

# Statistical and Econometric Methods for Transportation Data Analysis

## Chapter 10 – Duration Models

### Example 10.2

#### Fully Parametric Duration Models

You are given 204 observations from a travel survey conducted in the spring of 1988, in the Seattle area. While the purpose of the survey was to study the number of times (per week) commuters' changed their departure time on their work-to-home trip to avoid traffic congestion, we also have information on the length of time that they delay their trips to avoid congestion. The length of time commuters' delay is ideally suited to duration models.

Your task is to estimate, Weibull, Weibull model with gamma heterogeneity and log-logistic hazard models. Please note that LIMDEP actually estimates the parameter vector  $-\beta$  instead of just  $\beta$  so that the effect of the covariates on the hazard is:

$$EXP(-\beta X)$$

This means that a negative parameter in LIMDEP increases the hazard and thus decreases the duration. So the negative sign gives the effect on duration instead of on the hazard.

In your analysis include:

1. The results of your best model specification.
2. Show and discuss the shape of the hazard function of your best specifications.
2. A discussion of the logical process that led you to the selection of your final specification. (e.g. Discuss the theory behind the inclusion of your selected variables). Include  $t$ -statistics and justify the sign of your variables.

Variables available for your specification are (file Ex10-2.txt)

Variable Number	Explanation
x1	Household number
x2	Do you ever delay work-to-home departure to avoid traffic congestion? 1=yes, 0=no
x3	If sometimes delay, on average how many minutes do you delay?
x4	If sometimes delay, do you 1-perform additional work, 2-engage in non-work activities, or 3-do both?
x5	If sometimes delay, how many times have you delayed in the past week?
x6	Mode of transportation used work-to-home: 1-car SOV, 2-carpool, 3-vanpool, 4-bus, 5 other.
x7	Primary route (work-to-home): 1-I90, 2-I5, 3-SR520, 4-I405, 5-other
x8	Do you generally encounter traffic congestion on you work-to-home trip? 1=yes, 2=no
x9	Age in years: 1-(<25), 2-(26-30), 3-(31-35), 4-(36-40), 5-(41-45), 6-(46-50), 7-(>50)
x10	Gender: 1-male, 0-female
x11	Number of cars in household
x12	Number of children in household
x13	Annual income: 1 - less than 20000, 2 - 20000 to 29999, 3 - 30000 to 39999, 4 - 40000 to 49999, 5 - 50000 to 59999, 6 - >60000
x14	Do you have flexible work hours? 1=yes, 0=no
x15	Distance from work to home (in miles)
x16	Face LOS D or worse? 1=yes, 0=no
x17	Ratio of actual travel time to free-flow travel time
x18	Population of work zone
x19	Retail employment in work zone
x20	Service employment in work zone
x21	Size of work zone (in acres)

```
--> RESET
--> sample;1-204$
--> read;nvar=21;nobs=204;file=D:Ex10-2.txt$
--> reject;x3=0$
--> dstat;rhs=x3$
```

```

                                Descriptive Statistics
All results based on nonmissing observations.
Variable      Mean      Std.Dev.      Minimum      Maximum
Cases
-----
-----
X3            51.2916667    37.4671552    4.00000000    240.000000
96
```

```
--> create;if(x6=1)car=1$
--> create;ltime=log(x3)$
--> create;if(x9>6)old=1$
--> dstat;rhs=car$
```

```

                                Descriptive Statistics
All results based on nonmissing observations.
Variable      Mean      Std.Dev.      Minimum      Maximum
Cases
-----
-----
CAR           .718750000    .451969375    .000000000    1.00000000
96
```

```
--> survival;lhs=ltime;rhs=one,x15,x17,x12;model=weibull$
```

```

+-----+
| Log-linear survival regression model: WEIBULL
| Least squares is used to obtain starting values for MLE.
| Ordinary least squares regression Weighting variable = none
| Dep. var. = LTIME Mean= 3.706843804 , S.D.= .6997312277
| Model size: Observations = 96, Parameters = 4, Deg.Fr.= 92
| Residuals: Sum of squares= 39.91702844 , Std.Dev.= .65870
| Fit: R-squared= .141832, Adjusted R-squared = .11385
| Model test: F[ 3, 92] = 5.07, Prob value = .00271
| Diagnostic: Log-L = -94.0959, Restricted(b=0) Log-L = -101.4378
| LogAmemiyaPrCrt.= -.794, Akaike Info. Crt.= 2.044
+-----+

```

```

+-----+
|Variable| Coefficient | Standard Error |b/St.Er.|P[|Z|>z]| Mean of X|
+-----+
|Constant| 1.619000121 | .54359827      | 2.978   |.0029   |
|X15     |.4225283769E-01|.15618491E-01 | 2.705   |.0068   | 7.7083333
|X17     |.9020960070   | .24142168      | 3.737   |.0002   | 1.9593750
|X12     |-.6645707142E-02|.60944914E-01 | -.109   |.9132   | .81250000

```

Normal exit from iterations. Exit status=0.



```

+-----+
| Loglinear survival model: WEIBULL
| Maximum Likelihood Estimates
| Dependent variable           LTIME
| Weighting variable           ONE
| Number of observations       96
| Iterations completed         16
| Log likelihood function     -93.88402
| Weibull Model with Gamma Heterogeneity
+-----+

```

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[ Z >z]	Mean of X
RHS of hazard model					
Constant	1.870386758	.58870206	3.177	.0015	
X15	.3375074414E-01	.17842561E-01	1.892	.0585	7.7083333
X17	.8579132493	.25730277	3.334	.0009	1.9593750
X12	-.1044830246E-01	.57608312E-01	-.181	.8561	.81250000
Ancillary parameters for survival					
Theta	.6141476031	.39135931	1.569	.1166	
Sigma	.4212482203	.71720253E-01	5.873	.0000	

```

+-----+
| Parameters of underlying density at data means:
| Parameter Estimate Std. Error Confidence Interval
+-----+
| Lambda .02230 .00226 .0179 to .0267
| P 2.37390 .40417 1.5817 to 3.1661
| Median 42.16025 4.27718 33.7770 to 50.5435
| Percentiles of survival distribution:
| Survival .25 .50 .75 .95
| Time 62.34 42.16 27.55 12.92
+-----+

```

--> survival;lhs=ltime;rhs=one,x15,x17,x12;model=logistic;plot\$

```

+-----+
| Log-linear survival regression model: LOGISTIC
| Least squares is used to obtain starting values for MLE.
| Ordinary least squares regression Weighting variable = none
| Dep. var. = LTIME Mean= 3.706843804 , S.D.= .6997312277
| Model size: Observations = 96, Parameters = 4, Deg.Fr.= 92
| Residuals: Sum of squares= 39.91702844 , Std.Dev.= .65870
| Fit: R-squared= .141832, Adjusted R-squared = .11385
| Model test: F[ 3, 92] = 5.07, Prob value = .00271
| Diagnostic: Log-L = -94.0959, Restricted(b=0) Log-L = -101.4378
| LogAmemiyaPrCrt.= -.794, Akaike Info. Crt.= 2.044
+-----+

```

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[ Z >z]	Mean of X
Constant	1.619000121	.54359827	2.978	.0029	
X15	.4225283769E-01	.15618491E-01	2.705	.0068	7.7083333
X17	.9020960070	.24142168	3.737	.0002	1.9593750
X12	-.6645707142E-02	.60944914E-01	-.109	.9132	.81250000

Normal exit from iterations. Exit status=0.

```

+-----+
| Loglinear survival model: LOGISTIC
| Maximum Likelihood Estimates
| Dependent variable           LTIME
| Weighting variable           ONE
| Number of observations       96
| Iterations completed         9
| Log likelihood function      -94.28102
+-----+

```

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	b/St.Er.	P[ Z >z]	Mean of X
RHS of hazard model					
Constant	1.859264488	.56577702	3.286	.0010	
X15	.3536846032E-01	.16964884E-01	2.085	.0371	7.7083333
X17	.8117401209	.24761640	3.278	.0010	1.9593750
X12	-.6399300532E-02	.55823521E-01	-.115	.9087	.81250000
Ancillary parameters for survival					
Sigma	.3648248813	.34783222E-01	10.489	.0000	

```

+-----+
| Parameters of underlying density at data means:
| Parameter Estimate Std. Error Confidence Interval
+-----+
| Lambda .02430 .00157 .0212 to .0274
| P 2.74104 .26134 2.2288 to 3.2533
| Median 41.14903 2.65177 35.9516 to 46.3465
| Percentiles of survival distribution:
| Survival .25 .50 .75 .95
| Time 61.44 41.15 27.56 14.06
+-----+

```

