1.   Summary statistics and correlation coefficients.

Variable	N	Mean	St Dev	Minimum	Maximum
YES	95	0.6211	0.4877	0.0	1.0
PUB12		0.4842	0.5024	0.0	1.0
PUB34		0.3158	0.4673	0.0	1.0
PUB5		0.0421	0.2019	0.0	1.0
PRI		0.1053	0.3085	0.0	1.0
SCH		0.1158	0.3217	0.0	1.0
YRS		8.5158	9.5158	1.0	49.0
INC		23094	8869.79	4000	50000
TAX		1080	307.56	400	1800

	PUB12	PUB34	PUB5	PRI	SCH	YRS	lnINC	lnTAX
YES	−0.025	0.157	−0.052	−0.086	0.215	−0.122	0.185	−0.086
PUB12		−0.658	−0.203	−0.126	−0.087	0.016	0.042	−0.043
PUB34			−0.142	−0.159	0.179	−0.035	0.064	0.149
PUB5				−0.076	−0.050	−0.023	0.077
PRI				−0.124	−0.055	0.099	0.044
SCH					0.022	−0.232	−0.203
YRS						−0.331	−0.339
lnINC							0.502

2.   Linear Probability Model results.

Variable	OLS β	OLS se(β)	OLS p-value	White's se(β)	White's p-value
Constant	−0.3879	1.4860	0.7947	1.4198	0.7853
PUB12	0.1067	0.1476	0.4718	0.1395	0.4466
PUB34	0.2166	0.1617	0.1840	0.1534	0.1615
PUB5	0.1012	0.2648	0.7032	0.2694	0.7081
PRI	−0.0679	0.1681	0.6873	0.1604	0.6731
SCH	0.3140	0.1590	0.0514	0.0856	0.0004
YRS	−0.0055	0.0055	0.3184	0.0063	0.3869
ln(INC)	0.3779	0.1408	0.0087	0.1238	0.0030
ln(TAX)	−0.4130	0.1843	0.0276	0.1421	0.0047

$R^2 = 0.1711$ $F_{8,86} = 2.22$ P-Value = 0.0335 $\sigma = 0.4642$
% Correct Classifications = 74.7%
6 predictions greater than one and 0 predictions less than zero.

3. Contingency tables and graphs...

4.   Probit Model results.

Variable	β	se(β)	p-value	∂Prob/∂x
Constant	-2.9583	4.5023	0.5111	
PUB12	0.3682	0.4295	0.3913	0.1344
PUB34	0.6912	0.4722	0.1433	0.2522
PUB5	0.2956	0.7592	0.6970	0.1079
PRI	-0.2111	0.4814	0.6610	-0.0770
SCH	1.5845	0.8243	0.0546	0.5783
YRS	-0.0158	0.0153	0.3027	-0.0083
ln(INC)	1.3145	0.4636	0.0046	0.4797
ln(TAX)	-1.4644	0.6401	0.0222	-0.5344

Likelihood Function = -53.142
Likelihood Ratio Test = 19.79 with 8 degrees of freedom and p-value = 0.0112.
% Correct Classifications = 0.7368
Number of Iterations = 20
zbar = 0.4221
f(zbar) = 0.3649

Logit Model results.

Variable	β	se(β)	p-value	∂Prob/∂x
Constant	-5.2006	7.5504	0.4910	
PUB12	0.5834	0.6878	0.3963	0.1295
PUB34	1.1256	0.7682	0.1428	0.2499
PUB5	0.5259	1.2693	0.6786	0.1167
PRI	-0.3414	0.7830	0.6628	-0.0758
SCH	2.6278	1.4109	0.0625	0.5833
YRS	-0.0261	0.0269	0.3325	-0.0058
ln(INC)	2.1875	0.7881	0.0055	0.4856
ln(TAX)	-2.3951	1.0814	0.0268	-0.5317

Likelihood Function = -53.303
Likelihood Ratio Test = 19.467 with 8 degrees of freedom and p-value = 0.0126.
% Correct Classifications = 0.7368
Number of Iterations = 20
zbar = 0.6963
f(zbar) = 0.2220

Interpreting the marginal probabilities...

5.   No percent changes in a percent. Multiply ∂Prob/∂x by mean of YRS.

      -0.0468, -0.0491, and -0.0493.

6.   LPM, Probit, and Logit predictions for three voters.

      Voter a: LPM: z_i = +0.4957 and F_i = 0.4957
                  Probit: z_i = -0.0503 and F_i = 0.4799
                  Logit: z_i = -0.0938 and F_i = 0.4766

      Voter b: LPM: z_i = +0.9233 and F_i = 0.9233
                  Probit: z_i = +1.8557 and F_i = 0.9683
                  Logit: z_i = +3.0690 and F_i = 0.9556

      Voter c: LPM: z_i = +0.1101 and F_i = 0.1101
                  Probit: z_i = -1.3325 and F_i = 0.0914
                  Logit: z_i = -2.1828 and F_i = 0.1013

7.   Probit and Logit model results are qualitatively identical. Goodness
of fit, significance of variables, change in the probability given a change
in attribute, and predictions. Results are the most different between the
LPM and the Probit and Logit models for SCH, ln(INC), and ln(TAX)...