or vertical planes of the analysis is not

incorporated into the decision. For example, the selection of a predictor attribute for a given subgroup is not affected by that variable's correlation with any previously-selected predictors for that PAA branch.

PAAVE Computer Program

The mainframe FORTRAN computer program for Predictive Attribute Analysis was developed to (1) carry out the computational efforts required to perform a PAA analysis (with support for data input and dichotomization), (2) allow flexible user specification of parameters controlling the PAA processing, and (3) provide several kinds of feedback to the user regarding the level of confidence appropriate to the results of an analysis.

Numerous modifications to the originally-conceived computer program were a byproduct of the series of simulation analyses done as a part of the evaluation component of the project. While we have not, in this User's Guide, attempted to illustrate all the possible variations of program options, the full set of options is available in the program as an incentive for others to study further the characteristics of the PAA method.

The program does not incorporate certain extensions to the PAA method that are found in some other branch-analysis programs such as AID or CHAID. Such extensions (like allowing multiple-category data rather than only dichotomous data, or

attempting look-ahead computations for upcoming nodes in a branch) were not included because they are already available in existing computer programs and because they were not required for us to address the fundamental issues bearing on the PAA method.

It was, however, realized early in the project that the PAA computer program would need to offer a variety of different kinds of feedback to the user. Enhancements to the otherwise-straightforward PAA processing computations thus took the form of (1) providing ancillary information about the predictor variables competing for selection at a particular node, and (2) adding a variety of branch termination controls and general predictor-selection options, such as being able to force a particular variable at a particular node. In addition, four alternative statistical coefficients were made available for use as predictor-selection criteria.

The program was designed and written in a modular and structured format; control of specific processing functions is given to specific program subroutines. This programming style was used in order to facilitate program modification and extension as well as to allow easier access to some of the individual program functions (dichotomization, bootstrap resampling) by other FORTRAN computer programs. Users of the program who wish to supplement the existing features with additional processing options should find the routines amenable to modification without undue effort.

A diagram of the modular components of the program is presented in Appendix A-2. Raw data input, dichotomization,

contingency table construction, statistical calculations, and program output are each handled, for the most part, by separate routines. The PAA algorithm itself is the responsibility of a supervisory routine, and general program execution and parameter specification are controlled by the main routine.

The program was designed to provide considerable flexibility in the specification of PAA processing options. To control branch termination, a statistical test is available as well as absolute and relative cell and marginal frequency criteria. In addition, to allow testing of particular hypotheses, the selection of any predictor can be forced at any point in the analysis. Processing can be limited to a maximum depth (level) for all branches, or can be allowed to proceed regardless of the results of stopping criteria tests.

Output is available at several levels of detail depending on the needs (and paper supply) of the analyst. At the most voluminous level, all contingency tables and statistical coefficients can be printed. The standard print mode provides one page of output for each node in the PAA processing tree, plus a summary page. For simulation runs, a summary-level output is available, or selected output can be written to online files and post-processed by other computer programs.

The computer program was written, with as few exceptions as possible, in standard FORTRAN-77 to facilitate conversion to mainframe systems other than the Burroughs 6900/7900 on which it was developed. A 'non-Burroughs-FORTRAN'

version of the program has been compiled and run on a Sperry (UNIVAC) 1100/83.

The CANDE timesharing system, through which access to the Burroughs 6900/7900 was available, is a batch-oriented system that does not allow individual users control over program runtime scheduling. It was therefore difficult to incorporate user interactivity into the program during the development stage. Based on the results of early analyses, it was decided that a high degree of interactivity was indeed not necessary since the node-to-node decision complexity requires considerable study of factors not easily digested in a few moments study at an online terminal. Instead, an interactive routine for the input of parameter specifications was added to the program, since this function could be performed prior to the execution of the main program.

Methodological Issues

A number of questions have been raised about the use of PAA as a general purpose prediction method. Central issues involve the reproducibility of results and the validity of the associated interpretations. Methodological and statistical issues, discussed at length in the Technical Report, are overviewed below.

There are three issues related primarily to validity. First, does PAA have the ability to recover a known structure from a given data system? Second, does PAA recover the best

(most efficient and parsimonious) model representing the data? Third, how do interrelationships among the predictors affect the analysis?

Two issues relate primarily to reliability: do the results of an analysis replicate for (1) the sequence of selected predictor variables and/or (2) the individuals comprising each of the terminal subgroups?

Two further issues relate to both validity and reliability - they are concerned with the sensitivity of the analysis to the specific statistical criterion used for assessing relative predictability and to the set of stopping criteria used to terminate branch processing.

Recommendations for Program Use

In light of our study of these methodological issues, we summarize some general recommendations for the use of the Predictive Attribute Analysis method below. These guidelines are based on more complete discussions contained in the Technical Report as well as on our own experiences in using the PAA method.

Appropriate Applications for PAA

- * A PAA should not be the first step in the analysis of a complex data set, nor should it be the last.
- * Predictive Attribute Analysis is not appropriate for model-development applications.

- * Predictive Attribute Analysis is perhaps best used as a somewhat serendipitous pre-formal-analysis data description technique. As such, the analysis is used as an exploratory tool to suggest effects and relationships that might not have previously occurred to the analyst.

Choice of a PAA Design

- * Some prior theory, however complete, should guide the specification of parameters supplied to the Predictive Attribute Analysis.
- * Especially important parameters are the statistical criterion used to measure predictive power, the stopping criteria used, and the depth at which the analysis results are to be considered acceptably valid.
- * Careful attention must be given to the composite of measures used in an analysis; the PAA method is not a multivariate procedure where interrelationships among the predictor variables are explicitly controlled.

Interpretation of Results

- * The PAA method has observed instability with respect to replication across samples drawn from a particular population data system. This is true for both the branching pattern of predictor variables and for the particular individuals comprising the membership of the terminal subgroups.

- * A PAA should be regarded as only one component of a comprehensive analytic strategy, typically incorporating several statistical techniques, which attempts to converge on a proper interpretation.

Summary

A Predictive Attribute Analysis, as a cautiously conducted and properly interpreted component of a well-planned and thorough research design, may provide useful information to the criminal justice data analyst. Its inherent limitations, however, argue against casual use and informal interpretation. Research conclusions which are based on the results of a Predictive Attribute Analysis should always be accompanied by additional supporting evidence.

III.

PROGRAM FEATURES

PAA Algorithm

The PAAVE computer program is an implementation of the procedure for conducting a Predictive Attribute Analysis described by MacNaughton-Smith (1965). Enhancements have been added to allow the specification of different statistical measures for predictor-selection and to provide a number of different combinations of branch-termination criteria. A mechanism to perform validation analyses via bootstrap resampling has also been incorporated into the program.

Predictive Attribute Analysis is a technique for sequentially dividing groups on the basis of attributes of those groups that effectively predict a criterion. Given a set of predictor variables for a criterion measure of interest, the analysis begins by selecting a best predictor attribute for the criterion. This choice is made by comparison of statistical measures calculated for each 2x2 contingency table that is formed by pairing each predictor with the criterion. The total group is then divided into two subgroups on the basis of the presence/absence of the characteristic represented by the chosen predictor attribute.

At successive levels, the procedure is repeated independently for each subgroup. The result of the next level of processing is four subgroups, each of which is defined by one of the four possible categories of the two predictor variables. At

the following level there are eight subgroups, each defined by one of the 2^3 possible combinations of the attributes implied by the three predictor variables.

This processing algorithm is implemented in the computer program by (1) constructing the appropriate 2x2 tables, (2) calculating the desired statistical measure for each table, (3) checking termination criteria to see if the analysis for the particular branch should proceed, and (4) selecting a predictor and defining resultant subgroups. A computational path to each node is retained as the branching develops.

Parameter Specifications

Parameter information to control the various aspects of PAA processing may be supplied either as 'card-formatted' information or as responses to an interactive parameter specification routine. The option for interactively specifying parameters eliminates the necessity to refer to program documentation when initially setting up an analysis; the batch-oriented option is useful for rerunning previous analyses where only a few parameter specifications are changed, or where the same analysis is to be performed on several sets of data.

Data Input and Manipulation

The program provides flexible data input procedures. Raw data may be input in any valid FORTRAN real-value format, and the program accepts run-time input of this format specification. Variables need not be pre-coded in any particular manner, since the dichotomization routine can perform required transformations.

Minimal data checking can also be performed during this dichotomization if desired.

The PAA algorithm requires that the data be reread once for each level to which the analysis proceeds. To facilitate this processing, the raw data (dichotomized if necessary) is written as unformatted binary data to a temporary file. Successive rereads are performed from this file, reducing the FORTRAN I/O overhead as much as possible. This file is not deleted after the run has completed and may be used by subsequent runs. In addition, a program option is available to write the dichotomized data (in formatted form) to a file for analysis by other programs.

Dichotomization

Four types of dichotomization are available through the program. Dichotomization of either continuous or categorical data can be accomplished by using (1) a cutpoint, (2) limiting values for ranges, (3) clusters of values, or (4) a critical value. If desired, the program will simply dichotomize data (and perhaps write to a file), terminating without proceeding to the PAA section of the program.

Data are initially read into the program as real-valued numbers. If dichotomization is requested through the parameter specification options, these data values are then processed by the dichotomization subroutine before being written to the temporary binary file.

Dichotomization by using a cutpoint recodes all values

above and equal to that cutpoint into one set and all values below the cutpoint into the other set. The cutpoint is specified as a single real number. This option is suggested for use only with 'clean' data, since no checking is done for erroneous or nonsensical values.

Dichotomization using selected ranges of values is done by specifying the upper and lower limits of each range. The program checks to see if each data point is between the (presumed nonoverlapping) minimum and maximum values of each range. If the point is not contained in either range, it is considered missing and dropped from the analysis.

Dichotomization using clusters of values is similar to the range recategorization above, except that sets of particular points must be specified.

Specification of a critical value allows dichotomization by recoding all data not equal to that critical value to another single value. This option would also be suggested for use only with 'clean' data.

Contingency Table Construction

Contingency tables are computed for pairings of the criterion measure with each of the predictor measures. They must be recalculated at each level of the analysis, since subgroups are conditional on values of previously selected predictor variables. As previously noted, the data is read from a binary (unformatted) file for these operations. (No attempt was made to provide sufficient internal 'core' storage to avoid rereading data, since data sets used for PAAs are typically large and

FORTTRAN would not allow adequate storage for most applications.)

Normal program output provides a printout of the selected predictor/criterion contingency table at each node, both in frequency and percentage form. A program option will print all contingency tables (in a condensed format) for a particular level, if desired.

Statistical Coefficients

The program offers four statistical coefficients for measuring either association or predictive association in the 2x2 contingency tables. Chi-square, Phi, Uncertainty, and Lambda coefficients are available as the predictor-selection criterion.

The choice of one of these measures is not a trivial decision, since the outcome of the analysis can be quite different as a function of the criterion used for selecting predictor variables. See the accompanying Technical Report for a discussion of these different statistics and their assumptions.

The formulae used to calculate these statistics are given in the Technical Report; the corresponding FORTRAN code is found in the STATIS subroutine (Appendix A-1.f). Numerical values of these statistics were checked by comparison with those computed by a recognized statistical package, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

For any of these statistics, a minimum value can be specified such that processing for a particular branch will be terminated if no contingency table has a larger-value statistic. This critical value can derive from probabilistic considerations,

such as when the tabled value of Chi-square for protection against a given Type II error rate is used.

Branch Termination Criteria

Six different branch termination criteria are available within the program; they may be used separately or in combination. The options fall into three categories: statistical (probabilistic) checks, frequency checks, and percentage checks. The frequency and percentage checks can be applied to 2x2 cells or to marginal sums.

The program will check for a minimum cell size or a minimum cell percentage of the 2x2 table total. This option might be invoked, for example, if Chi-square were the statistical measure being used and it was desired to avoid tables with cell counts less than five.

The program will check for a minimum subgroup size or a minimum subgroup percentage. The emphasis here is on the terminal subgroups; one may be explicit about size (or relative size) limitations on the groups of individuals derived from the analysis.

The program will also check the subgroup ratio at each node. This quantity is defined as the ratio of the number of individuals in the smaller subgroup to the number of individuals in the larger subgroup. This option is useful in analyses where unbalanced splits are not desired; that is, where terminal subgroups are expected to have roughly equivalent numbers of individuals.

As mentioned, the program can check the value of the maximum statistic found for the set of 2x2 tables at each node against a specified minimum statistic. This minimum value could be determined from a table of probabilities, or could be an ad hoc specification based on prior work with a particular data system. It is suggested, however, that probabilistic specifications be conservative if substantive interpretations are to be drawn from the analysis. The number of tables processed by a typical PAA is very large, greatly magnifying the expectation of Type II errors within an analysis relative to multivariate procedures which control for this kind of error in an analysis-wide manner.

Analysis Output

Because of the potentially voluminous output deriving from the intermediate processing stages of a Predictive Attribute Analysis, the computer program offers several levels of detail for output. These options range from complete variable array dumps appropriate for program development work to terse analysis summary vectors useful for extended bootstrap simulation work.

In addition, a number of 'temporary' files used internally by the program are retained after completion of the run and may be examined by the analyst. (We definitely encourage post-processing of PAA results in order to better understand the nature of a particular analysis.) These include (1) the parameter specification file, (2) the dichotomized raw data file (unformatted binary or optionally, formatted), (3) the processing tracer file, which can include a number of intermediate-level

dumps of contingency tables and statistics, (4) the PAA summary tree file associated with the bootstrap simulations, and (5) the tracer file associated with the bootstrap simulations, which includes terminal subgroup information.

Bootstrap Resampling

Implementation of the bootstrap technique for cross-validation has been an important addition to the computer program because it allows an analyst to actually see the distribution of PAA results where an analysis is replicated some large number of times. This typically provides far more insight than is gained from the single cross-validation analysis usually done for a predictive study. It is particularly appropriate for use with Predictive Attribute Analysis because of its nonparametric derivation, lack of restrictive distributional assumptions, and potential range of application.

The bootstrap is discussed in more detail in Chapter V of this User's Guide.

IV.

PROCESSING SPECIFICATIONS AND OPTIONS

Program Dimensions and Limitations

The PAAVE program, as configured for use on the Burroughs 7900 and as provided to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, consists of approximately 2500 lines of FORTRAN-77 code. It can process 50 variables (49 independent and 1 dependent) and an 'unlimited' number of cases in the normal processing mode (10000 cases in the bootstrap validation mode). Up to 64 terminal subgroups, five PAA levels, can be determined through the program.

These program dimensions are, of course, somewhat arbitrary and chosen in consideration of the characteristics of our local Burroughs installation. Users at other computer sites analyzing other kinds of data systems may find that alternative combinations of array dimensions produce faster and more efficient program execution.

We attempted to write the program in a standard and portable FORTRAN code. The few known machine-specific sections of code are highlighted in the program documentation. Aside from the compiler-specific information and the pre-execution file specifications required by some operating systems, other code which is likely to be machine-dependent is that related to the random number function and to the re-read processing; see commentary in the internal program documentation.

Program File Requirements

The PAAVE program makes use of up to seven online files for various input/output functions. These files and their contents are described in Table 4.1. Creation, initialization, and permanent storage or printing of these files is a function of the specific operating system under which the program is run. Parameter and data input files are assumed to be properly filled and available to the program at execution time (with the exception of SAVFIL, which is written and subsequently re-read by the program).

Using The Program

We overview here the general use of the program in the context of (1) program installation, (2) program compilation and object-code generation, (3) online file considerations, and (4) program execution and output redirection.

Program installation should be done by someone familiar with the FORTRAN language and the computer on which the PAAVE program is to be run. Once the tape containing the program source code has been successfully read, the information contained in this User's Guide and the internal program documentation should be sufficient to compile and test the program.

The steps required for program compilation and object-code generation are computer-specific operations. The complete PAAVE program consists of the one main-routine and nine sub-routines. An ancillary routine ("PROMPT") is provided for the interactive input of the parameter specification information, but should not be linked with the main PAAVE program.

The steps required for the initialization and maintenance of each of the online files is again dependent on the particular computer on which the program is run. Any error messages that are encountered should reference the particular unit number in question; the User's Guide can then be consulted for the file type and function.

Program execution from an interactive terminal can result in unexpected program operation unless some of the input/output units are reassigned from their default locations. In particular, the usual default location for Unit #5 is the terminal keyboard; the PAAVE program expects to find the correctly formatted parameter specification information there. While this information can indeed be input from the terminal keyboard at execution time, most users probably prefer to input (and edit) this information prior to execution -- the ancillary PROMPT routine can serve this function of parameter entry.

The 'formal' output from the analysis is sent to Unit #9, which does not normally default to the terminal screen. Unit #6, which does usually default to the screen, contains the program execution messages (the quantity of which depends on the Trace Mode selected). The user can thus monitor the processing of the program at the terminal and then send the formal PAA output to a printer.

Program execution in a batch environment is straightforward. No intervention is required of the user once all of the program specifications are made and the program is queued for execution.

Parameter Specifications

The following pages contain documentation for each of the PAAVE parameter specification cards .

Some parameter cards are always required, while others are optional depending on the particular processing specifications desired. The sequence of cards is important and must conform to the order outlined in Table 4.2 below; the card-id information in the first four columns of each card facilitates visual identification of parameter types as well as serving as a program check.

CARD #: 1 - 3

REQUIRED?: Yes

CONTENTS: Title information for the analysis
- 3-lines of 72-columns
- Printed at the top of each page of output

FORMAT: ("PPPP ", 18A4/ "PPPP ",18A4/ "PPPP ",18A4)

```
PPPP *****  
PPPP *****  
PPPP *****  
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8  
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0
```

Where: "*" = Any FORTRAN-acceptable character

EXAMPLE:

```
PPPP Predictive Attribute Analysis for Probation-Eligible OBTS Sample  
PPPP Statistical Criterion = Lambda  
PPPP Max Levels = 3  
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
PPPP *****  
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8  
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0
```

PAAVE Computer Program Documentation

Parameter Specification Cards

CARD #: 4

REQUIRED?: Yes

CONTENTS: Number of cases
Number of variables
Program mode selection:
Program mode
Interactive mode
Trace mode
Dichotomization mode
Write mode
Plot mode
Simulation mode

FORMAT: ("PPPP ", I5, 2x, I3, 7I3)

PPPP	nnnnn	ppp	m	i	t	d	w	p	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Where:

- "nnnnn" = The number of cases to be read [0=Read-to-end]
- "ppp" = The number of variables [MAX=50]
- "m" = Program mode:
 - 0 = Test mode (no processing)
 - 1 = Dichotomization mode (no PAA processing)
 - 2 = PAA mode (normal)
- "i" = Interactive mode:
 - 0 = Batch mode (parameter input file exists)
 - 1 = Parameter prompt mode (create file)
- "t" = Trace mode:
 - 0 = Normal program operation
 - 1 = Subroutine path traced on 'MSGFIL'
 - 2 = Above plus supplemental processing info
 - 3 = Above plus data dumps (use with caution!)
- "d" = Dichotomization mode:
 - 0 = No dichotomization requested
 - 1 = Dichotomize raw data (as specified below)

- "w" = Written output mode:
 - 0 = Minimal output -- summary info only
 - 1 = Normal output -- 1-page-per-node plus summary
- "p" = Plot mode [not yet implemented]
- "s" = Bootstrap resampling mode:
 - 0 = Normal 1-pass processing
 - 1 = Simulation mode (as specified below)

EXAMPLE:

PPPP	2345	25	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
PPPP	nnnnn	ppp	m	i	t	d	w	p	s
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CARD #: 5

REQUIRED?: Yes

CONTENTS: Maximum level of PAA processing
Statistical measure to be used
Dependent variable #
Selection vector for independent variable #'s

FORMAT: ("PPPP ", 3I5, 2x, 50I1)

PPPP MxLev Stat Dep iiii...
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Where: "MxLev" = Maximum levels of PAA processing [MAX=5]
"Stat" = Statistical measure to be used:
1 = Lambda
2 = Uncertainty
3 = Phi
4 = Chi-Square
"Dep" = Dependent variable index #
"i" = Independent variable selection vector:
0 = Do not use
1 = Use as independent (predictor) variable

EXAMPLE:

PPPP 3 4 5 1111011111
PPPP MxLev Stat Dep iiii...
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CARD #: 6

REQUIRED?: Yes

CONTENTS: Branch Termination Options:
Apply minimum cell frequency criterion?
Apply minimum cell percentage criterion?
Apply minimum subgroup frequency criterion?
Apply minimum subgroup percentage criterion?
Apply minimum subgroup ratio criterion?
Apply minimum statistic value criterion?
Termination criterion values:
Minimum cell frequency
Minimum cell percentage
Minimum subgroup frequency
Minimum subgroup percentage
Minimum subgroup ratio
Minimum statistic value
Force independent variable selection?

FORMAT: ("PPPP ", 7I1, 2x, 7F7.3, 2x, I1)

PPPP tttttt 111.111222.222333.333444.444555.555666.666777.777 f
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Where: "t" = Selection vector for termination options
0 = Do not use
1 = Use this criterion (default or input value)
"111.111" = Input value for criterion

"000.000" = Use default value:
 Min cell frequency = 5.0
 Min cell percentage = 0.001
 Min subgroup frequency = 10.0
 Min subgroup percentage = 0.001
 Min subgroup ratio = 0.1
 Min statistic value:
 Lambda = 0.01
 Uncertainty = 0.01
 Phi = 0.01
 Chi-Square = 3.841

"f" = Force selection of variables:
 0 = No
 1 = Yes (as specified below)

EXAMPLE:

```

PPPP 1000001 005.000
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
PPPP tttttt 111.111222.222333.333444.444555.555666.666777.777 f
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0
  
```

CARD #: 7 - 11

REQUIRED?: Optional:
 Required if 'Force Variables' option = 1 (CARD-6)

CONTENTS: Selection vector of variable #'s to force at particular nodes

FORMAT: ("FFFF ", I2/ 5x,2I2/ 5x,4I2/ 5x,8I2/ 5x,16I2)

```

FFFF aa
FFFF bbcc
FFFF ddeeffgg
FFFF hhijjkkllmmnnoo
FFFF ppqqrrssttuuvvwwxyzzll@@##$$%%
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0
  
```

Where: "aa" = Variable index # for Level 0, Node 1
 "bb" = Variable index # for Level 1, Node 1
 "cc" = Variable index # for Level 1, Node 2
 "dd" = Variable index # for Level 2, Node 1
 ...
 "%%" = Variable index # for Level 4, Node 16
 "00" = Select variable at this position normally

EXAMPLE:

```

FFFF 07
FFFF 0303
FFFF 02040608
FFFF 0000000000000000
FFFF 00000000000000000000000000000000
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
FFFF aa
FFFF bbcc
FFFF ddeeffgg
FFFF hhijjkkllmmnnoo
FFFF ppqrrssttuuvvwwxyzz!!@#$$%%
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0

```

CARD #: 12

REQUIRED?: Optional;
Required if bootstrap validation mode specified (CARD 4)

CONTENTS: Number of (re)samples to draw

FORMAT: ("SSSS ", I3)

```

SSSS bbb
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0

```

Where: "bbb" = Number of (re)samples to draw [MAX=200]

EXAMPLE:

```

SSSS 100
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
SSSS bbb
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8
      0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0

```

"mmm.mmm" = Critical point value

CARD #: 13

REQUIRED?: Optional; Required if dichotomization requested Must be followed by blank card to indicate end of specification.

CONTENTS: Index of variable Type of dichotomization 1 = Cutpoint 2 = Value ranges 3 = Value clusters 4 = Critical value Dichotomization parameters

FORMAT: Type = 1: ("DDDD ", I3, I3, 1x, F7.3) Type = 2: ("DDDD ", I3, I3, 1x, 4F7.3) Type = 3: ("DDDD ", I3, I3, 1x, I3, 9F7.3 / 15x, I3, 9F7.3) Type = 4: ("DDDD ", I3, I3, 1x, F7.3)

TYPE DDDD aa 1 nnn.nnn DDDD aa 2 L01.1imHI1.1imL02.1imHI2.1im DDDD aa 3 c val.111val.222val.333val.444val.555val.666val.777val.888val.999 DDDD c val.111val.222val.333val.444val.555val.666val.777val.888val.999 DDDD aa 4 mmm.mmm

Where: "aa" = Variable index # "c" = Count for number of values specified [MAX=9] "nnn.nnn" = Cutpoint value "???.1im" = Range limits, defined as: [L01.1im, HI1.1im] for Group 1 [L02.1im, HI2.1im] for Group 2 "val.???" = Values for cluster specifications

EXAMPLE:

TYPE DDDD 04 1 025.500 DDDD DDDD aa 1 nnn.nnn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TYPE DDDD 05 2 10.000 20.000 40.000 50.000 DDDD DDDD aa 2 L01.1imHI1.1imL02.1imHI2.1im 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TYPE DDDD 06 3 2 10.000 20.000 30.000 40.000 45.000 DDDD DDDD aa 3 c val.111val.222val.333val.444val.555val.666val.777val.888val.999 DDDD c val.111val.222val.333val.444val.555val.666val.777val.888val.999 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TYPE DDDD 07 4 020.000 DDDD DDDD aa 4 nnn.nnn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Table 4.1
PAAVE Program File References

<u>FORTRAN UNIT ##</u>	<u>FILE NAME</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>
5	PARFIL	Inp	Parameter Specifications	See Parameter Specs
6	MSGFIL	Out	Program Processing Monitor	132-Col Max
8	INPFIL	Inp	Raw Data Input File	Any Std FORTRAN Fmt
9	WRTFIL	Out	PAA Output	80-Col Max
11	SAVFIL	I/O	Dichotomized Data Storage	Unformatted Binary
12	SIMFIL	Out	Bootstrap Resampling Vectors	(25I3)
13	TREFIL	Out	PAA Summary Trees	(1I3,2I3,4I3,8I3/ 16I3/32I3)

Parameter Specification Via PROMPT

The PROMPT program is provided as an aid for the creation of the parameter specification file ("PARFIL"). The program executes independently of the PAAVE program and solicits all specifications for the analysis from the user at an interactive terminal. The information supplied is echoed back to the terminal and then is output to a file as a set of card images that represents the properly formatted PARFIL information. Internal program documentation lists the FORTRAN I/O units that are used; these can be easily modified by the user if necessary.

V.

BOOTSTRAP RESAMPLING

Sampling Algorithm

Bootstrap resampling is an alternative cross-validation procedure recently developed by Efron (1979, 1982). In return for (often substantial) computational efforts, the bootstrap provides the analyst with freedom from the constraints of a prespecified, possibly inappropriate parametric model. It is particularly well-suited for use with Predictive Attribute Analysis because of its nonparametric derivation, lack of restrictive distributional assumptions, and potential range of application. Efron (1982, p.58+), in fact, presents an application of the bootstrap to a decision-tree classification problem similar to PAAs.

Bootstrap resampling provides the capability for generating a set of sampling distributions for an unknown population for which a sample is available. The sampling distribution of various characteristics (not necessarily formal statistics like mean or variance) of the composite set of these resamplings can then be obtained and studied. The properties of the sampling method lead us to expect that, for a reasonably large number of samples, the distribution of sample characteristics will be similar to that which would have been obtained by sampling directly from the (unknown) population. The distribution of cases in the original sample need not be representative (even proportionally) of the population, but the

assumption is made that every important type of case found in the population is found at least once in the sample.

The bootstrap procedure is implemented in the computer program as an outer loop containing the PAA processing code as a subset. For a specified number of repetitions (maximum 200, typically 100), a random sample of size N (where N is the number of cases under analysis) is drawn with replacement from that data set. The PAA is then conducted to completion for that sample.

Operationally, each validation sample is constructed by randomly selecting case-index integers N times with replacement. A vector of the resulting case selection frequencies (typically 0 or 1 or 2 or 3) is then used to control the number of times each case is read into the analysis. Each element of the vector represents the number of times the corresponding case is to be used. Use of this algorithm allows (1) relatively efficient FORTRAN sequential data input from the existing unformatted binary data file, and (2) easy reproduction of particular samples using only the N-element sampling vector, which is automatically output to a file by the program.

Processing Options

The only user-selectable parameter for the bootstrap resampling procedure is the number of replications to be run. Efron and Gong (1983) suggest that 100 replications is often an adequate number. The program has a limit of 200 replications (alterable in the FORTRAN source code), chosen to accommodate local processing time and resource considerations. Our

experience has been that nothing of consequence about a particular PAA is learned in 200 replications that was not seen in 100 replications.

Program Output

The PAAVE program has a number of output options for bootstrap-related processing. These allow flexibility for controlling analysis-related output and for saving replication-by-replication data files.

The summary-level option for analysis output is often the most practical for PAA validation analyses. This level of output provides only the skeletal ('unqualified') tree of relationships, certainly not appropriate for the interpretation of single-run PAAs. But when results are examined in the context of the series of resamplings, the instabilities that could at best be only inferred from a single run (even viewing all the available node-level information) become clearly displayed. Node-level (standard) output is, of course, available and certainly can provide useful insights and suggest alternative analyses to the program user.

There are two ancillary output files available at the conclusion of a bootstrap run; these are provided to facilitate further analysis of the information generated by the validation runs. They contain the vectors for reproducing the samples used at each replication and the indices of the selected predictor variables at each node.

Post-Processing of Output

The types of post-processing that we have found useful are (1) the display/analysis of the different branching sequences, and (2) the display/analysis of the membership of the terminal subgroups defined by the PAAs. We defer here to the Technical Report for examples of these supplemental analyses; they include, for instance, the graphic displays of the PAA trees and the analyses for the goodness-of-fit of the population PAA to the sample PAAs.

Efforts in these directions are provided for in the program by the availability of "TREFIL"; the set of selected predictor variables in the PAA tree for each replication, and "SIMFIL", the vector of reread counts for each case for each replication.

VI.

REFERENCES

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Biometrics, 19-2, 364-366.
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Some Statistical and Other Numerical Techniques for Classifying Individuals.
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Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
New York: McGraw-Hill.

VII.
APPENDICES

A-1. FORTRAN Program Listing

- .a MANAGE (Main Routine)
- .b READER (Subroutine)
- .c DICHOT (Subroutine)
- .d PAAPER (Subroutine)
- .e TABLER (Subroutine)
- .f STATIS (Subroutine)
- .g SIFTER (Subroutine)
- .h WRITER (Subroutine)
- .i DUMPER (Subroutine)
- .j SIMMER (Subroutine)
- .k PROMPT (Main Routine)


```

C==      MAX DEP VARS .... 1
C==      MAX PAA LEVELS .. 5 (64 TERMINAL SUBGROUPS, 32 SPLITS)
C==
C==
C== PROGRAM FILE REFERENCES:
C== =====
C==
C== UNIT      NAME      USE      CONTENTS
C== ----      -
C== 5         PARFIL    INP      PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS
C== 6         MSCFIL    OUT      PROGRAM PROCESSING MONITOR
C== 8         INPFIL    INP      RAW DATA INPUT FILE
C== 9         WRTFIL    OUT      FORMAL PAA OUTPUT (8.5X11)
C== 11        SAVFIL    I/O     DICHOTOMIZED DATA STORAGE
C== 12        SIMFIL    OUT     BOOTSTRAP RESAMPLING VECTORS
C== 13        TREFIL    OUT     PAA SUMMARY TREES
C==
C==
C== PROGRAM OPERATIONAL-MODE OPTIONS:
C== =====
C==
C== MODE: GENERAL PROGRAM FUNCTIONS
C==   = 0 ..... TEST-MODE      ... << NO PROCESSING >>
C==   = 1 ..... DICHOT-MODE    ... DICHOTOMIZE DATA ONLY
C==   = 2 ..... PAA-MODE       ... NORMAL PAA PROCESSING MODE
C==   = 3 ..... SIMULATION-MODE ... REPEATED SAMPLING RUNS
C==
C== IMODE: BATCH/INTERACTIVE OPERATION
C==   = 0 ..... BATCH-MODE OPERATION
C==   = +1 ..... INTERACTIVE-MODE: NOT IMPLEMENTED - USE PROMPT
C==
C== TMODE: PRINT TRACE OF EXECUTION
C==   = 0 ..... NORMAL PROGRAM OPERATION
C==   = +1 ..... TRACE-MODE: PROGRAM RUN TRACED ON "MSGFIL"
C==   = +2 ..... TRACE-MODE: ABOVE PLUS SUPPLEMENTAL INFO
C==   = +3 ..... TRACE-MODE: ABOVE PLUS DATA DUMPS
C==
C== RMODE: INTERNAL READ-LEVEL SELECTOR
C==   = -1 ..... READ PARAMETER CARDS
C==   = 0 ..... READ RAW DATA
C==   = +1 ..... (RE)READ DICHOTOMIZED DATA (BINARY FORMAT)
C==
C== DMODE: DICHOTOMIZATION FUNCTIONS
C==   = 0 ..... NO DICHOTOMIZATION REQUESTED
C==   = 1 ..... DICHOTOMIZE RAW DATA (AS SPECIFIED)
C==
C== WMODE: OUTPUT PRINT SELECTION
C==   = 0 ..... MINIMUM : SUMMARY OUTPUT ONLY
C==   = 1 ..... NORMAL : LEVEL-BY-LEVEL OUTPUT
C==   = 2 ..... EXTENDED: NOT IMPLEMENTED
C==
C== PMODE: PLOT SELECTION
C==   = 0 ..... NO PLOTS GENERATED
C==   = 1 ..... PLOT 2X2 TABLES: NOT IMPLEMENTED
C==
C== SMODE: SIMULATION MODE FOR BOOTSTRAP RESAMPLING
C==   (ALSO SET VIA "MODE=3" SPECIFICATION...)
C==   = 0 ..... SINGLE ANALYSIS ON INPUT DATA

```

```

C==      = 1 ..... MULTIPLE ANALYSES ON SAMPLED DATA
C==
C==
C== PROGRAM PARAMETER INPUT INFORMATION:
C== =====
C==
C== CARD  REQUIRED?  INFORMATION                                FORMAT
C== ----  -
C== 1     REQUIRED   RUN TITLE (3 80-COLUMN CARDS)              'PPPP',
C==                                     3(18A4)
C==
C== 2     REQUIRED   NUMBER OF CASES                                15,
C==                                     NUMBER OF VARIABLES                13,
C==                                     PROGRAM MODE SPECIFICATIONS:      713
C==                                     MODE : GENERAL PROGRAM MODE
C==                                     (IMODE : INTERACTIVE MODE)
C==                                     TMODE : TRACE MODE
C==                                     DMODE : DICHOTOMIZATION MODE
C==                                     WMODE : WRITTEN OUTPUT MODE
C==                                     (PMODE : PLOT MODE)
C==                                     SMODE : SIMULATION MODE
C==
C== 3     REQUIRED   INPUT DATA FORMAT                                'PPPP',
C==                                     18A4
C==
C== 4     REQUIRED   OUTPUT DATA FORMAT                               'PPPP',
C==                                     18A4
C==
C== 5     REQUIRED   MAXIMUM LEVEL OF PAA PROCESSING                    13,
C==                                     MAX=5
C==                                     STATISTICAL MEASURE TO BE USED    13,
C==                                     1=LAMBDA      2=UNCERT
C==                                     3=PHI        4=CHI-SQ
C==                                     DEPENDENT VARIABLE #                13,
C==                                     SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEP VARS      5011
C==                                     0=IGNORE      1=USE
C==
C== 6     REQUIRED   BRANCH-TERMINATION OPTIONS:                        'PPPP',
C==                                     APPLY MIN-CELL-SIZE CRITERION      611,
C==                                     " MIN-CELL-% "
C==                                     " MIN-SUBGRP-N "
C==                                     " MIN-SUBGRP-% "
C==                                     " MIN-SUBGRP-RATIO "
C==                                     " MIN-STAT-VALUE "
C==                                     TERMINATION-CRITERION VALUES:    6F7.3,
C==                                     FORCE INDEP VAR SELECTION?           1X, 11
C==                                     0=NO      1=YES
C==
C== 7     OPTIONAL  *(<4>)* INDEX VECTOR OF VARS TO FORCE                'PPPP',
C==                                     5(32I2)
C==
C== 8     OPTIONAL  *(<1>)* NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO TAKE                    'SSSS',
C==                                     1X, 13

```



```

INTEGER DFLAG, DVAR, NCLUST, TABLE, STYPE, LEV, GRP
INTEGER INTERM(6)
REAL DATA, LAMBDA, PHI, CHISQ, UNCERT,
+ MINCEL, MINCEP, MINSUB, MINSUP, MINRAT, MINSTA
C
CHARACTER*4 ICARD, TITLE, IFORM, OFORM
C
COMMON /PARAMS/ N, P, RECNUM, TRACE,
+ PARFIL, MSGFIL, INPFIL, WRTFIL, SAVFIL, SIMFIL,
+ TREFIL,
+ MODE, IMODE, TMODE, RMODE, DMODE, WMODE, PMODE, SMODE
+ /CHARAC/ TITLE(3, 18), IFORM(18), OFORM(18)
+ /DATAS/ DATA(21)
+ /DICHOS/ DFLAG(21),
+ DVAR,
+ DCUTPT(21),
+ DMIN(2, 21), DMAX(2, 21),
+ NCLUST(2, 21), DVAL(2, 21)
+ /TABLES/ TABLE(32, 50, 2, 2), MAXLEV, LEV, GRP, DEP, INDSSEL(50),
+ GRPSEL(63), IGUIDE(63), ITERM(63), TERFLC(9),
+ MINCEL, MINCEP, MINSUB, MINSUP, MINRAT, MINSTA, INDEX
+ /STATS/ STYPE,
+ A(50), B(50), C(50), D(50),
+ P1(50), R2(50), C1(50), C2(50), T(50),
+ LAMBDA(50), PHI(50), CHISQ(50), UNCERT(50)
+ /SIMS/ BOOTS, BOOT, SIMSEL(7), CASEL(10000)
-----
C-- DEFAULT FILE ASSIGNMENTS
C
PARFIL= 5
MSGFIL= 6
INPFIL= 8
WRTFIL= 9
SAVFIL= 11
SIMFIL= 12
TREFIL= 13
-----
C-- PRINT HEADER
C
WRITE (MSGFIL, 21)
WRITE (WRTFIL, 21)
21 FORMAT ('1'//
+ ',79('*')//
+ ',79('*')//
+ ',79('*')//
+ ', 7('*'),T74, 7('*')//
+ ', 3('*'),T12,
+ 'P R E D I C T I V E A T T R I B U T E ',
+ 'A N A L Y S I S',T78,
+ 3('*')//
+ ', 7('*'),T74, 7('*')//
+ ',79('*')//
+ ',79('*')//
+ ',79('*')//)
C
=====
C== PROGRAM DEBUGGING SPECIFICATIONS
=====
C

```

```

C IF (TRACE.EQ.1) CALL DUMPER(0)
C
C=====
C== READ GLOBAL PARAMETERS (FROM "PARFIL") & ECHO (TO "MSGFIL")
C=====
C-----
WRITE (MSGFIL, 10)
10 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS: '///)
C-----
RECNUM= 0
READ (PARFIL, 11, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD, TITLE
RECNUM= RECNUM+3
11 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 18A4/5X, 18A4/5X, 18A4)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 31) ICARD, TITLE
31 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #1: ', A4//
+ ', T16, 'RUN TITLE: '///T11, 18A4/T11, 18A4/T11, 18A4///)
IF (ICARD.NE.'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C-----
READ (PARFIL, 12, END=9100, ERR=9100)
+ ICARD, N, P, MODE, IMODE, TMODE, DMODE, WMODE, PMODE, SMODE
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
12 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 2I5, 7I3)
IF (MODE.EQ.3) SMODE= 1
TRACE= TMODE
WRITE (MSGFIL, 32) ICARD, N, P, MODE, IMODE, TMODE, DMODE, WMODE, PMODE, SMODE
32 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #2: ', A4//
+ T16, 'NUMBER OF CASES: ', T40, I5/
+ T16, 'NUMBER OF VARIABLES: ', T40, I5//
+ T16, 'PROGRAM MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'INTERACTIVE MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'TRACE MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'DICHOTOMIZATION MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'WRITE MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'PLOT MODE: ', T40, I3/
+ T16, 'SIMULATION MODE: ', T40, I3//)
IF (ICARD.NE.'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C-----
READ (PARFIL, 13, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD, IFORM
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
13 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 18A4)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 33) ICARD, IFORM
33 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #3: ', A4//
+ T16, 'INPUT FORMAT: ', T40, 18A4//)
IF (ICARD.NE.'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C-----
READ (PARFIL, 14, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD, OFORM
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
14 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 18A4)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 34) ICARD, OFORM
34 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #4: ', A4//
+ T16, 'OUTPUT FORMAT: ', T40, 18A4//)
IF (ICARD.NE.'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C-----
READ (PARFIL, 15, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD, MAXLEV, STYPE, DEP,
+ (INDSEL(J), J=1, 50)
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
15 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 3I3, 2X, 50I1)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 35) ICARD, MAXLEV, STYPE, DEP, (INDSEL(J), J=1, P)
35 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #5: ', A4//
+ T16, 'MAX LEVEL OF PROCESSING: ', T40, I5/

```

```

+          T16, 'STATISTICAL CRITERION: ', T40, I5/
+          T16, 'DEPENDENT VARIABLE: ', T40, I5//
+          T16, 'SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: ',
+          T65, 50I1//)
+ IF (ICARD.NE. 'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C-----
C READ (PARFIL, 16, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD,
+          (INTERM(J), J=1, 5),
+          MINCEL, MINCEP,
+          MINSUB, MINSUP,
+          MINRAT, MINSTA, FFLAC
+
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
15 FORMAT (A4, 1X, 6I1, 2X, 6F7.3, 1X, I1)
C-----
C-- DEFAULT MINIMUM VALUES FOR CELL SIZES, %S, AND RATIOS
C-----
C IF (INTERM(1).EQ.0) MINCEL= 0.000
C IF (INTERM(2).EQ.0) MINCEP= 0.000
C IF (INTERM(3).EQ.0) MINSUB= 0.000
C IF (INTERM(4).EQ.0) MINSUP= 0.000
C IF (INTERM(5).EQ.0) MINRAT= 0.000
C
C IF (INTERM(1).EQ.1) MINCEL= 5.000
C IF (INTERM(2).EQ.1) MINCEP= .001
C IF (INTERM(3).EQ.1) MINSUB= 10.000
C IF (INTERM(4).EQ.1) MINSUP= .001
C IF (INTERM(5).EQ.1) MINRAT= .1
C-----
C-- DEFAULT MINIMUM VALUES FOR STATISTICS
C-----
C IF (INTERM(6).EQ.0) MINSTA= 0.000
C IF (INTERM(6).NE.1) GOTO 1600
C
C IF (STYPE.EQ.1) MINSTA= .01
C IF (STYPE.EQ.2) MINSTA= .01
C IF (STYPE.EQ.3) MINSTA= .01
C IF (STYPE.EQ.4) MINSTA= 3.84146
C
1600 CONTINUE
C-----
C WRITE (MSGFIL, 36) ICARD,
+          INTERM(1), MINCEL, INTERM(2), MINCEP,
+          INTERM(3), MINSUB, INTERM(4), MINSUP,
+          INTERM(5), MINRAT, INTERM(6), MINSTA
36 FORMAT ('1', T11, 'CARD #6: ', A4//
+          T16, 'APPLY BRANCH TERMINATION CRITERION? ',
+          T59, 'N/Y', T72, 'VALUE'//
+          T16, ' MINIMUM CELL SIZE .....: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3/
+          T16, ' MINIMUM CELL/TOTAL PERCENT .....: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3/
+          T16, ' MINIMUM SUBGROUP SIZE .....: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3/
+          T16, ' MINIMUM SUBGROUP/TOTAL PERCENT ..: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3/
+          T16, ' MINIMUM A:B SUBGRP RATIO .....: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3/
+          T16, ' MINIMUM VALUE OF STATISTIC .....: ', T60, I1,
+          T70, F7.3//)
+ IF (ICARD.NE. 'PPPP') GOTO 9100

```

```

C-----
C IF (FFLAG.EQ.0) GOTO 1700
C READ (PARFIL, 17, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD,
+          (IGUIDE(J), J=1, 63)
+
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
17 FORMAT (A4, 1X, I2/5X, 2I2/5X, 4I2/5X, 8I2/5X, 16I2)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 37) ICARD, (IGUIDE(J), J=1, 63)
37 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #7: ', A4//
+          T16, 'SELECTION VECTOR FOR VARIABLES TO BE FORCED: ',
+          T16, ' LEVEL= 1 .....: ',
+          T40, I2/
+          T16, ' LEVEL= 2 .....: ',
+          T40, 2I2/
+          T16, ' LEVEL= 3 .....: ',
+          T40, 4I2/
+          T16, ' LEVEL= 4 .....: ',
+          T40, 8I2/
+          T16, ' LEVEL= 5 .....: ',
+          T40, 16I2//)
+ IF (ICARD.NE. 'PPPP') GOTO 9100
C
DO 50 I=1, 63
50 IGUIDE(I)= -(IGUIDE(I))
C-----
1700 CONTINUE
IF (SMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 1800
READ (PARFIL, 18, END=9100, ERR=9100) ICARD, BOOTS,
+          (SIMSEL(J), J=1, 7)
+
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
18 FORMAT (A4, 1X, I3, 2X, 7I1)
WRITE (MSGFIL, 38) ICARD, BOOTS, (SIMSEL(J), J=1, 7)
38 FORMAT ('0', T11, 'CARD #8: ', A4//
+          T16, 'NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO DRAW: ', T50, I3//
+          T16, 'SELECTION VECTOR FOR SIMULATION OUTPUT SAVED: ',
+          T70, 7I1//)
+ IF (ICARD.NE. 'SSSS') GOTO 9100
C-----
1800 CONTINUE
IF (TRACE.GE.2)
+ WRITE (MSGFIL, 22) PARFIL, MSGFIL, INPFIL, WRTFIL, SAVFIL, SIMFIL,
+          TREFIL
22 FORMAT ('0'// '>>>>>>>' SYSTEM FILES REFERENCED: '//
+          ' ', T16, 'PARAMETER INPUT: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'MESSAGE REPORTS: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'RAW DATA INPUT: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'ANALYSIS OUTPUT: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'SAVE DICHO DATA: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'SAVE SAMP VCTRS: ', T40, '#', I2/
+          ' ', T16, 'SAVE TREE VCTRS: ', T40, '#', I2//)
C-----
C WRITE (WRTFIL, 23) TITLE
23 FORMAT (' '//////////T10, 18A4/T10, 18A4/T10, 18A4)
C-----
C SET UP DICHOTOMIZATION PARAMETERS (IF REQUESTED)
C-----
IF (DMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 1999
C
WRITE (MSGFIL, 39)

```

```

39  FORMAT ('1>>>>>>  DICHOTOMIZATION SPECIFICATIONS: '//)
C
  REK= RECNUM
  RECNUM= 0
C  WRITE (MSGFIL,399) REK
C 399  FORMAT ('0 +*****+ REK = ',I7)
      CALL DICHOT(REK)
C-----
C   SET UP PARAMETERS FOR SIMULATION (IF REQUESTED)
C-----
C
  IF (SMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 1900
C
  CALL SIMMER
  GOTO 9900
C-----
C   CONTINUE TO TYPE OF PROCESSING MODE SELECTED
C-----
1900 CONTINUE
1999 JUMPER=MODE+1
      GOTO (9900,1000,2000,3000),JUMPER
C=====
C==  MODE = 0 :  TEST MODE -- NO PROCESSING
C=====
C
  GOTO 9900
C-----
C==  MODE = 1 :  DICHOTOMIZATION ONLY (READ,DICHOT,WRITE)
C=====
C
1000 CONTINUE
C-----
C==  MODE = 2 :  NORMAL PAA PROCESSING MODE
C=====
C
2000 CONTINUE
  CALL PAAPER
  GOTO 9900
C-----
C==  MODE = 3 :  SIMULATION MODE
C=====
C
3000 CONTINUE
  CALL SIMMER
  GOTO 9900
C-----
C==  ERROR CONTROL
C=====
C
9000 CONTINUE
9100 WRITE (MSGFIL,91)
  91  FORMAT ('1'/
+      #####  ERROR IN PARAMETER CARD ENTRY:  MANAGE')
  CALL DUMPER(0)
  GOTO 9999

```

```

C
C=====
C==  PROGRAM TERMINATION
C=====
C
9900 CONTINUE
C-----
C---  DEBUG DUMP STATISTICS
C-----
C
  CALL DUMPER(0)
C-----
C
  WRITE (MSGFIL,95)
  95  FORMAT ('1>>>>>>  END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION. '//)
C-----
9999 STOP
C-----*--1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7--
      END

```

E>


```

C
IF (RMODE.EQ.1 .AND. SMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 2000
IF (RMODE.EQ.1 .AND. SMODE.EQ.1) GOTO 3000
C
C=====
C== ON 1ST PASS READ DATA RECORDS BY CASE (RECODE & SAVE IF REQUESTED)
C=====
C
IF (RECNUM.LE.1 .AND. TRACE.GE.1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) RMODE
21 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> SUBROUTINE READER: RMODE=',I3)
C
DO 1000 I=1,N
PRINT 9191, I
READ (INPFIL,IFORM,END=9100,ERR=9100) (DATA(K),K=1,P)
RECNUM = RECNUM + 1
WRITE(WRTFIL,OFORM) (DATA(K),K=1,P)
DO 100 J=1,P
JUMPER= DFLAG(J)+1
DVAR= J
PRINT 9191, I,J,DFLAG(J),JUMPER
C9191 FORMAT (' *** CASE, VAR, DFLAG(J), JUMPER : ',4I7)
C
DMODE= 2
GOTO (900,500,600,700,800), JUMPER
C-----
C-- DICHOT: CUTPOINT
C-----
500 CONTINUE
CALL DICHOT(RECNUM)
GOTO 900
C-----
C-- DICHOT: LIMITS
C-----
600 CONTINUE
CALL DICHOT(RECNUM)
GOTO 900
C-----
C-- DICHOT: CLUSTERS
C-----
700 CONTINUE
CALL DICHOT(RECNUM)
GOTO 900
C-----
C-- DICHOT: CRITICAL VALUE
C-----
800 CONTINUE
CALL DICHOT(RECNUM)
GOTO 900
C-----
C--
C-----
900 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
C-----
C-- UPDATE CONTINGENCY TABLES (UNLESS SMODE=1 OR MODE<2)
C-----
IF (SMODE.EQ.0 .AND. MODE.GE.2) CALL TABLER
C-----
C-- WRITE DICHOTOMIZED CASE TO "WRTFIL" (IF WMODE=3)
C-----

```

```

IF (WMODE.EQ.3) WRITE (WRTFIL,OFORM) (DATA(J),J=1,P)
C-----
C-- WRITE CASE TO "SAVFIL" <UNFORMATTED BINARY>
C-----
WRITE (SAVFIL) (DATA(J),J=1,P)
C-----
C WRITE (MSGFIL,9191) (DATA(J),J=1,P)
C9191 FORMAT (' => ',21F4.0)
C-----
1000 CONTINUE
C
GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C== (RE)READ FROM "SAVFIL"
C=====
C
2000 CONTINUE
C
REWIND SAVFIL
RECNUM=0
IF (RECNUM.LE.1 .AND. TRACE.GE.1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) RMODE
C
DO 2500 I=1,N
READ (SAVFIL) (DATA(J),J=1,P)
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
CALL TABLER
2500 CONTINUE
GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C== (RE)READ UNDER CONTROL OF BOOTSTRAP SIMULATION PROCEDURE
C=====
C
3000 CONTINUE
C
REWIND SAVFIL
RECNUM= 0
C
DO 3500 I=1,N
IF (CASEL(I).EQ.0) GOTO 3500
READ (SAVFIL) (DATA(J),J=1,P)
DO 3600 K=1,CASEL(I)
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
CALL TABLER
3600 CONTINUE
3500 CONTINUE
C
IF (RECNUM.NE.N) GOTO 9300
C
GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C== ERROR CONTROL
C=====
C
9000 CONTINUE
9100 WRITE (MSGFIL,91)
91 FORMAT ('1'/
+ '##### ERROR IN READER ')

```



```

1001 CONTINUE
    REK=REK+1
    READ (PARFIL'REK,11,ERR=9100) ICARD,DVAR,DTYPE
    11  FORMAT (A4,1X,2I3)
        IF (DTYPE.EQ.0) GOTO 9999
C     IF (TRACE.EQ.1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) ICARD,DVAR,DTYPE,REK
C 21  FORMAT ('0',T11,A4,2I3,T60,'<RECORD#',I2,'>')
C
    DFLAG(DVAR)=-1
    IF (DTYPE.EQ.1) GOTO 1100
    IF (DTYPE.EQ.2) GOTO 1200
    IF (DTYPE.EQ.3) GOTO 1300
    IF (DTYPE.EQ.4) GOTO 1400
    GOTO 1900
C-----
C--  DTYPE = 1 :  CUTPOINT SPECIFIED
C-----
1100 CONTINUE
    DFLAG(DVAR)=1
    READ (PARFIL'REK,12) DCUTPT(DVAR)
    12  FORMAT (11X,F10.3)
        WRITE (MSGFIL,22) DVAR,DCUTPT(DVAR)
    22  FORMAT (' ',T11,' VARIABLE:',I3,'          CUTPOINT:',F10.3)
        GOTO 1001
C-----
C--  DTYPE = 2 :  LIMITS SPECIFIED
C-----
1200 CONTINUE
    DFLAG(DVAR)=2
    READ (PARFIL'REK,13) DMIN(1,DVAR),DMAX(1,DVAR),
+      DMIN(2,DVAR),DMAX(2,DVAR)
    WRITE (MSGFIL,23) DVAR,DMIN(1,DVAR),DMAX(1,DVAR),
+      DMIN(2,DVAR),DMAX(2,DVAR)
    23  FORMAT (' ',T15,' VARIABLE:',I3,'          RANGE #1:',2F7.3,
+      '          RANGE #2:',2F7.3)
    13  FORMAT (11X,4F7.3)
        GOTO 1001
C-----
C--  DTYPE = 3 :  CLUSTERS SPECIFIED (2-CARDS PER VAR)
C-----
1300 CONTINUE
    DFLAG(DVAR)=3
    READ (PARFIL'REK,14) NCLST1
    14  FORMAT (11X,I3)
    READ (PARFIL'REK,16) (DVAL(1,K),K=1,NCLST1)
    16  FORMAT (15X,9F7.3)
        REK=REK+1
    READ (PARFIL'REK,14) NCLST2
    READ (PARFIL'REK,16) (DVAL(2,K),K=1,NCLST2)
    WRITE (MSGFIL,24) DVAR,(DVAL(1,J),J=1,NCLST1)
    24  FORMAT (' ',T16,' VARIABLE:',I3,'          CLSTR #1:',9F7.3)
    WRITE (MSGFIL,25) (DVAL(2,J),J=1,NCLST2)
    25  FORMAT (' ',T16,'          ',3X,'          CLSTR #2:',9F7.3)
        GOTO 1001
C-----
C--  DTYPE = 4 :  CRITICAL VALUE SPECIFIED
C-----
1400 CONTINUE
    DFLAG(DVAR)=4
    READ (PARFIL'REK,15) CRTVAL

```

```

    15  FORMAT (11X,F7.3)
    WRITE (MSGFIL,26) DVAR,CRTVAL
    26  FORMAT (' ',T15,' VARIABLE:',I3,'          CRIT VAL:',F7.3)
        GOTO 1001
C-----
1900 GOTO 1001
1999 GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C==  DMODE 2 :  DICHOTOMIZATION OF DATA ON INPUT
C=====
C
2000 CONTINUE
    IF (RECNUM.LE.1 .AND. TRACE.GE.1) WRITE (MSGFIL,41) DMODE
    41  FORMAT ('0>>>>>> SUBROUTINE DICHOT: DMODE=',I3/)
C-----
C--  RECODE VARIABLES AS SPECIFIED, FOR EACH MODE
C-----
        JUMPER=DFLAG(DVAR)+2
        GOTO (2100,2200,2300,2400,2500), JUMPER
C-----
C--  ERROR :  DICHOTOMIZATION REQUESTED BUT NOT DEFINED
C-----
2100 CONTINUE
    STOP
C-----
C--  BYPASS :  NO DICHOTOMIZATION REQUESTED
C-----
2200 CONTINUE
    GOTO 2900
C-----
C--  PROCESS :  CUTPOINT DICHOTOMIZATION REQUESTED
C-----
2300 CONTINUE
C     PRINT 9191, DVAR,DCUTPT(DVAR),DATA(DVAR)
C9191  FORMAT ('          *** DVAR, DCUTPT, DATA : ',40X,I7,2F10.3)
        DCFLAG=0
        IF (DATA(DVAR).GE.DCUTPT(DVAR)) DCFLAG=2.
        IF (DATA(DVAR).LT.DCUTPT(DVAR)) DCFLAG=1.
        DATA(DVAR)=DCFLAG
        GOTO 2900
C-----
C--  PROCESS :  GROUP LIMITS SPECIFIED
C-----
2400 CONTINUE
    GOTO 2900
C-----
C--  PROCESS :  GROUP CLUSTERS SPECIFIED
C-----
2500 CONTINUE
    DO 2510 K=1,NCLST1
        IF ((DATA(DVAR).GT.DVAL(1,K)-.00001)
+      .AND. (DATA(DVAR).LT.DVAL(1,K)+.00001)) DCFLAG=2.
        IF ((DATA(DVAR).GT.DVAL(2,K)-.00001)
+      .AND. (DATA(DVAR).LT.DVAL(2,K)+.00001)) DCFLAG=2.
    2510 CONTINUE
    DO 2520 K=1,NCLST2
        IF ((DATA(DVAR).GT.DVAL(1,K)-.00001)
+      .AND. (DATA(DVAR).LT.DVAL(1,K)+.00001)) DCFLAG=1.
        IF ((DATA(DVAR).GT.DVAL(2,K)-.00001)

```



```

      LEV= -1
C=====
C== LOOP FOR EACH LEVEL OF PAA PROCESSING
C=====
C
1000 CONTINUE
C
      LEV= LEV+1
C
      IF (TRACE,GE,1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) LEV
21  FORMAT ('1>>>>>>> SUBROUTINE PAAPER: LEVEL=',I3)
C
      NCRPS= 2**(LEV)
      IF (NGRPS,LT,1) NCRPS= 1
C-----
C-- INITIALIZE VALUES
C-----
C
      NMISS= 0
C
      DO 110 J=1,53
        ITERM(J) = 0
110  CONTINUE
C-----
C-- ZERO TABLES
C-----
C
      DO 1500 T1=1,15
        DO 1500 T2=1,50
          DO 1500 T3=1,2
            DO 1500 T4=1,2
1500  TABLE(T1,T2,T3,T4)= 0
C-----
C-- FIRST READ FROM RAW DATA "INPFIL"; ELSE FROM "SAVFIL"
C-----
C
      IF (LEV,GT,0 .OR. SMODE,EQ,1) RMODE=1
C-----
C-- READ DATA (DICHOTOMIZE IF NECESSARY); INCREMENT TABLES
C-----
C
      CALL READER
C-----
C== LOOP FOR EACH GROUP WITHIN PAA LEVEL
C=====
C
      DO 2000 G=1,NGRPS
        GRP= G
        LEVGRP= (2**LEV-1)+GRP
C-----
C-- RESET ALL BRANCH TERMINATION FLAGS
C-----
C
      DO 1200 J=1,9
1200  TERFLG(J)= 0
        TERSUM= 0
C-----
C-- CONTINUE TO WRITER IF BRANCH ALREADY TERMINATED
C-----
C
      LSTGRP= LEVGRP

```

```

      DO 1100 I=1,LEV
        LSTGRP= LSTGRP/2
        IF (ITERM(LSTGRP) .EQ. 1) GOTO 1900
1100  CONTINUE
C-----
C-- COMPUTE STATISTICS FOR 2X2 CONTINGENCY TABLES
C-----
C
      CALL STATIS
C-----
C-- OUTPUT TABLES AND STATISTICS
C-----
C
      IF (TRACE,EQ,1) CALL DUMPER(4)
C-----
C== SELECTION AND ADMISSIBILITY CHECKS FOR INDEP VARIABLE
C=====
C-----
C-- SORT VECTOR OF STATISTICS FOR MAX VALUE
C-----
C
      IF (STYPE,EQ,1) CALL SIFTER(LAMBDA,P,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,2) CALL SIFTER(UNCERT,P,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,3) CALL SIFTER(PHI,P,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,4) CALL SIFTER(CHISQ,P,MAX,INDEX)
C-----
C-- GROSS ERROR CHECKS
C-----
C
      IF ((LEV+1),EQ,MAXLEV) GOTO 1999
      IF (INDEX,LT,0 .OR. INDEX,GT,P) GOTO 9100
      IF (TERFLG(9),EQ,1) GOTO 2350
C-----
C-- INITIAL CHOICE: INDEP VAR WITH MAX VALUE OF STAT
C-----
C
1999  CONTINUE
C-----
C-- OPTION 1: FORCE A PARTICULAR VARIABLE?
C-----
C
      IF (IGUIDE(LEVGRP),LT,0) INDEX= IABS(IGUIDE(LEVGRP))
C-----
C-- ADMISSIBILITY CHECK 1: PREVIOUS APPEARANCE IN BRANCH?
C-----
C
      IF (LEV,EQ,1) GOTO 1800
2001  CONTINUE
        LSTGRP= LEVGRP
        DO 2100 I=1,LEV
          LSTGRP= LSTGRP/2
C
          WRITE (MSGFIL,9019) I,LSTL,LSTG,LSTGRP,IGUIDE(LSTGRP)
C9019  FORMAT ('0<*><*><*> I,LSTL,LSTG,LSTGRP,IGUIDE =',4I5)
          IF (IGUIDE(LSTGRP),NE,INDEX) GOTO 2100
C-----
C-- ... YES, SO RESIFT
C-----
C
2200  CONTINUE
        INDSSEL(INDEX)= -INDSEL(INDEX)
C-----
C
      IF (STYPE,EQ,1) CALL SIFTER(LAMBDA,50,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,2) CALL SIFTER(UNCERT,50,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,3) CALL SIFTER(PHI,50,MAX,INDEX)
      IF (STYPE,EQ,4) CALL SIFTER(CHISQ,50,MAX,INDEX)
C-----
C

```

```

          GOTO 2001
C-----
C
2100      CONTINUE
C-----
C--      ... NO, SO CONTINUE
C-----
1800      CONTINUE
          GRPSEL(LEVGRP)= INDEX
          IGUIDE(LEVGRP)= INDEX
C          WRITE (MSGFIL,9091) L,GRP,GRPSEL(LEVGRP),IGUIDE(LEVGRP)
C9091     FORMAT ('0<+><+><+> L,GRP,GRPSEL(LEVGRP),IGUIDE(LEVGRP) =',415)
C
          DO 2300 J=1,P
             IF (INDSEL(J),EQ.-1) INDSEL(J)=1
2300      CONTINUE
C-----
C==      BRANCH TERMINATION CHECKS
C-----
C
C--      ... FOR STATISTICS
C-----
          IF (STYPE,EQ.1 .AND. LAMBDA(INDEX),LT,MINSTA)
+         TERFLG(1)= 1
C
          IF (STYPE,EQ.2 .AND. UNCERT(INDEX),LT,MINSTA)
+         TERFLG(1)= 1
C
          IF (STYPE,EQ.3 .AND. PHI(INDEX),LT,MINSTA)
+         TERFLG(1)= 1
C
          IF (STYPE,EQ.4 .AND. CHISQ(INDEX),LT,MINSTA)
+         TERFLG(1)= 1
C-----
C--      ... FOR TABLE CELL COUNTS      (%S CHECKED IN WRITER)
C-----
          IF (A(INDEX) .LT. MINCEL) TERFLG(2)= 1
          IF (B(INDEX) .LT. MINCEL) TERFLG(2)= 1
          IF (C(INDEX) .LT. MINCEL) TERFLG(2)= 1
          IF (D(INDEX) .LT. MINCEL) TERFLG(2)= 1
C-----
C--      ... FOR SUBGROUP COUNTS/RATIOS  (%S CHECKED IN WRITER)
C-----
          IF (C1(INDEX) .LT. MINSUB) TERFLG(4)= 1
          IF (C2(INDEX) .LT. MINSUB) TERFLG(4)= 1
          IF (C1(INDEX)*C2(INDEX) .LT. .001) GOTO 2350
          IF (MIN(C1(INDEX)/C2(INDEX),C2(INDEX)/C1(INDEX)) .LT. MINRAT)
+         TERFLG(6)= 1
C-----
2350     CONTINUE
C-----
C--      SET TERSUM FLAG IF ANY TERMINATION FLAGS ARE SET
C-----
          DO 2400 I=1,9
2400     TERSUM= TERSUM+TERFLG(I)
          IF (TERSUM,NE.0) ITERM(LEVGRP)= 1
C-----
C=====

```

```

C==      WRITE 2X2 TABLE & SUPPLEMENTARY INFO TO WRTFIL
C-----
C
          WINDEX= 1
          IF (TERSUM,NE.0) WINDEX= 2
          IF (WMODE,GT.0) CALL WRITER(WINDEX)
C
          IF (TRACE,GE.2) CALL DUMPER(4)
C-----
C==      PRINT GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF 2X2 TABLES
C-----
C
          IF (PMODE,EQ.1) CALL KIGRAF
C-----
C
          GOTO 2000
C-----
C==      WRITE MESSAGE IF NODE IS ABSENT
C-----
1900     CONTINUE
          WINDEX= 3
          IF (WMODE,GT.0) CALL WRITER(WINDEX)
C-----
C--      CONTINUE AT NEXT GROUP ...
C-----
2000     CONTINUE
C-----
C--      CONTINUE AT NEXT LEVEL ...
C-----
          IF (LEV,LT,MAXLEV) GOTO 1000
C-----
C--      ... ELSE DONE PROCESSING
C-----
C
C--      WRITE PAA PREDICTION "TREE" TO WRTFIL AND TREFIL
C-----
          WINDEX= 4
          IF (WMODE,GE.0) CALL WRITER(WINDEX)
          GOTO 9999
C-----
C--      WRITE PAA SUMMARY : ( NOT IMPLEMENTED )
C-----
C
          WINDEX= 5
          IF (WMODE,GE.0) CALL WRITER(WINDEX)
          GOTO 9999
C-----
C==      ERROR CONTROL
C-----
C
9000     CONTINUE
9100     WRITE (MSGFIL,91)
          91  FORMAT ('1'/
+                '##### ERROR IN PAAPER: STATISTICS FOR ALL TABLES',
+                '= ZERO')
C
          WINDEX= 2
          CALL WRITER(WINDEX)

```

```

C      DO 100 J=1,P
C      IF (DATA(J).NE. 1.0 .OR. DATA(J) .NE. 2.0) GOTO 9999
C 100  CONTINUE
-----
C--  DEFINE SUBGROUP FOR CASE
-----
C      LSTPNT= POINT
C      DO 1000 L=1,LEV
C      IF (GRPSEL(LSTPNT).EQ.0) GOTO 9999
C      ... COMPUTE ACTUAL TREE POSITION & SAVE
C      POINT= (2*LSTPNT) + (IFIX(DATA(GRPSEL(LSTPNT))))-1)
C      LSTPNT= POINT
C      ... SHIFT LEFT INTO (1..16) RANGE
C      POINT= POINT-(2**L-1)
C      IF (RECNUM.EQ.10)WRITE(MSGFIL,8998)L,LSTPNT,GRPSEL(LSTPNT),POINT
C8998  FORMAT('0#          L=',15/
C      +          '#          LSTPNT=',15/
C      +          '# GRPSEL(LSTPNT)=',15/
C      +          '#          POINT=',15/)
C 1000  CONTINUE
C 1900  CONTINUE
-----
C--  FOR EACH REMAINING INDEP VAR (=TABLE) ...
-----
C      DO 3000 I=1,P
C      IF (INDSEL(I).EQ.0) GOTO 3000
C      NTABLE= NTABLE+1
C
C      A=IFIX(DATA(DEP))
C      B=IFIX(DATA(I))
C
C      QFLAG= 0
C      IF (.NOT.(A.EQ.1 .OR. A.EQ.2)) QFLAG= 1
C      IF (.NOT.(B.EQ.1 .OR. B.EQ.2)) QFLAG= 1
C      IF (QFLAG.NE.0) GOTO 9999
C
C      IF (RECNUM.EQ.1)
C      +  WRITE(MSCFIL,9119)L,NG,LG,I,INDSEL(I),GRP,LEV,
C      +  GRPSEL(LG),DEP,
C      +  POINT,NTABLE,A,B
C9119  FORMAT('0'9X,' L,NG,LG,I,INDSEL(I),GRP,LEV,'
C      +  'GRPSEL(LG),DEP,'
C      +  'POINT,NTABLE,A,B' /
C      +  T10,13I5)
C
C      TABLE(POINT,NTABLE,A,B)
C      +  = TABLE(POINT,NTABLE,A,B) + 1
C
C 3000  CONTINUE
-----
C      GOTO 9999
-----
C=====
C==  ERROR CONTROL
C=====
C
C 9000 CONTINUE
C 9100 WRITE (MSGFIL,91)
C 91  FORMAT ('1' /
C      '##### ERROR IN TABLER #####')

```

```

C-----*-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----
9999 RETURN
END

```



```

C=====
C COMPUTE SELECTED STATISTICS FOR EACH 2X2 TABLE
C=====
C IF (TRACE,GE,1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) STYPE
21  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> SUBROUTINE STATIS:  STYPE= ',I3)
C
C JJ=0
C
C DO 100 J=1,P
  IF (INDSEL(J),EQ,0) GOTO 100
  JJ=JJ+1
C
C   A(JJ)  = FLOAT(TABLE(GRP,JJ,1,1))
C   B(JJ)  = FLOAT(TABLE(GRP,JJ,2,1))
C   C(JJ)  = FLOAT(TABLE(GRP,JJ,1,2))
C   D(JJ)  = FLOAT(TABLE(GRP,JJ,2,2))
C
C   R1(JJ) = A(JJ)+B(JJ)
C   R2(JJ) = C(JJ)+D(JJ)
C   C1(JJ) = A(JJ)+C(JJ)
C   C2(JJ) = B(JJ)+D(JJ)
C   T(JJ)  = R1(JJ)+R2(JJ)
C
C   WRITE (MSGFIL,9119)  A(JJ),B(JJ),C(JJ),D(JJ),R1(JJ),R2(JJ),
C+  C1(JJ),C2(JJ),T(JJ)
C9119  +  FORMAT ('0',7X,' A , B , C , D , R1 , R2 , C1 , C2 , T '//
C+  9F10.3)
C=====
C IF ANY TABLE MARGINAL = 0, DO NOT CALCULATE STATS
C=====
C NULFLG= R1(JJ)*R2(JJ)*C1(JJ)*C2(JJ)
  IF (NULFLG .LT. .001) GOTO 100
C
C----- LAMBDA STATISTIC <STYPE=1>
C-----
C
C MAXC1=A(JJ)
  IF (C(JJ),GT,A(JJ)) MAXC1=C(JJ)
  MAXC2=B(JJ)
  IF (D(JJ),GT,B(JJ)) MAXC2=D(JJ)
  MAXR=R1(JJ)
  IF (R2(JJ),GT,R1(JJ)) MAXR=R2(JJ)
  LAMBDA(J) = (MAXC1+MAXC2-MAXR)/(T(JJ)-MAXR)
C-----
C----- PHI STATISTIC <STYPE=3>
C-----
C PHI(J) = SQRT(1-T(JJ)/(R1(JJ)*R2(JJ)
+  *((A(JJ)*C(JJ)/C1(JJ))+(B(JJ)*D(JJ)/C2(JJ))))
C-----
C----- CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC <STYPE=4>
C-----

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```

CHISQ(J) = PHI(J)*PHI(J)*T(JJ)
C
C----- UNCERTAINTY COEFFICIENT <STYPE=2>
C-----
C
C   IF (A(JJ)*B(JJ)*C(JJ)*D(JJ) .LT. 0.000001) GOTO 100
C
C   UOIFY=(C1(JJ)/T(JJ))*ALOG(C1(JJ)/T(JJ))+(C2(JJ)/T(JJ))
C   + *ALOG(C2(JJ)/T(JJ))
C   UOIFY=-UOIFY
C   UOIFYGX=(A(JJ)/T(JJ))*ALOG(A(JJ)/R1(JJ))+(C(JJ)/T(JJ))
C   + *ALOG(C(JJ)/R2(JJ))
C   UOIFYGX=UOIFYGX+(B(JJ)/T(JJ))*ALOG(B(JJ)/R1(JJ))+(D(JJ)/T(JJ))
C   + *ALOG(D(JJ)/R2(JJ))
C   UOIFYGX=-UOIFYGX
C   UNCERT(J) = (UOIFY-UOIFYGX)/UOIFY
C
C 100 CONTINUE
C
C===== WRITE STATISTICS TO 'MSGFIL'
C=====
C WRITE (MSGFIL,30)
C 30  FORMAT ('0')
C
C WRITE (MSGFIL,31) LAMBDA
C 31  FORMAT ('0'/// STATISTIC: LAMBDA '//,5(/T10,10F7.3))
C
C===== WRITE TABLES & STATISTICS TO WRTFIL (NOT IMPLEMENTED)
C=====
C WINDEX=1
C CALL WRITER(WINDEX)
C
C GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C===== ERROR CONTROL
C=====
C
C 9000 CONTINUE
C 9100 WRITE (MSGFIL,91)
C 91  FORMAT ('1'//
C+  + '##### ERROR IN STATIS')
C-----*--1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----
9999 RETURN
      END

```



```

+      5      6      7      8      9
+     10     11     12     13     14
+     15     16     17     18     19
+     20     21     22     23     24
+     25     26     27     28     29
+     30     31     32     33     34
+     35     36     37     38     39
+     40     41     42     43     44
+     45     46     47     48     49
+     50

```

```

C=====
C== PRINT HEADER & TITLE BLOCK
C=====
C
  IF (TRACE .GE. 1) WRITE (MSGFIL,21) WINDEX
21  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> SUBROUTINE WRITER: WINDEX=',I2)
C
  WRITE (WRTFIL,101)
101  FORMAT ('1',
+        '< PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS >',
+        T58, '<VERS:24,29><NYS*DCJS>'//
+        T9(' '*))
C
  WRITE (WRTFIL,102) TITLE
102  FORMAT (3(' ',T5,18A4//)T9(' '*)//)
C
  IF (SMODE.EQ.1) WRITE (WRTFIL,103) BOOT
103  FORMAT (' ',T54,'BOOTSTRAP SAMPLE ',I3//)
C
  IF (SMODE.NE.1) WRITE (WRTFIL,104)
104  FORMAT (' '//)
C=====
C== CASE= 1 : PRINT CONTINGENCY TABLES & ASSOCIATED STATISTICS
C=====
C
1000 IF (WINDEX .NE. 1 .AND. WINDEX .NE. 2) GOTO 3000
C
  WRITE (WRTFIL,1001) LEV,GRP
1001  FORMAT (' ',
+        T5,'CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS',
+        T55,'LEVEL=',I2,' GROUP=',I3/
+        T9(' '=')//)
C
  L= LEV+1
  LEVGRP= (2**LEV-1)+GRP
  INDX= GRPSEL(LEVGRP)
C-----
C-- CALCULATE TABLE PERCENTAGE VALUES
C-----
DO 1150 I=1,P
  IF (INDSEL(I) .EQ. 0) GOTO 1150
  IF (T(I) .NE. 0.0) GOTO 1110
    APCT(I)= 0.
    BPCT(I)= 0.
    CPCT(I)= 0.
    DPCT(I)= 0.
    R1PCT(I)=0.
    R2PCT(I)=0.

```

```

    C1PCT(I)=0.
    C2PCT(I)=0.
    TPCT= 0.
1110  GOTO 1125
CONTINUE
  APCT(I)= 100* A(I)/T(I)
  BPCT(I)= 100* B(I)/T(I)
  CPCT(I)= 100* C(I)/T(I)
  DPCT(I)= 100* D(I)/T(I)
  R1PCT(I)= 100* R1(I)/T(I)
  R2PCT(I)= 100* R2(I)/T(I)
  C1PCT(I)= 100* C1(I)/T(I)
  C2PCT(I)= 100* C2(I)/T(I)
  TPCT= 100* T(I)/T(I)
1125  CONTINUE
C-----
C-- PERFORM BRANCH TERMINATION CHECKS
C-----
  IF (APCT(I) .LT. MINCEP) TERFLG(2)= 1
  IF (BPCT(I) .LT. MINCEP) TERFLG(2)= 1
  IF (CPCT(I) .LT. MINCEP) TERFLG(2)= 1
  IF (DPCT(I) .LT. MINCEP) TERFLG(2)= 1
  IF (C1PCT(I) .LT. MINSUP) TERFLG(4)= 1
  IF (C2PCT(I) .LT. MINSUP) TERFLG(4)= 1
C
  IF (T(INDX) .EQ. 0) TERFLG(9)= 1
C-----
1150  CONTINUE
C=====
C== WRITE SELECTED STATISTIC PLUS DEP VAR MARGINALS
C=====
C
  IF (TERFLG(9) .EQ. 1) GOTO 2000
C
  WRITE (WRTFIL,1910) (STEXT(STYPE,J),J=1,2)
1910  FORMAT (' ',T5,'INDEP',T13,' ',T22,2A4,
+        T42,'INDEP',T53,'SUBGROUP COMPOSITION'/
+        T5,'VAR #',T13,'STATUS',T22,'STATISTIC',
+        T42,'VAR #',T52,'-0- -1- -%0- -%1-'//
+        T5,'-----',T13,'-----',T22,'-----',
+        T42,'-----',T50,27(' '-'))
  GOTO (1200,1300,1400,1500),STYPE
C-----
C-- ... FOR LAMBDA
C-----
1200  CONTINUE
C
  DO 1210 J=1,P
    IF (INDSEL(J) .EQ. 0) GOTO 1210
    WRITE (WRTFIL,1221) J,LAMBDA(J),J,R1(J),R2(J),R1PCT(J),R2PCT(J)
1221  FORMAT(' ',T8,I2,T13, T22,F9.3,T45,I2,T50,F5.0,F7.0,T63,F7.1,F7.1)
1210  CONTINUE
C
  GOTO 1600
C-----
C-- ... FOR UNCERT
C-----
1300  CONTINUE

```


CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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C
DO 1310 J=1,P
  IF (INDSEL(J) .EQ. 0) GOTO 1310
  WRITE (WRTFIL,1321) J,UNCERT(J),J,R1(J),R2(J),R1PCT(J),R2PCT(J)
1321 FORMAT(' ',T8,I2,T13, T22,F9.3,T45,I2,T50,F5.0,F7.0,T63,F7.1,F7.1)
1310 CONTINUE
C
GOTO 1600
C-----
C-- ... FOR PHI
C-----
1400 CONTINUE
C
DO 1410 J=1,P
  IF (INDSEL(J) .EQ. 0) GOTO 1410
  WRITE (WRTFIL,1421) J,PHI(J),J,R1(J),R2(J),R1PCT(J),R2PCT(J)
1421 FORMAT(' ',T8,I2,T13, T22,F9.3,T45,I2,T50,F5.0,F7.0,T63,F7.1,F7.1)
1410 CONTINUE
C
GOTO 1600
C-----
C-- ... FOR CHISQ
C-----
1500 CONTINUE
C
DO 1510 J=1,P
  IF (INDSEL(J) .EQ. 0) GOTO 1410
  WRITE (WRTFIL,1521) J,CHISQ(J),J,R1(J),R2(J),R1PCT(J),R2PCT(J)
1521 FORMAT(' ',T8,I2,T13, T22,F9.3,T45,I2,T50,F5.0,F7.0,T63,F7.1,F7.1)
1510 CONTINUE
C
GOTO 1600
C-----
C
1600 CONTINUE
C
WRITE (WRTFIL,1101) LEV,GRP,DEP,DEP
1101 FORMAT (' ',//////
+ T5,'CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS',
+ T55,'LEVEL=',I2,' GROUP=',I3/
+ ',79('=-')///
+ T9,'FREQUENCIES',
+ T53,'PERCENTAGES'/
+ ',35('=-'),T46,35('=-')///
+ T16,'CRITERION #',I2,T50,'CRITERION #',I2//
+ T19,'-0-',T26,'-1-',T63,'-0-',T70,'-1-')
C-----
C-- WRITE CONTINGENCY TABLES WITH MARGINALS
C-----
WRITE (WRTFIL,1102) A(INDX),B(INDX),R1(INDX),
+ APCT(INDX),BPCT(INDX),R1PCT(INDX)
1102 FORMAT (' ',
+ 'PREDICTOR -0-',
+ 2F7.0,1X,F7.0,
+ T46,'PREDICTOR -0-',
+ 2F7.1,1X,F7.1)
WRITE (WRTFIL,1103) INDX,C(INDX),D(INDX),R2(INDX),
+ INDX,CPCT(INDX),DPCT(INDX),R2PCT(INDX)
1103 FORMAT (' ',
+ T4,'#',I3,' -1-',2F7.0,1X,F7.0,

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+ T48,'#',I3,' -1-',2F7.1,1X,F7.1)
WRITE (WRTFIL,1104) C1(INDX),C2(INDX),T(INDX),
+ C1PCT(INDX),C2PCT(INDX),TPCT
1104 FORMAT ('0',
+ T15,2F7.0,1X,F7.0, T59,2F7.1,1X,F7.1//
+ ',79('=-')////////)
IF (WINDEX .EQ. 1) GOTO 9999
C
C
C=====
C== CASE= 2 : BRANCH TERMINATES AT PRESENT NODE
C=====
C
2000 IF (WINDEX .NE. 2) GOTO 3000
C
WRITE (WRTFIL,2110)
2110 FORMAT (' ///,39(' -')//
+ T25,'CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES'///,39(' -')//
+ T5,'THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET: '//)
C-----
C-- PRINT INFORMATION ABOUT CONDITIONAL TEST(S) VIOLATED
C-----
C
C-----
C-- ... FOR STATISTICS
C-----
IF ((TERFLG(1) .EQ. 1) .AND. (STYPE .EQ. 1))
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2121) (STEXT(STYPE,J),J=1,2),LAMBDA(INDEX),
+ MINSTA
2121 FORMAT ('0 * THE OBSERVED ',2A4,' STATISTIC OF ',F7.3/
+ ' WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C
IF ((TERFLG(1) .EQ. 1) .AND. (STYPE .EQ. 2))
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2122) (STEXT(STYPE,J),J=1,2),UNCERT(INDEX),
+ MINSTA
2122 FORMAT ('0 * THE OBSERVED ',2A4,' STATISTIC OF ',F7.3/
+ ' WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C
IF ((TERFLG(1) .EQ. 1) .AND. (STYPE .EQ. 3))
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2123) (STEXT(STYPE,J),J=1,2),PHI(INDEX),
+ MINSTA
2123 FORMAT ('0 * THE OBSERVED ',2A4,' STATISTIC OF ',F7.3/
+ ' WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C
IF ((TERFLG(1) .EQ. 1) .AND. (STYPE .EQ. 4))
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2124) (STEXT(STYPE,J),J=1,2),CHISQ(INDEX),
+ MINSTA
2124 FORMAT ('0 * THE OBSERVED ',2A4,' STATISTIC OF ',F7.3/
+ ' WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C-----
C-- ... FOR TABLE CELL COUNTS
C-----
IF (TERFLG(2) .EQ. 1)
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2131) MINCEL
2131 FORMAT ('0 * THE SELECTED CONTINGENCY TABLE (ABOVE)'/
+ ' CONTAINS A CELL WITH LESS THAN THE MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C-----
IF (TERFLG(3) .EQ. 1)
+ WRITE (WRTFIL,2132) MINCEP
2132 FORMAT ('0 * THE SELECTED CONTINGENCY TABLE (ABOVE)'/

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+          CONTAINS A CELL WITH LESS THAN THE MINIMUM % OF ',F7.3)
C-----
C--          ... FOR SUBGROUP COUNTS
C-----
C          IF (TERFLG(4) .EQ. 1)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,2141) MINSUB
2141  FORMAT ('0 * THE SELECTED CONTINGENCY TABLE (ABOVE)'/
+          CONTAINS A SUBGROUP WITH LESS THAN THE MINIMUM OF ',F7.3)
C-----
C          IF (TERFLG(5) .EQ. 1)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,2142) MINSUP
2142  FORMAT ('0 * THE SELECTED CONTINGENCY TABLE (ABOVE)'/
+          CONTAINS A SUBGROUP WITH LESS THAN THE MINIMUM % OF ',F7.3)
C-----
C          IF (TERFLG(6) .EQ. 1)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,2151) MINRAT
2151  FORMAT ('0 * THE SELECTED CONTINGENCY TABLE (ABOVE)'/
+T7,'CONTAINS SUBGROUPS WITH LESS THAN THE MINIMUM RATIO OF ',F7.3)
C-----
C          ... FOR NULL STATISTICS
C-----
C          IF (TERFLG(9) .EQ. 1)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,2161)
2161  FORMAT ('0 * STATISTICS FOR ALL CONTINGENCY TABLES ',
+          'AT THIS NODE ARE ZERO ')
C-----
C          WRITE (WRTFIL,2190)
2190  FORMAT (' '//,39(' -'))
C
C=====
C== CASE= 3 :  BRANCH TERMINATED AT PREVIOUS NODE
C=====
C
3000 IF (WINDEX .NE. 3) GOTO 4000
C
      WRITE (WRTFIL,3105) LEV,GRP
3105  FORMAT ('0',
+          T10,'CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS',
+          T60,'LEVEL=',I2,' GROUP=',I3/
+          T10,'=====',
+          T60,'=====')
C
      WRITE (WRTFIL,3110)
3110  FORMAT (' '//,39(' -'))//
+          T19,'CURRENT PAA BRANCH PREVIOUSLY TERMINATED'//,
+          39(' -'))//
C
C=====
C== CASE= 4 :  WRITE COMPLETED PAA TREE
C=====
C
4000 IF (WINDEX .NE. 4) GOTO 5000
C
      WRITE (WRTFIL,4105)
4105  FORMAT ('0',
+          T10,'PAA PROCESSING TREE FOR ',
+          'PREDICTORS'/
+          T10,'=====',
+          '=====')
C-----

```

```

C-- LOAD PRINT BUFFER WITH INDICES OF VARIABLES
C-----
C
NCRPS= 2*(MAXLEV+1) - 1
C
      DO 4050 J=1,63
          TEXTBUF(J)=
4050  CONTINUE
C
      DO 4100 J=1,NCRPS
          POINT= GRPSEL(J)+1
          TEXTBUF(J)= TTEXT(POINT)
          IF (ITERM(J) .NE. 0) TEXTBUF(J)= TTEXT(1)
4100  CONTINUE
C
C-----
C-- WRITE PRINT BUFFER IN TREE FORMAT
C-----
C          WRITE (WRTFIL,4121) (TEXTBUF(J),J=1,31)
4121  FORMAT (//////////
+          T41,A2///
+          T21,A2, T61,A2///
+          T11,A2, T31,A2, T51,A2, T71,A2///
+          T6 ,A2, T16,A2, T26,A2, T36,A2, T46,A2, T56,A2,
+          T66,A2, T76,A2,///
+          T3 ,A2, T8 ,A2, T13,A2, T18,A2, T23,A2, T28,A2,
+          T33,A2, T38,A2, T43,A2, T48,A2, T53,A2, T58,A2,
+          T63,A2, T68,A2, T73,A2, T78,A2//)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,4122) (TEXTBUF(J),J=32,62,2)
4122  FORMAT (T2 ,A2, T7 ,A2, T12,A2, T17,A2, T22,A2, T27,A2,
+          T32,A2, T37,A2, T42,A2, T47,A2, T52,A2, T57,A2,
+          T62,A2, T67,A2, T72,A2, T77,A2)
+          WRITE (WRTFIL,4123) (TEXTBUF(J),J=33,63,2)
4123  FORMAT (T4 ,A2, T9 ,A2, T14,A2, T19,A2, T24,A2, T29,A2,
+          T34,A2, T39,A2, T44,A2, T49,A2, T54,A2, T59,A2,
+          T64,A2, T69,A2, T74,A2, T79,A2)
C
C-----
C-- WRITE PAA PREDICTION TREE VECTOR TO "TREFIL"
C-----
C
      WRITE (TREFIL,5110) (GRPSEL(J),J=1,NCRPS)
5110  FORMAT (I13,2I3,4I3,8I3/16I3/32I3)
C
C-----
C
GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C== CASE= 5 :  WRITE SUMMARY TABLE ( NOT IMPLEMENTED )
C=====
C
5000 IF (WINDEX .NE. 5) GOTO 9999
C
      WRITE (WRTFIL,5105) LEV,GRP
5105  FORMAT ('0',
+          T30,'PAA SUMMARY TABLE',
+          T30,'=====')
C-----

```



```

+      7X ,79('#')/
+      7X ,79('#')/
+      7X ,79('#')/
+      7X , 7('#'),T80, 7('#')/
+      7X , 3('#'),T18,
+      '<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< D U M P E R >>>>>',
+      ' >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>',T84.
+      3('#')/
+      7X , 7('#'),T80, 7('#')/
+      7X ,79('#')/
+      7X ,79('#')/
+      7X ,79('#')/////////
C
C=====
C==
C== COMMON BLOCK:  PARAMS
C==
C== VARIABLE LIST:  N,P,RECNUM,
C==                 PARFIL,MSGFIL,INPFIL,WRTFIL,SAVFIL,
C==                 IFORM,OFORM,
C==                 TITLE
C==
C=====
C
1000 IF (DMPSEL.GT.1) GOTO 2000
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,10)
WRITE (MSGFIL,11)
11 FORMAT (' ',33('>'),' COMMON BLOCK :  PARAMS ',33('<'),//)
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,21)
+      N,P,RECNUM,
+      PARFIL,MSGFIL,INPFIL,WRTFIL,SAVFIL,
+      IFORM,OFORM,
+      TITLE
21 FORMAT ('0 N,P,RECNUM'//1X,315///
+      ' PARFIL,MSGFIL,INPFIL,WRTFIL,SAVFIL'//1X,515///
+      ' IFORM,OFORM'//1X,18A4/1X,18A4///
+      ' TITLE',/3(/1X,18A4)///)
C
C=====
C==
C== COMMON BLOCK:  DATAS
C==
C== VARIABLE LIST:  DATA
C==
C=====
C
2000 IF (DMPSEL.GT.2) GOTO 3000
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,10)
WRITE (MSGFIL,12)
12 FORMAT (' ',33('>'),' COMMON BLOCK :  DATAS ',33('<'),//)
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,22)
+      DATA
22 FORMAT ('0 DATA'//1X,12F10.3///)
C
C=====
C==

```

```

C== COMMON BLOCK:  DICHOS
C==
C== VARIABLE LIST:  DFLAG,
C==                 DCUTPT,
C==                 DMIN,DMAX,
C==                 NCLUST,DVAL
C==
C=====
C
3000 IF (DMPSEL.GT.3) GOTO 4000
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,10)
WRITE (MSGFIL,13)
13 FORMAT (' ',33('>'),' COMMON BLOCK :  DICHOS ',33('<'),//)
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,23)
C
+      DFLAG,
C
+      DCUTPT,
C
+      DMIN,DMAX,
C
+      NCLUST,DVAL
23 FORMAT ('0 DFLAG',/1X,12I5///
+      ' DCUTPT'//1X,12F10.3///
+      ' DMIN,DMAX',/2(/1X,12F10.3)///
+      ' NCLUST,DVAL',/4(/1X,12I10)///)
C
C=====
C==
C== COMMON BLOCK:  TABLES
C==
C== VARIABLE LIST:  TABLE
C==
C=====
C
4000 IF (DMPSEL.GT.4) GOTO 5000
C
NG= 2** (LEV)
LEVGRP= (2**LEV-1)+GRP
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,10)
WRITE (MSGFIL,14)
14 FORMAT (' ',33('>'),' COMMON BLOCK :  TABLES ',33('<'),//)
C
WRITE (MSGFIL,24)
+      LEV,GRP,LEVGRP,MAXLEV,DEP,INDSEL,GRPSEL,
+      IGUIDE,ITERM,TERFLG,
+      (((TABLE(I,J,K,L),L=1,2),K=1,2),J=1,50),I=1,NG)
24 FORMAT ('0 LEV,GRP,LEVGRP,MAXLEV,DEP'//,7X,517///
+      ' INDSEL',/7X,5(/10I5)///
+      ' GRPSEL',/7X,/32I3,/31I3///
+      ' IGUIDE',/7X,/32I3,/31I3///
+      ' ITERM',/7X,/32I3,/31I3///
+      ' TERFLG',/9I3//////////
+      ' TABLE'//10(/5(5X,4I5)////))
C
C=====
C==
C== COMMON BLOCK:  STATS
C==
C== VARIABLE LIST:  STYPE,
C==                 LAMBDA,PHI,CHISQ,UNCERT

```



```
C-----
C   ENTER PAA PROCESSING PARAMETERS
C-----
2000 WRITE (SCREEN,210)
210  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: NUMBER OF CASES (0=> READ-TO-EOF)')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,211,END=2000,ERR=9100)  N
211  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,220)
220  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: NUMBER OF VARIABLES')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,212,END=2000,ERR=9100)  P
212  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,230)
230  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: PROGRAM MODE (2=NORM 3=BOOT) ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,213,END=2000,ERR=9100)  MODE
213  FORMAT ()
      SMODE=0
      IF (MODE,EQ,3) SMODE=1
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,240)
240  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: TRACE MODE (0=NONE,1=MIN) ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,214,END=2000,ERR=9100)  TMODE
214  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,250)
250  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: DICHOT MODE (0=NO,1=YES) ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,215,END=2000,ERR=9100)  DMODE
215  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,260)
260  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: OUTPUT MODE (0=MIN,1=NORM) ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,216,END=2000,ERR=9100)  WMODE
216  FORMAT ()
C-----
C   DEFAULT MODE ASSIGNMENTS:
      IMODE=0
      RMODE=0
      PMODE=0
C-----
      WRITE (PARFIL,222)  N,P,MODE,IMODE,TMODE,DMODE,WMODE,PMODE,SMODE
      WRITE (SCREEN,11)
      WRITE (SCREEN,222)  N,P,MODE,IMODE,TMODE,DMODE,WMODE,PMODE,SMODE
222  FORMAT ('PPPP',1X,215,713)
      RECNUM= RECNUM+1
C-----
C   WRITE(SCREEN,32)  N,P,MODE,IMODE,TMODE,DMODE,WMODE,PMODE,SMODE
32  FORMAT ('0',T11,'CONTENTS OF CARD : '//
+      T16,'NUMBER OF CASES: ',T40,I5/
+      T16,'NUMBER OF VARIABLES: ',T40,I5//
+      T16,'PROGRAM MODE: ',T40,I3/
+      T15,'(INTERACTIVE MODE: ',T40,I3,')'/
+      T16,'TRACE MODE: ',T40,I3/
+      T16,'DICHOTOMIZATION MODE: ',T40,I3/
```

```
+      T16,'WRITE MODE: ',T40,I3/
+      T15,'(PLOT MODE: ',T40,I3,')'/
+      T15,'(SIMULATION MODE: ',T40,I3,')'//)
C-----
C   ENTER FORMAT FOR INPUT DATA
C-----
3000 WRITE (SCREEN,310)
310  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: INPUT FORMAT (REAL;WITH();72-COL)')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,311,END=3000,ERR=9100)  IFORM
311  FORMAT (18A4)
      RECNUM= RECNUM+1
C-----
      WRITE (PARFIL,131)  IFORM
      WRITE (SCREEN,11)
      WRITE (SCREEN,131)  IFORM
311  FORMAT ('PPPP',1X,18A4)
C-----
C   WRITE DEFAULT FORMAT FOR OUTPUT (NOT USED IN PROG)
C-----
      RECNUM=RECNUM+1
C-----
      WRITE (PARFIL,131)  IFORM
C-----
C   ENTER PAA PROCESSING PARAMETERS
C-----
4000 WRITE (SCREEN,410)
410  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: MAX LEVEL OF PAA (0=INITIAL XTABS)')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,411,END=4000,ERR=9100)  MAXLEV
411  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,420)
420  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: STATISTICAL CRITERION '/
+      1=LAMBDA 2=UNCERT 3=PHI 4=CHISQ ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,412,END=4000,ERR=9100)  STYPE
412  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,430)
430  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: INDEX # OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE ')
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,413,END=4000,ERR=9100)  DEP
413  FORMAT ()
C-----
      WRITE (SCREEN,440)
440  FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEPENDENT VARS'
+      '/
+      '/
+      '/
+      '/')
      ( AS A STRING OF 0"S AND 1"S ; )
      ( 1=USE 0=IGNORE )
      ( EG: 1101 => (1,2,4=IND)(3=DEP) )
C-----
      READ (KEYBRD,414,END=4000,ERR=9100)  (INDSEL(J),J=1,P)
414  FORMAT (50I1)
C-----
      WRITE (PARFIL,141)  MAXLEV,STYPE,DEP,(INDSEL(J),J=1,P)
      WRITE (SCREEN,11)
      WRITE (SCREEN,141)  MAXLEV,STYPE,DEP,(INDSEL(J),J=1,P)
141  FORMAT ('PPPP',1X,3I3,2X,50I1)
      RECNUM= RECNUM+1
```

```

C
WRITE (SCREEN,35) MAXLEV,STYPE,DEP,(INDSEL(J),J=1,P)
35 FORMAT ('0',T11,'CONTENTS OF CARD : '//
+         T16,'MAX LEVEL OF PROCESSING: ',T40,I5/
+         T16,'STATISTICAL CRITERION: ',T40,I5/
+         T16,'DEPENDENT VARIABLE: ',T40,I5//
+         T16,'SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: ',
+         T65,50I1//)
-----
C
ENTER PAA PROCESSING PARAMETERS
-----
5000 WRITE (SCREEN,500)
500 FORMAT (////////// DEFAULT MINIMUM VALUES '//
+         ' FOR STOPPING CRITERIA: '//
+         ' 1 CELL SIZE..... 5.000 '//
+         ' 2 CELL %-OF-TOTAL..... 0.001 '//
+         ' 3 SUBGRP SIZE..... 10.000 '//
+         ' 4 SUBGRP %-OF-TOT..... .001 '//
+         ' 5 SUBGRP RATIO..... .1 '//
+         ' FOR SELECTED STATISTICAL CRITERIA: '//
+         ' 6 LAMBDA..... 0.01 '//
+         ' 6 UNCERT..... 0.01 '//
+         ' 6 PHI..... 0.01 '//
+         ' 6 CHISQ..... 3.84 '//)
-----
C
MINCEL=5.000
MINCEP=0.001
MINSUB=10.00
MINSUP=0.001
MINRAT=0.100
MINSTA=0.000
IF (STYPE.EQ.1) MINSTA=0.01
IF (STYPE.EQ.2) MINSTA=0.01
IF (STYPE.EQ.3) MINSTA=0.01
IF (STYPE.EQ.4) MINSTA=3.84
-----
C
WRITE (SCREEN,505)
505 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: SELECTION VECTOR FOR STOP/STAT CHECKS'
+         '// ( AS A STRING OF INTEGERS: )'
+         '// ( 0=IGNORE 1=USE 2=NEW-VALUE )'
+         '// ( EG: 000001 => CHECK ONLY STAT )'
+         '//)
-----
C
READ (KEYBRD,511,END=5000,ERR=9100) (INTERM(J),J=1,6)
511 FORMAT (6I1)
DO 550 I = 1,6
IF (INTERM(I).LT.2) GOTO 550
WRITE (SCREEN,551) I
551 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER NEW VALUE FOR (',I1,')' //)
READ (KEYBRD,552) TEMP
552 FORMAT ()
IF (I.EQ.1) MINCEL=TEMP
IF (I.EQ.2) MINCEP=TEMP
IF (I.EQ.3) MINSUB=TEMP
IF (I.EQ.4) MINSUP=TEMP
IF (I.EQ.5) MINRAT=TEMP
IF (I.EQ.6) MINSTA=TEMP
550 CONTINUE
-----
C
WRITE (PARFIL,151) (INTERM(J),J=1,6),

```

```

+         MINCEL,MINCEP,
+         MINSUB,MINSUP,
+         MINRAT,MINSTA
WRITE (SCREEN,111)
WRITE (SCREEN,151) (INTERM(J),J=1,6),
+         MINCEL,MINCEP,
+         MINSUB,MINSUP,
+         MINRAT,MINSTA
151 FORMAT ('PPPP',1X,6I1,2X,6F7,3)
RECNUM= RECNUM+1
-----
C
WRITE (SCREEN,36)
+         INTERM(1),MINCEL, INTERM(2),MINCEP,
+         INTERM(3),MINSUB, INTERM(4),MINSUP,
+         INTERM(5),MINRAT, INTERM(6),MINSTA
36 FORMAT ('0',T11,'CONTENTS OF CARD : '//
+         T16,'APPLY BRANCH TERMINATION CRITERION? ',
+         T59,'N/Y',T72,'VALUE'//
+         T16,' MINIMUM CELL SIZE .....: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3/
+         T16,' MINIMUM CELL/TOTAL PERCENT .....: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3/
+         T16,' MINIMUM SUBGROUP SIZE .....: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3/
+         T16,' MINIMUM SUBGROUP/TOTAL PERCENT ..: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3/
+         T16,' MINIMUM A:B SUBGRP RATIO .....: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3/
+         T16,' MINIMUM VALUE OF STATISTIC .....: ',T60,I1,
+         T70,F7,3//)
-----
C
ENTER FORCE-VARIABLE PARAMETERS (IF REQUESTED)
-----
6000 IF (FFLAG.EQ.0) GOTO 7000
-----
C
WRITE (SCREEN,605)
605 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: SELECTION VECTOR FOR VARIABLS TO FORCE'
+         '// ( AS A STRING OF 00"S AND ##"S : )'
+         '// ( 00=IGNORE ##=FORCE-VAR )'
+         '// ( IN THE FORM: )'
+         '// ( LEVEL 0: ## )'
+         '// ( LEVEL 1: ## ## )'
+         '// ( LEVEL 2: ## ## ## ## )'
+         '// ( LEVEL 3: ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## )'
+         '// ( LEVEL 4: ... )'
+         '//)
-----
C
READ (KEYBRD,611,END=6000,ERR=9100) (IGUIDE(J),J=1,31)
611 FORMAT (I2/I2,1X,I2/4(I2,1X)/8(I2,1X)/16(I2,1X))
RECNUM= RECNUM+5
WRITE (SCREEN,37) (IGUIDE(J),J=1,31)
37 FORMAT ('0',T11,'CARD : '//
+         T16,'SELECTION VECTOR FOR VARIABLES TO BE FORCED: '//
+         T16,' LEVEL= 0 .....: ',
+         T40,I2/
+         T16,' LEVEL= 1 .....: ',
+         T40,2I2/
+         T16,' LEVEL= 2 .....: ',
+         T40,4I2/
+         T16,' LEVEL= 3 .....: ',

```

```

+           T40,812/
+           T16, LEVEL= 4 .....
+           T40,1612//)
C
-----
C     ENTER BOOTSTRAP RESAMPLING PARAMETERS (IF REQUESTED)
-----
7000 IF (SMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 8000
C
  WRITE (SCREEN,710)
  710 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO DRAW ')
C
  READ (KEYBRD,711,END=7000,ERR=9100) BOOTS
  711 FORMAT ()
C
  WRITE (PARFIL,731) BOOTS
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,731) BOOTS
  731 FORMAT ('SSSS',1X,13)
  RECNUM= RECNUM+1
C
-----
C     ENTER DICHOTOMIZATION PARAMETERS (IF REQUESTED)
-----
8000 IF (DMODE.EQ.0) GOTO 9900
C
  WRITE (SCREEN,800)
  800 FORMAT (///////// D I C H O T O M I Z A T I O N : //
+           '          TYPES AVAILABLE: 1) CUTPOINT      /
+           '          '          2) VALUE RANGES       /
+           '          '          3) VALUE CLUSTERS     /
+           '          '          4) CRITICAL VALUE    //)
C
  WRITE (SCREEN,805)
  805 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER: INDEX# OF VARIABLE & TYPE OF DICHOT
+           ' ( SEPARATED BY AT LEAST 1 BLANK )'
+           ' (---- ENTER: "Q" TO QUIT ----)'
+           ' ( EG: 3 1 => CUTPOINT FOR VAR-3 )'
+           //)
C
  DO 850 I=1,P
C
  WRITE (SCREEN,851)
  851 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER: VAR-#,TYPE /OR/ "Q" TO QUIT')
  READ (KEYBRD,852,END=8000,ERR=899) DVAR, DTYPE
  852 FORMAT ()
C
  GOTO (860,870,880,890), DTYPE
C
  860 CONTINUE
  WRITE (SCREEN,861) DVAR
  861 FORMAT ('0>>>>>>> ENTER CUTPOINT FOR VARIABLE #',I2)
  READ (KEYBRD,862,END=8000,ERR=9100) DCUTPT(DVAR)
  862 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (PARFIL,863) DVAR, DTYPE, DCUTPT(DVAR)
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,863) DVAR, DTYPE, DCUTPT(DVAR)
  863 FORMAT ('DDDD',1X,2I3,F7.3)
  RECNUM=RECNUM+1
  GOTO 850
C

```

```

870 CONTINUE
  WRITE (SCREEN,871) DVAR
  871 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER 2 (LO,HI) RANGES FOR VARIABLE #',I2)
  READ (KEYBRD,872) DMIN(1,DVAR), DMAX(1,DVAR),
+           DMIN(2,DVAR), DMAX(2,DVAR)
  872 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (PARFIL,873) DVAR, DTYPE, DMIN(1,DVAR), DMAX(1,DVAR),
+           DMIN(2,DVAR), DMAX(2,DVAR)
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,873) DVAR, DTYPE, DMIN(1,DVAR), DMAX(1,DVAR),
+           DMIN(2,DVAR), DMAX(2,DVAR)
  873 FORMAT ('DDDD',1X,2I3,4F7.3)
  RECNUM=RECNUM+1
  GOTO 850
C
  880 CONTINUE
  WRITE (SCREEN,881) DVAR
  881 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER NUMBER OF VALUES (MAX=9) FOR GRP-1')
  READ (KEYBRD,882,END=8000,ERR=9100) NCLST1
  882 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (SCREEN,883) NCLST1, DVAR
  883 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER ',I2,' VALUES FOR EACH GROUP, VAR #
+           ', I3)
  READ (KEYBRD,884,END=8000,ERR=9100) (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST1)
  884 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,885) DVAR, DTYPE, NCLST1, (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST1)
  WRITE (PARFIL,885) DVAR, DTYPE, NCLST1, (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST1)
  WRITE (SCREEN,886) DVAR
  886 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER NUMBER OF VALUES (MAX=9) FOR GRP-2')
  READ (KEYBRD,887,END=8000,ERR=9100) NCLST2
  887 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (SCREEN,888) NCLST2, DVAR
  888 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER ',I2,' VALUES FOR EACH GROUP, VAR #
+           ', I3)
  READ (KEYBRD,889,END=8000,ERR=9100) (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST2)
  889 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (PARFIL,885) DVAR, DTYPE, NCLST1, (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST1)
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,885) DVAR, DTYPE, NCLST2, (DVAL(J),J=1,NCLST2)
  885 FORMAT ('DDDD',1X,2I3,1X,I3,9F7.3)
  RECNUM=RECNUM+2
  GOTO 850
C
  890 CONTINUE
  WRITE (SCREEN,891) DVAR
  891 FORMAT('0>>>>>>> ENTER CRITICAL VALUE FOR VARIABLE #',I2)
  READ (KEYBRD,892,END=8000,ERR=9100) CRTVAL
  892 FORMAT ()
  WRITE (PARFIL,893) DVAR, DTYPE, CRTVAL
  WRITE (SCREEN,11)
  WRITE (SCREEN,893) DVAR, DTYPE, CRTVAL
  893 FORMAT ('DDDD',1X,2I3,F7.3)
  RECNUM=RECNUM+1
  GOTO 850
C
  850 CONTINUE
C
  899 CONTINUE
C

```

```

        WRITE (PARFIL,894)
        RECNUM=RECNUM+1
        WRITE (SCREEN,11)
        WRITE (SCREEN,894)
894      FORMAT ('DDDD 0 ')
C
      GOTO 9900
C
C=====
C==  ERROR CONTROL
C=====
C
9000 CONTINUE
9100 WRITE (SCREEN,91)
91  FORMAT (' '///
+         '***** - ERROR IN PARAMETER CARD ENTRY - ***** '//
+         '***** (SOME OUTPUT MAY BE SAVED ON #15) ***** '//
+         '*****   END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION!   ***** '//)
      GOTO 9999
C
C=====
C==  PROGRAM TERMINATION
C=====
C
9900 CONTINUE
C
      WRITE (SCREEN,23) RECNUM
23  FORMAT ('0*** PROMPTER: '
+         '///   A COPY OF THE PROPERLY-FORMATTED PARAMETER CARDS'
+         '///   IS NOW AVAILABLE ON UNIT #15 ;'
+         '///   A TOTAL OF ',12,' RECORDS (CARDS) WERE PRODUCED.'
+         '///   MODIFICATIONS TO THIS FILE CAN BE MADE USING ANY'
+         '///   AVAILABLE TEXT EDITOR.'//)
C
      WRITE (SCREEN,95)
95  FORMAT ('0*** PROMPTER:  NORMAL END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.'//)
C
9999 STOP
C-----*---1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7---
      END

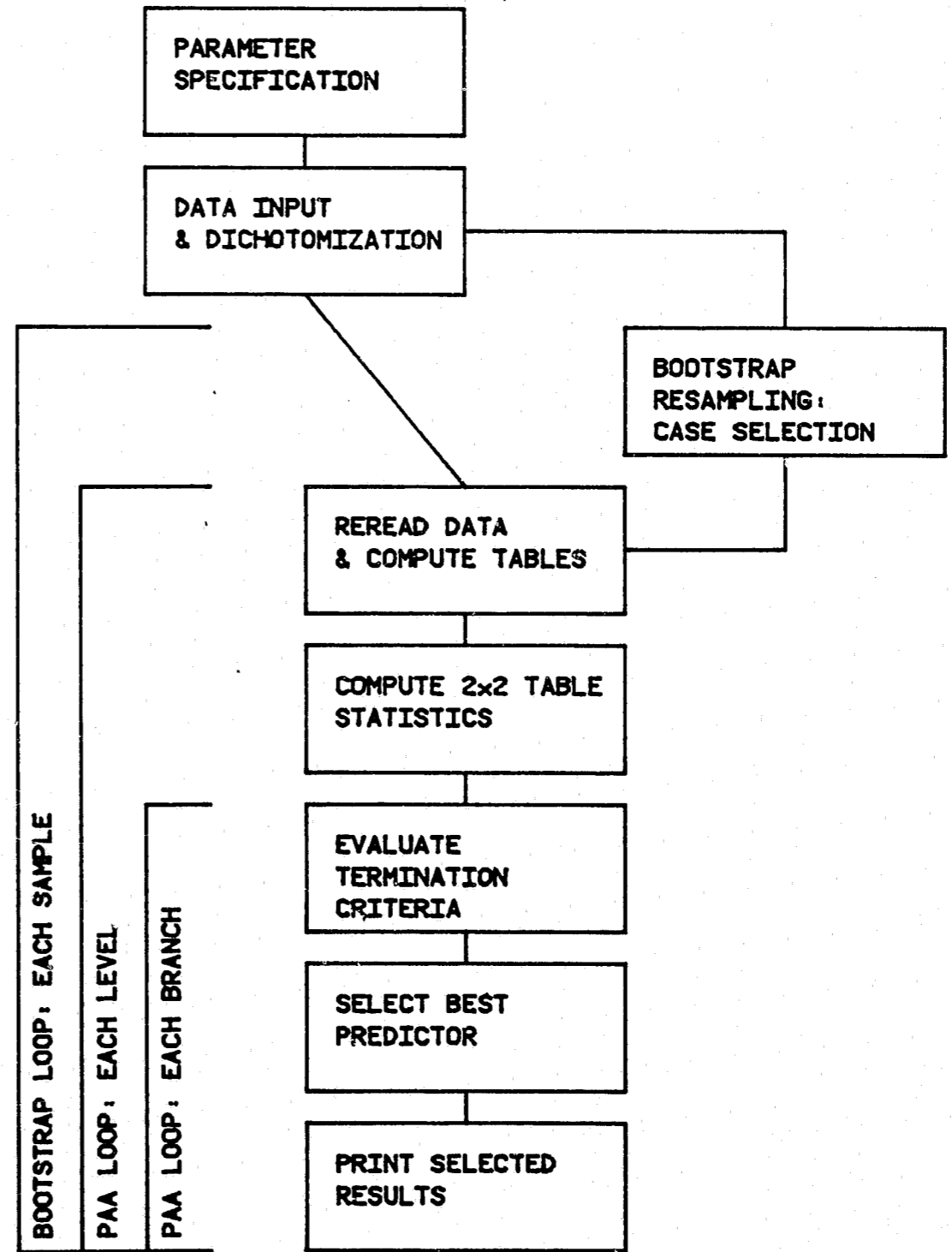
```

A-2. Abbreviated Program Flowchart

ABBREVIATED PAAVE FLOWCHART

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

SUBROUTINE



- MANAGE
- READER
- DICHOT
- SIMMER
- PAAPER
- READER
- TABLER
- STATIS
- SIFTER
- WRITER

A-3. Sample PAA 1 :
Analysis of Example Data (Technical Report, Chapter I)

.a Parameter Specifications

.b PAA Program Output

/DATA/PAA/TESTPAR/EXAMPLE/POP/CHISQ

```
100      PPPP      A N A L Y S I S   O F   T . R .   E X A M P L E
200      PPPP      .....N = 10 .....P = 6 .....
300      PPPP      POPULATION RUN DATE: 09/10/84 .....STAT= CHISQ
400      PPPP      10 5 2 0 0 1 1 0 0
500      PPPP      (1X,5F1.0)
600      PPPP      (
700      PPPP      2 4 5 111100
800      PPPP      00000
900      DDDD      1 1 0.500
1000     DDDD      2 1 1 0.500
1100     DDDD      3 1 1 0.500
1200     DDDD      4 1 1 0.500
1300     DDDD      5 1 1 0.500
1400     DDDD      6 1 1 0.500
1500     DDDD      0 0
```



```
*****
*****
***** P R E D I C T I V E   A T T R I B U T E   A N A L Y S I S *****
*****
*****
```

>>>>>> PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS:

CARD #1: PPPP

RUN TITLE:

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
..... N = 10 P = 6 STAT = CHISQ
POPULATION RUN DATE: 09/10/84

CARD #2: PPPP

NUMBER OF CASES: 10
NUMBER OF VARIABLES: 5

PROGRAM MODE: 2
INTERACTIVE MODE: 0
TRACE MODE: 0
DICOTOMIZATION MODE: 1
WRITE MODE: 1
PLJT MODE: 0
SIMULATION MODE: 0

CARD #3: PPPP

INPUT FORMAT: (1X,5F1.0)

CARD #4: PPPP

OUTPUT FORMAT: ()

CARD #5: PPPP

MAX LEVEL OF PROCESSING: 2
STATISTICAL CRITERION: 4
DEPENDENT VARIABLE: 5

SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: 11110

CARD #6: PPPP

APPLY BRANCH TERMINATION CRITERION?

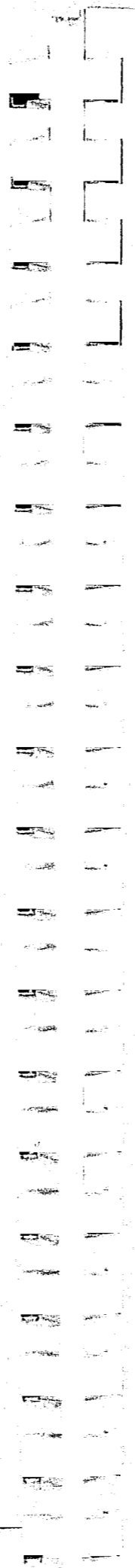
N/Y

MINIMUM CELL SIZE
MINIMUM CELL/TOTAL PERCENT
MINIMUM SUBGROUP SIZE
MINIMUM SUBGROUP/TOTAL PERCENT
MINIMUM A:B SUBGRP RATIO
MINIMUM VALUE OF STATISTIC

0
0
0
0
0
0

VALUE

0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000



>>>>>> DICHOTOMIZATION SPECIFICATIONS:

VARIABLE:	1	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	2	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	3	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	4	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	5	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	6	CUTPOINT:	0.500

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

A N A L Y S I S O F T. R. E X A M P L E

POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT=CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 0 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-20-	-21-
1		0.079	1	7.	3.	70.0	30.0
2		0.278	2	6.	4.	60.0	40.0
3		0.278	3	6.	4.	60.0	40.0
4		1.667	4	5.	5.	50.0	50.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 0 GROUP= 1

F R E Q U E N C I E S					P E R C E N T A G E S				
PREDICTOR # 4	-0-	CRITERION # 5			PREDICTOR # 4	-0-	CRITERION # 5		
		-1-	1-	2-			-1-	1-	2-
	1-	4.	5.		10.0	40.0	50.0		
	2-	3.	5.		30.0	20.0	50.0		
	3-	4.	10.		40.0	60.0	100.0		

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
N = 10 P = 6
POPULATION RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-20-	-21-
1		1.375	1	3.	2.	60.0	40.0
2		1.375	2	3.	2.	60.0	40.0
3		0.333	3	3.	0.	60.0	40.0
4		0.000	4	5.	0.	100.0	0.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 1

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES					
PREDICTOR #	-0-	CRITERION # 5			PREDICTOR #	-0-	CRITERION # 5		
		-1-	-20-	-21-			-1-	-20-	-21-
		2	0.	3.			3.	20.0	60.0
	-1-	1.	1.	2.	20.0	20.0	40.0		
		1.	4.	5.	20.0	80.0	100.0		

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 2

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		1.375	1	4.	1.	80.0	20.0
2		0.139	2	3.	2.	60.0	40.0
3		2.222	3	3.	2.	60.0	40.0
4		0.000	4	0.	5.	0.0	100.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 2

FREQUENCIES

CRITERION # 5

PREDICTOR # 3	-0- -1-	CRITERION # 5		
		-0- 1.	-1- 2.	3.
		1.	2.	3.
		2.	3.	2.
		3.	2.	5.

PERCENTAGES

CRITERION # 5

PREDICTOR # 3	-0- -1-	CRITERION # 5		
		-0- 20.0	-1- 40.0	60.0
		20.0	40.0	60.0
		40.0	0.0	40.0
		60.0	40.0	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 1

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* STATISTICS FOR ALL CONTINGENCY TABLES AT THIS NODE ARE ZERO

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 5
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 2

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* STATISTICS FOR ALL CONTINGENCY TABLES AT THIS NODE ARE ZERO

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 3

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.750	1	2.	1.	66.7	33.3
2		0.750	2	1.	2.	33.3	66.7
3		0.000	3	0.	0.	100.0	0.0
4		0.000	4	0.	3.	0.0	100.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 3

FREQUENCIES					PERCENTAGES				
CRITERION # 5					CRITERION # 5				
PREDICTOR # 2	-0-	0.	1.	1.	PREDICTOR # 2	-0-	0.0	33.3	33.3
	-1-	1.	1.	2.		-1-	33.3	33.3	66.7
		1.	2.	3.			33.3	66.7	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 4

=====

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* STATISTICS FOR ALL CONTINGENCY TABLES AT THIS NODE ARE ZERO

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

ANALYSIS OF T. R. EXAMPLE
POPULATION N = 10 P = 6
RUN DATE: 09/10/84 STAT= CHISQ

===== PAA PROCESSING TREE FOR PREDICTORS =====

2

4

2

3

>>>>>> END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.

A-4. Sample PAA 2 :
Analysis of PROB80 Data (Technical Report, Chapter III)

- .a Parameter Specifications for Standard Analysis
- .b Parameter Specifications for Bootstrap Analysis
- .c PAA Program Output for Standard Analysis

/DATA/PAA/TESTPAR/PROB80/POP/1/CHISQ

	PROB80	POPULATION	ANALYSIS
100	PPPP		
200	PPPP		
300	PPPP	REGION=NYC	STATISTIC=CHISQ
400	PPPP	6078 14 2 0 0 1 1 0 0	RUNDATE=1/29/84
500	PPPP	(14F2.0)	
600	PPPP	(
700	PPPP	4 4 14	11111111111110
800	PPPP	000001	
900	DDDD	1	.500
1000	DDDD	2	.500
1100	DDDD	3	.500
1200	DDDD	4	.500
1300	DDDD	5	.500
1400	DDDD	6	.500
1500	DDDD	7	.500
1600	DDDD	8	.500
1700	DDDD	9	.500
1800	DDDD	10	.500
1900	DDDD	11	.500
2000	DDDD	12	.500
2100	DDDD	13	.500
2200	DDDD	14	.500
2300	DDDD	0	0

/DATA/PAA/TESTPAR/PROB80/SIM/1/CHISQ

```

100  PPPP      P R O B 8 0 :  S I M U L A T I O N  A N A L Y S I S
200  PPPP
300  PPPP      R E G I O N = N Y C      S T A T I S T I C = C H I S Q
400  PPPP      6 0 7 8  1 4  2  0  0  1  0  0  1      R U N D A T E = 3 / 0 6 / 8 4
500  PPPP      ( 1 4 F 2 . 0 )
600  PPPP      (
700  PPPP      2  4  1 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
800  PPPP      0 0 0 0 0 1
900  SSSS      1 0 0
1000 DDDDD      1 1      . 5 0 0
1100 DDDDD      2 1 1      . 5 0 0
1200 DDDDD      3 1 1      . 5 0 0
1300 DDDDD      4 1 1      . 5 0 0
1400 DDDDD      5 1 1      . 5 0 0
1500 DDDDD      6 1 1      . 5 0 0
1600 DDDDD      7 1 1      . 5 0 0
1700 DDDDD      8 1 1      . 5 0 0
1800 DDDDD      9 1 1      . 5 0 0
1900 DDDDD      1 0 1 1      . 5 0 0
2000 DDDDD      1 1 1 1      . 5 0 0
2100 DDDDD      1 2 1 1      . 5 0 0
2200 DDDDD      1 3 1 1      . 5 0 0
2300 DDDDD      1 4 1 1      . 5 0 0
2400 DDDDD      0 0

```

```

*****
*****
*****
*** P R E D I C T I V E A T T R I B U T E A N A L Y S I S ***
*****
*****
*****
*****

```

>>>>>> PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS:

CARD #1: PPPP

RUN TITLE:

```

P R O B 8 0 :  P O P U L A T I O N  A N A L Y S I S
R E G I O N = N Y C      S T A T I S T I C = C H I S Q      R U N D A T E = 1 / 2 9 / 8 4

```

CARD #2: PPPP

```

NUMBER OF CASES:      6 0 7 8
NUMBER OF VARIABLES:  1 4

PROGRAM MODE:         2
INTERACTIVE MODE:     0
TRACE MODE:           0
DICHOTOMIZATION MODE: 1
WRITE MODE:           1
PLOT MODE:            0
SIMULATION MODE:      0

```

CARD #3: PPPP

INPUT FORMAT: (14F2.0)

CARD #4: PPPP

OUTPUT FORMAT: ()

CARD #5: PPPP

```

MAX LEVEL OF PROCESSING:  4
STATISTICAL CRITERION:    4
DEPENDENT VARIABLE:       1 4

```

SELECTION VECTOR FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: 11111111111110

CARD #6: PPPP

APPLY BRANCH TERMINATION CRITERION?

MINIMUM CELL SIZE:
MINIMUM CELL/TOTAL PERCENT:
MINIMUM SUBGROUP SIZE:
MINIMUM SUBGROUP/TOTAL PERCENT:
MINIMUM A:B SUBGRP RATIO:
MINIMUM VALUE OF STATISTIC:

N/Y

0
0
0
0
0
0
0

VALUE

0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.841

>>>>>> DICHOTOMIZATION SPECIFICATIONS:

VARIABLE:	1	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	2	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	3	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	4	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	5	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	6	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	7	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	8	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	9	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	10	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	11	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	12	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	13	CUTPOINT:	0.500
VARIABLE:	14	CUTPOINT:	0.500

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 0 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-20-	-X1-
1		47.005	1	392.	5686.	6.4	93.6
2		867.093	2	3890.	2188.	64.0	36.0
3		805.267	3	2500.	3578.	41.1	58.9
4		375.561	4	837.	3241.	13.8	86.2
5		85.072	5	2888.	3190.	47.5	52.5
6		38.206	6	5525.	553.	90.9	9.1
7		9.528	7	2734.	3344.	45.0	55.0
8		33.967	8	4097.	1981.	67.4	32.6
9		9.366	9	5505.	573.	90.6	9.4
10		29.942	10	4494.	1584.	73.9	26.1
11		0.225	11	1909.	4169.	31.4	68.6
12		100.365	12	3625.	2453.	59.6	40.4
13		10.658	13	2847.	3231.	46.8	53.2

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 0 GROUP= 1

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES					
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14					
-0- -1-				-0- -1-					
PREDICTOR # 2	-0-	1271.	2619.	3890.	PREDICTOR # 2	-0-	20.9	43.1	64.0
	-1-	1574.	614.	2138.		-1-	25.9	10.1	36.0
		2845.	3233.	6078.			46.8	53.2	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		12.248	1	187.	3703.	4.8	95.2
2		0.000	2	3890.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		183.392	3	2500.	1390.	64.3	35.7
4		138.513	4	837.	3053.	21.5	78.5
5		36.739	5	1747.	2143.	44.9	55.1
6		7.245	6	3692.	198.	94.9	5.1
7		0.450	7	1949.	1941.	50.1	49.9
8		16.238	8	2433.	1457.	62.5	37.5
9		13.369	9	3518.	372.	90.4	9.6
10		19.216	10	2805.	1085.	72.1	27.9
11		0.398	11	1186.	2704.	30.5	69.5
12		28.190	12	2052.	1838.	52.8	47.2
13		2.544	13	1750.	2140.	45.0	55.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 1 GROUP= 1

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
	-0-	-1-		-0-	-1-		
PREDICTOR	627.	1873.	2500.	16.1	48.1	64.3	
# 3	644.	746.	1390.	16.6	19.2	35.7	
	1271.	2619.	3890.	32.7	67.3	100.0	

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 2

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		7.054	1	64.	1326.	4.6	95.4
2		0.000	2	1390.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	0.	1390.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	1390.	0.0	100.0
5		14.445	5	662.	728.	47.6	52.4
6		0.366	6	1280.	110.	92.6	7.9
7		0.430	7	610.	780.	43.9	56.1
8		0.798	8	979.	411.	70.4	29.6
9		1.285	9	1238.	152.	89.1	10.9
10		5.901	10	1048.	342.	75.4	24.6
11		1.496	11	470.	920.	33.8	66.2
12		0.779	12	883.	507.	63.5	36.5
13		0.218	13	608.	782.	43.7	56.3

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 2

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES					
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14					
PREDICTOR	-0-	342.	320.	662.	PREDICTOR	-0-	24.6	23.0	47.6
# 5	-1-	302.	426.	728.	# 5	-1-	21.7	30.6	52.4
		644.	746.	1390.			46.3	53.7	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 3

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		5.135	1	98.	1043.	8.6	91.4
2		0.000	2	0.	1141.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	1141.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	1141.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	1141.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		14.534	6	786.	355.	68.9	31.1
7		9.782	7	436.	705.	38.2	61.8
8		8.789	8	818.	323.	71.7	28.3
9		1.713	9	1071.	70.	93.9	6.1
10		3.194	10	913.	228.	80.0	20.0
11		0.001	11	292.	849.	25.6	74.4
12		1.769	12	869.	272.	76.2	23.8
13		3.772	13	585.	556.	51.3	48.7

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 3

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES					
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14					
PREDICTOR	-0-	626.	160.	786.	PREDICTOR	-0-	54.9	14.0	68.9
# 6	-1-	246.	109.	355.	# 6	-1-	21.6	9.6	31.1
		872.	269.	1141.			76.4	23.6	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 4

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		4.958	1	107.	940.	10.2	89.8
2		0.000	2	0.	1047.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	1047.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	1047.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	1047.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	1047.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.042	7	349.	698.	33.3	66.7
8		0.082	8	846.	201.	80.8	19.2
9		0.633	9	916.	131.	87.5	12.5
10		0.433	10	776.	271.	74.1	25.9
11		0.426	11	431.	616.	41.2	58.8
12		0.815	12	704.	343.	67.2	32.8
13		0.187	13	512.	535.	48.9	51.1

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 2 GROUP= 4

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 11	-0-	266.	165.	25.4	15.8	41.2	
	-1-	436.	180.	41.6	17.2	58.8	
		702.	345.	67.0	33.0	100.0	

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		4.753	1	63.	774.	7.5	92.5
2		0.000	2	837.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	837.	0.	100.0	0.0
4		0.000	4	837.	0.	100.0	0.0
5		0.120	5	352.	452.	46.0	54.0
6		0.077	6	846.	422.	97.4	2.6
7		0.867	7	506.	331.	60.5	39.5
8		0.702	8	415.	422.	49.6	50.4
9		0.853	9	776.	361.	92.7	7.3
10		0.324	10	329.	308.	63.2	36.8
11		0.079	11	220.	617.	26.3	73.7
12		0.193	12	293.	544.	35.0	65.0
13		9.087	13	363.	474.	43.4	56.6

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 1

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 13	-0-	73.	290.	8.7	34.6	43.4	
	-1-	59.	415.	7.0	49.6	56.6	
		132.	705.	15.8	84.2	100.0	

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 2

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		6.910	1	60.	1603.	3.6	96.4
2		0.000	2	1663.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	1663.	0.	100.0	0.0
4		0.000	4	0.	1663.	0.0	100.0
5		17.620	5	700.	963.	42.1	57.9
6		2.164	6	1597.	66.	96.0	4.0
7		3.038	7	833.	830.	50.1	49.9
8		0.572	8	1039.	624.	62.5	37.5
9		6.219	9	1504.	159.	90.4	9.6
10		0.338	10	1228.	435.	73.8	26.2
11		0.953	11	496.	1167.	29.8	70.2
12		7.953	12	876.	787.	52.7	47.3
13		0.197	13	779.	884.	46.8	53.2

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 2

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 5	-0-	247.	453.	-0-	14.9	27.2	42.1
	-1-	248.	715.	-1-	14.9	43.0	57.9
		495.	1168.		29.8	70.2	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 3

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		3.636	1	29.	633.	4.4	95.6
2		0.000	2	662.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	0.	662.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	662.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	662.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.349	6	552.	110.	83.4	16.6
7		0.317	7	324.	338.	48.9	51.1
8		0.214	8	414.	248.	62.5	37.5
9		0.256	9	628.	34.	94.9	5.1
10		2.981	10	547.	115.	82.6	17.4
11		1.303	11	187.	475.	28.2	71.8
12		0.021	12	428.	234.	64.7	35.3
13		0.032	13	310.	352.	46.8	53.2

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 3

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 1	-0-	20.	9.	-0-	3.0	1.4	4.4
	-1-	322.	311.	-1-	48.6	47.0	95.6
		342.	320.		51.7	48.3	100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 3.636
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 4

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		3.714	1	35.	693.	4.8	95.2
2		0.000	2	728.	0.	100.0	0.
3		0.000	3	0.	728.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	728.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	728.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	728.	0.	100.0	0.
7		1.284	7	228.	442.	39.3	60.7
8		0.012	8	565.	163.	77.6	22.4
9		3.412	9	501.	118.	83.8	16.2
10		1.003	10	283.	227.	68.8	31.2
11		0.004	11	283.	445.	38.9	61.1
12		0.943	12	455.	273.	62.5	37.5
13		0.267	13	298.	430.	40.9	59.1

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 4

FREQUENCIES

CRITERION #14

PREDICTOR #	-0-		-1-	
	1	20.	15.	282.
			302.	426.

PERCENTAGES

CRITERION #14

PREDICTOR #	-0-		-1-	
	1	2.7	2.1	38.7
			41.5	58.5

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 3.714 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 5

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		6.762	1	64.	722.	8.1	91.9
2		0.000	2	0.	786.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	786.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	786.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	786.	0.	100.0	0.
6		0.000	6	786.	0.	100.0	0.
7		2.640	7	384.	402.	48.9	51.1
8		2.617	8	487.	299.	62.0	38.0
9		2.712	9	740.	46.	94.1	5.9
10		3.720	10	730.	56.	92.9	7.1
11		0.328	11	265.	521.	33.7	66.3
12		0.130	12	531.	255.	67.6	32.4
13		0.516	13	452.	334.	57.5	42.5

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 5

FREQUENCIES

CRITERION #14

PREDICTOR #	-0-		-1-	
	1	59.	5.	567.
			626.	160.

PERCENTAGES

CRITERION #14

PREDICTOR #	-0-		-1-	
	1	7.5	0.6	72.1
			79.6	20.4

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 6

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP, COMPOSITION. Rows 1-13.

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 6

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14. Rows for predictor #11.

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 2.593 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 7

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP, COMPOSITION. Rows 1-13.

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 7

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14. Rows for predictor #1.

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 8

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.871	1	51.	565.	8.3	91.7
2		0.000	2	0.	616.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	616.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	616.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	616.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	616.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.760	7	220.	396.	35.7	64.3
8		1.244	8	447.	169.	72.6	27.4
9		0.329	9	580.	36.	94.2	5.8
10		0.738	10	345.	271.	56.0	44.0
11		0.000	11	0.	616.	0.0	100.0
12		1.188	12	430.	186.	69.8	30.2
13		0.087	13	316.	300.	51.3	48.7

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 3 GROUP= 8

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
				-0-	-1-		
PREDICTOR # 8	-0-	322.	125.	447.	52.3	20.3	72.6
	-1-	114.	55.	169.	18.5	8.9	27.4
		436.	180.	616.	70.8	29.2	100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 1.244
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 1

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		3.589	1	12.	351.	3.3	96.7
2		0.000	2	363.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	363.	0.	100.0	0.0
4		0.000	4	363.	0.	100.0	0.0
5		2.341	5	165.	198.	45.5	54.5
6		0.059	6	355.	97.	97.5	2.5
7		0.009	7	235.	136.	62.5	37.5
8		4.839	8	182.	181.	50.1	49.9
9		1.991	9	333.	30.	91.7	8.3
10		0.945	10	236.	127.	65.0	35.0
11		0.044	11	93.	270.	25.6	74.4
12		0.307	12	100.	263.	27.5	72.5
13		0.000	13	363.	0.	100.0	0.0

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 1

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
				-0-	-1-		
PREDICTOR # 8	-0-	45.	137.	182.	12.4	37.7	50.1
	-1-	28.	153.	181.	7.7	42.1	49.9
		73.	290.	363.	20.1	79.9	100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 2

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP, COMPOSITION. Rows 1-13.

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 2

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14. Rows for Predictor #1.

PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 3

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP, COMPOSITION. Rows 1-13.

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 3

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14. Rows for Predictor #8.

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 4

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP COMPOSITION (-0-, -1-, -20-, -21-)

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 4

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14, PREDICTOR #9

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 5

Table with columns: INDEP VAR #, STATUS, CHI-SQ STATISTIC, INDEP VAR #, SUBGROUP COMPOSITION (-0-, -1-, -20-, -21-)

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 5

Table with columns: FREQUENCIES, PERCENTAGES, CRITERION #14, PREDICTOR #9

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 1.985 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 6

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.000	1	0.	633.	0.0	100.0
2		0.000	2	633.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	0.	633.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	633.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	633.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.388	6	529.	104.	83.6	16.4
7		0.469	7	310.	323.	49.0	51.0
8		0.412	8	393.	240.	62.1	37.9
9		0.675	9	602.	31.	95.1	4.9
10		3.101	10	520.	113.	82.1	17.9
11		1.145	11	175.	458.	27.6	72.4
12		0.055	12	414.	219.	65.4	34.6
13		0.110	13	297.	336.	46.9	53.1

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 6

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 10	-0-	273.	247.	520.	-0-	43.1	39.0
	-1-	49.	64.	113.	-1-	7.7	10.1
		322.	311.	633.		50.9	49.1
							100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

 THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:
 * THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 3.101
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 7

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.000	1	35.	0.	100.0	0.0
2		0.000	2	35.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	0.	35.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	35.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	35.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	35.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.000	7	25.	14.	60.0	40.0
8		1.680	8	25.	10.	71.4	28.6
9		2.987	9	25.	10.	71.4	28.6
10		1.680	10	25.	10.	71.4	28.6
11		2.440	11	17.	18.	48.6	51.4
12		0.163	12	22.	13.	62.9	37.1
13		1.176	13	15.	20.	42.9	57.1

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 7

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 9	-0-	12.	13.	25.	-0-	34.3	37.1
	-1-	8.	2.	10.	-1-	22.9	5.7
		20.	15.	35.		57.1	42.9
							100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

 THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:
 * THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 2.987
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 8

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-20-	-21-
1		0.000	1	0.	693.	0.0	100.0
2		0.000	2	693.	0.	100.0	0.0
3		0.000	3	0.	693.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	693.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	693.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	693.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.962	7	265.	428.	38.2	61.8
8		0.019	8	540.	153.	77.9	22.1
9		1.665	9	585.	108.	84.4	15.6
10		0.515	10	476.	217.	68.7	31.3
11		0.266	11	266.	427.	38.4	61.6
12		1.180	12	433.	260.	62.5	37.5
13		0.580	13	283.	410.	40.8	59.2

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 8

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
				-0-	-1-		
PREDICTOR # 9	-0-	232.	353.	585.	33.5	50.9	84.4
	-1-	50.	58.	108.	7.2	8.4	15.6
		282.	411.	693.	40.7	59.3	100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

 THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:
 * THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 1.665
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 9

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-20-	-21-
1		0.000	1	64.	0.	100.0	0.0
2		0.000	2	0.	64.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	64.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	64.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	64.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.000	6	64.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		1.364	7	41.	23.	64.1	35.9
8		0.279	8	33.	31.	51.6	48.4
9		0.460	9	56.	8.	87.5	12.5
10		2.390	10	59.	5.	92.2	7.8
11		1.402	11	30.	34.	46.9	53.1
12		0.276	12	29.	35.	45.3	54.7
13			13	45.	19.	70.3	29.7

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 9

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
				-0-	-1-		
PREDICTOR # 11	-0-	26.	4.	30.	40.6	6.3	46.9
	-1-	33.	1.	34.	51.6	1.6	53.1
		59.	5.	64.	92.2	7.8	100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

 THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:
 * THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 2.390
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 10

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.000	1	0.	722.	0.0	100.0
2		0.000	2	0.	722.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	722.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	722.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	722.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.000	6	722.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		1.451	7	343.	379.	47.5	52.5
8		1.503	8	454.	268.	62.9	37.1
9		2.348	9	684.	38.	94.7	5.3
10		4.582	10	671.	51.	92.9	7.1
11		0.243	11	235.	487.	32.5	67.5
12		0.059	12	502.	220.	69.5	30.5
13		0.188	13	407.	315.	56.4	43.6

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 10

F R E Q U E N C I E S				P E R C E N T A G E S			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR	-0-	533.	138.	671.	PREDICTOR	-0-	73.8
# 10	-1-	34.	77.	51.	# 10	-1-	4.7
		567.	155.	722.			78.5
							21.5
							100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB 80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 11

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.010	1	7.	20.	25.9	74.1
2		0.000	2	0.	27.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	27.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	27.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	27.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.000	6	0.	27.	0.0	100.0
7		10.800	7	9.	18.	33.3	66.7
8		3.931	8	23.	4.	85.3	14.8
9		0.000	9	26.	1.	96.3	3.7
10		0.000	10	27.	0.	100.0	0.0
11		0.000	11	27.	0.	100.0	0.0
12		0.010	12	20.	7.	74.1	25.9
13		2.700	13	18.	9.	66.7	33.3

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 11

F R E Q U E N C I E S				P E R C E N T A G E S			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR	-0-	9.	0.	9.	PREDICTOR	-0-	33.3
# 7	-1-	6.	12.	18.	# 7	-1-	22.2
		15.	12.	27.			55.6
							44.4
							100.0

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS+DCJS>

 PROB & O : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 12

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.763	1	27.	301.	8.2	91.8
2		0.000	2	0.	328.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	328.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	328.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	328.	0.	100.0	0.0
6		0.000	6	0.	328.	0.0	100.0
7		0.066	7	43.	285.	13.1	86.9
8		0.214	8	308.	20.	93.9	6.1
9		0.009	9	305.	23.	93.0	7.0
10		0.377	10	156.	172.	47.6	52.4
11		0.000	11	0.	328.	0.0	100.0
12		0.001	12	318.	10.	97.0	3.0
13		1.033	13	115.	213.	35.1	64.9

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 12

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 13	-0-	85.	30.	115.	PREDICTOR # 13	-0-	25.9
	-1-	146.	67.	213.		-1-	44.5
		231.	97.	328.			70.4
							29.6
							100.0

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 1.033
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS+DCJS>

 PROB & O : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 13

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.000	1	56.	0.	100.0	0.0
2		0.000	2	0.	56.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	56.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	56.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	56.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	56.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.100	7	28.	28.	50.0	50.0
8		2.822	8	48.	8.	85.7	14.3
9		0.310	9	33.	18.	67.9	32.1
10		0.000	10	56.	0.	100.0	0.0
11		0.000	11	56.	0.	100.0	0.0
12		0.835	12	32.	24.	57.1	42.9
13		1.142	13	23.	33.	41.1	58.9

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 13

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 8	-0-	35.	13.	48.	PREDICTOR # 8	-0-	62.5
	-1-	8.	0.	8.		-1-	14.3
		43.	13.	56.			76.8
							23.2
							100.0

CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 2.822
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 14

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.000	1	0.	375.	0.0	100.0
2		0.000	2	0.	375.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	375.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	375.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	375.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	375.	0.	100.0	100.0
7		1.983	7	101.	274.	26.9	73.1
8		0.014	8	351.	24.	93.6	6.4
9		2.615	9	298.	77.	79.5	20.5
10		0.000	10	375.	0.	100.0	0.0
11		0.000	11	375.	0.	100.0	0.0
12		0.809	12	242.	133.	64.5	35.5
13		0.034	13	173.	202.	46.1	53.9

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 14

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 9	-0-	171.	127.	298.	-0-	45.6	33.9
	-1-	52.	25.	77.	-1-	13.9	6.7
		223.	152.	375.		59.5	40.5
							100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 2.615
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS> <VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 15

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.994	1	34.	413.	7.6	92.4
2		0.000	2	0.	447.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	447.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	447.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	447.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	447.	0.	100.0	100.0
7		0.008	7	51.	396.	11.6	88.4
8		0.000	8	447.	0.	100.0	0.0
9		0.171	9	411.	36.	91.9	8.1
10		0.000	10	296.	151.	66.2	33.8
11		0.246	11	0.	447.	0.0	100.0
12		0.199	12	325.	122.	72.7	27.3
13		0.275	13	195.	252.	43.6	56.4

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 15

FREQUENCIES				PERCENTAGES			
CRITERION #14				CRITERION #14			
		-0-	-1-			-0-	-1-
PREDICTOR # 1	-0-	27.	7.	34.	-0-	6.0	1.6
	-1-	295.	118.	413.	-1-	66.0	26.4
		322.	125.	447.		72.0	28.0
							100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 0.994
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 16

INDEP VAR #	STATUS	CHI-SQ STATISTIC	INDEP VAR #	SUBGROUP COMPOSITION			
				-0-	-1-	-X0-	-X1-
1		0.084	1	17.	152.	10.1	89.9
2		0.000	2	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
3		0.000	3	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
4		0.000	4	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
5		0.000	5	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
6		0.000	6	169.	0.	100.0	0.0
7		0.000	7	169.	0.	100.0	0.0
8		0.000	8	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
9		0.000	9	169.	0.	100.0	0.0
10		3.204	10	49.	120.	29.0	71.0
11		0.000	11	0.	169.	0.0	100.0
12		1.152	12	105.	64.	62.1	37.9
13		0.750	13	121.	48.	71.6	28.4

CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS

LEVEL= 4 GROUP= 16

FREQUENCIES

CRITERION #14

	-0-	-1-	
PREDICTOR # 10	38.	11.	49.
	76.	44.	120.
	114.	55.	169.

PERCENTAGES

CRITERION #14

	-0-	-1-	
PREDICTOR # 10	22.5	6.5	29.0
	45.0	26.0	71.0
	67.5	32.5	100.0

 CURRENT PAA BRANCH TERMINATES

THE FOLLOWING TEST CONDITION(S) HAVE NOT BEEN MET:

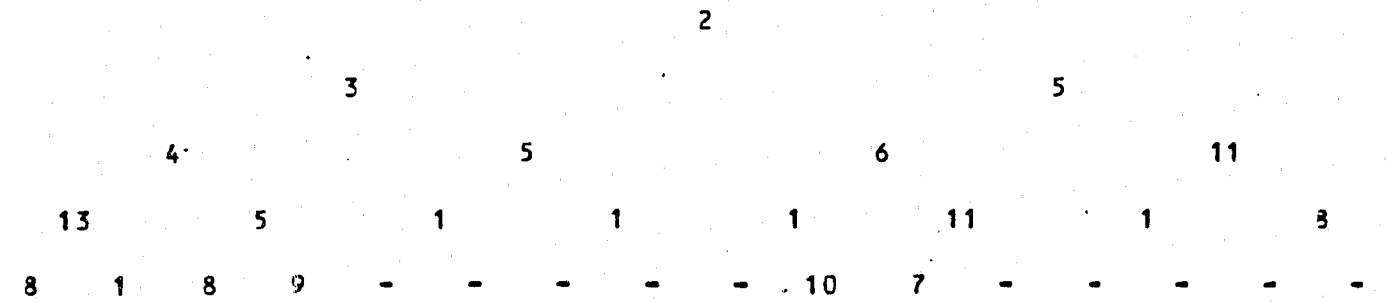
* THE OBSERVED CHI-SQ STATISTIC OF 3.204
 WAS LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM OF 3.841

<PREDICTIVE ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS>

<VERS:84.02><NYS*DCJS>

 PROB80 : POPULATION ANALYSIS
 REGION=NYC STATISTIC=CHISQ RUNDATE=1/29/84

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 PAA PROCESSING TREE FOR PREDICTORS
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>>>>>> END OF PROGRAM EXECUTION.

END