

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF M.U.R.B. LEGISLATION
ON
VANCOUVER'S RENTAL HOUSING MARKET**

by

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of federal M.U.R.B. legislation on Vancouver's rental housing market, and to see what conclusions can be drawn about the effectiveness of this subsidy policy in achieving its objective, which was to increase the allocation of resources to the housing sector of the economy by stimulating the construction of rental units.

It is the thesis of this paper that the M.U.R.B. legislation was not effective in achieving its objective, since the inelasticity of the land supply function, as imposed by junior levels of government through zoning and other supply constraints, prevented the rental market from responding to these incentives in the form of increased production. It is hypothesized that the real effect of the program was to create windfall gains for existing owners of multiple family zoned land at the time the legislation was passed. It is argued further that real estate markets are more efficient than they are generally given credit for, in the sense that tax shelter benefits associated with M.U.R.B. properties will be fully capitalized into the value of such properties, thus preventing M.U.R.B. investors from earning rates of return superior to those earned by owners of comparable non-M.U.R.B. properties.

The paper begins with a brief history of M.U.R.B. legislation, and an analysis of the magnitude and cost of the program to the Canadian government. This is followed by a graphical analysis of the impact of M.U.R.B. legislation on the multiple family housing market, and a discussion and review of the literature pertaining to the

theory of efficient markets, the capitalization of costs and benefits into value, and the various models of land value which have been formulated. Two theoretical models are then presented as the underlying basis for the empirical research in the paper. The first is a valuation function for apartment investments, where the dependent variable is the selling price of an apartment building; the second is a model of the determinants of multiple family land values, where the dependent variable is the price of a site.

The two theoretical models are tested using multiple regression techniques. The data results provide evidence which contradicts the general case for the operation of the multiple family housing market, where renters should receive the full benefits of the M.U.R.B. program in the form of lower rents. The research shows that the future tax shelter benefits associated with M.U.R.B. properties are fully capitalized into the market values of completed M.U.R.B. buildings, and that M.U.R.B. investors do not earn rates of return superior to those of investors in non-M.U.R.B. apartment properties. The research suggests further that the expected M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits were over-capitalized into higher land value premiums during the life of the program, thus creating windfall gains for existing landowners at the time the program was introduced.

The results suggest that the full capitalization of M.U.R.B. benefits into both land and apartment block values resulted in all of the benefits of the subsidy policy not filtering through to renters. Some benefits most likely did reach renters, since it is unrealistic to assume no substitution in the production function for apartments, but the actual distribution of policy benefits between renters and existing landowners cannot be measured within the scope of this research.

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In 1972, the Federal Government removed the tax shelter benefits available to owners of residential real estate investments, resulting in severe criticism from the real estate industry, and in claims that construction of rental housing would decline or even terminate as a result. Since the demographic characteristics of Canada's population continued to put pressure on the market for rental accommodation (given that the peak of the baby boom cohort was still only 14 years of age at the time, and the front end was 27 years of age),¹ the public pressure which ensued prompted the Federal Government in 1974 to reinstate tax shelter benefits on a limited basis. This took the form of the Multiple Unit Residential Building (M.U.R.B.) Program, whose objective was to increase the allocation of resources to the housing sector of the economy by stimulating the construction of rental units. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of this legislation on Vancouver's rental housing market, and to see what conclusions can be drawn about the effectiveness of the policy in achieving this objective.

It is the thesis of this paper that the M.U.R.B. legislation was not effective in achieving its objective, since the inelasticity of the land supply function, as imposed by junior levels of government through zoning and other supply constraints, prevented the rental market from responding to these incentives in the form of increased production. It is hypothesized that the real effect of the program was to create windfall gains for existing owners of multiple family zoned land at the time the legislation was passed. It is argued further that real estate markets are more efficient than they are generally given credit for, in the sense

that tax shelter benefits associated with M.U.R.B. properties will be fully capitalized into the value of such properties, thus preventing M.U.R.B. investors from earning rates of return superior to those earned by owners of comparable non-M.U.R.B. properties.

The paper begins with a brief history of M.U.R.B. legislation in Canada, and an analysis of the magnitude and cost of the program to the government. This is followed by a graphical analysis of the impact of M.U.R.B. legislation on the multiple family housing market, and a discussion and review of the literature pertaining to the theory of efficient markets, the capitalization of costs and benefits into value, and the various models of land value which have been formulated. Two theoretical models are then presented as the underlying basis for the empirical research in this paper. The first is a valuation function for apartment investments, where the dependent variable is the selling price of an apartment building; the second is a model of the determinants of multiple family land values, where the dependent variable is the price of a site.

The empirical testing of the two theoretical models utilizes multiple regression techniques. The objective will be to estimate the magnitude and significance of the M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits in the determination of the capital value of apartment buildings sold during 1979 and 1980 and in the determination of multiple family zoned land values in the City of Vancouver from 1972 to 1978.

The final section of this paper will discuss the implications of the empirical findings in the context of Vancouver's rental housing market. The broader implications for government policy will also be addressed.

The new Canadian Income Tax Act which came into effect on January 1, 1972, introduced major changes in tax law relating to capital gains tax provisions, income tax rates, income averaging, corporate tax treatment, and resource taxation.² The tax change most pertinent to the analysis in this paper was the elimination of tax sheltering of "other" income by capital cost allowance (CCA) deductions claimed on residential investment properties. CCA deductions could only be used to offset any positive income on a particular investment property, rather than other non-real estate income of the taxpayer. The new Act also eliminated the "pooling" of assets with values exceeding \$50,000, thus preventing a taxpayer from deferring recapture on disposition of one asset by adding new assets to the same class.

The federal budget presented in November, 1974 re-introduced limited provisions for the full deductibility of capital cost allowances on residential investment properties from any income source of the taxpayer. As a consequence, two new asset classes were created under the Income Tax Act which were exempted from the 1972 tax reform removal of tax shelter benefits: Class 31 frame buildings (10 per cent annual CCA on a declining balance) and Class 32 concrete buildings (5 per cent annual CCA on a declining balance). These two asset classes were obtainable only through C.M.H.C. certification on new residential construction containing at least two units, and where at least 80 per cent of the gross floor area of the proposed building was to be allocated to residential use.³

The M.U.R.B. designation provided annual capital cost allowance deductibility against any income of the taxpayer, as well as the traditional deductibility of front-end "soft costs" associated with the development of the building. These soft costs, which generally comprise between 15 and 25 per cent of the total capital value of a building, include the following:

- survey, engineering and architects' fees
- legal and accounting fees
- property taxes
- interim financing
- marketing and administrative expenses
- landscaping costs
- limited servicing costs

Although initially the M.U.R.B. program was intended to remain in effect only until December 31, 1975, subsequent revisions to the Income Tax Act extended it on an annual basis until the end of 1979. As of December 31, 1979, the Act was amended in such a way that any transfer of a M.U.R.B.-designated building with Class 31 status (10 per cent CCA) would automatically move the building into the Class 32 asset class (5 per cent CCA), this presumably a first step towards the elimination of the program altogether. However, the program was reintroduced in late 1980 with a termination date of December 31, 1981. The federal budget announced on November 12, 1981, and subsequent revisions, indicated that the M.U.R.B. program would not be continued beyond 1981, but that certification would still be available until May 31, 1982 to those developers/investors who had submitted application for M.U.R.B. designation prior to the budget date.

As a supplement to the M.U.R.B. program in stimulating construction of multiple-unit rental buildings, the Federal Government, in 1975 and in 1976, in concert with several provincial governments, introduced the Assisted Rental Program (A.R.P.). This program initially involved an outright monthly per-unit grant of \$900 to the developer through Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with annual reductions in the grant over a ten-year period and accompanying escalations in economic rent, effectively allowing the developer a constant rate of return on equity from operating flows over the ten-year period.

The involvement of provincial governments in 1976, most notably B.C. and Ontario, resulted in variations in A.R.P. program provisions, so that C.M.H.C.'s commitment was in the form of a second mortgage which accumulated over a ten-year interest-free period, while the provincial government provided annual per-unit grants. Units were rented at market levels, while annual reductions in both the federal second mortgage and provincial grant ensured a constant rate of return on equity to the developer over the ten-year contract period.

Thus, the combination of the M.U.R.B. and A.R.P. program provisions created very attractive tax incentives to potential investors and developers of multi-unit residential properties. The question is, of course, whether the tax revenues foregone by the Federal Government induced an increase in the construction of rental units which would not otherwise have occurred.

Unfortunately, the actual cost to the Federal Government of the estimated 195,000 units built under the M.U.R.B. program is not publicly available, although future

lost tax revenue has been estimated at \$514 million in 1981 dollars, assuming a discount rate of 12 per cent and an average marginal tax rate of 40 per cent for M.U.R.B./investors (Clayton Research, 1981). However, this estimate is based on the unrealistic assumption that none of the tax shelter benefits will be recaptured by the government upon disposition of these properties over the next 30 years.

Table 1 sets out an estimate of accumulated federal tax losses associated with M.U.R.B./units built from 1975 to 1979. Due to the "off and on" nature of the program in both 1980 and 1981, estimates for these years have been omitted.

Based on estimates in the Clayton Research Associates study, 60 per cent of those units with M.U.R.B. certification actually were built and operated as M.U.R.B.'s. Assuming an average federal marginal tax rate of 40 per cent, a one-year construction period, an average CCA rate of 7.5 per cent (reflecting an equal weighting of properties in the 5 per cent and 10 per cent asset classes), and an opportunity cost of 12 per cent per annum to the government on foregone tax revenues from 1975 to 1979, the federal tax losses accumulated by 1981 as a result of the M.U.R.B. program amounted to some \$304 million.⁴

These estimates assume further that one-half of the CCA deductions are claims that can be attributable only to the M.U.R.B. program. The exact portion of CCA that can be deducted solely due to the M.U.R.B./ exemption is quite difficult to estimate since it would differ among properties depending on financing arrangements and among investors depending on their other real estate holdings. For non-M.U.R.B. properties, the general rule is that "annual capital cost allowances on all

Table 1
ESTIMATED M.U.R.B. FEDERAL TAX REVENUE LOSSES
(1975 - 1980)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	Present Value of Foregone Revenue <u>1981</u> (\$000)
Multiple starts ¹	107,527	138,890	137,321	117,638	87,932	
M.U.R.B. certificates issued ²	8,517	35,219	82,265	80,089	76,550	
Rental units ³	5,110	21,131	49,359	48,043	45,930	
Per unit construction cost ⁴	\$35,000	\$ 39,000	\$42,650	\$46,650	\$51,350	
<u>Deductible CCA (\$000)</u>						
1976	\$13,414					
1977	\$12,408	\$ 61,809				
1978	\$11,478	\$ 57,174	\$157,887			
1979	\$10,617	\$ 52,886	\$146,046	\$168,127		
1980	\$ 9,821	\$ 48,919	\$135,092	\$115,517	\$176,888	
<u>Tax Loss (\$000)</u>						
1976	\$ 2,683					\$ 4,728
1977	\$ 2,482	\$ 12,362				\$ 23,357
1978	\$ 2,296	\$ 11,435	\$31,577			63,654
1979	\$ 2,123	\$ 10,577	\$29,209	\$33,625		94,750
1980	\$ 1,964	\$ 9,784	\$27,018	\$31,103	\$35,378	\$117,877
						<u>\$304,366</u>

1) C.M.H.C., Canadian Housing Statistics, 1976-1980.

2) Clayton Research Associates, Tax Expenditures - Housing, p. B.12.

3) Assumed to be 60 per cent of M.U.R.B. certificates, based on results of Clayton Research Associates study.

4) C.M.H.C., 1975 - Table 90; 1980 - Table 100.

of the taxpayer's rental properties combined is limited to the amount, if any, of his net income minus losses on those properties computed before deducting capital cost allowance" (Harris, 1979: 223). Thus, the incremental CCA benefit of a M.U.R.B. is dependent on the difference between the available CCA claim and the remaining aggregate rental income of the investor after deducting operating and interest expenses (the CCA that could be claimed on a non-M.U.R.B.). In this analysis, it is assumed that half of the total CCA deductions would have been claimed in the absence of M.U.R.B.s, offsetting positive rental income flowing from rental properties.

Offsetting the estimated federal tax losses in the future will be the federal tax revenue resulting from any recapture of the CCA at the time of sale of the M.U.R.B. properties. Since 1972, the Income Tax Act requires that any CCA claimed during an investment which is greater than the actual economic depreciation of the asset be recaptured upon sale and taxed as ordinary income. This "excess" CCA is effectively an interest-free loan provided by the government during the holding period of the investment. The net cost over time of the incremental CCA claimed under the M.U.R.B. program is therefore an interest expense to the federal government of this CCA loan. With interest rates for government borrowings at the 15 per cent level, and assuming all the incremental CCA will be recaptured, the annual federal interest expense of the above foregone tax revenue is approximately \$46 million.

In the context of the Vancouver rental market, which is the subject of the analysis in this paper, 448 M.U.R.B. projects were started during the period 1975 through

May 31, 1981.⁵ If each of these properties contained an average of 20 suites, a total of about 9,000 multiple family rental units in the city would be presently under the M.U.R.B. program. This represents approximately 10 per cent of the current stock of multiple family dwellings.⁶

The next section of this paper presents a theoretical framework for analysing the impact of the M.U.R.B. program on Vancouver's rental housing market. Two models will be presented. The first is a valuation function for apartment buildings, while the second is a model of the determinants of multiple family land values.

This section of the paper presents a theoretical framework for analyzing the impact of the M.U.R.B. program on Vancouver's rental housing market. The theoretical discussion begins with a graphical analysis of the expected impact of M.U.R.B. legislation on the sub-sectors of the multiple family housing market under various assumptions. The concept of efficient markets is then examined, followed by a discussion of capitalization and a review of the land price models which have been formulated through previous empirical research.

3.1 THE MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSING MARKET

Within the multiple family housing market, there are three groups who would react to or benefit from the introduction of the preferential tax treatment associated with M.U.R.B.'s - landowners, investors and renters. In this context, developers merely act as the middlemen between landowners and investors, thus they can play either of two roles in the market, depending upon whether they owned the land prior to development, or were expecting to hold the property over the long term after completion.

The following paragraphs review the impact which M.U.R.B. legislation should have on each of the three sub-groups within the multiple family housing market, under

various assumptions concerning the elasticity of the supply and demand schedules for each of these groups.

Case 1: General Case

In the general case, the supply and demand schedules for landowners, investors and renters are all neither perfectly elastic nor perfectly inelastic. Under these conditions, the introduction of M.U.R.B. legislation should cause a shift in the demand schedule of landowners (as shown in Figure 1), resulting in higher prices for multiple family sites and an increased supply of such sites available for development. Similarly, the demand schedule of apartment block investors should shift upward in response to the special M.U.R.B. tax benefits, resulting in higher apartment block prices and higher production of units. This increase in supply of apartment units will cause a corresponding shift in the supply schedule for renters, who will thus benefit in the form of lower rents.

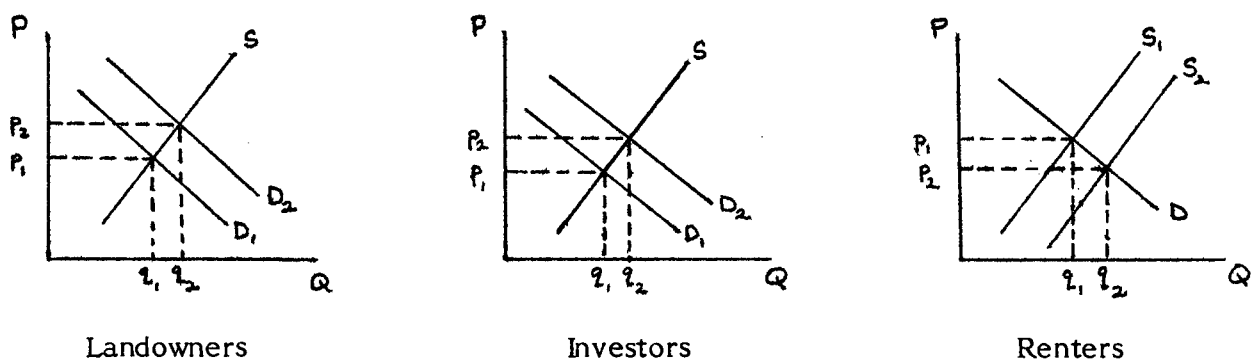


FIGURE 1

In the above case, because of the slope of the demand and supply schedules, the increase in the price of both land and apartment blocks should be less than the actual present value of the M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits to either landowners or investors. Furthermore, if there is substitution in the production function for apartment blocks, i.e. if the increase in demand induces substitution of capital for land and higher density apartment blocks are produced, the supply curve for investors should be more elastic than that for landowners, and the increase in apartment block prices should be lower than the increase in land prices as a result of the M.U.R.B. program, assuming of course that the slope of both demand curves is equivalent.

Case 2: Perfectly Elastic Investor Demand

In this case, the demand curve for investors is perfectly elastic, i.e. it is horizontal. This would be the case where there is a totally efficient apartment investment market, where an increase in expected profits causes an equivalent increase in the price of apartments (see Figure 2). The shape of the supply schedule for investors under such conditions would have no effect on the magnitude of the increase in price of apartment blocks, although it would certainly affect the magnitude of increased production of apartments as a result of the shift in demand.

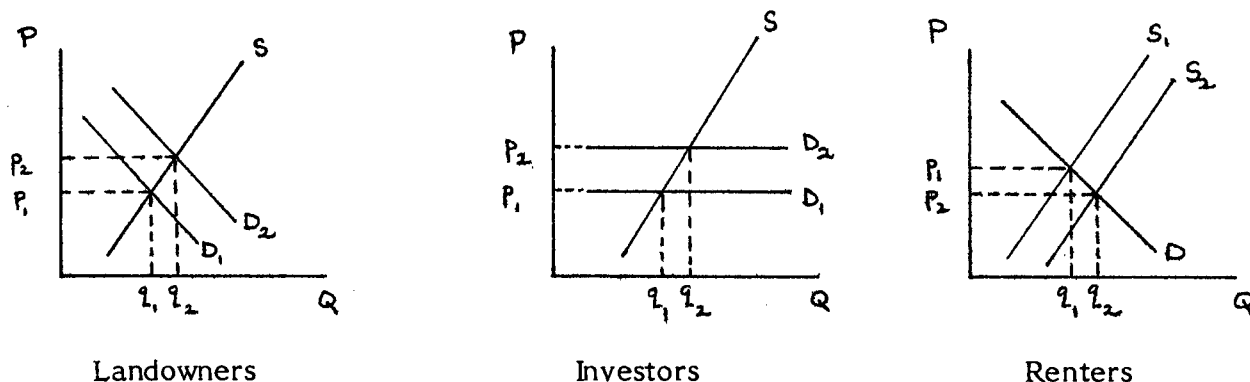


FIGURE 2

The impact of the M.U.R.B. on landowners and renters in this case should not vary from Case 1, since it does not follow that their demand curves would also be perfectly elastic.

Case 3: Inelastic Land Supply

If the multiple family land supply function were perfectly inelastic, a shift in the demand schedule for landowners as a result of higher demand for sites by investors would induce a proportionate increase in prices of such land, and no additional land would be made available for the production of multiple family housing (see Figure 3). However, if there is substitution in production, the higher demand for apartments by investors would result in production to higher densities of existing multiple family sites, through demolition of structures not presently representing full capacity on these sites. Thus, the supply curve for

investors would be flatter than the land supply curve; the actual slope of this curve would of course depend upon the magnitude of substitution and hence the shape of the production function.

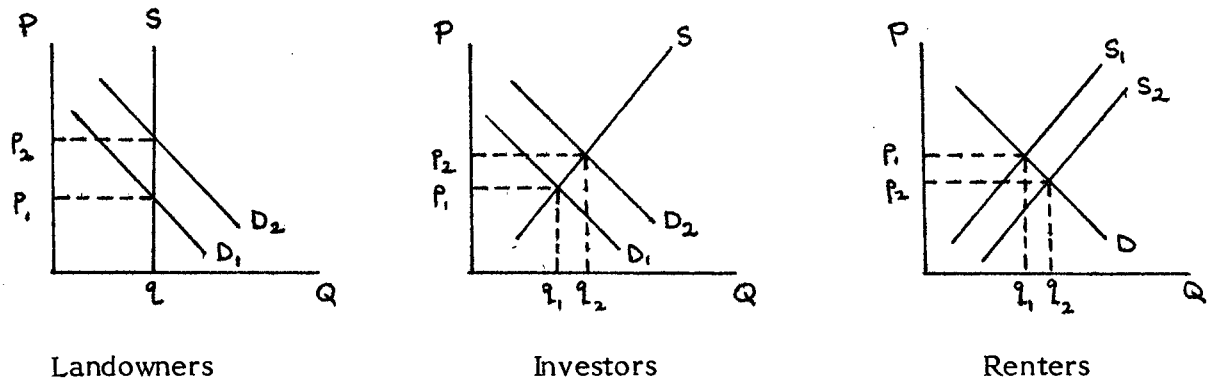


FIGURE 3

Case 4: Inelastic Land Supply and Perfectly Elastic Investor Demand

If the supply of multiple family land were inelastic and the demand for apartment blocks by investors were perfectly elastic, the impact of M.U.R.B. legislation should be as shown in Figure 4. No additional land would be made available for production, and land prices should rise at least by the amount of the present value of the M.U.R.B. benefits. If there is substitution in production, more sites should be redeveloped to higher densities, but to a lesser extent than in Case 3, since more of the M.U.R.B. tax benefits will go into higher prices because of the flat investor demand curve. Renters should still benefit under these conditions, but again to a lesser degree than in Case 3. The magnitude of their benefit would

depend upon the slope of the investors' supply curve, and hence on the degree of substitution in production.

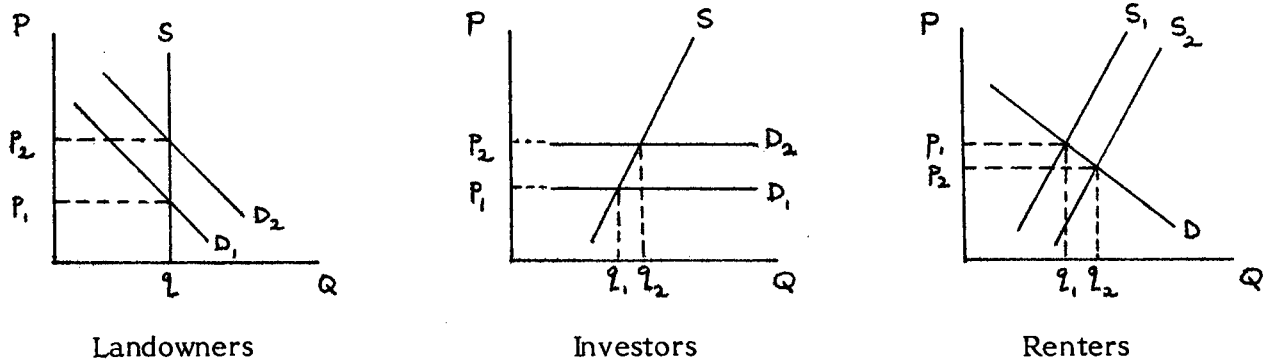


FIGURE 4

Case 5: Inelastic Land and Apartment Supply

Figure 5 illustrates the impact of M.U.R.B. legislation where both the land supply and apartment supply functions are inelastic. Under these circumstances, no increase in apartment production would result from the introduction of M.U.R.B.'s, and land and apartment block prices would rise by the equivalent of the present value of the M.U.R.B.' benefits. There would be no benefits accruing to renters because of M.U.R.B.'s; however, it does not follow that the renters supply curve is inelastic, since there can be tenure changes in existing multiple family properties from condominium to rental.

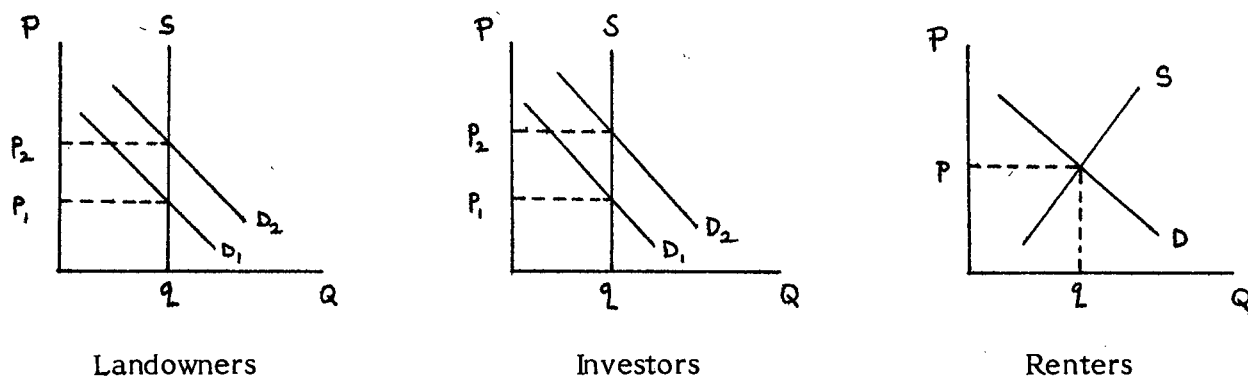


FIGURE 5

The conditions necessary for this case to be true, however, are not very realistic. In order for apartment supply to be perfectly inelastic, there can be no substitution of capital for land in the production of apartments. This implies that all existing multiple family sites are built to capacity, which is clearly not the case in many metropolitan areas, and Vancouver is no exception.

It is hoped that the research in this paper will provide some evidence as to the filtering of the M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits through to the various sub-groups of the multiple family housing market. The following paragraphs review previous work which has been done in real estate and other capital markets relating to these concepts.

3.2 EFFICIENT MARKETS

Considerable research has been undertaken to test the efficiency of competitive speculative markets, particularly with respect to the stock market (Fama, 1970). An efficient market has been defined as one in which current market prices "fully reflect" available information, and it is assumed that such information is fully and rapidly capitalized into prices. Fama has distinguished three types of market efficiency:

- weak form - where market prices are a reflection of historical price information;
- semi-strong form - where market prices fully reflect public information, e.g. dividend declarations;
- strong form - where market prices take into account all available information, even that held by those with special knowledge, such as professional speculators or management.

The empirical research of stock market prices which has been done to test the efficient markets model has generally supported both the weak and semi-strong concepts of efficiency (Fama, 1970). However, strong form efficiency has not held up well, as seen in the work of Figlewski, who found that "when there is a wide range of forecasting ability or a diversity of expectations among the participants, the market may deviate relatively far from efficiency" (1978: 597).

Efficiency in the context of real estate markets is to date a relatively untested concept, although it has been argued that numerous characteristics of real estate markets preclude their efficient operation, characteristics such as:

- the local orientation of real estate markets;
- a lower incidence of transactions for specific properties;
- the uniqueness and lack of comparability of various parcels of real estate vis-a-vis different common stocks;
- the importance of financing and the specialized nature of some real estate financing techniques;
- the lack of sophistication of investors;
- a dearth of disciplined analysis of future events and the use of crude rule-of-thumb techniques;
- the divergence between expectations and actual accomplishments of participants, and their widely varying investment objectives;
- the extreme volatility in construction activity, which leads to sharp swings in vacancy factors and related short-term cash flow yields (Roulac, 1976).

Although real estate markets do suffer from these deficiencies,⁷ it nevertheless seems reasonable that prudent investors would compare expected investment returns on real estate assets to expected returns on other capital assets, and that public information, such as the announcement of the M.U.R.B. program in 1974, would be reflected in subsequent transactions prices of both multiple family zoned land, whose future cash flow benefits would be considerably enhanced, as well as the transactions prices of M.U.R.B. properties once built. Although this paper will not test the speed of the market's reaction to M.U.R.B. legislation, it will nevertheless seek some evidence of semi-strong form efficiency to the extent that the change in expected cash flows associated with M.U.R.B. properties caused a proportionate increase in their values relative to comparable non-M.U.R.B. properties of similar risk, and that investors in M.U.R.B. properties earn equivalent rates of return to investors in non-M.U.R.B. properties in the same risk class.

3.3 CAPITALIZATION

The empirical research which has been undertaken on the concept of capitalization does have some overlap with the efficient markets concept, in the sense that it is measuring the extent to which (although not the speed with which) market values of assets have capitalized changes in expected future costs or benefits. Work by Tullock (1975) suggests that changes in government regulation which create preferential benefits for certain groups (e.g., owners of taxi cab medallions) effectively create windfall gains for persons already in the group, since these benefits are competed away and hence become capitalized into the value of the

commodity by other market participants trying to obtain it. As Krueger has pointed out in her study of import licenses in India, the efforts of persons trying to obtain the special benefits associated with import licenses actually change the optimal allocation of goods in the domestic economy, since resources are diverted from other sectors in the attempt to attain those "rents". Hence, as argued by Posner, the competition to obtain special rights of a monopolistic nature results in the transformation of potential monopoly profits into social costs (1975: 807).

The property tax literature lends support to the concept of capitalization of future benefits into real estate values. Hamilton's (1976) study of the effects of interjurisdictional differences in tax rates supported previous work (Mieszkowski, 1969, 1972) on the capitalization of varying rates of property taxation into property values across localities, although he demonstrated further that it is these tax rate differentials relative to public sector benefits which should be capitalized rather than just the tax differentials themselves. His model reflects an arbitrage process whereby the fiscal surplus or deficit created by the difference between actual tax rates and the level of public sector benefits results in proportional variations in the values of properties owned by high and low income households. He concludes, among other things, that in communities containing a variety of high-value and low-value dwellings, land value differentials between those properties will exactly reflect the present value of their fiscal surplus differentials.

Further work on property taxation by Mills (1981) indicated that the nature of property taxes does have an effect on the land-use allocation of land, as a result of the impact of the tax on the income streams of different land uses. For example, a

property tax on the value of land rather than the income generated from that land will favour the construction of projects with earlier income streams, since the effective discount rate or required rate of return is increased by the property tax on vacant land.

Thus, the research relating to the capitalization concept has shown that some real estate markets have responded to differential future costs and benefits and to changes in public regulation, by bidding up the prices of capital assets to yield returns similar to those which existed before the change occurred. In the context of this paper, the impact of the M.U.R.B. program on the value of M.U.R.B. - certified apartment buildings can be analyzed through a valuation model, in which the value of a real estate investment is equal to the present value of its future after-tax cash flows. In the form of a before-financing framework:⁸

$$V = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{O_i - (O_i - C_i)t}{(1+k)^i} \right] + \frac{S_n - T_n}{(1+k)^n}$$

where V = market value of the property;

O_i = net operating income in year i ;

C_i = capital cost allowance in year i ;

S_n = net sales price of the property at the
end of the investor's holding period ($i=n$);

T_n = taxes resulting from sale of property;

t = marginal tax rate;

k = market rate of return.

The operating flows received each year during the investor's holding period ($i = 1, \dots, n$) are equal to the net rental income after operating expenses, O_i , minus taxes (determined by the taxable income, $O_i - C_i$, and the tax rate). The final cash flow at the end of the holding period is the after-tax proceeds resulting from the sale of the property.

If an investor acquires a property for a price equal to V , his expected rate of return, r , is equal to k , the return required in the market given the risk level of the investment. If, however, the price is less than V , r would be greater than k . With all flows held constant, there is an inverse relationship between the acquisition price of a property and an investor's expected rate of return.

As discussed earlier, the purpose of the M.U.R.B. program was to increase the allocation of resources to multiple family rental housing and stimulate construction by increasing the rates of return of investors in properties under the program. In terms of the valuation framework, the M.U.R.B. program, by raising C_i in the equation, causes the taxable income of the investment to be negative and thereby increases the after-tax cash flows to the M.U.R.B. investor. If the prices of these

properties were not affected by being in the program, the r of M.U.R.B. investments would be greater than k (the rate of return expected on other investments of equivalent risk), and investors would be encouraged to allocate more funds to rental housing.

However, in competitive real estate markets, there is little reason to believe that the market value of M.U.R.B. properties would be unaffected by the tax subsidies available under the program. If investors recognize and respond to the additional cash-flow benefits, they should increase their demand for these properties and bid up the price of the investments. Acquisition prices would rise until r equals k . Real estate investors should not be able to earn abnormal or superior returns from the benefits of publicly-known tax incentive programs. Real estate markets would be expected to capitalize into property values the tax benefits of this program by competing away the excess cash flow benefits until the rate of return of M.U.R.B. investors is the same as the rate expected on other investments of similar risk. Thus, the benefits of the program would accrue to existing owners at the time of its introduction.

The analytical framework for assessing the impact of the M.U.R.B. program on land values (as apart from completed M.U.R.B. apartment buildings) will be addressed in the next subsection of this paper.

3.4 LAND PRICE MODELS

There have been numerous empirical investigations of the determinants of urban land values, but there are four studies which seem most relevant to the topic of this paper - Brigham (1965), Adams (1968), Witte (1975), and Diamond (1980). All of these studies examine residential land value determinants, albeit for single family dwellings rather than medium or high density residential properties.

Brigham's study is the most pertinent to the present analysis, since it is a cross-sectional study of residential land values within a single metropolitan area. The underlying model in his study assumes that the value of an urban site is functionally related to its accessibility to economic activities, to its topography, to its present and future use, and to certain historical factors that affect its utilization (1968: 325). He employed multiple regression to analyze a sample of land values by census tract within the Los Angeles metropolitan area in 1964. His estimation of residential land values was able to explain 79 to 89 per cent of variations in price, where the independent variables included accessibility to employment opportunities and the central business district, the level of median family income, a measure of crowding, average value of dwellings in the neighbourhood, and a dichotomous topography dummy variable. The major difficulties he faced were the highly collinear nature of some of the data, and the instability of some of the coefficients.

Adams et al (1968) also developed an intrametropolitan model of the determinants of peripheral land value, using a series of over 1,100 transactions in Philadelphia

between 1945 and 1962. Their empirical results showed that variation in the price of residential sites during this period could be 60 per cent explained by distance from the central business district, distance to public transportation, location on a major arterial, zoning, and "state of the land" variables (e.g. servicing availability). However, the authors do not employ any measures of income or population over the 17-year period, factors which one would expect to have an impact on residential land values, particularly at the periphery of an urban area.

Witte (1975) develops and estimates a derived demand model for single family residential sites, in an attempt to explain differences in residential land values across SMSA's from 1966 to 1969. Her model, which explained 78 per cent of the variation in average prices per square foot of residential sites across SMSA's, suggests that average residential site values are determined primarily by the average size of sites in various urban areas, the value of agricultural land, population density, current annual family income levels, and the rate of change in population (as a proxy for households). It is interesting to note that average site size is a significant determinant, possibly a reflection of economies of scale or decreasing marginal returns as site sizes rise above what is considered "essential" for the average homebuyer. The absence of location or amenity variables as determinants of residential land value is explained by the very aggregate nature of her data (e.g. average price of land in an SMSA).

Further work on intraurban land values was done recently by Diamond, who utilized bid-price theory to strengthen the empirical relationship between land prices and locational amenities (1980: 32). His results were similar to previous studies in

terms of the importance of proximity to the central business district and public transit. However, his amenity variable measures differed somewhat from those used in other studies - they included crime rates, particulate pollution levels, distance to a lake, and topography, all of which were important determinants of land value ($R^2 = 0.75$).

In the context of the present analysis, the theoretical framework for estimating the determinants of multiple family zoned (RM-3)⁹ land values is a derived demand model similar to that employed by Witte (1975), since the value of multiple family zoned land will be derived from the demand for multiple family housing. Since land is a residual in the development process, we would expect the value of land to vary with the expected future costs and benefits associated with multiple family housing, which in turn will be affected by broad demand and supply variables influencing the rental market. The basic land residual equation states that land value is equal to the difference between the selling price of the lot fully developed and the cost to construct the building on the site:

$$\text{Land Value} = (\text{Selling Price} - \text{Construction Costs})$$

The selling price of the fully developed site will be a function of the net income accruing to the property, the investor's required rate of return, CCA deductions, the investor's marginal tax rate, and the expected capital gains accruing to the property over the investor's holding period. The valuation function described in Section 3.2 represents the selling price portion of the land value equation above,

while construction costs are deducted from this selling price to yield the residual land value. Thus, using the net cash flow equation, residual land value is equal to:

$$V = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{O_i - (O_i - C_i)t}{(1+k)^i} \right] + \frac{S_n - T_n}{(1+k)^n} - CC$$

The following paragraphs break down the land value equation into the various demand and supply variables which will affect the net cash flows accruing to multiple family zoned sites, and hence the residual value of such sites.

The dependent variable in this model of the determinants of multiple family land value is the price of a multiple family zoned site (P_s), which is a function of both the demand for (Q^d) and the supply of (Q^s) such sites, as shown in (1):

$$(1) \quad P_s = f(Q^d, Q^s)$$

The quantity demanded of multiple family zoned sites will be a function of the net cash flows accruing to the developer, including the income generated from the property (I), the cost of construction (CC), and the price of the land (P_s), as shown in (2):

$$(2) \quad Q^d = g(I, CC, P_s)$$

The income generated from multiple family housing will be a function of numerous cash flow variables: the potential rents attainable by any specific property (R), the cost of debt (i), apartment vacancy rates (VR), the cost of equity or required rate of return (k), which will determine the present value of the future income stream to the investor, and any special tax benefits available, in this case the M.U.R.B. benefits. All of these variables will affect the holding period cash flow of a multiple family property, as shown in (3):

$$(3) \quad I = h(R, i, VR, k, MURB)$$

Thus, I represents the entire bracketed expression in the LV cash flow equation presented above.

The rent component of income can be divided into two functions - current rents (R_c) and expected future rents (R_f). Current rents will be a function of general market rent levels per unit (R_m), the number of units which can be built on the site ($UNITS$), market vacancy rates (VR), and the location of the site (L):

$$(4) \quad R_c = j(R_m, UNITS, VR, L)$$

Future rents (R_f) will be a function of growth in the number of non-family households (ΔHH), who are the primary demanders of multiple family housing, growth in future income levels of non-family households (ΔY) -- under the assumption that the marginal propensity to consume housing is positive -- and a supply constraint ($STARTS$), which will affect the level of future competition for

multiple family housing and hence future rents. Growth in household income (ΔY) can be specified either in nominal (ΔY) or real (ΔY^*) terms. The R_f equation, which represents a growth function, is shown as (5) :

$$(5) \quad R_f = m (\Delta HH, \Delta Y, STARTS)$$

STARTS are expected to have a negative influence on land value since increased future competition implies lower future rent levels attainable by the developer, and hence lower residual land value. On the other hand, ΔHH , UNITS and ΔY are expected to have a positive influence on land value, since as they rise, so does the demand for multiple-family housing and hence future rent levels.

The nominal capitalization rate or required rate of return on multiple family properties, k , has three components: inflation (π), the real interest rate (i^*) or return on risk-free capital assets, and the excess return or risk premium required to invest in multiple family properties (ER_a^*). This relationship is shown in (6), while (7) and (8) show the derivation of ER_a^* , which is simply the real capitalization rate (k^*) minus i^* .

$$(6) \quad k = \pi + i^* + ER_a^*$$

$$(7) \quad k = k^* + \pi$$

$$(8) \quad ER_a^* = k^* - i^*$$

The real capitalization rate is equal to the nominal capitalization rate (k) minus π , where the nominal capitalization rate represents the overall rate of return on typical multiple family investment properties, i.e. gross income divided by selling price.

Turning to the supply side of equation (1), the quantity of multiple family sites supplied will be a function $\left[(9) \right]$ of the price of sites (P_s), the size of sites (SS), and zoning (Z).

$$(9) \quad Q^s = m(P_s, SS, Z)$$

The zoning variable will constrain the supply of multiple family land, since unless a site is included in the appropriate zoning category, it is not available to be developed as multiple family housing. The size of sites affects supply in the sense that a large number of small sites would prevent economies of scale in development and hence the effective supply of sites would be reduced.

By substituting all of the supply and demand equations into (1), one obtains:

$$(10) \quad P_s = f(R_m, \text{UNITS}, L, \Delta Y^*, \Delta HH, \text{STARTS}, i, \\ \text{VR}, ER_a^*, \text{MURB}, \text{CC}, \text{SS}, Z)$$

By dividing through by SS and converting to real terms where appropriate, the reduced theoretical model of multiple family land values, where the dependent variable is the real price per square foot of sites, becomes:

$$(11) \quad P_s^*/SS = f(R_m^*, \text{UNITS}, L, \Delta Y^*, \Delta HH, \text{STARTS}, i^*, \\ VR, ER_a^*, \text{MURB}, CC^*, Z)$$

In the context of the land residual equation discussed previously,

$$LV = (SP - CC)$$

all of the variables except CC in equation (10) will determine the selling price or value of a fully developed site. Thus,

$$P_s = (SP - CC)$$

and from (11) $P_s^*/SS = (SP - CC)^*/SS$

Equation (11) is thus the land model to be tested in the empirical section of this paper, where the critical concern will be the significance and sign of the MURB variable in the land value equation.

The major portion of the data for this research was collected during the summer and fall of 1980; it was later supplemented in the spring and summer of 1981. The primary sources of data were the B.C. Assessment Authority, the B.C. Land Title Office, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and Statistics Canada. Two separate samples were collected: a sample of sales transactions of M.U.R.B. apartment buildings and a matching set of non-M.U.R.B. apartment buildings (the "RESALES" file), and a sample of multiple family land sale transactions (the "LANDSALES" file). The RESALES sample will be used to estimate the apartment block valuation function presented in Section 3.2, while the LANDSALES sample will be used to estimate the land price model presented in Section 3.3. The characteristics of the data contained in each of these files will be discussed in turn in the next two subsections.

4.1 M.U.R.B. RESALE SAMPLE

A sample of 46 apartment block transactions in the City of Vancouver in 1979 and 1980 were identified through B.C. Assessment Authority records. This sample consists of 7 M.U.R.B. apartment buildings and 39 matching non-M.U.R.B. apartment buildings sold during the same time period. These non-M.U.R.B. properties are similar to the M.U.R.B.'s in terms of number of suites in the building, location within the city and holding period.¹⁰ Although the non-M.U.R.B. buildings in the

matching sample do vary in age, and in all cases are older than the M.U.R.B.'s, they are nevertheless considered comparable in terms of total investment risk.

For each of these apartment blocks in the sample, information was obtained from the B.C. Assessment Authority and B.C. Land Title Office concerning the physical characteristics of the property (e.g., number of suites, lot size, number of storeys, etc.), construction and land costs, and the rental incomes earned during the investor's holding period. A complete list of the data collected on a variable-by-variable basis is included as Appendix Table A-1. The data were sufficient to allow for an accurate measurement of the actual operating cash flows and capital gains received by owners of both M.U.R.B. and non-M.U.R.B. properties, as well as an analysis of the determinants of the market prices of these properties.

Appendix Table B-1 contains the descriptive statistics for all variables in this sample, which includes for each variable the minimum value, maximum value, mean and standard deviation. The average sales price in the sample is \$785,220, the average building size 27 suites, the average lot size 10,566 square feet, and the average age 26 years.

4.2 LAND SALE SAMPLE

A sample of 115 arms length sales transactions of RM-3 zoned land which occurred in the City of Vancouver from 1972 to 1978 were identified through the B.C. Assessment Authority and B.C. Land Title Office records.¹¹ The site-specific

information for each transaction includes the lot size, location, selling price and date of sale, on a quarterly basis. The location variable is disaggregated into four sub-areas:

<u>Vancouver Sub area</u>	<u>Number of Observations</u>
West End	10
Kitsilano	33
Marpole	2
East Vancouver	<u>70</u>
	<u><u>115</u></u>

In addition to the site-specific information on the land sales, the 90 variables in the "LANDSALES" data file include measures, in varying forms, of all of the determinants of multiple family land values identified in the theoretical model (refer to Appendix Table A-2). Data were gathered from Statistics Canada and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation on measures of population, income, unemployment, interest rates, housing construction activity, rent levels, construction costs, vacancy rates, and various measures of inflation.

The existence of M.U.R.B. legislation is specified in this data set as a dichotomous dummy variable with a value of 0.0 during the period preceding the introduction of the M.U.R.B. program in 1974 (0.0 for sales during the first quarter of 1972 through the fourth quarter of 1974), and a value of 1.0 during the period following the legislation. Since the 1972 to 1974 period was one characterized by a slowdown in

apartment construction activity, it was difficult to find a large number of land transactions during that period. Nevertheless, 19 transactions were identified from 1972 to 1974, with the remaining 96 transactions in the sample occurring after the M.U.R.B. program was introduced. This 5 to 1 ratio of non-M.U.R.B. to M.U.R.B. transactions in the sample is not considered large enough to bias the data results.

As Appendix Table B-2 indicates, the average real sales price (indexed by the general CPI for Vancouver) of the land transactions is \$10.81 per square foot, while the average lot size is 9,285 square feet.

5.0

ESTIMATION OF APARTMENT VALUATION FUNCTION

This section of the paper presents two methods for analyzing the impact of the M.U.R.B. program on the resale values of M.U.R.B. apartment buildings. These analyses were done using the matching sample in the "RESALES" file which, as discussed, contains 7 M.U.R.B. properties and 39 matching non-M.U.R.B. properties, all of which have holding periods terminating in 1979 and 1980.

5.1 CAPITALIZATION

In order to measure the extent of the capitalization of M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits into market values of M.U.R.B. properties, a valuation function is estimated from the "RESALES" sample using multiple regression analysis. This valuation function shows the relationship between the selling price of an apartment block and its physical and financial characteristics, such as age, number of suites, gross income, and cost of debt.

Numerous runs on the dependent variable (selling price) were made using various combinations of the variables in the data file in an attempt to find the best fit of variables which fully represents the determinants of apartment block value, and which best explains the variation in prices of apartment blocks, in both a statistically significant and intuitive sense. Table 2 presents the best estimation of the apartment block valuation function, which explains 84.5 per cent of the

Table 2

APARTMENT BLOCK VALUATION FUNCTION

$$\text{SP} = 481600. + 10.831 \text{ GI} + 63526. \text{ MURB} - 13758. \text{ I} - 452.32 \text{ AGE}$$

(2.084)* (14.342)* (2.082)* (-1.239) (-1.864)

$$R^2 = .845$$

$$F = 51.202$$

$$SE = 293010.$$

$$n = 46$$

SP = sales price

MURB = 0-1 variable with
1 = M.U.R.B.

GI = gross income at time
of sale

AGE = number of years since
construction

I = interest rate

t - statistics in parentheses

* = coefficients significant at .05 level.

variation in apartment block prices. According to this equation, the price of an apartment building will be determined by its gross income, the existence of M.U.R.B./tax shelter benefits, the cost of debt (the weighted average interest rate on all financing at the time of sale), and the age of the building; as expected, the former two variables have a positive and significant effect on value (at the .05 level), while the latter two have a negative effect on value. MURB is a dichotomous dummy variable, with a value of 1.0 for M.U.R.B. properties and 0.0 for non-M.U.R.B. properties.

In the context of the theoretical apartment block valuation function discussed in Section 3.3, GI in the estimated equation is a measure of O_1 , MURB is a measure of C_1 , AGE will have an impact on operating expenses and hence O_1 , and the cost of debt, I, represents one component of the investor's required rate of return, k. The disposition term does not enter into the estimated equation, since there is no way of measuring an investor's expectations concerning either his optimal holding period or the anticipated selling price of the property. Presumably, such expectations are part of the 15.5 per cent of selling price variations which cannot be explained by the estimated equation.

These regression results clearly show that the presence of M.U.R.B. benefits in an apartment investment do have a significant impact on value. Given the magnitude of the M.U.R.B. coefficient, M.U.R.B. investors in this sample apparently paid an average premium of \$63,526 to acquire these properties. At the 5 per cent level of significance, this represents a confidence interval of $\$63,526 \pm \$59,800$. The actual

value of the M.U.R.B. benefits to an apartment block investor can be calculated in terms of the following present value equation:

$$PV_{MURB} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{CCA_{MURB}}{(1+r)^i} \right] - \frac{\text{Recapture}}{(1+r)^n} + \frac{SP_{MURB} - SP_{nonMURB}}{(1+r)^n}$$

where PV_{MURB} = the present value of the M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits.

CCA_{MURB} = the marginal CCA deductions allowed on a M.U.R.B. building over and above what would be available on a non-M.U.R.B. building.

Recapture = the recapture of the marginal M.U.R.B. CCA deductions upon disposition of the property.

$SP_{MURB} - SP_{nonMURB}$ = the sales premium which the investor receives because of the remaining M.U.R.B. benefits available to the purchaser of his building.

r = the investor's discount rate.

n = the investor's holding period.

Based on an average depreciable basis of the properties in the sample of \$560,000,¹² a CCA rate of 5 per cent (all are Class 31 properties), a marginal tax rate of 55 per cent,¹³ and a discount rate of 12 per cent, the present value at the

time of purchase of the future M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits, assuming a seven-year holding period, is \$61,972. This is extremely close to (and lower than) the M.U.R.B. premium estimated in the equation; however, it does not take into account the sales premium on disposition, since this is not possible to measure. This is nevertheless strong evidence that M.U.R.B. subsidies are fully capitalized into the market values of M.U.R.B. properties.

5.2 RATES OF RETURN TO M.U.R.B. VS. NON-M.U.R.B. INVESTORS

In order to determine whether M.U.R.B. investors actually achieved rates of return superior to those of non-M.U.R.B. investors, the seven M.U.R.B. apartment properties identified as having complete holding periods by the end of 1980 (i.e., they were built, rented and sold to investors by that year) are matched with seven comparable non-M.U.R.B. apartment properties with similar holding periods. Again, comparability was defined in terms of size of building and location. To eliminate the influence on the rates of return of specific financing arrangements by investors, the before-financing rates of return are calculated recognizing the income, capital appreciation, and, if applicable, the tax shelter benefits accruing to each investment in the sample.¹⁴ The returns are after-tax, assuming a marginal tax rate of 55 per cent.

The comparative rates of return for the M.U.R.B. and non-M.U.R.B. properties are presented in Table 3. The average returns earned on the two groups of real estate investments are essentially equivalent - 12.8 per cent for the M.U.R.B. properties

Table 3

**RATES OF RETURN:
M.U.R.B. VERSUS NON-M.U.R.B. APARTMENTS**

	<u>M.U.R.B.</u>	<u>Non-M.U.R.B.</u>
Average Rate of Return	12.8%	13.2%
Standard Deviation	5.4	8.0
t-Value		.13
Number of Observations		14

and 13.2 per cent for the non-M.U.R.B. properties. The following statistical test supports the hypothesis that the means of these two samples are not significantly different:¹⁵

Let \bar{Y} = the mean return on M.U.R.B. properties
 \bar{Z} = the mean return on non-M.U.R.B. properties

Let $(\bar{Y} - \bar{Z})$ be an estimator of $u_1 - u_2 = -0.4$.

Let $s^2 (\bar{Y} - \bar{Z})$ be the estimator of the variance
of the sampling distribution of $(\bar{Y} - \bar{Z})$

where: $s^2 (\bar{Y} - \bar{Z}) = s^2 \left[\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]$

and where s^2 is the estimator of the common variance:

$$s^2 = \frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Therefore $s^2 = 7.763$

$$s^2 (\bar{Y} - \bar{Z}) = 2.218$$

hence $s(\bar{Y} - \bar{Z}) = 1.489$

Since $t(0.975; 12) = 2.179$ ($\alpha = .05$)

The hypothesis that $u_1 = u_2$ holds where:

$$A_1 \leq (\bar{Y} - \bar{Z}) \leq A_2$$

where $A_1 = -t(0.975; 12) s(\bar{Y} - \bar{Z})$

$$A_2 = t(0.975; 12) s(\bar{Y} - \bar{Z})$$

Therefore, since $A_1 = -2.179(1.489)$

$$= -3.24$$

$$A_2 = +3.24$$

the condition holds that $A_1 \leq (\bar{Y} - \bar{Z}) \leq A_2$

since $-3.24 \leq -0.4 \leq 3.24$

These results indicate that M.U.R.B. investors do not necessarily receive a higher rate of return, but rather earn the same returns as are experienced on other apartment investments of similar risk. Hence, the proposition that superior rates of return on M.U.R.B. properties will shift the allocation of resources into the rental housing sector is not supported, since the program does not in fact create superior rates of return for investors. This occurs essentially because the market competes away any special profits expected from M.U.R.B. properties and the future tax benefits associated with M.U.R.B.'s become fully capitalized into higher apartment transactions prices, as supported by the empirical results in Section 5.1. Thus, the apartment valuation and comparable rates of return results yield the same conclusion -- M.U.R.B. apartment block investors do not appear to have earned preferential ex ante rates of return as a result of the M.U.R.B. program.

There are two groups other than investors who may have benefitted from the M.U.R.B. program - landowners and renters. The next section of this paper tests whether it was landowners who benefitted by estimating the impact of the legislation on multiple family land values.

6.0

ESTIMATION OF MULTIPLE FAMILY LAND PRICE MODEL

The objective of this analysis of the determinants of multiple family land value is to find an estimation of the land price model which fully represents those factors which influence land values, so that the estimated impact of the M.U.R.B. variable on land values will be unbiased. To this end, careful selection of variables for inclusion in the regression equation was made, both in terms of the actual measure of specific variables in the theoretical model and in terms of how those variables were represented in empirical terms. The structure of the M.U.R.B. variable as a 0-1 dummy, which is 0.0 during the pre-1975 period and 1.0 thereafter, meant that any time trend existing in other independent variables would have to be eliminated in order to clearly identify the M.U.R.B. impact. Hence, all variables are specified in real terms (where applicable).

Before discussing the regression results, the following paragraphs describe the 12 variables which have been included in the preferred estimation of the theoretical model.

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

6.1.1 Location Variables

As previously discussed, the two location variables which were significant in estimating multiple family land values (West End and East Vancouver)

are 0-1 dummy variables indicating whether or not the land transaction took place in that sub-area of the city.¹⁶ Since the West End district is much closer to Vancouver's central business district, and hence is a much more established apartment district, one would expect sites in this area to be greater in value than sites in East Vancouver.

6.1.2 M.U.R.B. Variable

This 0-1 dummy variable is expected to have a positive effect on multiple family land values, since the presence of M.U.R.B. increases the expected future net after-tax cash flows to the developer of an apartment building.

6.1.3 Vacancy Rates

The first measure of vacancy rates used in the final estimation is the overall vacancy rate in apartment buildings in the City of Vancouver which have been completed for at least six months. Another measure which was tested was the vacancy rate in the sub-area in which the land sale occurred, but this measure did not perform well, i.e. the coefficient was positive and significant rather than negative in preliminary regressions. One would expect the vacancy rate coefficient to have a negative sign since an increase in potential vacancies would reduce expected future cash flows to the developer and hence reduce the amount he would be willing to pay for apartment zoned land. A possible reason why this measure did not perform as expected is the fact that the vacancy rate was higher in the

West End throughout the study period, but land values were also higher in that area. Some correlation problem may thus have occurred.

The second measure of vacancy rates used in the analysis is the vacancy rate in new multiple family dwellings, defined as the stock of newly completed and unoccupied multiple family dwellings in the City of Vancouver divided by multiple family completions over the previous four quarters. An increase in this vacancy rate should have even greater negative impact on developers' expectations regarding future cash flows than the overall vacancy rate in existing apartments, since new apartments will represent developers' strongest competition in the marketplace.

6.1.4 Income

The income measure used in this analysis is real per capita income (indexed by the general CPI for Vancouver) in British Columbia over the study period. Ideally, one would use the average income of non-family households in the Vancouver metropolitan area, since such households are the primary market for multi-unit housing. However, income information at the metropolitan level is severely deficient, particularly as far back as 1971. Although taxation statistics are available at the metropolitan and municipal levels, such statistics do not account for changes in average household income, since they are on an individual taxpayer basis rather than on a household basis. Hence, although the B.C. per capita income measure is not specific to non-family households, it is considered the best

information available which can represent real changes in income over the required time period.

6.1.5 Interest Rates

The interest rate measure employed in this analysis is the real interest rate (adjusted by the general CPI for Vancouver) on NHA approved lender rental properties (i^*). This rate is considered more appropriate than the conventional mortgage rate, which would be more representative of rates on single family dwellings than on apartment properties.

6.1.6 "Excess" Apartment Returns

It is reasonable to assume that one inducement for developers to buy multiple family land is the rate of return expected on apartment properties over and above the rate of return on a risk-free asset. This "excess returns" variable is thus defined as the real capitalization rate minus the real interest rate on NHA approved lender rental properties, which in a sense represents the leverage opportunities available to apartment block investors. The measure of capitalization rates is derived from a data file containing the universe of arms length apartment block transactions in the City of Vancouver from 1969 to 1981.¹⁷ Since this data included information on a quarterly basis on the selling price and gross income for each apartment block transaction, a standard representative apartment

block was selected in each quarter, for which the capitalization rate was used.

6.1.7 Rents

One would expect developers' decisions concerning the price they are willing to pay for multiple family zoned land to reflect current market rents being achieved on new apartment buildings. However, there is no public or private source of such information over the seven-year study period of this paper. Therefore, the measure of rental rates used is the Statistics Canada rent index for Vancouver (adjusted by the general CPI for Vancouver).¹⁸

A second variable which should have an impact on developers' expectations about future rents is the level of apartment dwelling starts in the City of Vancouver. As the number of potential competitive units rises, other things being equal, a developer should expect this competition to reduce future market rents and hence the rents he will be able to achieve in his building. Therefore, this variable is expected to have a negative effect on multiple family land values.

6.1.8 Construction Costs

The construction cost variable represents the Statistics Canada construction cost index for British Columbia (adjusted by the general CPI for

Vancouver).¹⁹ This variable is expected to have a negative impact on multiple family land values, since increases in this variable would decrease expected future cash flows to the developer.

6.1.9 Population

The measure used as a proxy for growth in households is the quarterly growth in British Columbia's total population which, although probably too macro a measure to fully represent the effect of increasing numbers of households and decreasing household size in the Vancouver region, is the only measure available on a quarterly basis. Several alternate measures were attempted, one being the change in households in the City of Vancouver interpolated between census years, and the other the annual change in main residence telephone listings in the City of Vancouver.²⁰ Neither of these measures performed well in the equation for various reasons.

In the case of the census information on households, the interpolation between five-year intervals created time trend problems with the M.U.R.B. variable, since the total change in households in Vancouver between 1976 and 1981 was higher than the change between 1971 and 1976;²¹ thus, the structure of the variable resulted in high collinearity with the M.U.R.B. variable, preventing efficient estimation of their individual effects on multiple family land values.

When added to the equation, the regression coefficient for the telephone listings variable was negative, which is contrary to the expected positive effect of growth in households on land values. There are two possible explanations for this result. Firstly, using the City of Vancouver statistics may be too narrowly defining how the housing market operates. Presumably, demand for multiple family housing, and hence pressure on multiple family land values, is coming from migration and undoubling within the entire Vancouver region, rather than just in the City of Vancouver. Secondly, the growth in total households includes family as well as non-family households, hence the effect on non-family housing and land values may not be clearly represented.

6.1.10 The Zoning Issue

The underlying assumption throughout this analysis will be that the zoning variable in the theoretical model remains constant. It seems appropriate to address this issue directly and to present evidence that it is indeed a valid assumption.

If during the study period of this paper, any major change in the supply of multiple family zoned land occurred, this would clearly bias the representation of the multiple family land market, and hence the M.U.R.B. and other coefficients in the equation. However, discussions with planning officials in the Greater Vancouver region has revealed that the supply of multiple family zoned land on a regional basis was fairly constant throughout the 1972 to 1978 period. Although the West End was downzoned in

1975, reducing build-out capacity in that area by 5,000 to 10,000 units, other parts of the city were upzoned to increase total capacity, as were other municipalities in the region, most notably Richmond, Burnaby and Surrey.²² Thus, it appears reasonable to assume that the multiple family zoning variable is a constant over the study period of this research.

Since zoning is assumed to be constant, both Z and UNITS will drop out of the theoretical model (equation (11)); the number of units per square foot will be constant for all sites because of the constant floor space ratio.

6.2 EMPIRICAL RESULTS

The results of the estimation of the multiple family land value model are shown in Table 4. Each of the regression equations is discussed in turn in the paragraphs which follow.

6.2.1 Run Number 1

This equation represents the estimation of the theoretical model with all variables measured as expected theoretically. However, there is an extreme collinearity problem with two variables, real rents and real income, whose correlation with the MURB variable are greater than .90, as shown in Table 5 (for RLRENT2 and REALINC). This collinearity prevents an efficient estimation of the true effect of each of these three variables

on land values; the MURB variable consequently shows a negative sign, contrary to what is expected.

An examination of the scatter plots of RLRENT2 and REALINC versus QUARTER included in Appendix "C" provides an explanation for the high collinearity of these two variables with MURB. Essentially, the very small number of data points in the middle of the study period, which was the time when M.U.R.B.'s were introduced, compared to the larger number of data points at the two extreme ends of the study period, results in high positive and negative correlation between MURB and any time trend variable. This does introduce a bias into the data results, but it is an unresolvable problem in terms of availability of transactions data, due to the paucity of land sales in the City of Vancouver during the 1973 to 1975 period.

The objective of this analysis is to find an efficient and unbiased estimate of the significance of the MURB and other variables in determining multiple family land values. The collinearity problem identified above creates an efficiency problem; however, the usual remedies for reducing collinearity, i.e. collecting more data and taking first differences on both sides of the regression equation, are not available in this case. An alternative representation of the rent and income variables is their change from quarter to quarter, which removes the time trend interference with MURB, as can be seen from Table 5 (for GRRLINC and LAGRENT). However, it must be recognized that although some gain in efficiency is

Table 4

THE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR MULTIPLE FAMILY LAND VALUES

Regression Coefficients of the Independent Variables (t-values in parentheses)

Dependent Variable	Constant	L_{we}	L_{ev}	MURB	VR	NEWVRATE	Y^*	i^*	R_m^*	STARTS	CC*	ΔPOP	ER_a^*	R^2	n	F-stat	DW	SE
Real price per square foot of multi-family zoned sites in the City of Vancouver during the 1972 to 1978 period.	<u>Run Number 1</u>																	
	-252.63 (-4.12) *	1.81 (1.81)	-3.26 (-5.52) *	-5.64 (-1.44)	-1.66 (-1.60)	0.05 (0.60)	0.06 (4.41) *	-0.35 (-0.72)	0.84 (3.53) *	-0.004 (-3.90) *	-0.30 (-3.89) *	1.42 (1.34)	-0.37 (-2.18)	.592	112	11.98	2.11	2.44
"	<u>Run Number 2</u>																	
	-8.66 (-1.65)	2.77 (2.66) *	-3.13 (-4.97) *	8.37 (3.41) *	0.18 (0.11)	0.14 (1.53)	0.69 ^b (1.96) *	-0.26 (-0.43)	0.23 ^{ab} (2.24) *	-0.002 (-1.91)	0.07 (2.41) *	2.23 (2.00) *	-0.65 (-2.79) *	.532	112	9.38	1.88	2.61
"	<u>Run Number 3</u>																	
	10.36 (1.46)	2.48 (2.29) *	-3.20 (-5.14) *	0.65 (0.20)	-1.94 (-1.23)	0.33 (3.38) *	0.12 ^b (0.42)	0.99 (1.84)	-0.11 (-1.57)	-0.004 (-3.46) *	-0.22 ^b (-2.30) *	2.75 (2.42) *	-0.35 (-1.51)	.540	112	9.70	2.05	2.59
"	<u>Run Number 4</u>																	
	0.56 (0.16)	3.20 (3.12) *	-3.22 (-5.20) *	5.20 (2.22) *	-2.46 (-1.68)	0.35 (3.76) *	0.20 ^b (0.66)	0.97 (1.82)	0.18 ^{ab} (1.89)	-0.004 (-3.23) *	-0.27 ^b (-2.98) *	3.22 (2.95) *	-0.44 (-1.89)	.545	112	9.90	1.97	2.57
"	<u>Run Number 5</u>																	
	-1.31 (-0.23)	3.21 (2.89) *	-3.14 (-4.97) *	4.74 (1.89)	-2.84 (-1.93)	0.40 (4.10) *	0.10 ^b (0.27)	1.33 (2.27) *	-0.29 ^b (-0.47)	-0.004 (-3.19) *	-0.23 ^b (-2.11) *	3.16 (2.84) *	-0.42 (-1.77)	.530	112	9.30	2.10	2.61
"	<u>Run Number 6</u>																	
	9.28 (0.73)	2.17 (1.96) *	-3.18 (-4.95) *	1.72 (0.38)	-0.67 (-0.42)	0.20 (2.35) *	0.30 ^b (0.95)	0.42 (0.72)	-0.13 (-1.31)	-0.002 (-2.47) *	0.02 (0.44)	2.19 (1.92)	-0.47 (-1.88)	.517	112	8.82	1.94	2.65

Table 4 (cont'd)
THE REGRESSION EQUATIONS FOR MULTIPLE FAMILY LAND VALUES

Regression Coefficients of the Independent Variables (t-values in parentheses)																		
Dependent Variable	Constant	L _{we}	L _{ev}	MURB	VR	NEWVRATE	Y*	I*	Rm*	STARTS	CC*	ΔPOP	ER _a *	R ²	n	F-stat	DW	SE
Real price per square foot of multi-family zoned sites in the City of Vancouver during the 1972 to 1978 period.	Run Number 7																	
	1.52 (0.47)	3.04 (3.06)*	-3.21 (-5.20)*	4.11 (2.48)*	-3.10 (-2.81)*	0.38 (4.47)*		1.18 (2.78)*	0.16 ^{ab} (1.78)	-0.004 (-3.58)*	-0.28 ^b (-3.06)*	3.28 (3.02)*	-0.33 (-1.97)*	.543	112	10.82	1.95	2.56
	Run Number 8																	
"	0.73 (0.23)	3.03 (3.02)*	-3.17 (-5.08)*	4.30 (2.57)*	-2.84 (-2.57)*	0.38 (4.50)*		1.20 (2.82)*		-0.40 (-3.46)*	-0.25 ^b (-2.80)*	3.20 (2.93)*	-0.40 (-2.42)*	.529	112	11.34	1.93	2.59
	Run Number 9																	
"	7.79 (9.58)*			3.54 (4.02)*										.125	112	16.20	1.48	3.35
Average real price per square foot of land sale transactions in quarter x.	Run Number 10																	
	23.48 (1.04)	0.16 ^c (0.20)		-5.27 (-0.76)	-0.04 (-0.02)				-0.21 (-1.21)	0.13 ^d (0.22)	0.03 (0.30)		-0.04 ^e (-0.14)	.446	20	1.38	2.75	3.57
	Run Number 11																	
"	9.32 (6.64)*			2.52 (1.45)										.104	20	2.10	1.68	3.71

- ^a Lagged by one quarter.
^b Change since last quarter.
^c Location index variable, weighted by sub-area.
^d Expectations variable, defined as the lag over the past six quarters in Vancouver rents.
^e Real capitalization rate variable.
^{*} Indicates t-value significant at .05 level.

achieved by taking these first differences, there is also some loss in unbiasedness in the results. The following paragraphs describe the data results using these new specifications for rent and income.

6.2.2 Run Numbers 2 and 3

Run Number 2 includes ΔR_m^* and ΔY^* in the regression equation, both of which are significant and have the expected positive sign. Other variables in this equation which are significant and have the expected sign are the two location variables (West End and East Vancouver), MURB, population growth (ΔPOP), and excess returns on apartment investments (ER_a^*). Variables which do not have the expected sign are the vacancy rate (VR), the vacancy rate in new multiple family dwellings ($NEWVRATE$), and construction costs (CC^*).

Since the specification of the rent variable is in quarterly change terms rather than the actual level, it would seem more consistent to include construction costs in quarterly change terms as well, particularly since the coefficient for the level of construction costs does not make intuitive sense. Run Number 3 replaces CC^* with ΔCC^* , but keeps R_m^* rather than ΔR_m^* , to see what the effect of ΔCC^* is in the equation, independent of ΔR_m^* . As Table 4 shows, ΔCC^* is in fact significant and negative as expected in this equation, but R_m^* is also negative. The equations in the following paragraphs will specify both ΔR_m^* and ΔCC^* , as this is considered to be most consistent.

6.2.3

Run Number 4

This equation represents my preferred estimation of the theoretical model, since all but two of the variables have the expected sign and the collinearity between independent variables has been minimized (refer to Table 5). According to this equation, the most statistically significant determinants (at the 5 per cent level) of multiple family land values are: location (the West End having a positive effect and East Vancouver a negative effect), MURB, the level of apartment dwelling starts, construction costs, and population growth. Other variables which are not statistically significant, but which do contribute to the explanation of multiple family land values, hence minimizing bias in the estimation of the MURB coefficient, are: vacancy rates, change in real income, the real interest rate, a one quarter lag in the change in rents,²³ and excess returns expected on apartment investments.

The NEWVRATE and i^* variables do not have the expected negative sign in this equation, although these measures are consistent with the theoretical determinants of multiple family land values. Furthermore, neither of these variables is severely collinear with other independent variables in the equation, although the correlation coefficient of .75 between NEWVRATE and MURB, and .79 between REALINT and VACRATE, may be causing statistical problems.

Table 5
CORRELATION MATRIX
FULL MODEL VARIABLES

Variable	Correlation Coefficients																				
39. NEWREALP	1.0000																				
7. WESTEND	.3899	1.0000																			
8. KITS	.0931	-.1910	1.0000																		
9. EASTVAN	-.3227	-.3675	-.8035	1.0000																	
10. MARPOLE	.0692	-.0399	-.0871	-.1676	1.0000																
25. MURBSTAT	.3592	.0335	-.4362	.3730	.0570	1.0000															
22. VACRATE	-.1656	.0725	.3697	-.3638	-.0799	-.4390	1.0000														
92. NEWVRATE	.3794	.0178	-.3200	.2582	.1126	.7542	-.3859	1.0000													
42. REALINC	.4204	.1252	-.3930	.2936	.0130	.9143	-.3073	.6911	1.0000												
52. GRRLINC	-.2679	-.1790	.2359	-.1188	-.0065	-.6092	.1562	-.2042	-.6280	1.0000											
55. REALINT	-.1810	.0147	.2124	-.1686	-.1395	-.2924	.7956	-.2820	-.1436	.3289	1.0000										
93. RLRENT2	-.4081	-.1094	.4340	-.3380	-.0229	-.9554	.4469	-.6997	-.9736	.6742	.3162	1.0000									
97. RLRNTLAG	-.4105	-.1034	.4444	-.3492	-.0298	-.9649	.4611	-.7407	-.9711	.6141	.3015	.9954	1.0000								
60. LAGRENT	.1821	.0505	-.0819	.0561	-.0285	.1991	.0976	.1557	.1578	-.3394	.1092	-.1107	-.1036	1.0000							
94. STARTS	.0273	-.0563	-.1136	.1562	-.0695	.4122	.1489	.2860	.5768	-.2515	.2758	-.4800	-.4576	.0800	1.0000						
95. REALCOST	.2123	.1814	-.0323	-.0682	-.0096	.1827	.2233	.1098	.5279	-.2516	.3523	-.3532	-.3346	.0356	.4897	1.0000					
63. CCOSTBC2	-.0439	.0861	.0269	-.1281	.2029	-.2522	-.0496	.1285	-.3371	.4573	-.0172	.3578	.3039	.0161	-.6018	-.0913	1.0000				
51. POPGRTH	-.2766	-.0432	.4330	-.3711	-.0333	-.8013	.4500	-.7042	-.6895	.4488	.2004	.7351	.7576	-.2551	-.1030	-.0779	.0170	1.0000			
70. RLAPTRTN	-.1325	-.0774	.1160	-.0780	.0475	-.1747	.2318	.1416	-.1811	.7039	.3305	.2672	.1976	-.2041	.1078	-.0184	.3307	.2938	1.0000		
12. BCPPOP	.4130	.1146	-.4135	.3180	.0154	.9482	-.3639	.6945	.9919	-.6595	-.2156	-.9929	-.9901	.1433	.5264	.4309	-.3558	-.7208	-.2190	1.0000	
53. INFLATIO	.2539	-.0251	-.3353	.3030	.0880	.5281	-.8816	.4358	.3539	-.3854	-.9273	-.5347	-.5321	-.0560	-.1812	-.3548	-.0998	-.4498	-.3687	.4378	1.0000
	39. NEWREALP	7. WESTEND	8. KITS	9. EASTVAN	10. MARPOLE	25. MURBSTAT	22. VACRATE	92. NEWVRATE	42. REALINC	52. GRRLINC	55. REALINT	93. RLRENT2	97. RLRNTLAG	60. LAGRENT	94. STARTS	95. REALCOST	63. CCOSTBC2	51. POPGRTH	70. RLAPTRTN	12. BCPOP	53. INFLATIO

It is worthwhile noting that the R-squared of .545 for this equation is quite acceptable for cross-sectional studies of this nature. Although the sample contains transactions which occurred over a seven-year period, the removal of the time trend, and the conversion to real terms changes the data to a cross-sectional sample. One would expect a much higher R-squared in time series studies such as those by Witte and Adams et al.

These data results suggest that the introduction of the M.U.R.B. program in 1974 had a significant impact on multiple family land values, and that developers paid a premium of \$5.20 per square foot (compared to the average real sales price per square foot of \$10.81) to obtain such land over the period of the program. Hence, a developer would pay an extra \$52,000 (in 1971 dollars) for a typical 100' x 100' apartment site (this is somewhat smaller than the average apartment block in the RESALES sample). At the 5 per cent level of significance, this represents a confidence interval of $\$52,000 \pm \$45,891$. If one assumes that the developer built a typical (Class 31) 25-unit apartment block on this site, with a marginal tax rate of 55 per cent, a real discount rate of 2 per cent and a seven-year holding period, the present value of the future marginal tax shelter benefits associated with the M.U.R.B. certification is \$23,180 (in 1971 dollars). Converting to 1980 dollars, the equation estimates that a developer would pay \$108,680 to acquire a site with future tax shelter benefits worth \$48,446. This estimate is again based on the PV_{MURB} equation described previously:

$$PV_{MURB} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{CCA_{MURB}}{(1+r)^i} \right] - \frac{\text{Recapture}}{(1+r)^n}$$

Thus, the M.U.R.B. premium on land price estimated in these data results represents a significant over-capitalization of future M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits.

6.2.4 Run Number 5

This equation shows the impact of using ΔR_m^* in current rather than lagged form. Although the R-squared is only moderately affected (it is reduced, however), the sign of ΔR_m^* is incorrect, and ΔY^* is no longer significant. It also reduces slightly the significance of i^* , ΔCC^* and ΔPOP , although it only marginally affects the MURB coefficient. This equation shows that the specification of the rent variable in current terms is not as good a measure as lagged rents in explaining developers' behaviour. This may result from information lags, or it may be that developers are merely slow in reacting to changes in the market.

6.2.5 Run Number 6

Run Number 6 show the regression results where income is specified as a quarterly change, but rents and construction costs are specified in level terms. Only three variables are statistically significant - WESTEND, EASTVAN, and STARTS, while four variables do not have the correct sign - NEWVRATE, i^* , R_m^* , and CC^* . Thus, Run Number 4 is still considered the preferred estimate of the theoretical model, although this run could be considered more theoretically appealing.

6.2.6 Run Numbers 7 and 8

These two equations show the variables which remain in equation four at the .10 and .05 significance levels, respectively. In the former equation, only ΔY^* drops out of the equation, while in the latter, ΔR_m^* also drops out. In both cases, NEWVRATE and i^* still have the incorrect sign. These results are generally encouraging, in that ten variables remain in the estimated equation even at the 5 per cent level of significance, with an acceptable R-squared of 53 per cent.

6.2.7 Run Number 9

A run was made including only MURB as the independent variable. It is interesting to note that the MURB coefficient in this equation is 3.54

(significant at .05 level), and although the R-squared is only .125, the regression is significant at the .05 level ($F = 16.20$).

6.2.8 Run Number 10

In an attempt to reduce the bias in the regression equation which may result from the large number of land sale observations in some quarters compared to others during the study period, an additional run on the data was made on a quarterly rather than on a transactions basis. This effectively reduced the sample size to 20, since of the 27 quarters over the 1972 to 1978 time period, 7 quarters had no occurrence of land sales transactions.

The dependent variable in this equation is the average real price per square foot of all land transactions during a quarter. A location index was created, which gave a weighting of 3.0 for sales in the West End, - 3.0 for sales in East Vancouver, and 0.0 for sales occurring in either Kitsilano or Marpole. These weights are based on the earlier regression results, which showed quite stable coefficients for WESTEND and EASTVAN, while KITS and MARPOLE were never significant in the equations (see Appendix "C" for these regression results).

Due to the dramatic reduction in the sample size for this run, the number of variables included in the equation was reduced to seven. Only the existing vacancy rate was included, while an expectations variable,

NEWRMLAG, which represents a six-quarter moving average of the real growth of rents in Vancouver, replaces ΔY^* , STARTS and ΔPOP . The i^* and ER_a^* variables are collapsed into one rate of return variable, the real capitalization rate.

As can be seen from Table 4, the results of this regression are quite disappointing, since not one variable is significant at even the 20 per cent level of significance, nor is the regression as a whole significant, although the R-squared is a surprising 44.6 per cent. An examination of the residual plot and histogram of residuals for this regression (refer to Appendix "D", page 127), reveals a possible outlier in the data, which may be causing high standard errors and thus biasing the results. A regression was run excluding this possible outlier (refer to Appendix "D", page 134); however, the results are very comparable to Run Number 10, although the coefficients of the MURB, REALCOST and VACRATE variables switch signs, and the standard error is reduced somewhat and t values improved, as would be expected.²⁴ A possible explanation for these small sample results is that the number of variables is still too large for this sample size. However, to remove more independent variables would bias the full representation of the multiple family housing market.

6.2.9 Run Number 11

This regression equation shows the small sample results where only MURB is included as the independent variable. Although MURB is not significant,

its coefficient has a value of 2.52, which is reasonably close to the value in Run 9. The R-squared is again very low (.102), while the F statistic is not significant at the .05 level.

The results of the foregoing analysis provide evidence which contradicts the general case for the operation of the multiple family housing market, where renters should receive the full benefits of the M.U.R.B. program in the form of lower rents. This research has shown that the future tax shelter benefits associated with M.U.R.B. properties are fully capitalized into the market values of completed M.U.R.B. buildings, and that M.U.R.B. investors do not earn rates of return superior to those of investors in non-M.U.R.B. apartment properties. Similarly, these results do not support the widely made argument that adverse tax revisions (such as reductions in tax shelter benefits) cause inferior ex ante rates of return in real estate investment.²⁵ In competitive capital markets, equilibrium comparative returns among alternative investments are not determined by Government subsidies or differential tax treatments. Expected rates of return among assets of equivalent risk must be equal; otherwise, investors will enter or leave a specific investment market, causing prices to rise or fall until the returns among the assets are similar. The only way government programs effect differential returns is through any investment risk created by having a fluctuating or uncertain tax or subsidy policy.

This research suggests further that the expected M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits were over-capitalized into higher land value premiums during the life of the program. Thus, using Tullock's (1975) terminology, a major effect of the program

was to create transitional gains for existing landowners at the time the program was introduced. The expected favourable tax shelter benefits were thus competed away, resulting in higher multiple family land prices. Although the data results show clearly the impact of the M.U.R.B. on land values, a weakness in the data, i.e. there were very few land sales occurring immediately before and after the introduction of the program, must be recognized, since it may be biasing the results to some extent.

The data results nevertheless suggest that one of two cases discussed in Section 3.1 holds. The over-capitalization of M.U.R.B. benefits into land values, combined with the full capitalization of M.U.R.B. benefits into the resale values of apartment blocks, would result if the land supply function were inelastic and the investors demand function were perfectly elastic (Case 4). This would imply that there is substitution in the production function for apartment blocks, i.e. developers will substitute capital for land and increase the density on existing sites as a result of the increase in demand caused by M.U.R.B. legislation. This is also evidence of semi-strong form efficiency of real estate markets, since the tax shelter benefits were fully capitalized into resale values of M.U.R.B. apartment properties. However, since this research has not tested the speed with which the market reacted to the introduction of the M.U.R.B. program, it does not provide conclusive evidence of real estate market efficiency.

The data results also cannot reject the conditions under Case 5, where both the land and apartment supply functions are perfectly inelastic, since the confidence

interval of the MURB coefficient includes the case where the present value of the M.U.R.B. benefits is equal to the estimated increase in land values which occurred as a result of M.U.R.B. legislation. However, this would imply no substitution in production, which is not very likely. Furthermore, conclusive evidence of this case could only be found by either observing the movement in rents after M.U.R.B.'s were introduced in comparison to what would have occurred in the absence of M.U.R.B.'s., or by deriving structural estimates of the supply and demand curves in the land and apartment markets. Clearly, such a comparison is not possible with these data.

A third possible market situation which is supported by the data results is where the demand schedules of both investors and landowners are perfectly elastic, a consequence of both an efficient land and apartment investment market. A definitive answer is not possible, however, without some knowledge of the change in apartment rents which resulted from the M.U.R.B. program.

What the results do suggest, however, is that the full capitalization of M.U.R.B. benefits into both land and apartment block values resulted in the full benefits of the M.U.R.B. program not filtering through to renters. Some benefits most likely did reach renters, since it is unrealistic to assume no substitution in production, but the extent of renters' benefits cannot be measured within the scope of this research.

If the supply of multiple family land is in fact inelastic and government assistance programs which increase the demand for rental housing or apartment zoned land,

are not accompanied by policies at junior levels of government which concurrently increase the supply of developable land, these assistance programs can become marginally effective tools for increasing the allocation of resources to the housing sector. This research has in fact shown that the M.U.R.B. was a very expensive subsidy policy and that its effectiveness in achieving its objective was limited by the nature of the multiple family housing market. The evidence regarding the slope of the supply and demand curves for landowners and investors suggests that the full impact of the M.U.R.B. tax shelter benefits was split between windfall gains to landowners and decreased rents for renters. However, the distribution of the benefits between these two groups is not clear from these data results.

If the introduction of the M.U.R.B. program in 1974 created windfall gains for existing landowners, then it follows that the termination of the program will create windfall losses. It also follows that the "off and on" nature of the program over the past seven years should have created considerable uncertainty for prospective land purchasers and developers, resulting in increased risk of holding real estate. Nevertheless, after termination of the program, once the market has adjusted to the lower costs of production, future market participants should earn "normal" market rates of return on apartment investments.

This research has shown that there is still much to be learned about how housing markets operate. It would be instructive to do a similar study in another metropolitan area, particularly where land sales between 1973 and 1975 were not so scarce, in order to compare market reactions in another local marketplace.

Before more definitive conclusions can be drawn concerning the behaviour of various market participants, more research needs to be done on rent movements and on the speed with which real estate markets react to changes in information.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Catalogue Number 84-204.
- 2 See Harris (1979: 4-14) for a discussion of the tax reform process.
- 3 See Interpretation Bulletin IT-367R2, September 7, 1981. After 1978, with few exceptions, all new M.U.R.B.-certified buildings came under the 5 per cent CCA asset class (Class 32).
- 4 There will also be foregone provincial tax revenues, which will vary from province to province.
- 5 Based on information obtained from Helmut Pastrick at CMHC in Vancouver.
- 6 City of Vancouver Planning Department estimates.
- 7 Stock markets also suffer from some of these deficiencies, such as lack of sophistication, and divergence between expectations and actual accomplishments. The efficiency of stock markets nevertheless has been empirically supported.
- 8 For additional information on this type of framework for real estate investment analysis, see Gau and Kohlhepp (1976, 1978).
- 9 The RM-3 zoning classification in the City of Vancouver allows a maximum floor space ratio (FSR) of 1.5, i.e., the ratio of total gross building area to lot size.
- 10 Comparable holding period in terms of acquisition and sales date.
- 11 Although the present data file contains 112 transactions, the original data collected comprised some 496 transactions which occurred from 1963 to 1978. However, the pre-1972 data were not useable due to constraints in other data and because of problems which arose with the representation of the 1971 tax reform legislation in the model.
- 12 Assuming a typical structure-to-property value ratio of 70 per cent on the average selling price in the sample.
- 13 In 1980 in British Columbia, a 55 per cent marginal tax rate would apply to investors with a taxable income of \$70,000 or more.

- 14 For the M.U.R.B. developments, the analysis assumes that 15 per cent of the construction costs are soft; in other words, outlays that could be expensed when incurred as opposed to being capitalized into the depreciable basis of the property. The 15 per cent figure is the average soft cost ratio (after eliminating syndication-type fees) found in a survey of ten registered M.U.R.B. syndicates offered in Western Canada in the third quarter of 1981.
- 15 Refer to Neter and Wasserman (1974: 12-13) for a discussion of this test.
- 16 The other two location variables, KITS and MARPOLE, did not have significant coefficients in preliminary regressions.
- 17 This data was also collected from B.C. Assessment Authority records, under the supervision of Professor George W. Gau.
- 18 Catalogue Number 62-010.
- 18 Catalogue Number 62-007.
- 19 Obtained from the B.C. Telephone Company.
- 21 Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, for 1971 and 1976, and preliminary census counts for 1981.
- 22 Based on information obtained from the Planning Departments of the City of Vancouver, the Municipalities of Richmond, Burnaby and Surrey, and the Provincial Land Commission.
- 23 All independent variables were tried with a lag to see if the specification of the model improved, but ΔR_m was the only variable which performed better when specified on a lagged basis.
- 24 This same observation was excluded from a separate run on the large sample (in Runs 1 and 4), and similarly, the regression results changed only marginally.
- 25 An example of such an argument can be found in Smith (1981).

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APPENDIX "A"
VARIABLE LISTS

Table A-1

LIST OF VARIABLES
APARTMENT "RESALES" FILE¹

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	FILENO1	File reference
2	MONTH	Quarter of sale: 1 = 01/77 . . . 19 = 04/81
3	PRICE	Selling price of building
4	FINANCE	Total mortgages outstanding
5	FILENO2	File reference
6	INTPMO	Interest payable on demand note
7	INTRATE	Weighted average interest rate on Total FINANCE.
8	PURCHTYPE	Type of purchaser: 1 = Individual 2 = 2 or more individuals. 3 = Holding or management co. 4 = Developer or construction co. 5 = Couple 6 = Co-operative 7 = Financial institution 8 = Miscellaneous co.
9	PURCHLOC	Address of purchaser: 1 = Vancouver westside 2 = Vancouver eastside 3 = CBD 4 = West Vancouver 5 = North Vancouver 6 = Richmond 7 = Burnaby 8 = Elsewhere in GVRD 9 = Elsewhere in B.C. 10 = Elsewhere in Canada
10	AGE	Year Building was completed.

Table A-1 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
11	SUITES	Number of suites in building
12	AREA	Total gross floor area of building
13	AVERAGE	Average suite size
14	LOTSIZE	Square footage of site
15	BACHS	Number of bachelor suites
16	ONES	Number of one-bedroom suites
17	TWOS	Number of two-bedroom suites
18	THREES	Number of three-bedroom suites
19	FOURS	Number of four-bedroom suites
20	CONSTN	Type of construction: 0 = Frame 1 = Concrete
21	HEATING	Type of heating: 0 = Oil 1 = Electric 2 = Gas
22	STOREYS	Number of storeys
23	PARKING	0 = None 1 = Above Ground 2 = Underground 3 = Both
24	LAUNDRY	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
25	ELEV	Number of elevators in building
26	BALC	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
27	POOLREC	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No

Table A-1 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
28	SAUNA	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
29	PENTHS	Number of PH suites
30	FILENO3	File reference
31	TAXSHELT	M.U.R.B. dummy variable
32	GI	Gross income of building
33	EXPENSES	Operating expenses
34	NOI	Net operating income
35	RENTCONT	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
36	MTGPMT	Annual pmt on FINANCE
37	ARPSUPP	Amount of ARP subsidy (if applicable)
38	ECC	Estimated construction cost of building (per building permit)
39	RVALUE	Replacement value of building (per B.C. assessment)
40	ACC	Actual construction cost (per owner)
41	ARPSTAT	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
42	INCDATE	Date GI applicable
43	FINDATR	Registration date of financing
44	FINDATC	Cancellation date of financing
45	FINAMT	Financing amount
46	LVRATIO	FINANCE/PRICE x 100
47	REALAGE	No. of years since completion

Table A-1 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
48	SPPSF	Selling price per square foot of building area
49	SPPSTE	Selling price per suite
50	OERATIO	Operating expense ratio

-
- 1) Sources of data: B.C. Assessment Authority records, B.C. Land Title Office, Statistics Canada, Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver. This file contains M.U.R.B. apartment block resales and a matching sample of non-M.U.R.B. apartment block sales in the same time period.

Table A-2

LIST OF VARIABLES
"LANDSALES" FILE¹

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	FILENO1	File Reference: #5001-6050
2	QUARTER	Quarter in series: 1 = 1st Qtr, 1963 . . . 72 - 4th Qtr, 1980
3	PRICE	Selling price of lot
4	LOTSIZE	Total square footage of lot
5	FRONTAGE	Frontage of lot in feet
6	DEPTH	Depth of lot in feet
7	WESTEND	Dummy variable: 1 = Yes 0 = No
8	KITS	as above
9	EASTVAN	as above
10	MARPOLE	as above
11	KERRISDL	as above
12	BCPOP	Estimate of B.C. population in quarter x.
13	BCPERINC	Estimate of per capita personal income for B.C. during quarter x.
14	UNEMPLUA	Unadjusted unemployment rate in B.C. during quarter x.
15	UNEMPLSA	Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in B.C. during quarter x.
16	COMPLVAN	Total dwelling completions in the City of Vancouver during quarter x.
17	FILENO2	File reference: #5001-6050

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
18	COMPLBC	Total dwelling completions in B.C.
19	CPIALL	Consumer Price Index - All items; City of Vancouver, during quarter x.
20	CPIHOUSG	Consumer Price Index - Housing Component; City of Vancouver, during quarter x.
21	NONFAMHH	Non-family households as a proportion of total households in quarter x; non-family households defined as those in the 15-19, 20-24, and 65+ age groups; extrapolation of census data used to arrive at estimates.
22	VACRATE	Apartment vacancy rate (in buildings completed for at least 6 months) in the City of Vancouver during quarter x.
23	NHARATE	N.H.A. interest rate on approved lender rental properties during quarter x.
24	CONVRATE	Conventional mortgage lending rate during quarter x.
25	MURBSTAT	Dummy variable (0=No; 1=Yes) indicating whether MURB legislation was in effect (or pending) during quarter x.
26	CCASTAT	Dummy variable indicating whether C.C.A. allowances were permitted as tax shelters on <u>all</u> rental properties during quarter x.
27	CCANEW	Dummy variable indicating whether C.C.A. allowances were permitted as tax shelters on <u>new</u> rental properties; this reflects both pre-1971 and post 1974 situations.
28	CCANEWWP	Same as variable 27, except that allowance is made for the White Paper re-leased in the 4th quarter of 1969, which introduced the first possibility that tax shelters on rental properties might be removed.
29	ARPSTAT	Dummy variable indicating whether ARP benefits were available during quarter x.

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
30	RENTCONT	Dummy variable indicating whether rent control legislation (of any form) was in effect in British Columbia during quarter x.
31	HOLDPER	Holding period of lot x prior to construction of apartment building (in years).
32	SPPERSF	Selling price per square foot of lot x.
33	SPPERFF	Selling price per front foot of lot x.
34	SPPERDF	Selling price per foot of depth of lot x.
35	DEFLATOR	Apartment Sales price index (from Transactions File).
36	REALSP	PRICE/DEFLATOR
37	REALPPSF	REALSP/LOTSIZE
38	CPINew	CPIALL/100
39	NEWREALP	SPPSF/CPINew
40	RLINTRTE	NHARATE/CPINew
41	POPGR RTE	Growth in B.C. population since 01/71.
42	REALINC	BCPERINC/CPINew.
43	INCGR RTE	Growth in real B.C. income per capita since 01/71.
44	NEWQTR	Categorical variable for QUARTER.
45	RENTLEVEL	Average nominal monthly rents in Vancouver apartments, weighted by local area.
46	GRR TRENT	Growth rate in RENTLEVEL since 01/71.
47	CONSTNCOST	Construction cost index for Canada.
48	GRR TCOST	Growth rate in CONSTNCOST since 01/71.
49	RENTGR TH	Growth since last quarter in nominal rent levels.

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
50	COSTGRTH	Growth since last quarter in construction cost index for Canada.
51	POPGRTH	Growth since last quarter in B.C. population.
52	GRRLINC	Growth since last quarter in B.C. real per capita income.
53	INFLATION	Growth since last quarter in CPIALL, on an annualized basis.
54	GRRLRENT	Growth since last quarter in real rents in Vancouver apartments.
55	REALINT	NHARATE - INFLATION
56	REALRENT	Average monthly real rent (RENTLEVEL/CPINew) in Vancouver apartments.
57	CCOSTBC	Growth since last quarter in construction cost index for B.C.
58	RNTGRTH2	Growth since last quarter in rent index for Vancouver (Statistics Canada).
59	RNTGRTH3	Growth since last quarter in rents in a sample of Vancouver apartments less than 5 years old (from Transactions File).
60	LAGRENT	One quarter lag in real rent index growth since previous quarter (RNTGRTH2 - INFLATION).
61	LAGCOSTS	One quarter lag in real construction cost index growth since previous quarter (CCOSTBC - INFLATION).
62	RNTGRTH4	Real growth since last quarter in Vancouver rent index (RNTGRTH2 - INFLATION).
63	CCOSTBC2	Real growth since last quarter in B.C. construction cost index (CCOSTBC - INFLATION).
64	CAPRATE	The real capitalization rate (nominal - INFLATION) being achieved by a standard Vancouver apartment block in quarter x (from Transactions File).

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
65	CAPRTLAG	One quarter lag in CAPRATE.
66	NOMCAPRT	The nominal capitalization rate being achieved by a standard Vancouver apartment block in quarter x (from Transactions File).
67	CAPGAIN	Real capital gain from a sample of Vancouver apartment blocks since last quarter (from Transactions File).
68	CAPGNLAG	One quarter lag in CAPGAIN.
69	POPLAG	One quarter lag in POPGRTH.
70	RLAPTRTN	Excess returns earned on Vancouver apartment blocks (CAPRATE - REALINT).
71	RLINCLAG	One quarter lag in GRRLINC.
72	VACRTLAG	One quarter lag in VACRATE.
73	RLINTLAG	One quarter lag in REALINT.
74	APRTNLAG	One quarter lag in RLAPTRTN.
75	INFLALAG	One quarter lag in INFLATION.
76	INTCHGE	Change since last quarter in NHARATE.
77	APTCOMCH	Net change since last quarter in apartment stock in the City of Vancouver (defined as apartment completions minus apartment demolitions).
78	HHCHANGE	Quarterly increase in total households in the City of Vancouver (based on interpolation of census data).
79	RLINTCHG	Change since last quarter in REALINT.
80	ERCHANGE	Change since last quarter in RLAPTRTN.
81	APTSTSCH	Change since last quarter in apartment starts in the City of Vancouver.
82	NEWWE	Categorical variable for WESTEND.

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
83	NEWKITS	Categorical variable for KITS.
84	NEWEV	Categorical variable for EASTVAN.
85	NEWMAR	Categorical variable for MARPOLE.
86	NEWKERR	Categorical variable for KERRISDL.
87	SUBVACRT	Vacancy rate in apartments 6 months or older in the sub-area and quarter in which the land sale observation occurred.
88	NEWVACCH	Change since last quarter in the stock of newly completed (in past six months) and unoccupied apartment and row dwellings in the City of Vancouver.
89	REZONING	Dummy variable reflecting the major down-zoning of the West End enacted in August, 1975.
90	VACRTCHG	Change since last quarter in VACRATE.
91	NEWHH	Change since the last quarter in the number of main residence telephone listings in the City of Vancouver.
92	NEWVRATE	Vacancy rate in newly completed multiple family dwellings in the City of Vancouver - defined as the stock of newly completed and unoccupied multiple family dwellings divided by multiple family completions over the previous four quarters.
93	RLRENT2	Level of the Statistics Canada Rent Index for Vancouver (in real terms).
94	STARTS	The number of apartment dwellings starts in the City of Vancouver in quarter x.
95	REALCOST	Level of the Statistics Canada Construction Cost Index for B.C. (in real terms).
96	NEWVRLAG	A one quarter lag in NEWVRATE.
97	RLRNTLAG	A one quarter lag in RLRENT2.

Table A-2 (cont'd)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
98	RLCSTLAG	A one quarter lag in REALCOST.
99	NEWVACMF	The number of newly completed and unoccupied multiple family dwellings in the City of Vancouver in quarter x.

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- 1) Sources of data: B.C. Assessment Authority records, B.C. Land Title Office, Statistics Canada, Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver.

APPENDIX "B"
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table B-1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"RESALES" FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
1.FILENO1	59	103.00	1112.0	816.19	344.92
2.MONTH	59	4.0000	16.000	13.458	2.5415
3.PRICE	59	66666.	.30000 +7	.78522 +6	.70338 +6
4.FINANCE	58	0.	.75000 +7	.60342 +6	.10686 +7
5.FILENO2	59	103.00	1112.0	816.19	344.92
6.INTPMO	37	0.	26250.	2404.4	5248.5
7.INTRATE	58	0.	17.200	10.993	3.5687
8.PURCHTYP	57	0.	8.0000	2.4561	1.5592
9.PURCHLOC	44	1.0000	10.000	2.9091	2.2805
10.AGE	59	5.0000	79.000	53.915	24.883
11.SUITES	59	5.0000	93.000	27.220	19.111
12.AREA	59	4200.0	57229.	18760.	13480.
13.AVERAGE	59	196.00	1241.0	674.41	169.16
14.LOTSIZE	58	3050.0	35000.	10566.	6184.2
15.BACHS	54	0.	60.000	7.2593	12.189
16.ONES	54	0.	68.000	17.463	14.457
17.TWOS	54	0.	21.000	2.1852	4.2563
18.THREES	54	0.	7.0000	.27778	1.2196
19.FOURS	54	0.	1.0000	.18519 -1	.13608
20.CONSTN	56	0.	1.0000	.19643	.40089
21.HEATING	58	0.	2.0000	1.3276	.80324
22.STOREYS	59	1.0000	17.000	3.5763	2.6209
23.PARKING	59	0.	3.0000	1.4746	1.0061
24.LAUNDRY	50	0.	1.0000	.92000	.27405
25.ELEV	59	0.	2.0000	.49153	.59807
26.BALC	55	0.	1.0000	.50909	.50452
27.POOLREC	58	0.	1.0000	.51724 -1	.22340

Table B-1 (Cont'd)

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"RESALES" FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
28. SAUNA	58	0.	1.0000	.51724 -1	.22340
29. PENTHS	58	0.	2.0000	.12069	.37825
30. FILEN03	59	103.00	1112.0	816.19	344.92
31. TAXSHELT	59	0.	10.000	.45763	1.3432
32. GI	55	.25000	.25348 +6	72979.	59494.
33. EXPENSES	28	2904.0	56240.	21305.	18268.
34. NOI	27	9697.0	.14212 +6	39329.	30589.
35. RENTCONT	58	0.	1.0000	.74138	.44170
36. MTGPMT	56	0.	.32562 +6	60456.	82411.
37. ARPSUPP	11	0.	76263.	19802.	25419.
38. ECC	12	.10000 +6	.43600 +7	.85451 +6	.11690 +7
39. RVALUE	49	74150.	.20690 +7	.51253 +6	.41474 +6
40. ACC	5	.25250 +6	.17800 +7	.99806 +6	.59411 +6
41. ARPSTAT	59	0.	1.0000	.13559	.34529
42. INCDATE	55	0.	127.00	49.436	23.899
43. FINDATR	51	1.0000	193.00	98.275	33.404
44. FINDATC	5	42.000	131.00	104.60	37.753
45. FINAMT	50	21000.	.23100 +7	.38676 +6	.42146 +6
46. FILEN04	59	103.00	1112.0	815.83	344.62
47. SOLD77	59	0.	1.0000	.16949 -1	.13019
48. SOLD78	59	0.	1.0000	.16949 -1	.13019
49. SOLD79	59	0.	1.0000	.32203	.47127
50. SOLD80	59	0.	1.0000	.64407	.48290
51. REALAGE	59	0.	75.000	26.492	25.549
52. LVRATIO	58	0.	.112.50	2.5335	14.698
53. SPPSF	59	3.1503	93.329	40.343	17.129
54. SPPSTE	59	3072.7	61000.	27606.	10766.
55. OERATIO	28	.13158	.21638 +6	7728.3	40893.
56. GIPERSTE	55	.71429 -2	6231.3	2766.9	1101.6

Table B-2

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"LANDSALES" FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
1.FILEN01	115	1001.0	6025.0	2220.5	11992.2
2.QUARTER	115	37.000	63.000	54.652	7.1390
3.PRICE	115	18000.	15000 +7	15293 +6	20603 +6
4.LOTSIZE	115	2950.0	67054.	9285.1	11446.
5.FRONTAGE	115	25.000	400.00	72.817	75.698
6.DEPTH	115	100.00	168.00	123.06	9.0934
7.WESTEND	115	0.	1.0000	.86957 -1	28300
8.KITS	115	0.	1.0000	.28696	45432
9.EASTVAN	115	0.	1.0000	.60870	49018
10.MARPOLE	115	0.	1.0000	.17391 -1	13130
11.KERRISDL	115	0.	0.	0.	
12.BCPOP	115	2223.6	2533.2	2451.8	86.515
13.BCPERINC	115	3859.3	8677.8	7094.3	1360.9
14.UNEMPLUA	115	6.0000	9.6300	8.1999	62711
15.UNEMPLSA	115	5.5300	9.0700	8.3520	52081
16.COMPLVAN	115	104.00	1353.0	755.77	219.22
17.FILEN02	115	1001.0	6025.0	2220.5	1992.2
18.COMPLBC	115	5846.0	12091.	8187.6	1201.5
19.CPIALL	115	102.70	176.27	150.83	20.648
20.CPIHOUSG	115	101.33	170.50	147.17	21.184
21.NONFAMHH	115	26.640	28.870	28.297	60357
22.VACRATE	115	10000	2.0000	.84000	49187
23.NHARATE	115	8.8900	11.880	10.620	83352
24.CONVRATE	115	8.9800	11.980	10.583	82093
25.MURBSTAT	115	0.	1.0000	.85217	35648
26.CCASTAT	115	0.	1.0000	.34783 -1	18403
27.CCANEW	115	0.	1.0000	.86087	34760
28.CCANEWWP	115	0.	1.0000	.85217	35648
29.ARPSTAT	115	0.	1.0000	.85217	35648
30.RENTCONT	115	0.	1.0000	.86957	33826
31.HOLDPER	102	0.	5.0000	1.2255	70229

Table B-2 (Cont'd)
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"LANDSALES" FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
32. SPPERSF	115	4.2853	33.898	16.585	6.2763
33. SPPERFF	115	539.77	4242.4	2039.7	794.80
34. SPPERDF	115	150.00	8928.6	1198.0	1399.7
35. DEFLATOR	115	1.2470	2.6520	2.0897	.45541
36. REALSP	115	14320.	.70588 +6	75246.	.10029 +6
37. REALPPSF	115	2.1200	15.863	7.9269	2.7262
38. CPINEW	115	1.0270	1.7627	1.5083	.20648
39. NEWREALP	115	2.7578	21.541	10.807	3.5675
40. RLINTRTE	115	5.9454	8.7537	7.1474	.87049
41. POPGRRTE	115	1.0084	1.1488	1.1119	.39234 -1
42. REALINC	115	3757.8	4923.0	4658.8	336.06
43. INCGRRTTE	115	1.0168	1.3320	1.2605	.90929 -1
44. NEWQTR	115	37.000	63.000	54.652	7.1390
45. RENTLEVE	112	168.80	278.00	251.02	32.821
46. GRRTRENT	112	1.6880	2.7800	2.5102	.32821
47. CONSTNCO	112	105.10	194.50	162.67	24.040
48. GRRTCOST	112	1.0510	1.9450	1.6267	.24040
49. RENTGRTH	112	0.	14.900	5.6250	2.8106
50. COSTGRTH	112	2.0000	20.100	8.3714	5.2952
51. POPGRTH	112	.77000	4.0100	1.5454	.63257
52. GRRRLINC	112	-1.8000	9.0400	3.5627	2.6694
53. INFLATIO	112	3.8500	12.230	7.5704	1.9916
54. GRRRLRNT	112	-8.0200	11.840	-1.8899	3.2739
55. REALINT	112	-1.6100	5.2900	3.0391	1.4552
56. REALRENT	112	157.71	182.02	166.31	3.1433
57. CCOSTBC	112	3.2600	21.320	9.1174	4.9600
58. RNTGRTH2	112	1.1900	7.9500	4.9119	1.9262
59. RNTGRTH3	112	-14.890	17.410	7.6050	7.2952
60. LAGRENT	112	-9.9900	1.7700	-2.0659	2.9628
61. LAGCOSTS	112	-7.8800	7.6400	3.4312	4.6865

Table B-2 (Cont'd)

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"LANDSALES" FILE

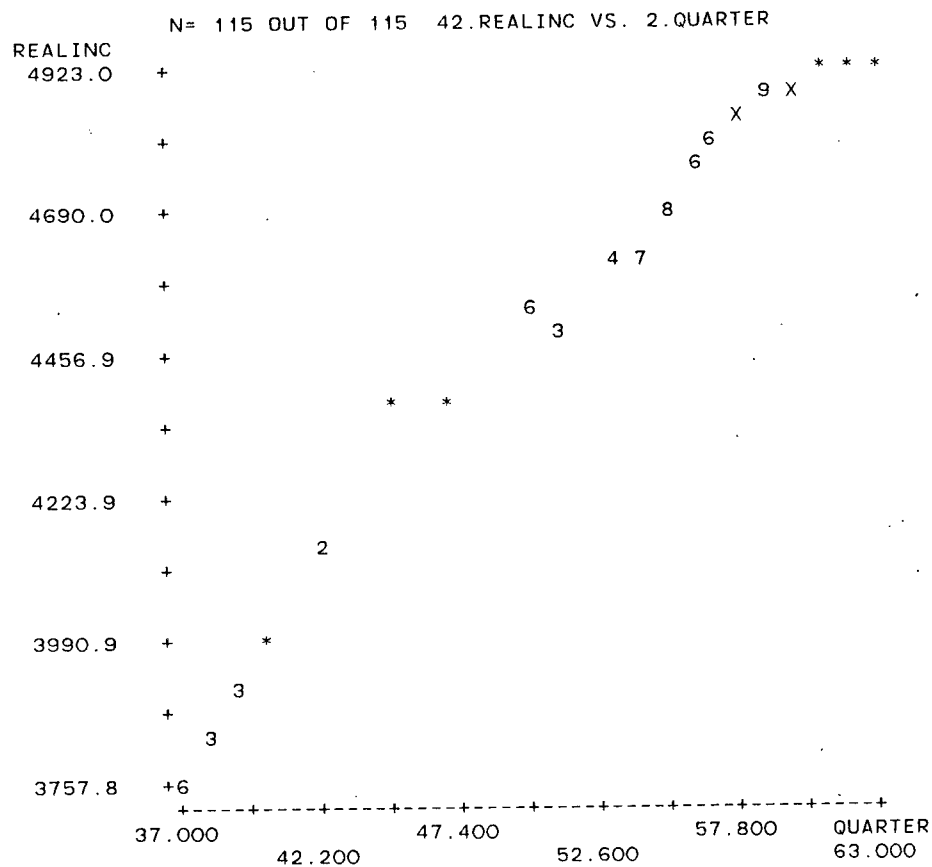
<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
62.RNTGRTH4	112	-5.8300	-1.1800	-2.6585	1.1913
63.CCOSTBC2	112	-3.8100	12.370	1.5471	4.7458
64.CAPRATE	112	-4.9000	10.520	5.0375	3.1156
65.CAPRTLAGE	112	-5.1000	10.410	5.1224	3.3439
66.NOMCAPRT	112	11.000	13.780	12.735	.73109
67.CAPGAIN	112	-5.9000	13.030	5.7133	6.1479
68.CAPGNLAG	112	-6.9400	13.030	3.2793	5.0261
69.POPLAG	112	.77000	3.4000	1.5371	.77142
70.RLAPTRTN	112	-5.4300	5.2300	1.9984	2.3157
71.RLINCLAG	112	-1.8000	9.6900	3.9503	2.4711
72.VACRTLAGE	112	.10000	2.1000	.84241	.55905
73.RLINTLAG	112	-5.8900	6.3800	3.4554	2.5880
74.APRTNLAG	112	-.88000	5.1400	1.6670	1.4522
75.INFLALAG	112	2.7300	15.900	7.2872	2.8396
76.INTCHGE	112	-.65000	.83000	-.13321	.27534
77.APTCOMCH	112	-908.00	613.00	19.491	258.36
78.HHCHANGE	115	341.00	663.00	559.40	151.08
79.RLINTCHG	112	-8.8200	10.010	-.54357	3.7617
80.ERCHANGE	112	-2.3100	2.1300	.45866	1.2049
81.APTSTSCH	112	-737.00	698.00	243.66	427.35
82.NEWWE	10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
83.NEWKITS	33	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
84.NEWEV	70	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
85.NEWMAR	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
86.NEWKERR	0				
87.SUBVACRT	112	-.70000	.55000	.15670	.22546
88.NEWWACCH	112	-221.00	156.00	-13.911	80.628
89.REZONING	115	0.	1.0000	.77391	.42013
90.VACRTCHG	112	-.75000	.30000	.17411	.19759

Table B-2 (Cont'd)

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
"LANDSALES" FILE

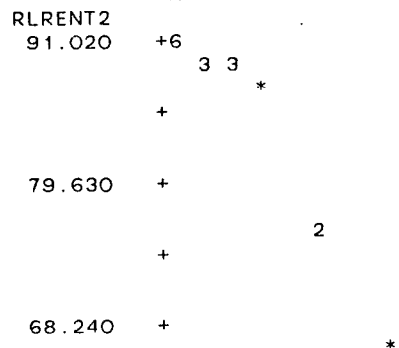
<u>Variable</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
91. NEWHH	112	-418.00	2133.0	192.93	760.19
92. NEWVRATE	112	1.1200	29.200	16.625	7.1638
93. RLRENT2	112	34.070	91.020	48.012	16.272
94. STARTS	112	32.000	1385.0	822.13	437.97
95. REALCOST	112	112.24	153.67	131.27	11.740
96. NEWVRLAG	112	1.1200	29.200	17.184	7.8095
97. RLRNTLAG	112	35.450	95.160	49.755	16.754
98. RLCSTLAG	112	103.11	151.46	129.91	14.404
99. NEWVACMF	112	31.000	553.00	349.99	137.33

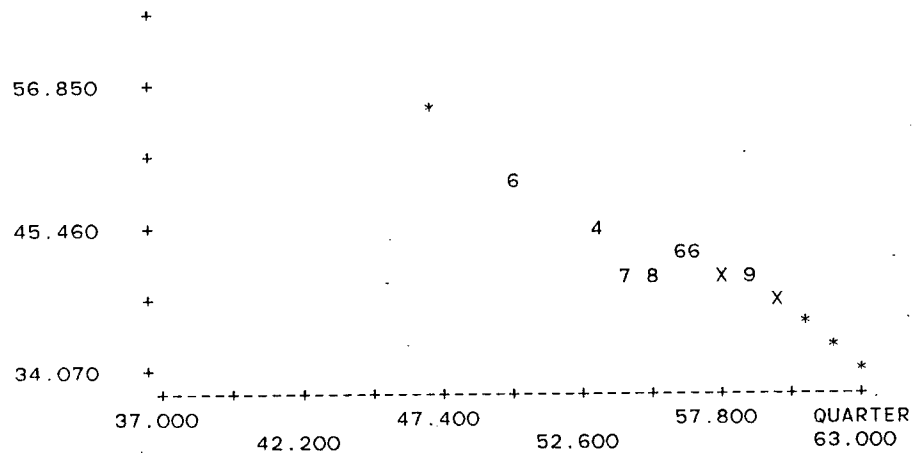
APPENDIX "C"
SCATTER PLOTS



COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=93,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

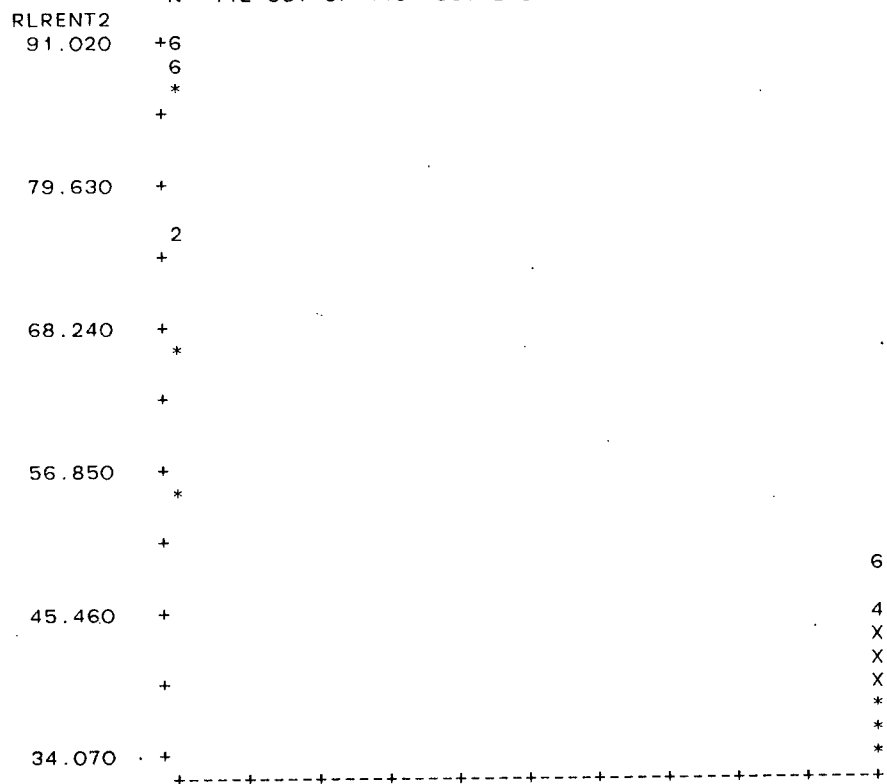
SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 93.RLRENT2 VS. 2.QUARTER





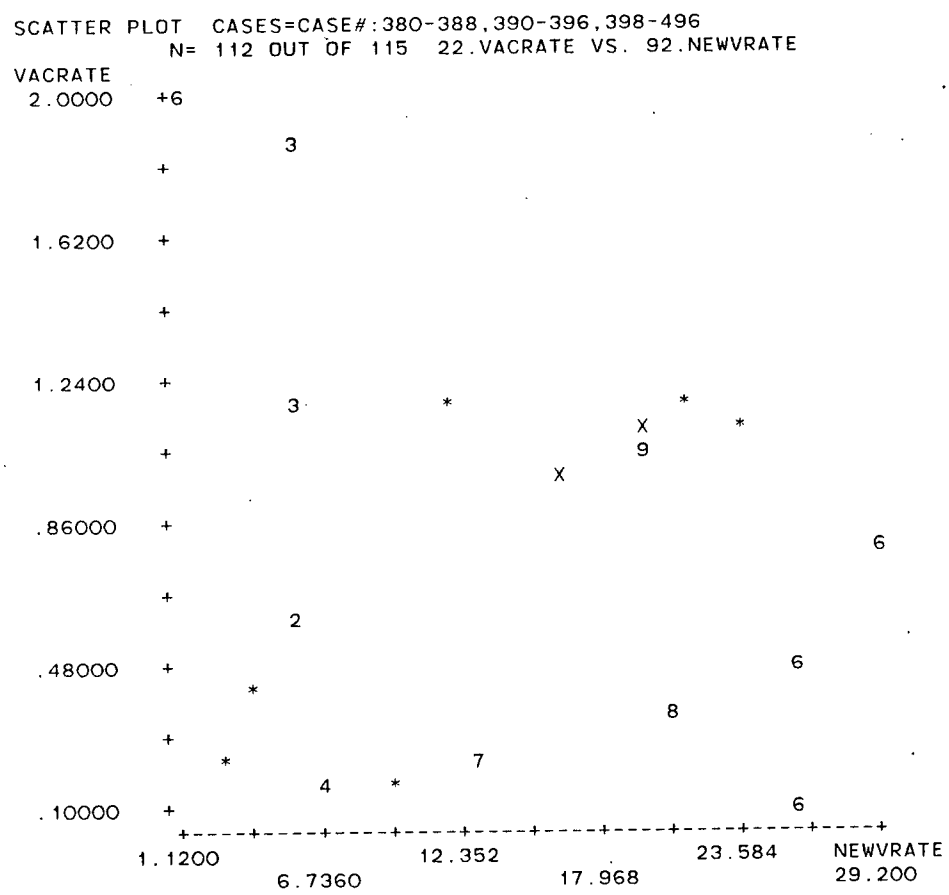
COMMAND
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SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 93.RLRENT2 VS. 25.MURBSTAT

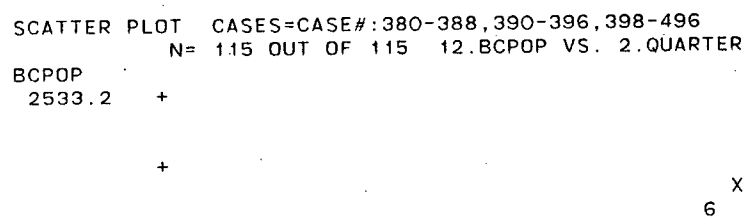


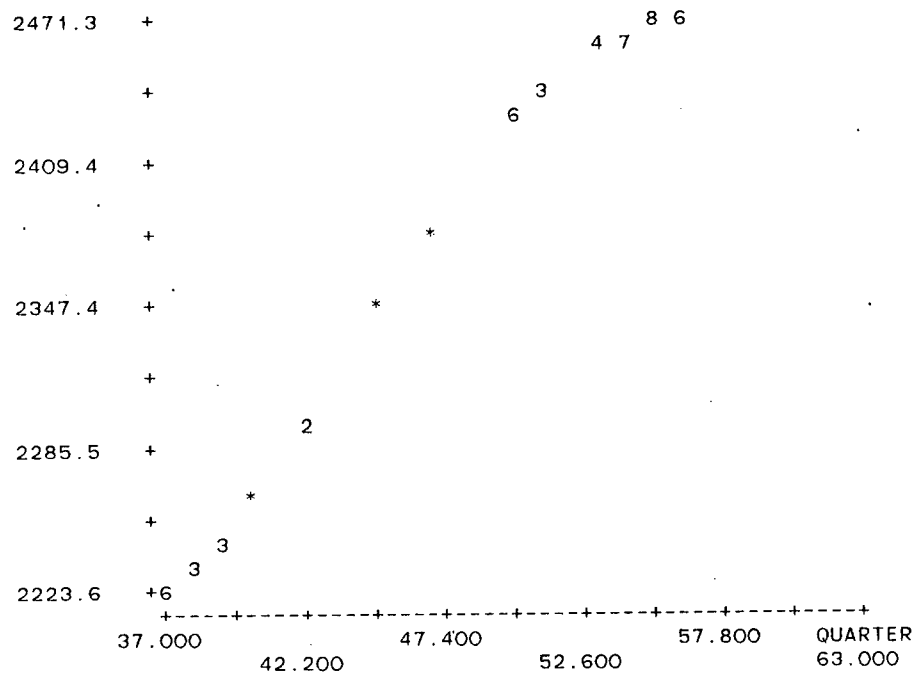
0. .20000 .40000 .60000 .80000 MURBSTAT
1.0000

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=22,92 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496



COMMAND
?SCATTER V=12,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496





COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=51,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 51.POPGRTH VS. 2.QUARTER
 POPGRTH
 4.0100 + *

3.3620 +6

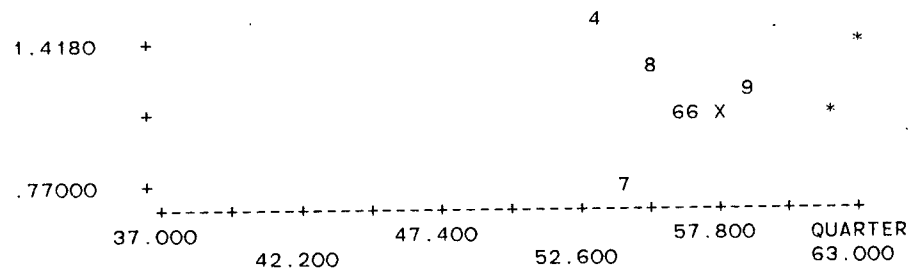
2.7140 + *

2.0660 + 3 2

3

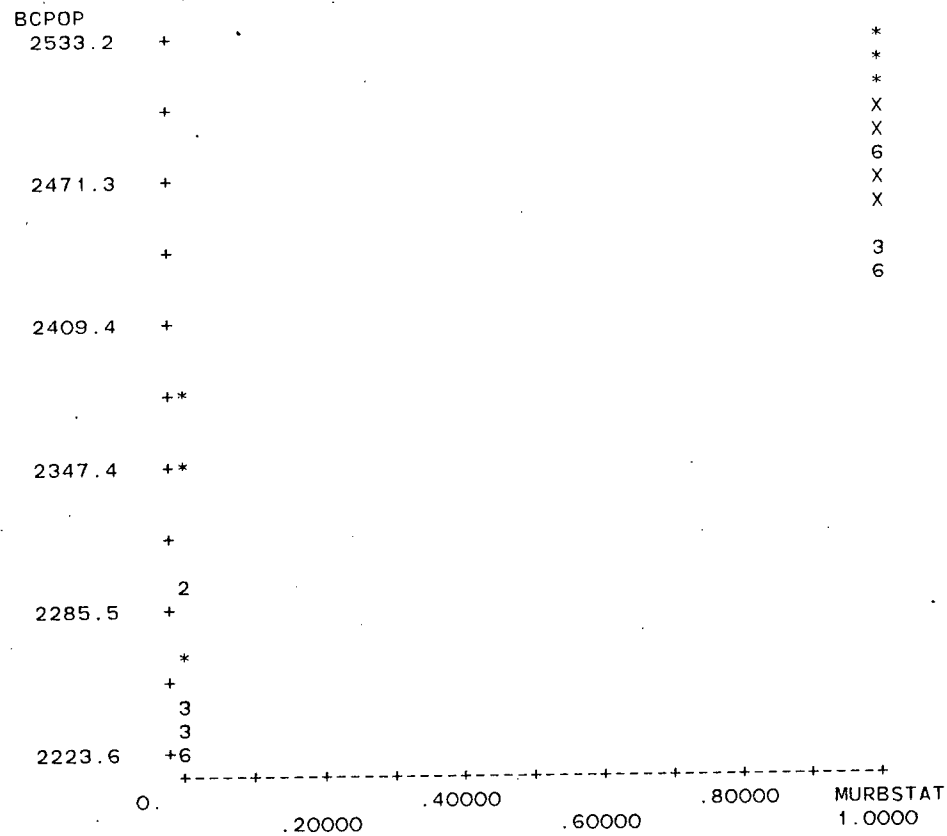
6

X



COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=12,25 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

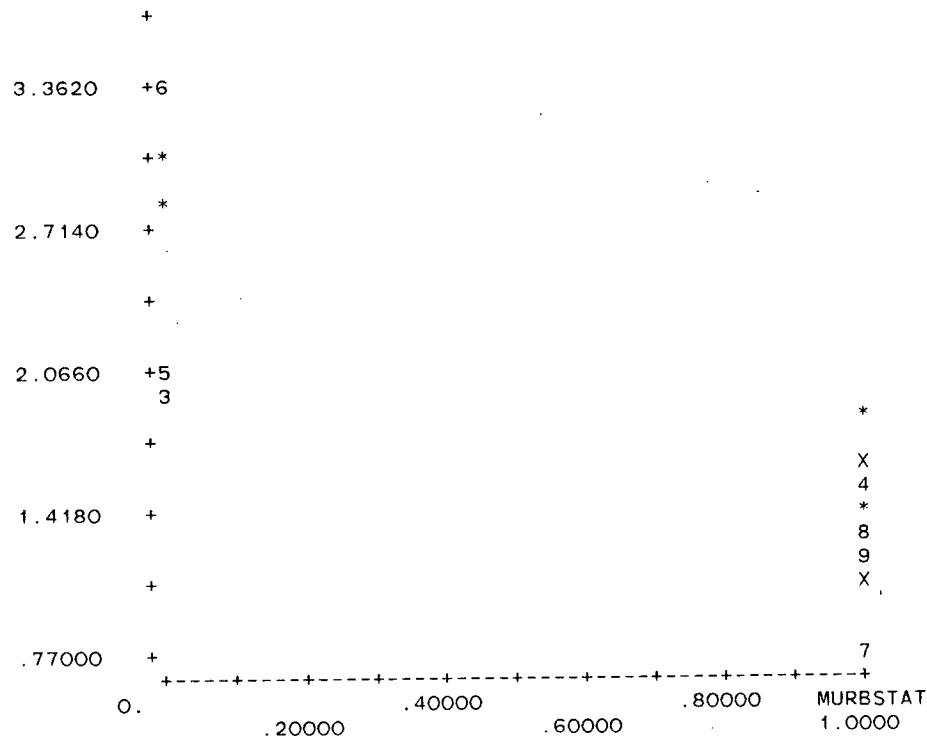
SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 115 OUT OF 115 12.BCPOP VS. 25.MURBSTAT



COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=51,25 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

APPENDIX "D"
RESIDUAL PLOTS

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 51.POPGRTH VS. 25.MURBSTAT
 POPGRTH
 4.0100 +*



COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,7,9,25,22,92,42,55,93,94,95,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496.

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	12	852.31	71.026	11.984	.0000
ERROR	99	586.76	5.9268		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .76959 R-SQR= .59227 SE= 2.4345

Run Number 1

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		-252.63	61.277	-4.1228	.0001

7.WESTEND	.17877	1.8095	1.0009	1.8078	.0737
9.EASTVAN	-.48526	-3.2618	.59069	-5.5220	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	-.14320	-5.6441	3.9203	-1.4397	.1531
22.VACRATE	-.15886	-1.6637	1.0392	-1.6010	.1126
92.NEWVRATE	.06005	.49941	-.83433	-.59857	.5508
42.REALINC	.40488	.58387	-.13252	-1.4057	.0000
55.REALINT	-.07194	-.34626	.48247	-.71767	.4746
93.RLRENT2	.33421	.84497	.23949	3.5282	.0006
94.STARTS	-.36522	-.35193	-.90157	-3.9035	.0002
95.REALCOST	-.36422	-.30203	.77618	-1.38912	.0002
51.POPGRTH	.13345	1.4186	1.0589	1.3398	.1834
70.RLAPTRTN	-.21386	-.37337	.17140	-2.1783	.0318

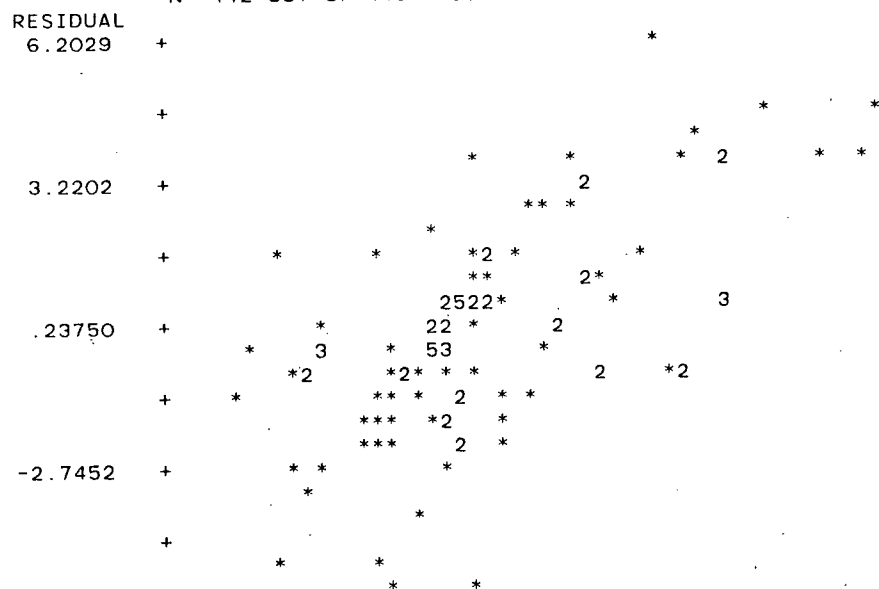
COMMAND
 ?SAVE V100=RESIDUAL
 LABEL FOR THE RESULT VARIABLE(S)
 =RESIDUAL
 CASES TO SELECT
 =380-388,390-396,398-496

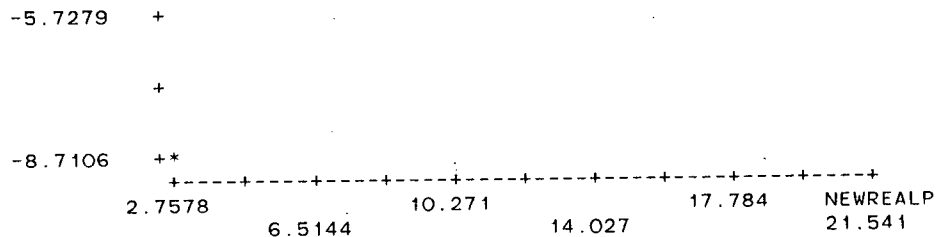
RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
100.RESIDUAL	115	112	3

COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=100,39 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

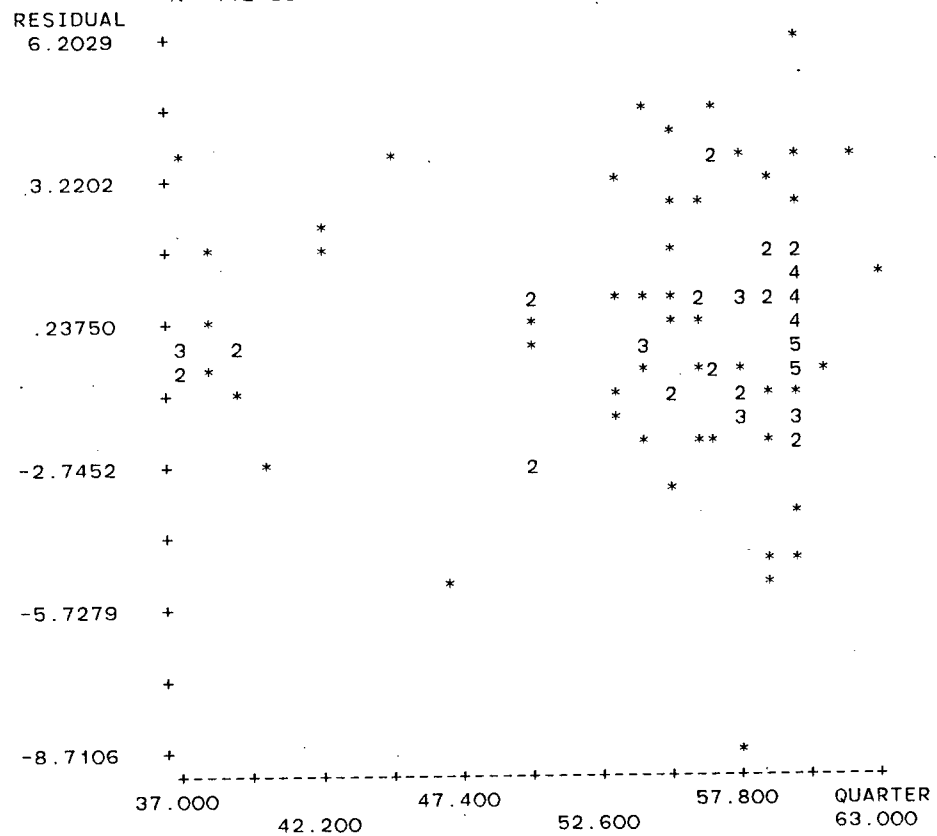
SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 39.NEWREALP





COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=100,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER



COMMAND
 ?HISTOGRAM V=100 INT=10 OP=HIST%
 CASES TO SELECT
 =380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 100.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-8.7106	.9	1 +X
-7.0535	0.	0 +
-5.3965	3.6	4 +XXXX
-3.7394	2.7	3 +XXX
-2.0824	16.1	18 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.42532	34.8	39 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.2317	26.8	30 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.8888	9.8	11 +XXXXXXXXXXXX
4.5458	4.5	5 +XXXXX
6.2029	.9	1 +X

MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= 1.6571)

COMMAND
?TRANS V101=V100/2.4345
LABEL FOR THE RESULT VARIABLE(S)
=STANDRES
CASES TO SELECT
=380-388,390-396,398-496

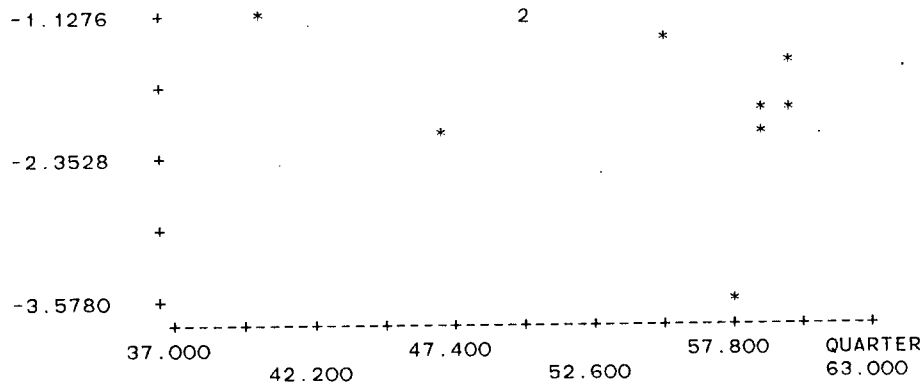
DIVIDE TRANSFORMATION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
101.STANDRES	115	112	3

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=101,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 101.STANDRES VS. 2.QUARTER

STANDRES	2.QUARTER
2.5479	+
1.3227	+
.97556	-1+



COMMAND
?REG V=39,7,9,25,22,92,52,55,60,94,95,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	12	765.63	63.803	9.3794	.0000
ERROR	99	673.44	6.8024		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .72941 R-SQR= .53203 SE= 2.6081

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		-8.6634	5.2630	-1.6461	.1029
7.WESTEND	.25848	2.7661	1.0390	2.6623	.0091
9.EASTVAN	-.44710	-3.1317	.62970	-4.9733	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.32397	8.3651	2.4551	3.4072	.0010
22.VACRATE	.01123	.17959	1.6069	.11177	.9112
92.NEWVRATE	.15198	.13919	.90979	-1 1.5299	.1292
52.GRRINC	.19347	.68528	.34927	1.9621	.0526
55.REALINT	-.04331	-.26336	.61060	-.43131	.6672
60.LAGRENT	.21939	.23084	.10317	2.2374	.0275
94.STARTS	-.18856	-.17540	.91811	-3 -1.9104	.0590
95.REALCOST	.23555	.74282	.30802	-1 2.4116	.0177
51.POPGRTH	.19694	2.2256	1.1136	1.9986	.0484
70.RLAPTRTN	-.27027	-.65161	.23329	-2.7931	.0063

COMMAND
?SAVE V100=RESIDUAL LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE TOTAL VALID MISS

Run Number 2

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

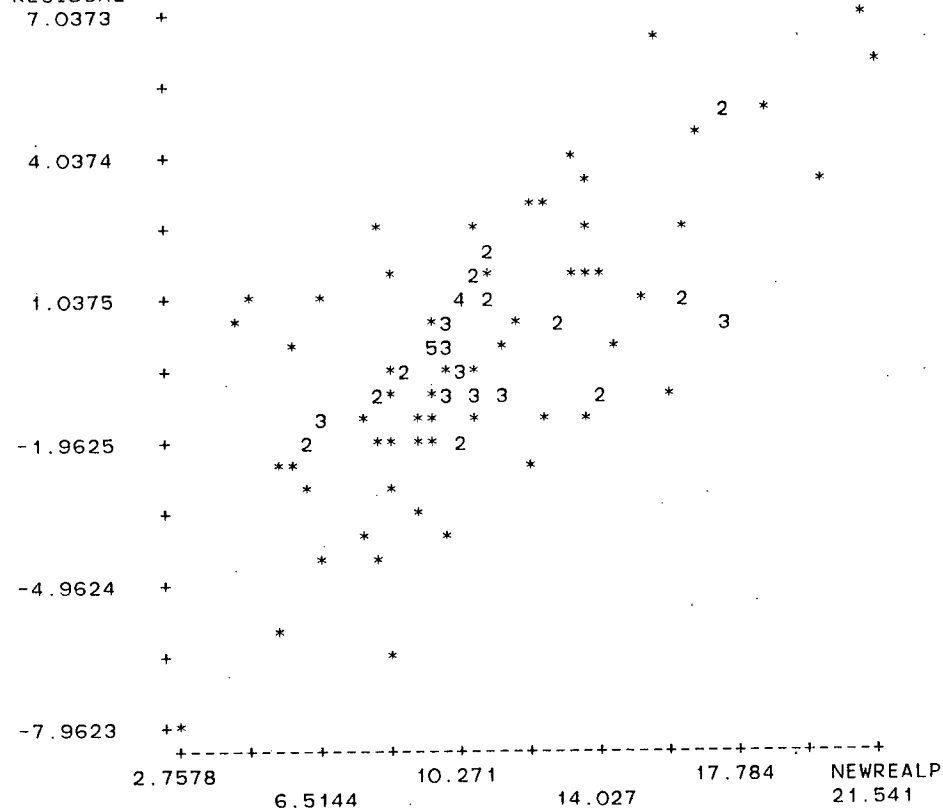
COMMAND

?SCATTER V=100,39 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 39.NEWREALP

RÉSIDUAL



COMMAND

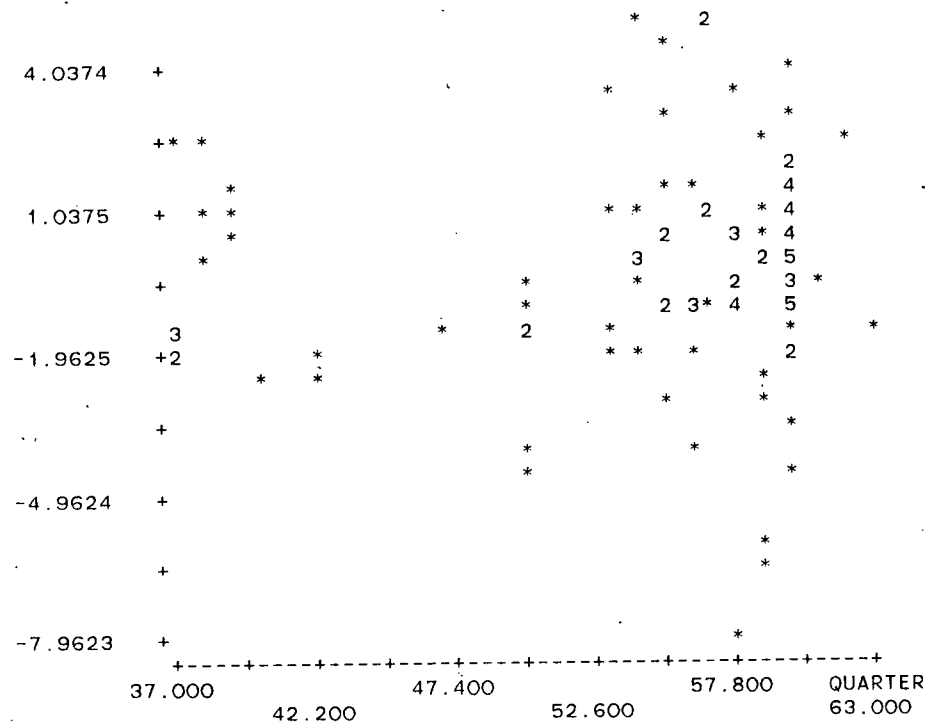
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?SCATTER V=100,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496
```

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

N= 112 OUT OF 115 100. RESIDUAL VS. 2. QUARTER

RESIDUAL





COMMAND
 ?HISTOGRAM V=100 INT=10 OP=HIST%
 CASES TO SELECT
 =380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT	HIST%	COUNT FOR 100.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)
-7.9623	.9	1 +X
-6.2957	1.8	2 +XX
-4.6290	2.7	3 +XXX
-2.9624	7.1	8 +XXXXXXXX
-1.2958	33.0	37 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.37081	31.3	35 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.0374	13.4	15 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3.7040	4.5	5 +XXXXX
5.3707	2.7	3 +XXX
7.0373	2.7	3 +XXX

MISSING 3
 TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= 1.6666)

COMMAND
 ?TRANS V101=V100/2.6081 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496
 LABEL FOR THE RESULT VARIABLE(S)

=STANDRES

DIVIDE TRANSFORMATION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE TOTAL VALID MISS

101.STANDRES 115 112 3*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

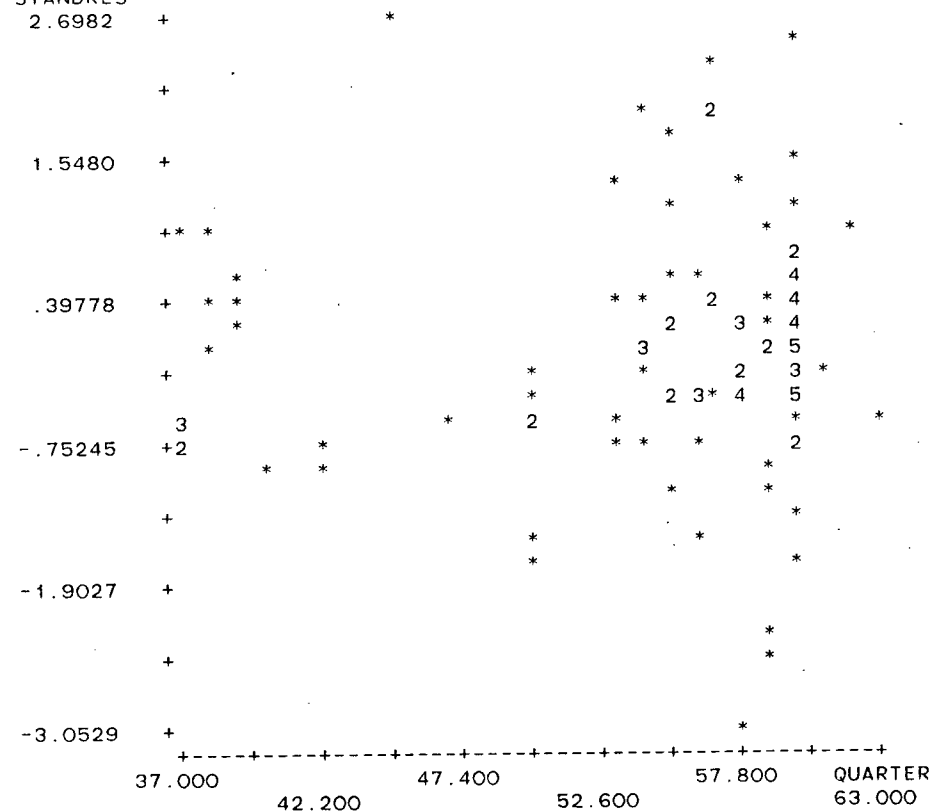
COMMAND

?SCATTER V=101,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

N= 112 OUT OF 115 101.STANDRES VS. 2. QUARTER

STANDRES



COMMAND

?REG V=39,7,9,25,22,92,52,55,93,94,63,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	12	777.58	64.799	9.6980	.0000
ERROR	99	661.48	6.6816		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .73508 R-SQR= .54034 SE= 2.5849

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		10.362	7.1117	1.4571	.1483
7.WESTEND	.22442	2.4837	1.0839	2.2914	.0241
9.EASTVAN	-.45866	-3.1962	.62236	-5.1356	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.01987	.64773	3.2757	.19774	.8437
22.VACRATE	-.12310	-1.9362	1.5687	-1.2342	.2200
92.NEWVRATE	.32202	.33336	.98500	3.3843	.0010
52.GRRLINC	.04208	.12366	.29512	.41901	.6761
55.REALINT	.18221	.99055	.53722	1.8438	.0682
93.RLRENT2	-.15570	-.11392	.72638	-1.5683	.1200
94.STARTS	-.32828	-.41391	.11970	-3.4580	.0008
63.CCOSTBC2	-.22526	-.21603	.93908	-2.3004	.0235
51.PDPGRTH	.23632	2.7463	1.1349	2.4198	.0174
70.RLAPTRTN	-.15033	-.35266	.23309	-1.5129	.1335

Run Number 3

COMMAND
?SAVE V100=RESIDUAL LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
100.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=100,39 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 39.NEWREALP

RESIDUAL
8.2391 + *

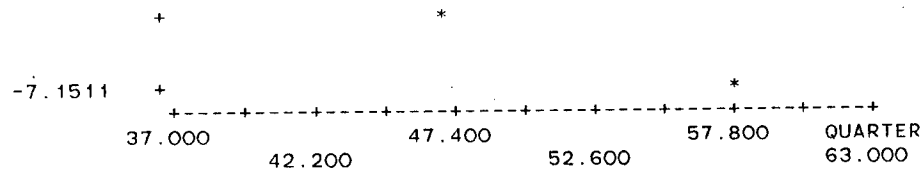
+ *

5.1610 + *

+ *

2 * *

+ *



COMMAND
 ?HISTOGRAM V=100 INT=10 OP=HIST%
 CASES TO SELECT
 =380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT	HIST%	COUNT FOR 100.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)
-7.1511	.9	1 +X
-5.4411	3.6	4 +XXXX
-3.7311	4.5	5 +XXXXX
-2.0210	18.8	21 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-1.31103	35.7	40 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.3990	25.0	28 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3.1090	3.6	4 +XXXX
4.8190	6.3	7 +XXXXXX
6.5291	.9	1 +X
8.2391	.9	1 +X
MISSING		3
TOTAL		115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= 1.7100)

COMMAND
 ?TRANS V101=V100/2.5849 LABEL=STANDRES CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

DIVIDE TRANSFORMATION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
101.STANDRES	115	112	.3*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=101,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 101.STANDRES VS. 2.QUARTER
 STANDRES
 3.1874 + *

63.CCOSTBC2	-.28695	-.27091	.90895	-1	-2.9804	.0036
51.POPGRTH	.28434	3.2185	1.0907		2.9509	.0040
70.RLAPTRTN	-.18637	-.43530	.23063		-1.8875	.0620

COMMAND
 ?SAVE V100=RESIDUAL LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

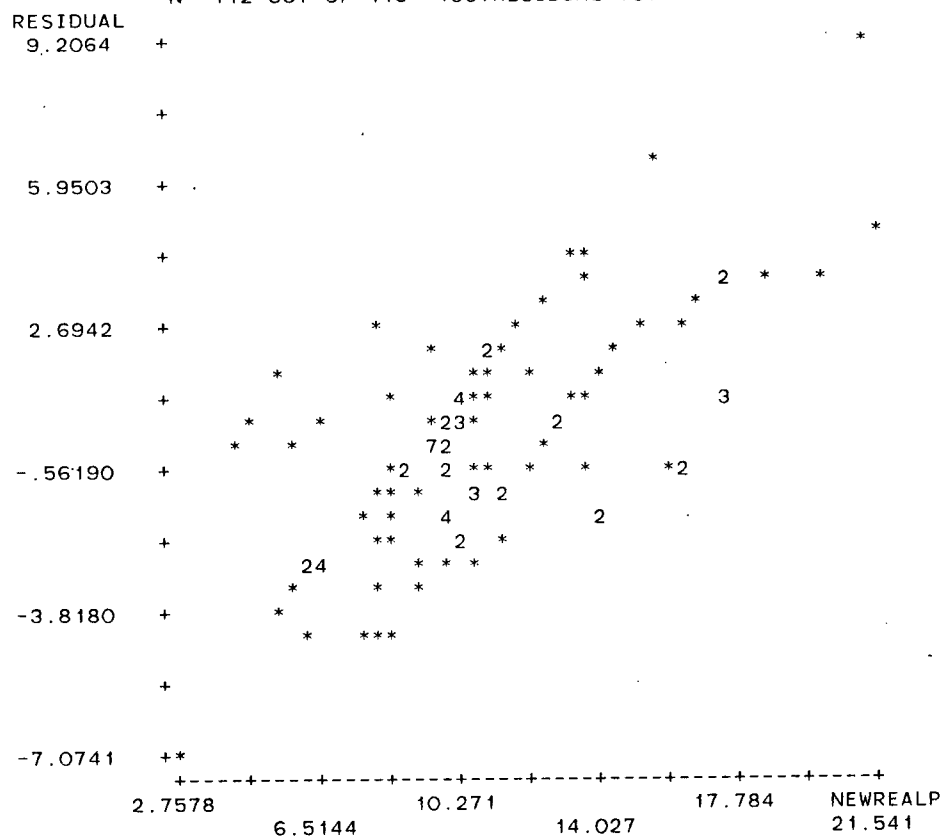
RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
100.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=100,39 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
 N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 39.NEWREALP



SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 100.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

```

1.9706      17.0      19 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

3.7796	8.0	9 +XXXXXXXXXX
5.5885	1.8	2 +XX
7.3975	0.	0 +
9.2064	.9	1 +X

MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= 1.8090)

COMMAND
?TRANS V101=V100/2.5708 LABEL=STANDRES CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

DIVIDE TRANSFORMATION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS
101.STANDRES	115	112	3*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
?HISTOGRAM V=101 INT=10 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496 OP=HIST%

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 101.STANDRES (EACH X= 1)

-2.7517	.9	1 +X
-2.0481	.9	1 +X
-1.3444	14.3	16 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.64076	20.5	23 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.62893 -1	35.7	40 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.76655	17.0	19 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.4702	8.0	9 +XXXXXXXXXX
2.1739	1.8	2 +XX
2.8775	0.	0 +
3.5812	.9	1 +X

MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .70365)

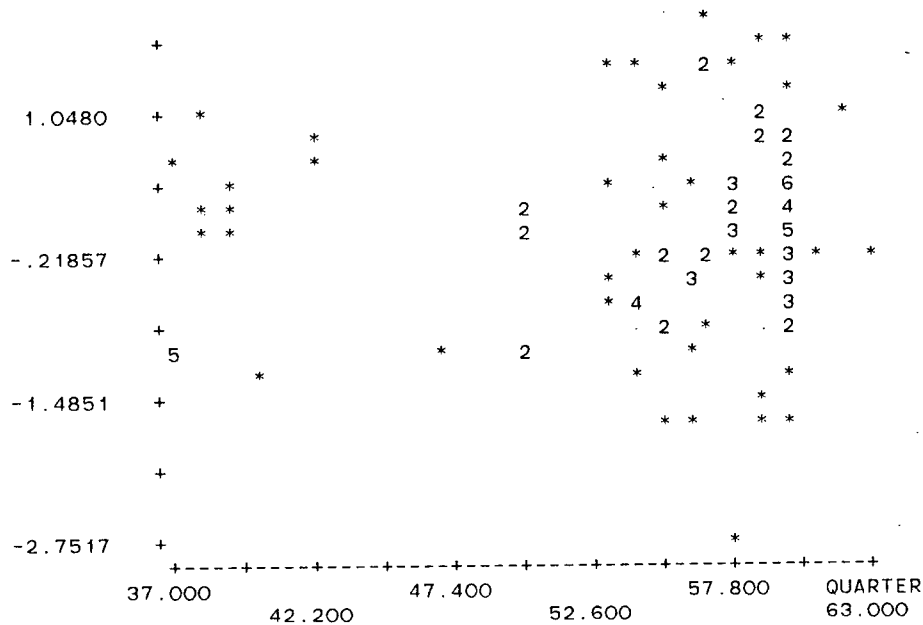
COMMAND
?SCATTER V=101,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 101.STANDRES VS. 2.QUARTER

STANDRES
3.5812 +

+

2.3146 +



COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,25 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 115 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	1	181.88	181.88	16.195	.0001
ERROR	113	1269.0	11.230		
TOTAL	114	1450.9			

MULT R= .35405 R-SQR= .12535 SE= 3.3512

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		7.7878	.81278	9.5817	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.35405	3.5432	.88046	4.0243	.0001

COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,7.9,25,22,92,52,55,60,94,63,51,70,38 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

VARIABLE TRANSFORMATION STRAT=NEWQTR:51

VARIABLE TOTAL VALID MISS

98.RLCSTLAG 3 3 0*

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

End of command file "*SOURCE*" at line 999 Ω

COMMAND

?REG V=39,25 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496 STRATA=NONE

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 115 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	1	181.88	181.88	16.195	.0001
ERROR	113	1269.0	11.230		
TOTAL	114	1450.9			

Run Number 9

MULT R= .35405 R-SQR= .12535 SE= 3.3512

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		7.7878	.81278	9.5817	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.35405	3.5432	.88046	4.0243	.0001

COMMAND

?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	115	115	0	1.4775	1

COMMAND

?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-8.5732	.9	1 +X
-7.4127	0.	0 +

TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= 1.1605)

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 115 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

[illegible]

-6.7265	.9	1	+X
-5.9522	0.	0	+
-5.1779	0.	0	+
-4.4035	1.8	2	+XX
-3.6292	4.5	5	+XXXXX
-2.8549	6.3	7	+XXXXXXX
-2.0805	8.9	10	+XXXXXXXXXX
-1.3062	10.7	12	+XXXXXXXXXXXX
-.53189	12.5	14	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.24243	17.9	20	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.0168	13.4	15	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.7911	7.1	8	+XXXXXXX
2.5654	4.5	5	+XXXXX
3.3397	6.3	7	+XXXXXXX
4.1141	3.6	4	+XXXX
4.8884	0.	0	+
5.6627	0.	0	+
6.4371	.9	1	+X
7.2114	0.	0	+
7.9857	.9	1	+X

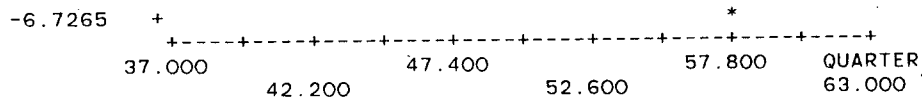
```

      3
115  (INTERVAL WIDTH= .77433)

```

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

[illegible]



COMMAND
?REG V=39,7,9,8,25,22,92,52,55,60,94,63,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	13	784.79	60.368	9.0421	.0000
ERROR	98	654.28	6.6763		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .73847 R-SQR= .54534 SE= 2.5839

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		.62439	4.0269	.15505	.8771
7.WESTEND	.14929	3.1392	2.1004	1.4946	.1382
9.EASTVAN	-.16813	-3.2857	1.9460	-1.6884	.0945
8.KITS	-.00348	-.68919	2.0010	-.34441	.9726
25.MURBSTAT	.21712	5.1946	2.3591	2.2019	.0300
22.VACRATE	-.16621	-2.4621	1.4756	-1.6686	.0984
92.NEWVRATE	.35253	.35330	.94738	-1 3.7293	.0003
52.GRRLINC	.06616	.19913	.30339	.65635	.5131
55.REALINT	.17873	.96881	.53873	1.7983	.0752
60.LAGRENT	.18669	.18391	.97763	-1 1.8812	.0629
94.STARTS	-.30657	-.38353	.12029	-2 -3.1884	.0019
63.CCOSTBC2	-.27979	-.27169	.94174	-1 -2.8850	.0048
51.POPGRTH	.28410	3.2206	1.0979	2.9333	.0042
70.RLAPTRTN	-.18640	-.43538	.23181	-1.8782	.0633

With KITS variable

COMMAND
?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*	1.9642	13

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND

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MIDPOINT	HIST%	COUNT	FOR 200.RESIDUAL	(EACH X= 1)
----------	-------	-------	------------------	-------------

-7.0724	.9	1 +X
-6.2154	0.	0 +
-5.3585	0.	0 +
-4.5015	3.6	4 +XXXX
-3.6446	2.7	3 +XXX
-2.7876	10.7	12 +XXXXXXXXXXXX
-1.9306	8.0	9 +XXXXXXXXXX
-1.0737	14.3	16 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.21672	15.2	17 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.64024	17.0	19 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.4972	9.8	11 +XXXXXXXXXX
2.3542	7.1	8 +XXXXXXX
3.2111	1.8	2 +XX
4.0681	6.3	7 +XXXXXXX
4.9250	.9	1 +X
5.7820	0.	0 +
6.6390	.9	1 +X
7.4959	0.	0 +
8.3529	0.	0 +
9.2098	.9	1 +X

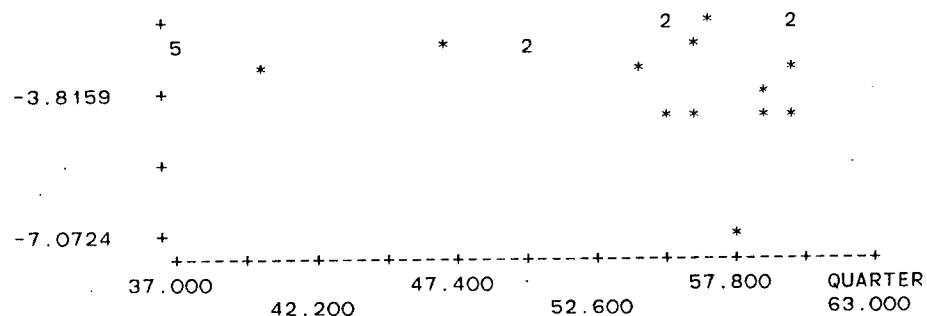
MISSING	3	
TOTAL	115	(INTERVAL WIDTH= .85696)

```
COMMAND
?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496
```

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

RESIDUAL

[illegible]



COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,7,9,10,25,22,92,52,55,60,94,63,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	13	784.79	60.368	9.0421	.0000
ERROR	98	654.28	6.6763		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .73847 R-SQR= .54534 SE= 2.5839

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		.55547	3.5990	.15434	.8777
7.WESTEND	.29616	3.2081	1.0451	3.0696	.0028
9.EASTVAN	-.45155	-3.2168	.64207	-5.0100	.0000
10.MARPOLE	.00348	.68919	2.0010	.34441	.9726
25.MURBSTAT	.21712	5.1946	2.3591	2.2019	.0300
22.VACRATE	-.16621	-2.4621	1.4756	-1.6686	.0984
92.NEWVRATE	.35253	.35330	.94738	3.7293	.0003
52.GRRINC	.06616	.19913	.30339	.65635	.5131
55.REALINT	.17873	.96881	.53873	1.7983	.0752
60.LAGRENT	.18669	.18391	.97763	1.8812	.0629
94.STARTS	-.30657	-.38353	.12029	-3.1884	.0019
63.CCOSTBC2	-.27979	-.27169	.94174	-2.8850	.0048
51.POPGRTH	.28410	3.2206	1.0979	2.9333	.0042
70.RLAPTRTN	-.18640	-.43538	.23181	-1.8782	.0633

With MARPOLE variable

COMMAND
 ?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*	1.9642	13

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-7.0724	.9	1 +X
-6.2154	0.	0 +
-5.3585	0.	0 +
-4.5015	3.6	4 +XXXX
-3.6446	2.7	3 +XXX
-2.7876	10.7	12 +XXXXXXXXXXXX
-1.9306	8.0	9 +XXXXXXXXXX
-1.0737	14.3	16 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.21672	15.2	17 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.64024	17.0	19 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.4972	9.8	11 +XXXXXXXXXXXX
2.3542	7.1	8 +XXXXXXX
3.2111	1.8	2 +XX
4.0681	6.3	7 +XXXXXXX
4.9250	.9	1 +X
5.7820	0.	0 +
6.6390	.9	1 +X
7.4959	0.	0 +
8.3529	0.	0 +
9.2098	.9	1 +X

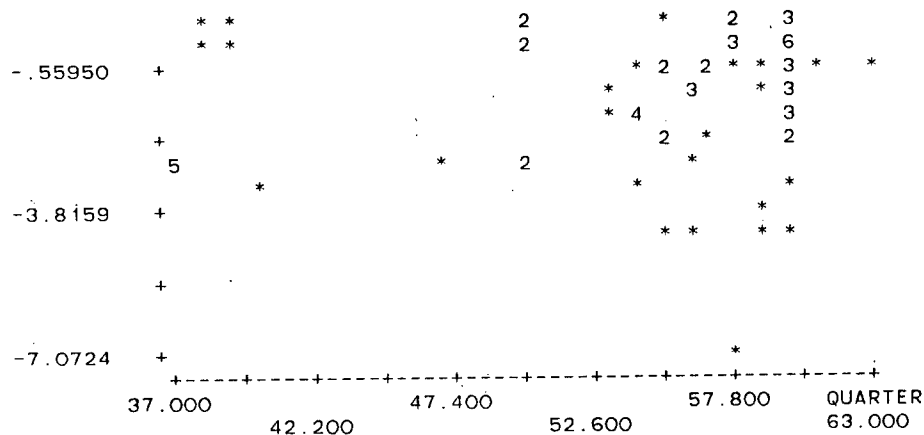
MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .85696)

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

RESIDUAL

9.2098	+	*
	+	
		*
5.9534	+	
		*
	+	* *
		* * 2 *
		* *
2.6969	+	* *
		2
		2 2
		2
	+	* *
		* *
		3 6



COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,7,9,25,22,92,52,55,93,94,63,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	12	777.58	64.799	9.6980	.0000
ERROR	99	661.48	6.6816		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .73508 R-SQR= .54034 SE= 2.5849

Run Number 3

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		10.362	7.1117	1.4571	.1483
7.WESTEND	.22442	2.4837	1.0839	2.2914	.0241
9.EASTVAN	-.45866	-3.1962	.62236	-5.1356	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.01987	.64773	3.2757	.19774	.8437
22.VACRATE	-.12310	-1.9362	1.5687	-1.2342	.2200
92.NEWVRATE	.32202	.33336	.98500	3.3843	.0010
52.GRRINC	.04208	.12366	.29512	.41901	.6761
55.REALINT	.18221	.99055	.53722	1.8438	.0682
93.RLRENT2	-.15570	-.11392	.72638	-1.5683	.1200
94.STARTS	-.32828	-.41391	.11970	-3.4580	.0008
63.CCOSTBC2	-.22526	-.21603	.93908	-2.3004	.0235
51.POPGRTH	.23632	2.7463	1.1349	2.4198	.0174
70.RLAPTRTN	-.15033	-.35266	.23309	-1.5129	.1335

COMMAND
 ?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*	2.0508	12

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-7.1511	.9	1 +X
-6.3411	0.	0 +
-5.5311	2.7	3 +XXX
-4.7211	1.8	2 +XX
-3.9111	1.8	2 +XX
-3.1011	2.7	3 +XXX
-2.2911	8.9	10 +XXXXXXXXXX
-1.4810	13.4	15 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.67103	9.8	11 +XXXXXXXXXXXXX
.13898	21.4	24 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.94899	13.4	15 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.7590	11.6	13 +XXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.5690	1.8	2 +XX
3.3790	1.8	2 +XX
4.1890	4.5	5 +XXXXX
4.9990	1.8	2 +XX
5.8090	0.	0 +
6.6191	.9	1 +X
7.4291	0.	0 +
8.2391	.9	1 +X

MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .81001)

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

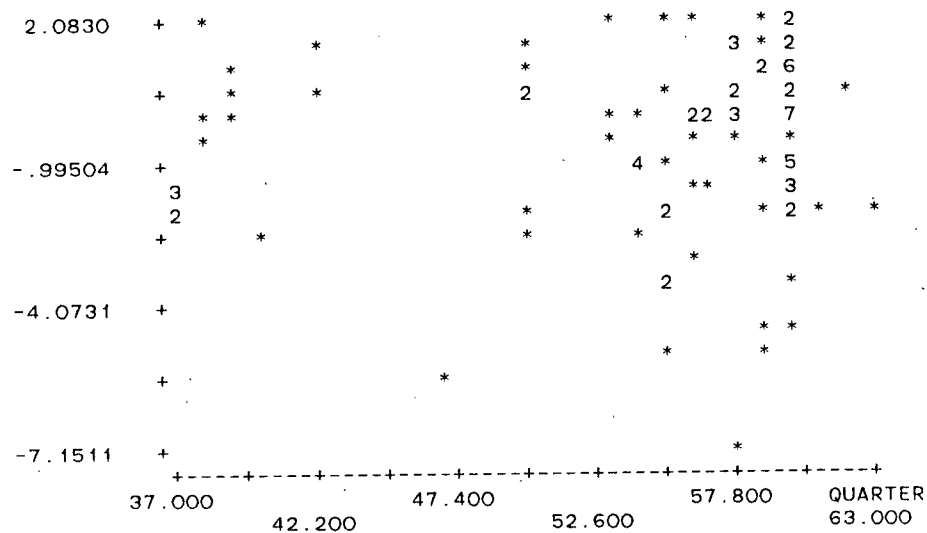
RESIDUAL
8.2391 + *

+ *

5.1610 + *
* * 2 *

+ *

* *



COMMAND
 ?REG V=39,7,9,25,22,92,52,55,93,94,95,51,70 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION. CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 39.NEWREALP N= 112 OUT OF 115

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	12	743.57	61.964	8.8202	.0000
ERROR	99	695.50	7.0252		
TOTAL	111	1439.1			

MULT R= .71882 R-SQR= .51670 SE= 2.6505

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		9.2826	12.666	.73290	.4654
7.WESTEND	.19305	2.1747	1.1109	1.9577	.0531
9.EASTVAN	-.44551	-3.1841	.64309	-4.9513	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.03837	1.7167	4.4936	.38204	.7033
22.VACRATE	-.04253	-.66655	1.5736	-.42358	.6728
92.NEWVRATE	.23020	.20433	.86815	-1 2.3537	.0206
52.GRRLLNC	.09476	.30075	.31753	.94714	.3459
55.REALINT	.07257	.42219	.58313	.72399	.4708
93.RLRENT2	-.13018	-.12725	.97400	-1 -1.3064	.1944
94.STARTS	-.24088	-.24046	.97377	-3 -2.4694	.0152
95.REALCOST	.04391	.17583	.40203	-1 .43735	.6628
51.POPGRTH	.18965	2.1902	1.1396	1.9218	.0575
70.RLAPRTN	-.18555	-.46718	.24866	-1.8788	.0632

Run Number 6

COMMAND

?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	115	112	3*	1.9386	12

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

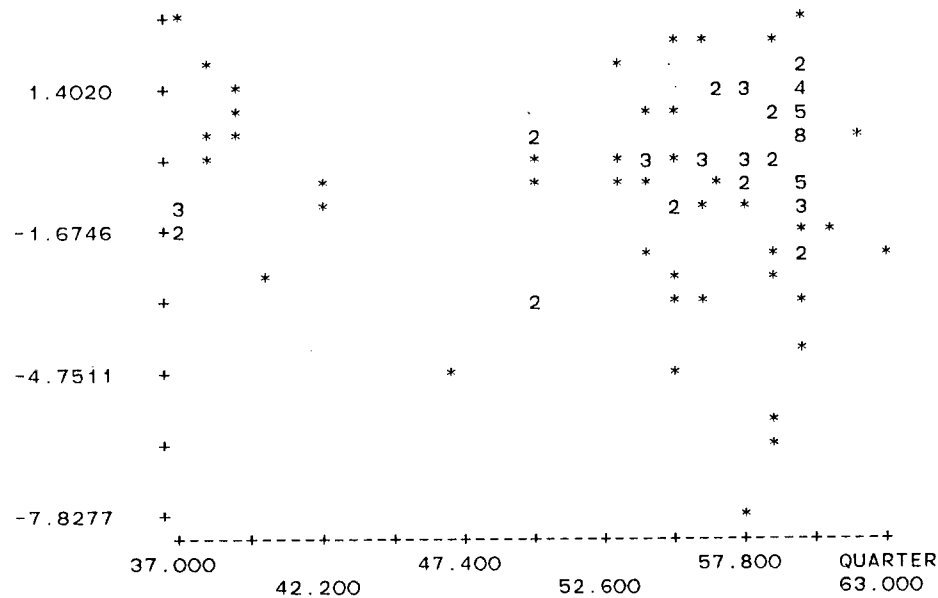
-7.8277	.9	1 +X
-7.0181	0.	0 +
-6.2084	.9	1 +X
-5.3988	.9	1 +X
-4.5892	2.7	3 +XXX
-3.7796	.9	1 +X
-2.9700	5.4	6 +XXXXXX
-2.1603	5.4	6 +XXXXXX
-1.3507	13.4	15 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-.54109	17.0	19 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.26853	19.6	22 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.0782	14.3	16 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.8878	6.3	7 +XXXXXX
2.6974	3.6	4 +XXXX
3.5070	.9	1 +X
4.3166	2.7	3 +XXX
5.1263	.9	1 +X
5.9359	1.8	2 +XX
6.7455	1.8	2 +XX
7.5551	.9	1 +X

MISSING 3
TOTAL 115 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .80962)

COMMAND
?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496
N= 112 OUT OF 115 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER
RESIDUAL

7.5551	+	*
		*
	+	*
		2
		*
4.4786	+	*
		*

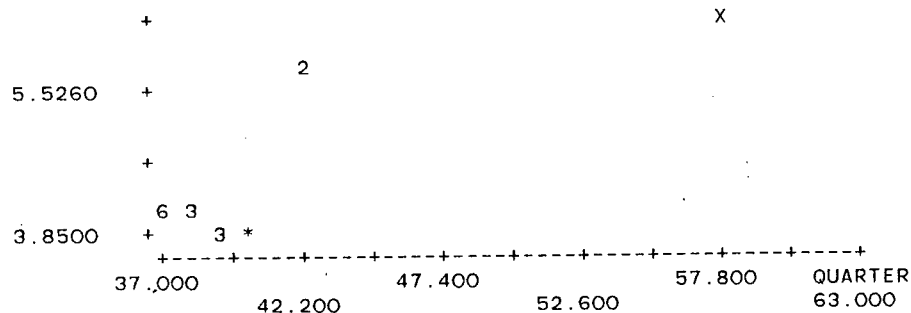


COMMAND
 ?CORRELATE V=39,7,8,9,10,25,22,92,42,52,55,93,97,60,94,95,63,51,70,12,53 CASES=380-388,390-396,398-496

CORRELATION MATRIX CASES=CASE#:380-388,390-396,398-496

N= 112 DF= 110 R@ .0500= .1857 R@ .0100= .2425

VARIABLE						
39.NEWREALP	1.0000					
7.WESTEND	.3899	1.0000				
8.KITS	.0931	-.1910	1.0000			
9.EASTVAN	-.3227	-.3675	-.8035	1.0000		
10.MARPOLE	.0692	-.0399	-.0871	-.1676	1.0000	
25.MURBSTAT	.3592	.0335	-.4362	.3730	.0570	1.0000
22.VACRATE	-.1656	.0725	.3697	-.3638	-.0799	-.4390
92.NEWVRATE	.3794	.0178	-.3200	.2582	.1126	.7542
42.REALINC	.4204	.1252	-.3930	.2936	.0130	.9143
52.GRRINC	-.2679	-.1790	.2359	-.1188	-.0065	-.6092
55.REALINT	-.1810	.0147	.2124	-.1686	-.1395	-.2924



COMMAND

?REG V=101, 102, 25, 22, 64, 93, 103, 95 CASES=380, 386, 390, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 405, 408, 412, 419, 427, 433, 439, 450, 459, 494, 495, 496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380, 386, 390, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 405, 408, 412, 419, 427, 433, 439, 450, 459, 494, 495, 496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 101.RLAVGSP N= 20 OUT OF 20

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	7	123.60	17.658	1.3824	.2966
ERROR	12	153.28	12.773		
TOTAL	19	276.88			

MULT R= .66814 R-SQR= .44642 SE= 3.5739

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		23.479	22.602	1.0388	.3194
102.LOCINDEX	.05842	.16037	.79108	.20272	.8428
25.MURBSTAT	-.21313	-5.2688	6.9723	-.75567	.4644
22.VACRATE	-.00503	-.42969	2.4660	-.17424	.9864
64.CAPRATE	-.04032	-.41806	.29907	-.13979	.8911
93.RLRENT2	-.33074	-.21299	.17544	-1.2140	.2481
103.NEWRMLAG	.06222	.13219	.61214	.21595	.8327
95.REALCOST	.08560	.25976	.87283	-.29760	.7711

Run Number 10

COMMAND

?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380, 386, 390, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 405, 408, 412, 419, 427, 433, 439, 450, 459, 494, 495, 496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380, 386, 390, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 405, 408, 412, 419, 427, 433, 439, 450, 459, 494, 495, 496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	20	20	0*	2.7524	7

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
 ?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,
 419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-4.2056	5.0	1 +X
-3.5245	0.	0 +
-2.8433	5.0	1 +X
-2.1622	15.0	3 +XXX
-1.4811	0.	0 +
-.79993	35.0	7 +XXXXXXX
-.11880	0.	0 +
.56234	25.0	5 +XXXXX
1.2435	0.	0 +
1.9246	0.	0 +
2.6057	5.0	1 +X
3.2869	0.	0 +
3.9680	0.	0 +
4.6491	0.	0 +
5.3303	5.0	1 +X
6.0114	0.	0 +
6.6925	0.	0 +
7.3737	0.	0 +
8.0548	0.	0 +
8.7359	5.0	1 +X

TOTAL 20 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .68113)

COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,
 419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

N= 20 OUT OF 20 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

RESIDUAL

8.7359 + *

+

6.1476 +

*

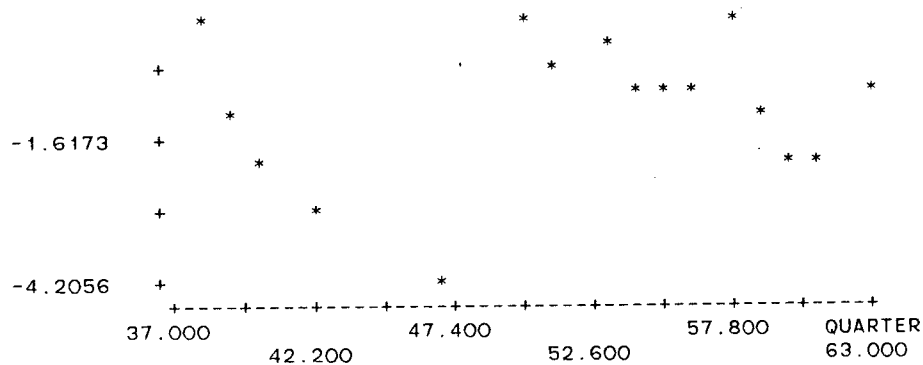
+

3.5593 +

+

*

.97102 +*



COMMAND
 ?REG V=101,102,25,92,64,93,103,95 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 101.RLAVGSP N= 20 OUT OF 20

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	7	124.13	17.733	1.3932	.2927
ERROR	12	152.75	12.729		
TOTAL	19	276.88			

MULT R= .66957 R-SQR= .44833 SE= 3.5678

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		22.467	22.865	.98259	.3452
102.LOCINDEX	.08121	.18308	.64868	.28224	.7826
25.MURBSTAT	-.22112	-5.4127	6.8914	-.78544	.4474
92.NEWVRATE	.05898	.34752	.16978	.20469	.8412
64.CAPRATE	-.06024	-.62205	.29756	-.20905	.8379
93.RLRENT2	-.31196	-.20337	.17880	-1.1374	.2776
103.NEWRLAG	.08587	.14289	.47860	.29855	.7704
95.REALCOST	.09215	.27510	.85813	.32058	.7540

With NEWVRATE variable

COMMAND
 ?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	20	20	0*	2.7901	7

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND
 ?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,
 419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-4.3017	.5.0	1 +X
-3.6085	0.	0 +
-2.9152	5.0	1 +X
-2.2220	10.0	2 +XX
-1.5287	5.0	1 +X
-.83546	35.0	7 +XXXXXXX
-.14221	0.	0 +
.55104	25.0	5 +XXXXX
1.2443	0.	0 +
1.9375	0.	0 +
2.6308	5.0	1 +X
3.3240	0.	0 +
4.0173	0.	0 +
4.7105	5.0	1 +X
5.4038	0.	0 +
6.0970	0.	0 +
6.7903	0.	0 +
7.4835	0.	0 +
8.1768	0.	0 +
8.8700	5.0	1 +X

TOTAL 20 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .69325)

COMMAND
 ?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,
 419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

N= 20 OUT OF 20 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2.QUARTER

RESIDUAL
 8.8700 + *

+

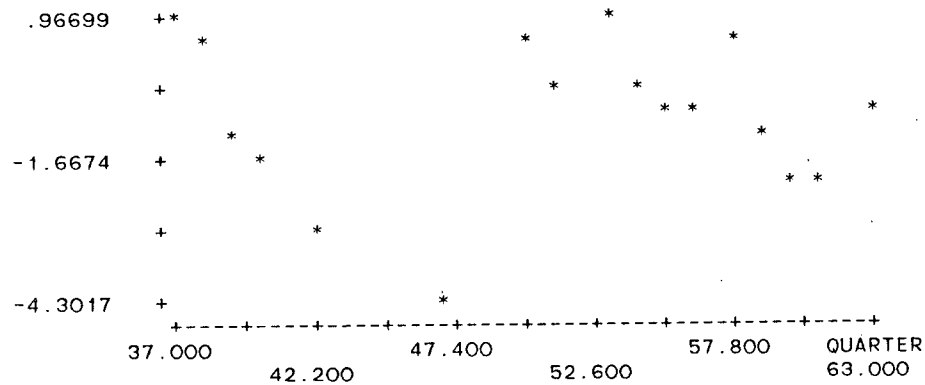
6.2357 , +

+

3.6013 +

+

*



COMMAND
 ?CORRELATE V=101,102,25,22,92,64,93,103,95 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

CORRELATION MATRIX CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,
 408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

N= 20 DF= 18 R@ .0500= .4438 R@ .0100= .5614

VARIABLE						
101.RLAVGSP	1.0000					
102.LOCINDEX	.1777	1.0000				
25.MURBSTAT	.3230	-.3980	1.0000			
22.VACRATE	-.1968	.1987	-.2010	1.0000		
92.NEWVRATE	.3067	-.3673	.8094	-.1610	1.0000	
64.CAPRATE	-.3466	-.1202	-.1811	.5806	-.0774	1.0000
93.RLRENT2	-.5363	.1566	-.9047	.3221	-.7573	.3989
103.NEWRLAG	-.0149	-.3542	.1849	.5312	.1092	.4183
95.REALCOST	.3561	.3531	-.1082	.0703	-.0613	.0563
	101. RLAVGSP	102. LOCINDEX	25. MURBSTAT	22. VACRATE	92. NEWVRATE	64. CAPRATE
93.RLRENT2	1.0000					
103.NEWRLAG	-.0571	1.0000				
95.REALCOST	-.1337	.1925	1.0000			
	93.	103.	95.			

Correlation Matrix
Small Sample Variables

COMMAND

?REG V=101,25 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,
405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 101.RLAVGSP N= 20 OUT OF 20

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	1	28.895	28.895	2.0973	.1648
ERROR	18	247.99	13.777		
TOTAL	19	276.88			

MULT R= .32304 R-SQR= .10436 SE= 3.7117

Run Number 11

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		9.3184	1.4029	6.6422	.0000
25.MURBSTAT	.32304	2.5200	1.7401	1.4482	.1648

COMMAND

?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,
405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	20	20	0*	1.6831	1

* CASES CHANGED IN EXISTING VARIABLE

COMMAND

?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,
419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-3.6651	10.0	2 +XX
-2.8435	0.	0 +
-2.0219	30.0	6 +XXXXXX
-1.2003	20.0	4 +XXXX
-.37866	10.0	2 +XX
.44295	0.	0 +
1.2646	10.0	2 +XX
2.0862	5.0	1 +X

2.9078	0.	0 +
3.7294	0.	0 +
4.5510	10.0	2 +XX
5.3726	0.	0 +
6.1943	0.	0 +
7.0159	0.	0 +
7.8375	0.	0 +
8.6591	0.	0 +
9.4807	0.	0 +
10.302	0.	0 +
11.124	0.	0 +
11.946	5.0	1 +X

TOTAL 20 (INTERVAL WIDTH= .82161)

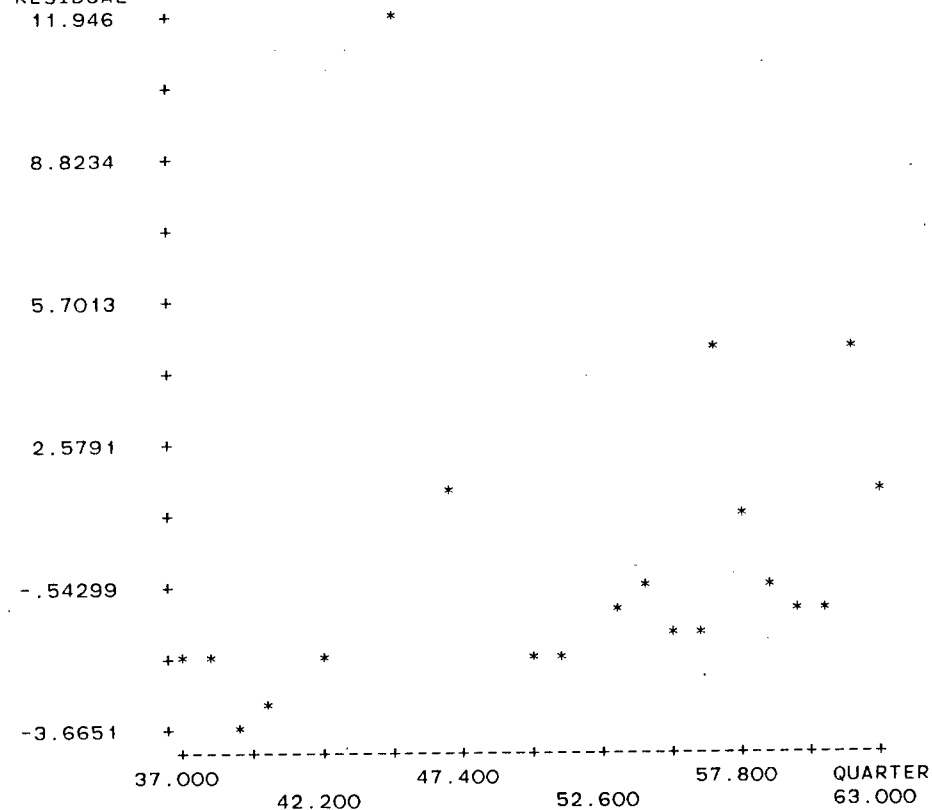
COMMAND

?SCATTER V=200,2 CASES=380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,396,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

N= 20 OUT OF 20 200.RESIDUAL VS. 2. QUARTER

RESIDUAL



ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF 101.RLAVGSP N= 19 OUT OF 19

SOURCE	DF	SUM SQRS	MEAN SQR	F-STAT	SIGNIF
REGRESSION	7	125.89	17.984	5.0520	.0088
ERROR	11	39.157	3.5597		
TOTAL	18	165.04			

MULT R= .87335 R-SQR= .76275 SE= 1.8867

VARIABLE	PARTIAL	COEFF	STD ERROR	T-STAT	SIGNIF
CONSTANT		16.141	12.002	1.3448	.2058
102.LOCINDEX	.38000	.57781	.42408	1.3625	.2003
25.MURBSTAT	.11942	1.5448	3.8725	.39892	.6976
22.VACRATE	.11670	.50876	1.3055	.38971	.7042
64.CAPRATE	-.07805	-.40996	1.15788	-.25966	.7999
93.RLRENT2	-.28716	-.94411	.94955	-.99427	.3415
103.NEWRLAG	.22198	.24446	.32376	.75505	.4661
95.REALCOST	-.01928	-.29651	.46360	-.63958	.9502

Run Number 10
(excluding outlier)

COMMAND
?SAVE V200=RESIDUAL OPTION=TEST LABEL=RESIDUAL CASES=380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496 STR

RESIDUAL USING: REGRESS CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

VARIABLE	TOTAL	VALID	MISS	DW	#VAR
200.RESIDUAL	19	19	0	2.2702	7

COMMAND
?HISTOGRAM V=200 INT=20 OP=HIST% CASES=380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

HISTOGRAM CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,408,412,419,427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

MIDPOINT HIST% COUNT FOR 200.RESIDUAL (EACH X= 1)

-2.0720	5.3	1 +X
-1.7236	0.	0 +
-1.3753	5.3	1 +X
-1.0269	15.8	3 +XXX
-.67858	10.5	2 +XX
-.33022	21.1	4 +XXXX
.18134	15.8	3 +XXX
.36649	10.5	2 +XX
.71484	5.3	1 +X
1.0632	0.	0 +
1.4116	0.	0 +
1.7599	0.	0 +
2.1083	0.	0 +
2.4566	0.	0 +

TOTAL

COMMAND

SCATTER PLOT CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,408,412,419,
427,433,439,450,459,494,495,496

RESIDUAL

$$3.2230 \quad +$$
$$1.8993 +$$

.57550 +

$$- .74825 \quad +$$

-2.0720

COMMAND

LEAST SQUARES REGRESSION CASES=CASE#:380,386,390,393,394,398,399,405,
408,412,419,427,439,450,459,494,495,496

APPENDIX "E"
DATA FILE LISTINGS

MTS (DH4A/ANNA/10267)
 #SIG GAU
 #Enter user password.
 ?
 ***Last signon was: 14:14:37
 # User "GAU." signed on at 14:19:06 on Tue Apr 20/82
 NO MESSAGES

```

CTL-P - *PRINT*   CTL-F - *FTN     CTL-D - %PAGE
CTL-T - FORT.TABS CTL-R - R MIDAS  CTL-G - %WF=36
CTL-W - *STATUS   CTL-Q - PORTRAT  CTL-Y - %UC
CTL-U - %DUPLEX   CTL-L - *LISTER  CTL-Z - %LC
CTL-S - SIG $     CTL-X - CANCEL   CTL-V - S $=ON
      - %WF        α      - %WB=36
      < - %WL      >      - %WR=60
                        PROUTE=ANGS
CTL-D - DEL LINE  CTL-B - PAUSE     CTL-H - LEFT
CTL-E - DEL END   CTL-M - RETURN    CTL-I - RIGHT
CTL-C - EOF       CTL-K - HOME      CTL-N - UP
CTL-A - INSERT    CTL-J - DOWN
  
```

#SET PROUTE=CNTR

\$.04, \$.07T

#CONTROL *PRINT* LANDSCAPE ONESIDED COPIES=3

##PRINT* assigned job number 523752

##PRINT* RM523752 held

\$.09, \$.15T

#LIST RESALES

> 1	100432464621205825 EAST 7TH	LA W53'B98,DL264A,P5738	1611785821000000
> 2	1004 975913.7500 3 277 36 24117	670 6466	1 4 2 1 1 1 0 0 0
> 3	1004 1111900	1 147548 35489 600000 804550	1 44101 369148
> 3.5	1004 00 00 00 01 03		
> 4	1011317607234501556 CHARLES	L 5-12 B49,DL264A,P430	161876000 963287
> 5	1011 10.7500 2 277 47 33792	719 25254	0 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 0
> 6	1011 1151620	0 211597 0000005850001155100	1 34184 328248
> 6.5	1011 00 00 00 01 03		
> 7	1016321234633011925 WOODLAND	L17-20,B74,DL264A,P442	1511380000000000
> 8	1016 0.0000 4 277 30 21152	705 16104	0 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 0
> 9	1016 1 89220	0 123662 32844360000	1 29193 901246
> 9.5	1016 00 00 00 01 03		
> 10	1034317631234431545 E 2ND	L'A',B65,DL264A,PL16291	1613900001257988
> 11	1034 11.7500 2 276 48 26698	556 20130 29 19 0 0 0 0 1 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 0	
> 12	1034 1134940	0 188549 52775 757000	921895 1 24 95 308900
> 12.5	1034 00 00 00 01 04		
> 13	1037263144832998777 HUDSON ST	L'D',B9,DL318,P1749 & 16599	1630000000000000
> 14	1037 0.0000 2 278 75 52022	694 35000 3 68 4 0 0 1 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 0 0	
> 15	1037 1251880	0 320475 762631500000	1780000 1 40 24 422310018
> 15.5	1037 00 00 00 01 02		
> 16	1042337770235701574-78KINGSWAY	L'1&2',B7.9&11,DL352,PL2170	15 327000 322052
> 17	1042 10.6666 4 278 10 6536	654 4925 0 8 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 1 0 1 0 0 0	
> 18	1042 1 24000	0 44923 8883 100000	1 44103
> 18.5	1042 00 00 00 01 02		
> 19	1046606606116651331 NELSON	L'17',B34,DL185,P92	15 666667500000
> 20	1046 61215.0000 4 178 17 21162	715 8646	0 1 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 0
> 21	1046 1 75120	0 19058 260000	0 46
> 21.5	1046 00 00 00 01 02		
> 22	104832364419454334 E 5TH	L'G',B28,DL200A,P15786	13 985000 130900
> 23	1048 971912.5000 2 276 32 23752	742 18117 3 27 2 0 0 0 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 0 0	
> 24	1048 1102282	0 18948 320000	673000 0 37 96 21000

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> 69.5	0414 00 00 01 00 09								
> 70	040931058026504 2200 DUNDAS	L1-3 B24 DL184 P178		12 788000	499000				
> 71	0409 011.3191010169 35 22514	640 18117 6 28 1 0	00002 202 1	000000					
> 72	040910.2500 54096 1 4908	642390	00 116	460000					
> 72.5	0409 00 00 01 00 10								
> 73	060321917070205 3707 CAMBIE	L2 B600 DL526 P2976		12 190000	45056				
> 74	0603 9.5000 000149 8 5176	647 3757 2 6 0 0	00000 200010001000000						
> 75	0603 0 15852 6154 9697 1 6072	143500	00 60 41	55000					
> 75.5	0603 00 00 01 00 30								
> 76	043733918872899 4899 QUEBEC	L8 B4 DL634 P1426		11 109000	95693				
> 77	0437 011.555901 10 6 4200	700 3848 0 5 1 0	00002 201010000000000						
> 78	0437 0 15900 1 928	1500 105000	00 57 93	78300					
> 78.5	0437.00 00 01 00 69								
> 79	041832163423411 1515 E 4TH	L33 B145 DL264A P222		10 153000	110000				
> 80	0418 011.7243010955 7 5180	740 6100 1 5 1 0	00002 201000000000000						
> 81	0418 0 14880 3030 11849 1 1640	0 111500	00 57 18	65000					
> 81.5	0418 00 00 01 00 24								
> 82	040221469018667 137 E 16TH	L12 B55 DL 302 P198		12 155000	79160				
> 83	0402 012.0000030164 8 4765	595 5440 2 5 1 0	00002 201010001000000						
> 84	0402 0 17472 3656 13816 1 10216	142850	00 43 67	82500					
> 84.5	0402 00 00 01 00 15								
> 85	031226313883350 8860 MONTCALM	L13&14 B6 DL318 P1749		12 430000					
> 86	0312 0 7.0000010264 24 17917	630 14000 9 14 1 0	00000 302010001000001						
> 87	0312 0 31980 1	464200	00 00						
> 87.5	0312 00 00 01 00 15								
> 88	030726014583046 8650 SELKIRK	L8&9 B'P' DL318 P1903		11 440000	414378				
> 89	0307 011.2590010859 21 20952	680 10996 2 18 1 0	00002 201010000000000						
> 90	0307 0 49936 13004 36932 1 32304	398300	00 47103	290000					
> 90.5	0307 00 00 01 00 20								
> 91	104221266413425 1373 W 11TH	L18 B372 DL526 P991		15 275000	106142				
> 92	1042 15.5000080307 8 4384	548 6250 2 2 4 0	00000 201 00000000000						
> 93	1042 0 28400 5153 21297 1 13836	164150	00 49 83	110000					
> 93.5	1042 00 00 00 01 71								
> 94	105521265414965 1035 W 10TH	L14 B355 DL526 P991		16 389000	84000				
> 95	1055 011.5000051060 10 7645	764 6250 1 8 1 0	00002 201010000000000						
> 96	1055 0 17856 1 10572	232200	00 00112	84000					
> 96.5	1055 00 00 00 01 20								
> 97	102460260611357 1655 NELSON	L24-28 B58 DL185 P92		14250000002500726					
> 98	1024 1312512.6697030372 75 53507	713 26959 24 43 8 0	00002 402010101000000						
> 99	1024 0253476 1 325620	1629650	00 63119	1500000					
> 99.5	1024 00 00 00 01 08								
> 100	103660661511805 1320 BUTE	L18 E HLF&19 B58 DL185 P92		13260700002385077					
> 101	1036 10.143903 67 93 57229	615 17292 60 33 0 0	001011703010201010100						
> 102	1036 0179276 1 63645	2068950	00 01 01	725000					
> 102.5	1036 00 00 00 01 13								
> 103	103760260611063 1735 NELSON	L11&12 B26 DL185 P92		16250000000575074					
> 104	1037 281311.0000020269 62 38114	615 12969 0 62 0 0	00100110301020101 02						
> 105	1037 0108822 41740 67082 1 160424	1361300	00 56101	598500					
> 105.5	1037 00 00 00 01 11								
> 106	108030757919862 662 ALEXANDER	L13 B43 DL196 P196		15 75000	0				
> 107	1080 014.7768011012 12 4276	356 3050 12 0 0 0	00002 300 00000000000						
> 108	1080 0 14280 2904 11376 1 0	74150	00 56128	50000					
> 108.5	1080 00 00 00 01 68								
> 109	102760360711596 1091 BROUGHTON	L1 B 48 DL185 P92		151200000 950000					
> 110	1027 477311.5000030312 40 49657	1241 8646 0 28 12 0	00002 60001 100000000						
> 111	1027 0174763 1 61476	939400	00 67 75	130000					
> 111.5	1027 00 00 00 01 68								
> 112	107331159619834 634 E GEORGIA	L7 B91 DL196 P196		14 169000	135000				
> 113	1073 013.864201 05 55 10800	196 3050 42.13 0 0	00002 400 00000000000						
> 114	1073 0 49200 15277 33923 1 13793	158500	00 41123	95000					

> 114.5	1073 00 00 00 01 75								
> 115	101060661311647 1345 BURNABY	L16 B38 DL185 P92		15 394000	148055				
> 116	1010 011.250005 60 15 9133	608 8646 0 15 0 0	00002	20101000	1000001				
> 117	1010 0 36448 8153 28295 1 23580	247500		00 36 91	152000				
> 117.5	1010 00 00 00 01 20								
> 118	101460360511765 1231 BARCLAY	L24 B33 DL185 P92		15 625000	521000				
> 119	1014 0 8.000005 62 21 13149	625 8646 2 19 0 0	00000	3010100000000000					
> 120	1014 0 61584 23402 38182 1 23100	383500		00127107	200000				
> 120.5	1014 00 00 00 01 18								
> 121	101560260511425 1549 BARCLAY	L12 B45 DL185 P92		16 460000	250000				
> 122	1015 291614.0000030358 21 12077	575 8646 2 18 1 0	00002	3010100000000000					
> 123	1015 0 56280 24200 32080 1 0	339500		00 72130	250000				
> 123.5	1015 00 00 00 01 22								
> 124	110030923558826 322&326 WOODLAND	LB B15 SUB'C' DL183 P5443		08 170000	114361				
> 125	1100 03 10 32 11880	383 4455 32 0 0 0	00000	300 0000000000					
> 126	1100 0 32520 14756 17764 1 1070	156500		00 58 95	80000				
> 126.2	1100 00 00 00 01 70								
> 127	111232568319404 310 E 13TH	L1&2 B112 DL301 P187		16 735000	605000				
> 128	1112 12.000001 60 26 15732	605 12078 2 24 0 0	00002	2010100	000000				
> 129	1112 0 70800 1 35516	439800		00 71107	285000				
> 129.5	1112 00 00 00 01 20								
> 130	107820964816318 686 W 8TH	L2 B339 DL526 P7916		14 368000	257500				
> 131	1078 13.000001 26 18 9936	552 5850 0 18 0 0	00002	300 0000000000					
> 132	1078 0 48384 15240 33144 1 35988	286650		00 66122	189500				
> 132.5	1078 00 00 00 01 54								
> 133	111121468718604 3122 QUEBEC	LD OF SUB1&2 B55 DL302 P6105	15 365000	228000					
> 134	1111 011.500001 59 13 8920	685 7663 1 12 0 0	00000	2010100	000000				
> 135	1111 0 33600 1 13860	263700		00 69107	120000				
> 135.5	1090 00 00 00 01 70								
> 136	109031058825536 2026 FRANKLIN	L3 B39 DL184 P178		15 164000	123218				
> 137	1090 011.255205 10 8 4484	560 6034 0 8 0 0	00101	2010100000000000					
> 138	1090 0 20904 3842 17062 1 14832	128600		00 72 96	126000				
> 138.5	1090 00 00 00 01 70								
> 139	100760360711796 1065&1085 BUTE	L1 B36 DL185 P92		16 585000	407000				
> 140	1007 13.6229030339 26 14088	542 8646 21 5 0 0	00002	2000100000000000					
> 141	1007 0 62145 26722 35423 1 47292	372900		00 67129	307000				
> 141.5	1007 00 00 00 01 41								
> 142	101660260711317.1675 COMOX	L23 B59 DL185 P92		16 660000	65000				
> 143	1016 14.000002 61 21 13250	630 8646 0 21 0 0	00002	2010100000000000					
> 144	1016 0 58884 25320 33564 1 37008	377300		00 77122	263000				
> 144.5	1016 00 00 00 01 19								
> 145	107720864813045 1455 W 8TH	L11 B311 DL526 P590		14 400000	291756				
> 146	1077 2625012.4483040312 25 17611	653 6000 5 16 4 0	00000	3000100000000000					
> 147	1077 0 51220 1 26412	332150		00 17 71131	203000				
> 147.5	1077 00 00 00 01 68								
> 148	103460660911784 1222 PENDRELL	L2 B37 DL185 P92		151440000	769069				
> 149	1034 10.2879030365 43 25653	596 8646 1 40 2 0	00102	90301 101000001					
> 150	1034 0119709 1 83136	884500		00 56101	600000				
> 150.5	1034 00 00 00 01 15								
> 151	103560360311825 1155 HARO	L14 B19 DL185 P 92		161800000	1254882				
> 152	1035 12.3988040368 50 25240	505 8646 34 15 1 0	00100	803010100 01					
> 153	1035 0148000 56240 91760 1 313904			00 75101	281972				
> 153.5	1035 00 00 00 01 12								
> 154	106012064208485 2211 W 5TH	L23-26 B243 DL526 P590		131060000	190564				
> 155	1060 0 7.750003 67 35 23242	664 16800 7 27 1 0	00002	202010101000000					
> 156	1060 0131940 52776 79164 1 21972	657550		00 74					
> 156.5	1060 00 00 00 01 13								
> 157	106112064808727 2185 W 8TH	L18&19 B304 DL526 P590		14 600000	350000				
> 158	1061 014.000005 66 20 12696	633 12000 5 13 2 0	00002	203010001000001					
> 159	1061 0 72162 28865 43297 1 24620	389700		00 75 65125	213150				

\$C *MSOURCE*@SP *PRINT*

THE SYSTEM WILL BE IN UNATTENDED MODE FROM MIDNIGHT TO 4 AM TONITE***

sig gau

Enter user password.

?

**Last signon was: 18:37:27

User "GAU." signed on at 19:18:54 on Fri Apr 23/82

NO MESSAGES

set proute=cntr

\$.02, \$.03T

control *print* landscape onesided copies=2

*** THE XEROX 9700 IS TEMPORARILY DOWN***

PRINT assigned job number 533737

PRINT RM533737 held

\$.10, \$.13T

list landsales(759,992)

>	759	6004	037	0120000	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	760	6004	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>	761	6005	037	0112500	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	762	6005	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>	763	5007	037	0130000	012000	100	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	764	5007	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	01
>	765	5038	037	0112500	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	766	5038	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
>	767	5039	037	0120000	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	768	5039	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
>	769	5039	037	0020000	003000	025	120	00	01	00	00	00	2223.6	3859.3	8.17	7.57	0341
>	770	5039	06639	102.70	101.33	26.64	2.00	08.99	08.98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
>	771	5058	038	0018000	003000	025	120	00	01	00	00	00	2235.3	3973.5	7.87	7.97	0484
>	772	5058	06531	103.70	101.73	26.77	1.90	08.89	09.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	01
>	773	5058	038	0020000	003000	025	120	00	01	00	00	00	2235.3	3973.5	7.87	7.97	0484
>	774	5058	06531	103.70	101.73	26.77	1.90	08.89	09.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	01
>	775	5304	038	0053000	006250	050	125	00	01	00	00	00	2235.3	3973.5	7.87	7.97	0484
>	776	5304	06531	103.70	101.73	26.77	1.90	08.89	09.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	01
>	777	6008	038	0760000	023793	198	131	01	00	00	00	00	2235.3	3973.5	7.87	7.97	0484
>	778	6008	06531	103.70	101.73	26.77	1.90	08.89	09.19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>	779	6006	039	0031500	006534	050	132	00	00	01	00	00	2245.9	4087.8	7.37	8.03	0656
>	780	6006	08486	104.40	102.30	26.91	1.15	09.11	09.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>	781	6007	039	0056000	013068	099	132	00	00	01	00	00	2245.9	4087.8	7.37	8.03	0656
>	782	6007	08486	104.40	102.30	26.91	1.15	09.11	09.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>	783	5304	039	0107500	012500	100	125	00	01	00	00	00	2245.9	4087.8	7.37	8.03	0656
>	784	5304	08486	104.40	102.30	26.91	1.15	09.11	09.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	01
>	785	5011	040	0075000	012000	100	120	00	01	00	00	00	2261.3	4202.0	7.83	7.93	0507
>	786	5011	09441	105.23	103.07	27.04	0.40	09.14	09.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	02
>	787	1006	042	64000	10692	99	108	00	00	01	00	00	2292.1	4562.0	6.67	6.70	0799
>	788	1006	07742	109.83	105.00	27.30	0.60	08.97	09.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	05
>	789	5011	042	0062500	006000	050	120	00	01	00	00	00	2292.1	4562.0	6.67	6.70	0799
>	790	5011	07742	109.83	105.00	27.30	0.60	08.97	09.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	02
>	791	6003	045	0300000	012000	100	120	00	01	00	00	00	2349.8	5131.8	6.10	5.53	0945
>	792	6003	09710	117.57	110.93	27.69	0.20	09.67	10.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
>	793	6027	045	0075000	002000	040	050	00	01	00	00	00	2349.8	5131.8	6.10	5.53	0945
>	794	6027	09710	117.57	110.93	27.69	0.20	09.67	10.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
>	795	6025	047	0085000	006288	048	131	01	00	00	00	00	2382.5	5551.3	6.00	6.47	0629
>	796	6025	08055	126.23	118.53	27.95	0.15	10.62	11.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
>	797	6002	050	0305000	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	798	6002	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
>	799	1016	050	36000	4092	33	124	00	00	01	00	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	800	1016	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	801	1038	050	63500	4688	38	125	00	00	00	01	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	802	1038	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	03

>	803	1020	050	54500	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	804	1020	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	03
>	805	1020	050	55500	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	806	1020	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	03
>	807	1020	050	78000	6039	50	122	00	00	01	00	00	2427.9	6125.0	7.93	8.03	0905
>	808	1020	06917	135.37	126.77	28.35	0.10	10.30	10.96	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	03
>	809	1011	051	61500	4880	40	122	00	00	01	00	00	2437.5	6307.0	8.30	8.93	1034
>	810	1011	07371	140.17	130.50	28.48	0.10	11.03	11.60	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	811	1011	051	55000	4697	39	122	00	00	01	00	00	2437.5	6307.0	8.30	8.93	1034
>	812	1011	07371	140.17	130.50	28.48	0.10	11.03	11.60	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	813	6001	051	0150000	008646	066	131	01	00	00	00	00	2437.5	6307.0	8.30	8.93	1034
>	814	6001	07371	140.17	130.50	28.48	0.10	11.03	11.60	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	815	1034	053	80000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2457.1	6709.8	9.63	8.67	0104
>	816	1034	05846	145.27	139.03	28.74	0.15	11.81	11.85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	00
>	817	1034	053	52625	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2457.1	6709.8	9.63	8.67	0104
>	818	1034	05846	145.27	139.03	28.74	0.15	11.81	11.85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	00
>	819	1034	053	50000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2457.1	6709.8	9.63	8.67	0104
>	820	1034	05846	145.27	139.03	28.74	0.15	11.81	11.85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	00
>	821	1016	053	65000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2457.1	6709.8	9.63	8.67	0104
>	822	1016	05846	145.27	139.03	28.74	0.15	11.81	11.85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	823	1060	054	175000	6250	63	100	00	01	00	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	824	1060	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	825	1016	054	49750	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	826	1016	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	827	1011	054	90000	6100	50	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	828	1011	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	829	1003	054	722000	43548	357	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	830	1003	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	831	1018	054	89000	5917	49	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	832	1018	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	833	1018	054	89000	5917	49	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	834	1018	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	835	1018	054	89000	5917	49	122	00	00	01	00	00	2461.8	6930.5	9.03	9.07	0712
>	836	1018	07968	150.73	143.87	28.87	0.20	11.88	11.98	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	837	1016	055	60000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	838	1016	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	839	1018	055	88000	5917	49	122	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	840	1018	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	841	1001	055	830000	67054	400	168	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	842	1001	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	843	1022	055	55000	5742	50	116	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	844	1022	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	845	6016	055	0480000	018750	150	125	00	01	00	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	846	6016	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	847	1009	055	76000	6039	50	122	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	848	1009	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	849	1009	055	56000	3020	25	122	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	850	1009	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	851	1009	055	50000	3020	25	122	00	00	01	00	00	2469.6	7151.3	8.10	8.67	0562
>	852	1009	09005	152.87	146.47	28.79	0.35	11.79	11.82	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	853	1009	056	123000	6039	50	122	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	854	1009	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	855	1009	056	50000	3020	25	122	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	856	1009	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	857	1001	056	965000	67054	400	168	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	858	1001	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	859	1002	056	68500	4191	33	127	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	860	1002	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	861	1002	056	50000	4191	33	127	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	862	1002	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01

>	863	1002	056	69500	4191	33	127	00	00	01	00	00	2476.1	7372.0	7.70	8.00	0938
>	864	1002	12091	155.23	151.07	28.71	0.50	11.76	11.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	865	1010	057	94800	5368	44	122	00	00	01	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	866	1010	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	867	5016	057	0150000	005900	050	118	00	01	00	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	868	5016	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	869	5016	057	0150000	005900	050	118	00	01	00	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	870	5016	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	871	5016	057	0200000	005900	050	118	00	01	00	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	872	5016	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	873	1013	057	550000	20130	165	122	00	00	01	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	874	1013	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	875	1014	057	550000	20130	165	122	00	00	01	00	00	2482.6	7561.0	9.53	8.53	1034
>	876	1014	08137	157.37	154.27	28.63	0.80	11.11	10.42	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	877	1062	058	126667	8052	66	122	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	878	1062	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	879	1043	058	120000	4323	33	131	01	00	00	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	880	1043	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	881	1043	058	120000	4323	33	131	01	00	00	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	882	1043	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	883	1043	058	110000	4323	33	131	01	00	00	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	884	1043	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	885	1043	058	140000	4323	33	131	01	00	00	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	886	1043	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	887	1043	058	120000	4323	33	131	01	00	00	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	888	1043	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	889	1010	058	95000	21472	176	122	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	890	1010	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	891	1033	058	60000	3660	30	122	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	892	1033	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	893	1023	058	49500	3113	25	125	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	894	1023	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	895	1023	058	48000	3113	25	125	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	896	1023	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	897	1062	058	135000	8052	66	122	00	00	01	00	00	2489.2	7750.0	8.33	8.33	0972
>	898	1062	08032	160.43	158.33	28.55	1.10	10.50	10.33	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	899	1065	059	320000	16104	132	122	00	01	00	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	900	1065	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	901	1065	059	95000	4026	33	122	00	01	00	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	902	1065	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	903	1018	059	465000	23909	196	122	00	00	01	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	904	1018	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	905	1015	059	514000	27765	228	120	00	00	01	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	906	1015	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	907	1005	059	36000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	908	1005	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	909	1001	059	1500000	67054	400	168	00	00	01	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	910	1001	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	911	1028	059	55000	4026	33	122	00	00	01	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	912	1028	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	913	1038	059	350000	13988	112	125	00	00	00	01	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	914	1038	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	915	5036	059	0080400	006000	050	120	00	01	00	00	00	2496.5	7939.0	8.07	8.60	0791
>	916	5036	08864	163.13	161.17	28.48	1.05	10.51	10.35	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	02
>	917	1050	060	80000	6000	50	120	00	01	00	00	00	2506.4	8128.0	8.10	8.53	0751
>	918	1050	08198	166.20	164.17	28.40	1.00	10.51	10.34	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	919	1029	060	125000	6039	50	122	00	00	01	00	00	2506.4	8128.0	8.10	8.53	0751
>	920	1029	08198	166.20	164.17	28.40	1.00	10.51	10.34	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	921	1029	060	76000	5319	44	122	00	00	01	00	00	2506.4	8128.0	8.10	8.53	0751
>	922	1029	08198	166.20	164.17	28.40	1.00	10.51	10.34	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01

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>	984	5025	08198	166.20	164.17	28.40	1.00	10.51	10.34	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	01
>	985	6019	060	0215000	012480	125	100	00	01	00	00	00	2506.4	8128.0	8.10	8.53 0751
>	986	6019	08198	166.20	164.17	28.40	1.00	10.51	10.34	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
>	987	6023	061	0337000	018649	173	108	00	00	01	00	00	2517.6	8311.3	9.43	8.40 1353
>	988	6023	06708	169.10	166.33	28.32	1.10	10.34	10.32	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
>	989	6017	062	0510000	018000	150	120	00	01	00	00	00	2524.1	8494.5	7.73	7.80 1003
>	990	6017	08105	173.03	168.37	28.24	1.20	10.45	10.39	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
>	991	6024	063	0150000	006288	048	131	01	00	00	00	00	2533.2	8677.8	7.67	8.27 1057
>	992	6024	07950	176.27	170.50	28.16	1.15	10.48	10.43	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
>	993	6022	063	0335000	020130	165	122	00	00	01	00	00	2533.2	8677.8	7.67	8.27 1057
>	994	6022	07950	176.27	170.50	28.16	1.15	10.48	10.43	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

#End of File

\$.07, \$.17T

#LIST LAND.MIDAS.2

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> 1 $RUN M:MIDAS
> 2 READ VAR=1-31 CASES=1-496 FILE=LANDSALES FORMAT=(F4.0,2X,F3.0,3X,F7.0,&
> 3 1X,F6.0,1X,F3.0,1X,F3.0,5(1X,F2.0),2(1X,F6.1),1X,F4.2,1X,F4.2,1X,F4.0,&
> 4 2X,/,F4.0,2X,F5.0,2(1X,F6.2),1X,F5.2,1X,F4.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F3.1,&
> 5 5(1X,F3.1),1X,F2.0) LABELS=FILENO1,QUARTER,PRICE,LOTSIZE,FRONTAGE,DEPTH,&
> 6 WESTEND,KITS,EASTVAN,MARPOLE,KERRISDL,BCPOP,BCPERINC,UNEMPLUA,UNEMPLSA,&
> 7 COMPLVAN,FILENO2,COMPLBC,CPIALL,CPIHOUSG,NONFAMHH,VACRATE,NHARATE,&
> 8 CONVRATE,MURBSTAT,CCASTAT,CCANNEW,CCANNEWWP,ARPSTAT,RENTCONT,HOLDPER
> 9 TRANS V32=V3/V4 LABEL=SPPERSF
> 10 TRANS V33=V3/V5 LABEL=SPPERFF
> 11 TRANS V34=V3/V6 LABEL=SPPERDF
> 12 TRANS V35=1.000 CASES=287-320 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 13 TRANS V35=1.137 CASES=321-333 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 14 TRANS V35=1.171 CASES=334-344 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 15 TRANS V35=1.160 CASES=345-348 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 16 TRANS V35=1.142 CASES=349-352 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 17 TRANS V35=1.231 CASES=353-355 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 18 TRANS V35=1.170 CASES=356 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 19 TRANS V35=1.142 CASES=357 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 20 TRANS V35=1.077 CASES=358-372 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 21 TRANS V35=1.104 CASES=373-374 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 22 TRANS V35=1.193 CASES=375-377 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 23 TRANS V35=1.101 CASES=378-379 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 24 TRANS V35=1.247 CASES=380-385 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 25 TRANS V35=1.257 CASES=386-389 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 26 TRANS V35=1.310 CASES=390-392 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 27 TRANS V35=1.293 CASES=393 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 28 TRANS V35=1.382 CASES=394-395 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 29 TRANS V35=1.576 CASES=396-397 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 30 TRANS V35=1.681 CASES=398 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 31 TRANS V35=1.662 CASES=399-404 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 32 TRANS V35=1.803 CASES=405-407 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 33 TRANS V35=1.752 CASES=408-411 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 34 TRANS V35=1.944 CASES=412-418 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 35 TRANS V35=1.887 CASES=419-426 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 36 TRANS V35=2.063 CASES=427-432 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 37 TRANS V35=2.152 CASES=433-438 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 38 TRANS V35=2.087 CASES=439-449 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 39 TRANS V35=2.125 CASES=450-458 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 40 TRANS V35=2.652 CASES=459-493 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 41 TRANS V35=2.196 CASES=494 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 42 TRANS V35=2.118 CASES=495 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 43 TRANS V35=2.218 CASES=496 LABEL=DEFLATOR
> 44 TRANS V36=V3/V35 CASES=ALL LABEL=REALSP
> 45 TRANS V37=V36/V4 LABEL=REALPPSF
> 46 TRANS V38=V19/100.0 LABEL=CPINNEW

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> 47 TRANS V39=V32/V38 LABEL=NEWREALP
> 48 TRANS V40=V23/V38 LABEL=RLINTRTE
> 49 TRANS V41=V12/2205.1 LABEL=POPGR RTE
> 50 TRANS V42=V13/V38 LABEL=REALINC
> 51 TRANS V43=V42/3695.85 LABEL=INCGR RTE
> 52 CODE V44=V2 LABEL=NEWQTR
> 53 TRANS V45=167.5 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 54 TRANS V45=168.8 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 55 TRANS V45=170.0 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 56 TRANS V45=176.0 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 57 TRANS V45=182.0 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 58 TRANS V45=194.0 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 59 TRANS V45=214.0 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 60 TRANS V45=220.0 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 61 TRANS V45=229.0 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 62 TRANS V45=247.0 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 63 TRANS V45=253.0 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 64 TRANS V45=256.5 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 65 TRANS V45=260.0 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 66 TRANS V45=263.5 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 67 TRANS V45=267.0 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 68 TRANS V45=269.8 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 69 TRANS V45=272.5 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 70 TRANS V45=275.3 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 71 TRANS V45=278.0 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 72 TRANS V45=278.0 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RENTLEVEL
> 73 TRANS V46=V45/100.0 STRATA=NONE LABEL=GRR TRENT
> 74 TRANS V47=103.5 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 75 TRANS V47=105.1 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 76 TRANS V47=108.2 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 77 TRANS V47=111.1 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 78 TRANS V47=116.3 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 79 TRANS V47=123.6 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 80 TRANS V47=130.3 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 81 TRANS V47=137.0 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 82 TRANS V47=141.5 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 83 TRANS V47=154.5 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 84 TRANS V47=159.3 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 85 TRANS V47=162.6 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 86 TRANS V47=165.6 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 87 TRANS V47=168.5 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 88 TRANS V47=174.0 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 89 TRANS V47=179.5 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 90 TRANS V47=180.4 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 91 TRANS V47=184.2 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 92 TRANS V47=189.9 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 93 TRANS V47=194.5 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CONSTNCOST
> 94 TRANS V48=V47/100.0 STRATA=NONE LABEL=GRR TCOST
> 95 TRANS V49=2.9 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 96 TRANS V49=3.1 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 97 TRANS V49=2.9 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 98 TRANS V49=14.9 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 99 TRANS V49=14.3 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 100 TRANS V49=13.4 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 101 TRANS V49=5.8 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 102 TRANS V49=5.6 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 103 TRANS V49=5.4 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 104 TRANS V49=10.3 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 105 TRANS V49=10.1 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RENTGR TH
> 106 TRANS V49=5.6 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RENTGR TH

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>	107	TRANS V49=5.6 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	108	TRANS V49=5.5 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	109	TRANS V49=5.4 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	110	TRANS V49=4.3 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	111	TRANS V49=4.1 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	112	TRANS V49=4.2 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	113	TRANS V49=4.0 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	114	TRANS V49=0.0 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RENTGRTH
>	115	TRANS V50=10.7 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	116	TRANS V50=6.3 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	117	TRANS V50=11.5 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	118	TRANS V50=11.2 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	119	TRANS V50=20.1 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	120	TRANS V50=17.2 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	121	TRANS V50=6.4 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	122	TRANS V50=4.5 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	123	TRANS V50=18.2 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	124	TRANS V50=9.3 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	125	TRANS V50=13.0 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	126	TRANS V50=8.5 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	127	TRANS V50=7.6 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	128	TRANS V50=7.2 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	129	TRANS V50=13.7 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	130	TRANS V50=13.3 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	131	TRANS V50=2.0 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	132	TRANS V50=8.7 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	133	TRANS V50=13.0 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	134	TRANS V50=10.0 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=COSTGRTH
>	136	TRANS V51=3.13 STRATA=V44:36 CASES=ALL LABEL=POPGRTH
>	137	TRANS V51=3.40 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	138	TRANS V51=2.12 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	139	TRANS V51=1.91 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	140	TRANS V51=2.77 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	141	TRANS V51=2.10 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	142	TRANS V51=4.01 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	143	TRANS V51=3.08 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	144	TRANS V51=1.60 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	145	TRANS V51=1.51 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	146	TRANS V51=0.77 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	147	TRANS V51=1.27 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	148	TRANS V51=1.06 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	149	TRANS V51=1.05 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	150	TRANS V51=1.07 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	151	TRANS V51=1.18 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	152	TRANS V51=1.60 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	153	TRANS V51=1.80 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	154	TRANS V51=1.04 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	155	TRANS V51=1.45 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=POPGRTH
>	156	TRANS V52=6.20 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	157	TRANS V52=6.88 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	158	TRANS V52=8.10 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	159	TRANS V52=9.04 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	160	TRANS V52=8.17 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	161	TRANS V52=8.20 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	162	TRANS V52=6.84 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	163	TRANS V52=1.51 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	164	TRANS V52=3.86 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	165	TRANS V52=4.21 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	166	TRANS V52=-1.80 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=GRRLINC
>	167	TRANS V52=7.15 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=GRRLINC

> 168 TRANS V52=6.22 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 169 TRANS V52=4.76 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 170 TRANS V52=2.20 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 171 TRANS V52=3.01 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 172 TRANS V52=1.97 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 173 TRANS V52=2.02 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 174 TRANS V52=-0.47 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 175 TRANS V52=1.13 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=GRRLINC
 > 176 TRANS V53=3.96 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 177 TRANS V53=4.16 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 178 TRANS V53=4.19 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 179 TRANS V53=3.85 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 180 TRANS V53=3.85 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 181 TRANS V53=5.91 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 182 TRANS V53=9.64 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 183 TRANS V53=12.23 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 184 TRANS V53=11.02 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 185 TRANS V53=9.78 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 186 TRANS V53=11.35 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 187 TRANS V53=9.06 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 188 TRANS V53=8.68 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 189 TRANS V53=8.33 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 190 TRANS V53=6.44 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 191 TRANS V53=6.71 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 192 TRANS V53=7.07 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 193 TRANS V53=7.45 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 194 TRANS V53=7.85 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 195 TRANS V53=8.05 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=INFLATION
 > 196 TRANS V54=-0.17 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 197 TRANS V54=-2.37 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 198 TRANS V54=-1.04 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 199 TRANS V54=11.84 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 200 TRANS V54=10.78 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 201 TRANS V54=3.05 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 202 TRANS V54=-4.38 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 203 TRANS V54=-8.02 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 204 TRANS V54=-3.74 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 205 TRANS V54=3.12 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 206 TRANS V54=-5.03 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 207 TRANS V54=-0.14 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 208 TRANS V54=-0.71 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 209 TRANS V54=-0.12 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 210 TRANS V54=-2.39 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 211 TRANS V54=-2.48 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 212 TRANS V54=-3.41 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 213 TRANS V54=-2.80 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 214 TRANS V54=-5.13 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 215 TRANS V54=-7.17 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=GRRLRNT
 > 216 TRANS V55=V23-V53 STRATA=NONE LABEL=REALINT
 > 217 TRANS V56=V45/V38 STRATA=NONE CASES=378-496 LABEL=REALRENT
 > 218 TRANS V57=8.17 STRATA=V44:36 CASES=ALL LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 219 TRANS V57=6.06 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 220 TRANS V57=9.44 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 221 TRANS V57=10.37 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 222 TRANS V57=16.22 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 223 TRANS V57=11.52 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 224 TRANS V57=13.92 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 225 TRANS V57=11.84 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 226 TRANS V57=21.32 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CCOSTBC
 > 227 TRANS V57=11.58 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CCOSTBC

>	228	TRANS V57=8.02 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	229	TRANS V57=10.77 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	230	TRANS V57=11.52 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	231	TRANS V57=9.94 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	232	TRANS V57=13.17 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	233	TRANS V57=13.72 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	234	TRANS V57=3.26 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	235	TRANS V57=10.84 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	236	TRANS V57=13.03 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	237	TRANS V57=8.72 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CCOSTBC
>	238	TRANS V58=1.20 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	239	TRANS V58=1.19 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	240	TRANS V58=1.59 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	241	TRANS V58=1.98 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	242	TRANS V58=1.97 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	243	TRANS V58=3.53 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	244	TRANS V58=3.81 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	245	TRANS V58=7.15 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	246	TRANS V58=7.95 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	247	TRANS V58=7.12 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	248	TRANS V58=5.97 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	249	TRANS V58=7.57 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	250	TRANS V58=7.43 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	251	TRANS V58=6.96 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	252	TRANS V58=5.26 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	253	TRANS V58=4.88 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	254	TRANS V58=3.90 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	255	TRANS V58=2.37 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	256	TRANS V58=2.95 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	257	TRANS V58=3.82 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RNTGRTH2
>	258	TRANS V59=1.31 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	259	TRANS V59=-0.94 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	260	TRANS V59=0.50 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	261	TRANS V59=-7.62 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	262	TRANS V59=-8.12 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	263	TRANS V59=-13.96 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	264	TRANS V59=10.27 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	265	TRANS V59=-6.21 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	266	TRANS V59=-2.00 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	267	TRANS V59=10.20 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	268	TRANS V59=1.08 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	269	TRANS V59=17.41 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	270	TRANS V59=15.54 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	271	TRANS V59=15.13 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	272	TRANS V59=11.57 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	273	TRANS V59=10.92 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	274	TRANS V59=9.29 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	275	TRANS V59=9.18 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	276	TRANS V59=6.09 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	277	TRANS V59=-14.89 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RNTGRTH3
>	278	TRANS V60=-2.88 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	279	TRANS V60=-2.02 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	280	TRANS V60=-4.33 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	281	TRANS V60=-2.36 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	282	TRANS V60=-0.75 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	283	TRANS V60=-5.86 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	284	TRANS V60=-4.07 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	285	TRANS V60=-9.99 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	286	TRANS V60=-2.63 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=LAGRENT
>	287	TRANS V60=0.16 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=LAGRENT

> 288 TRANS V60=0.11 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 289 TRANS V60=-9.93 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 290 TRANS V60=1.77 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 291 TRANS V60=1.11 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 292 TRANS V60=1.33 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 293 TRANS V60=-2.75 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 294 TRANS V60=-2.02 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 295 TRANS V60=-3.84 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 296 TRANS V60=-4.79 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 297 TRANS V60=-6.68 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=LAGRENT
 > 298 TRANS V61=6.37 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 299 TRANS V61=4.95 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 300 TRANS V61=0.54 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 301 TRANS V61=5.49 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 302 TRANS V61=7.64 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 303 TRANS V61=5.17 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 304 TRANS V61=2.24 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 305 TRANS V61=-5.15 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 306 TRANS V61=-7.12 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 307 TRANS V61=-0.24 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 308 TRANS V61=4.57 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 309 TRANS V61=-7.88 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 310 TRANS V61=4.97 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 311 TRANS V61=5.20 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 312 TRANS V61=4.31 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 313 TRANS V61=5.16 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 314 TRANS V61=6.82 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 315 TRANS V61=-4.48 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 316 TRANS V61=3.68 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 317 TRANS V61=3.40 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=LAGCOSTS
 > 318 TRANS V62=V58-V53 LABEL=RNTGRTH4 STRATA=NONE
 > 319 TRANS V63=V57-V53 LABEL=CCOSTBC2 STRATA=NONE
 > 320 TRANS V64=10.41 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 321 TRANS V64=7.72 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 322 TRANS V64=9.83 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 323 TRANS V64=10.20 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 324 TRANS V64=10.52 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 325 TRANS V64=1.74 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 326 TRANS V64=1.20 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 327 TRANS V64=-2.76 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 328 TRANS V64=3.64 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 329 TRANS V64=4.81 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 330 TRANS V64=-4.90 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 331 TRANS V64=6.48 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 332 TRANS V64=6.63 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 333 TRANS V64=6.20 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 334 TRANS V64=5.34 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 335 TRANS V64=5.06 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 336 TRANS V64=5.44 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 337 TRANS V64=6.61 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 338 TRANS V64=2.73 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 339 TRANS V64=5.73 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 340 TRANS V65=9.84 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 341 TRANS V65=10.41 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 342 TRANS V65=7.72 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 343 TRANS V65=9.83 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 344 TRANS V65=10.20 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 345 TRANS V65=6.34 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 346 TRANS V65=4.43 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE
 > 347 TRANS V65=-5.10 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CAPRTLAGE

348 TRANS V65=5.24 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 349 TRANS V65=5.92 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 350 TRANS V65=4.81 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 351 TRANS V65=-4.90 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 352 TRANS V65=6.48 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 353 TRANS V65=6.63 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 354 TRANS V65=6.20 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 355 TRANS V65=5.34 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 356 TRANS V65=5.06 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 357 TRANS V65=5.44 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 358 TRANS V65=6.61 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 359 TRANS V65=2.73 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CAPRTLAG
 360 TRANS V66=13.63 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 361 TRANS V66=13.24 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 362 TRANS V66=13.78 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 363 TRANS V66=12.93 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 364 TRANS V66=13.74 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 365 TRANS V66=11.80 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 366 TRANS V66=11.86 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 367 TRANS V66=12.11 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 368 TRANS V66=13.15 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 369 TRANS V66=11.82 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 370 TRANS V66=11.00 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 371 TRANS V66=12.28 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 372 TRANS V66=12.95 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 373 TRANS V66=11.83 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 374 TRANS V66=13.35 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 375 TRANS V66=11.96 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 376 TRANS V66=13.18 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 377 TRANS V66=13.77 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 378 TRANS V66=12.36 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 379 TRANS V66=13.43 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NDMCAPRT
 380 TRANS V67=-6.94 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 381 TRANS V67=-5.19 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 382 TRANS V67=1.42 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 383 TRANS V67=3.69 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 384 TRANS V67=10.92 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 385 TRANS V67=2.23 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 386 TRANS V67=0.18 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 387 TRANS V67=4.33 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 388 TRANS V67=2.31 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 389 TRANS V67=-1.41 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 390 TRANS V67=-5.90 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 391 TRANS V67=2.72 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 392 TRANS V67=3.84 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 393 TRANS V67=9.21 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 394 TRANS V67=3.87 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 395 TRANS V67=6.49 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 396 TRANS V67=13.03 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 397 TRANS V67=7.73 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 398 TRANS V67=2.44 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 399 TRANS V67=1.63 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CAPGAIN
 400 TRANS V68=-6.99 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 401 TRANS V68=-6.94 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 402 TRANS V68=-5.19 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 403 TRANS V68=1.42 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 404 TRANS V68=3.69 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 405 TRANS V68=4.77 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 406 TRANS V68=-0.51 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
 407 TRANS V68=-3.41 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=CAPGNLAG

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> 408 TRANS V68=7.69 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 409 TRANS V68=-1.00 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 410 TRANS V68=-1.41 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 411 TRANS V68=-5.90 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 412 TRANS V68=2.72 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 413 TRANS V68=3.84 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 414 TRANS V68=9.21 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 415 TRANS V68=3.87 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 416 TRANS V68=6.49 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 417 TRANS V68=13.03 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 418 TRANS V68=7.73 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 419 TRANS V68=2.44 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=CAPGNLAG
> 420 TRANS V69=1.89 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=POPLAG
> 421 TRANS V69=3.13 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=POPLAG
> 422 TRANS V69=3.40 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=POPLAG
> 423 TRANS V69=2.12 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=POPLAG
> 424 TRANS V69=1.91 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=POPLAG
> 425 TRANS V69=3.39 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=POPLAG
> 426 TRANS V69=3.39 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=POPLAG
> 427 TRANS V69=2.53 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=POPLAG
> 428 TRANS V69=2.95 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=POPLAG
> 429 TRANS V69=1.72 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=POPLAG
> 430 TRANS V69=1.51 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=POPLAG
> 431 TRANS V69=0.77 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=POPLAG
> 432 TRANS V69=1.27 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=POPLAG
> 433 TRANS V69=1.06 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=POPLAG
> 434 TRANS V69=1.05 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=POPLAG
> 435 TRANS V69=1.07 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=POPLAG
> 436 TRANS V69=1.18 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=POPLAG
> 437 TRANS V69=1.60 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=POPLAG
> 438 TRANS V69=1.80 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=POPLAG
> 439 TRANS V69=1.04 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=POPLAG
> 440 TRANS V70=V64-V55 STRATA=NONE CASES=378-496 LABEL=RLAPTRTN
> 441 TRANS V71=5.55 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RLINCLAG CASES=ALL
> 442 TRANS V71=6.20 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 443 TRANS V71=6.88 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 444 TRANS V71=8.10 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 445 TRANS V71=9.04 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 446 TRANS V71=9.69 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 447 TRANS V71=7.56 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 448 TRANS V71=1.47 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 449 TRANS V71=5.16 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 450 TRANS V71=3.89 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 451 TRANS V71=4.21 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 452 TRANS V71=-1.80 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 453 TRANS V71=7.15 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 454 TRANS V71=6.22 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 455 TRANS V71=4.76 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 456 TRANS V71=2.20 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 457 TRANS V71=3.01 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 458 TRANS V71=1.97 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 459 TRANS V71=2.02 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 460 TRANS V71=-0.47 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RLINCLAG
> 461 TRANS V72=2.90 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 462 TRANS V72=2.10 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 463 TRANS V72=2.00 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 464 TRANS V72=1.90 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 465 TRANS V72=1.15 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 466 TRANS V72=0.50 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=VACRTLAG
> 467 TRANS V72=0.20 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=VACRTLAG

```


>	468	TRANS	V72=0.20	STRATA=V44:47	LABEL=VACRTL
>	469	TRANS	V72=0.10	STRATA=V44:50	LABEL=VACRTL
>	470	TRANS	V72=0.10	STRATA=V44:53	LABEL=VACRTL
>	471	TRANS	V72=0.15	STRATA=V44:54	LABEL=VACRTL
>	472	TRANS	V72=0.20	STRATA=V44:55	LABEL=VACRTL
>	473	TRANS	V72=0.35	STRATA=V44:56	LABEL=VACRTL
>	474	TRANS	V72=0.50	STRATA=V44:57	LABEL=VACRTL
>	475	TRANS	V72=0.80	STRATA=V44:58	LABEL=VACRTL
>	476	TRANS	V72=1.10	STRATA=V44:59	LABEL=VACRTL
>	477	TRANS	V72=1.05	STRATA=V44:60	LABEL=VACRTL
>	478	TRANS	V72=1.00	STRATA=V44:61	LABEL=VACRTL
>	479	TRANS	V72=1.10	STRATA=V44:62	LABEL=VACRTL
>	480	TRANS	V72=1.20	STRATA=V44:63	LABEL=VACRTL
>	481	TRANS	V73=5.22	STRATA=V44:36	LABEL=RLINTL
>	482	TRANS	V73=6.11	STRATA=V44:37	LABEL=RLINTL
>	483	TRANS	V73=3.47	STRATA=V44:38	LABEL=RLINTL
>	484	TRANS	V73=4.94	STRATA=V44:39	LABEL=RLINTL
>	485	TRANS	V73=6.38	STRATA=V44:40	LABEL=RLINTL
>	486	TRANS	V73=1.20	STRATA=V44:42	LABEL=RLINTL
>	487	TRANS	V73=1.60	STRATA=V44:45	LABEL=RLINTL
>	488	TRANS	V73=-5.89	STRATA=V44:47	LABEL=RLINTL
>	489	TRANS	V73=3.18	STRATA=V44:50	LABEL=RLINTL
>	490	TRANS	V73=3.93	STRATA=V44:53	LABEL=RLINTL
>	491	TRANS	V73=4.80	STRATA=V44:54	LABEL=RLINTL
>	492	TRANS	V73=-4.02	STRATA=V44:55	LABEL=RLINTL
>	493	TRANS	V73=5.99	STRATA=V44:56	LABEL=RLINTL
>	494	TRANS	V73=5.44	STRATA=V44:57	LABEL=RLINTL
>	495	TRANS	V73=5.48	STRATA=V44:58	LABEL=RLINTL
>	496	TRANS	V73=2.49	STRATA=V44:59	LABEL=RLINTL
>	497	TRANS	V73=3.61	STRATA=V44:60	LABEL=RLINTL
>	498	TRANS	V73=2.77	STRATA=V44:61	LABEL=RLINTL
>	499	TRANS	V73=3.18	STRATA=V44:62	LABEL=RLINTL
>	500	TRANS	V73=0.82	STRATA=V44:63	LABEL=RLINTL
>	501	TRANS	V74=4.62	STRATA=V44:36	LABEL=APRTNL
>	502	TRANS	V74=4.30	STRATA=V44:37	LABEL=APRTNL
>	503	TRANS	V74=4.25	STRATA=V44:38	LABEL=APRTNL
>	504	TRANS	V74=4.89	STRATA=V44:39	LABEL=APRTNL
>	505	TRANS	V74=3.82	STRATA=V44:40	LABEL=APRTNL
>	506	TRANS	V74=5.14	STRATA=V44:42	LABEL=APRTNL
>	507	TRANS	V74=2.83	STRATA=V44:45	LABEL=APRTNL
>	508	TRANS	V74=0.79	STRATA=V44:47	LABEL=APRTNL
>	509	TRANS	V74=2.06	STRATA=V44:50	LABEL=APRTNL
>	510	TRANS	V74=1.99	STRATA=V44:53	LABEL=APRTNL
>	511	TRANS	V74=0.01	STRATA=V44:54	LABEL=APRTNL
>	512	TRANS	V74=-0.88	STRATA=V44:55	LABEL=APRTNL
>	513	TRANS	V74=0.49	STRATA=V44:56	LABEL=APRTNL
>	514	TRANS	V74=1.19	STRATA=V44:57	LABEL=APRTNL
>	515	TRANS	V74=0.72	STRATA=V44:58	LABEL=APRTNL
>	516	TRANS	V74=2.85	STRATA=V44:59	LABEL=APRTNL
>	517	TRANS	V74=1.45	STRATA=V44:60	LABEL=APRTNL
>	518	TRANS	V74=2.67	STRATA=V44:61	LABEL=APRTNL
>	519	TRANS	V74=3.43	STRATA=V44:62	LABEL=APRTNL
>	520	TRANS	V74=1.91	STRATA=V44:63	LABEL=APRTNL
>	521	TRANS	V75=4.08	STRATA=V44:36	LABEL=INFLAL
>	522	TRANS	V75=3.22	STRATA=V44:37	LABEL=INFLAL
>	523	TRANS	V75=5.52	STRATA=V44:38	LABEL=INFLAL
>	524	TRANS	V75=3.95	STRATA=V44:39	LABEL=INFLAL
>	525	TRANS	V75=2.73	STRATA=V44:40	LABEL=INFLAL
>	527	TRANS	V75=7.82	STRATA=V44:42	LABEL=INFLAL
>	528	TRANS	V75=7.91	STRATA=V44:45	LABEL=INFLAL

> 529 TRANS V75=15.68 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 530 TRANS V75=7.70 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 531 TRANS V75=7.81 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 532 TRANS V75=7.01 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 533 TRANS V75=15.90 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 534 TRANS V75=5.80 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 535 TRANS V75=6.32 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 536 TRANS V75=5.63 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 537 TRANS V75=8.01 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 538 TRANS V75=6.90 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 539 TRANS V75=7.74 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 540 TRANS V75=7.16 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 541 TRANS V75=9.63 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=INFLALAG
 > 542 TRANS V76=.03 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 543 TRANS V76=-.34 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 544 TRANS V76=-.10 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 545 TRANS V76=.22 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 546 TRANS V76=.03 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 547 TRANS V76=-.05 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 548 TRANS V76=.16 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 549 TRANS V76=.83 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 550 TRANS V76=-.58 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 551 TRANS V76=.07 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 552 TRANS V76=.07 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 553 TRANS V76=-.09 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 554 TRANS V76=-.03 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 555 TRANS V76=-.65 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 556 TRANS V76=-.61 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 557 TRANS V76=.01 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 558 TRANS V76=.00 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 559 TRANS V76=-.17 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 560 TRANS V76=.11 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 561 TRANS V76=.03 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=INTCHGE
 > 562 TRANS V77=-69 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 563 TRANS V77=-209 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 564 TRANS V77=174 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 565 TRANS V77=126 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 566 TRANS V77=-123 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 567 TRANS V77=283 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 568 TRANS V77=156 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 569 TRANS V77=313 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 570 TRANS V77=245 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 571 TRANS V77=-908 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 572 TRANS V77=497 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 573 TRANS V77=-57 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 574 TRANS V77=64 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 575 TRANS V77=208 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 576 TRANS V77=-163 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 577 TRANS V77=-140 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 578 TRANS V77=54 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 579 TRANS V77=613 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 580 TRANS V77=-331 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 581 TRANS V77=13 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=APTCOMCH
 > 582 TRANS V78=341 STRATA=V44:36-54 LABEL=HHCHANGE
 > 583 TRANS V78=663 STRATA=V44:55-63 LABEL=HHCHANGE
 > 584 TRANS V79=.89 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 585 TRANS V79=-2.64 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 586 TRANS V79=1.47 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 587 TRANS V79=1.44 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 588 TRANS V79=-.46 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RLINTCHG

> 589 TRANS V79=-2.29 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 590 TRANS V79=-2.59 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 591 TRANS V79=1.64 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 592 TRANS V79=-2.39 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 593 TRANS V79=.87 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 594 TRANS V79=-8.82 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 595 TRANS V79=10.01 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 596 TRANS V79=-.55 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 597 TRANS V79=.04 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 598 TRANS V79=-2.99 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 599 TRANS V79=1.12 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 600 TRANS V79=-.84 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 601 TRANS V79=.41 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 602 TRANS V79=-2.36 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 603 TRANS V79=1.96 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RLINTCHG
 > 604 TRANS V80=-.32 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 605 TRANS V80=-.05 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 606 TRANS V80=.64 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 607 TRANS V80=-1.07 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 608 TRANS V80=.78 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 609 TRANS V80=-2.31 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 610 TRANS V80=-.64 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 611 TRANS V80=.70 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 612 TRANS V80=.79 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 613 TRANS V80=-1.98 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 614 TRANS V80=-.89 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 615 TRANS V80=1.37 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 616 TRANS V80=.70 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 617 TRANS V80=-.47 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 618 TRANS V80=2.13 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 619 TRANS V80=-1.40 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 620 TRANS V80=1.22 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 621 TRANS V80=.76 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 622 TRANS V80=-1.52 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 623 TRANS V80=1.04 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=ERCHANGE
 > 624 TRANS V81=-87 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 625 TRANS V81=-329 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 626 TRANS V81=-303 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 627 TRANS V81=131 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 628 TRANS V81=173 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 629 TRANS V81=659 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 630 TRANS V81=-61 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 631 TRANS V81=-689 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 632 TRANS V81=342 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 633 TRANS V81=-444 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 634 TRANS V81=130 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 635 TRANS V81=575 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 636 TRANS V81=419 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 637 TRANS V81=-456 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 638 TRANS V81=30 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 639 TRANS V81=-11 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 640 TRANS V81=698 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 641 TRANS V81=-737 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 642 TRANS V81=-616 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 643 TRANS V81=167 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=APTSTSCH
 > 644 CODE V82=V7 LABEL=NEWWE CASES=ALL STRATA=NONE
 > 645 CODE V83=V8 LABEL=NEWKITS CASES=ALL STRATA=NONE
 > 646 CODE V84=V9 LABEL=NEWEV CASES=ALL STRATA=NONE
 > 647 CODE V85=V10 LABEL=NEWMAR CASES=ALL STRATA=NONE
 > 648 CODE V86=V11 LABEL=NEWKERR STRATA=NONE

> 649 TRANS V87=-.3 STRATA=V44:36*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 651 TRANS V87=-.7 STRATA=V44:38*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 656 TRANS V87=-.00 STRATA=V44:47*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 663 TRANS V87=-.55 STRATA=V44:58*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 665 TRANS V87=-.1 STRATA=V44:60*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 668 TRANS V87=-.15 STRATA=V44:63*V82:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 669 TRANS V87=-1.5 STRATA=V44:36*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 670 TRANS V87=-.25 STRATA=V44:37*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 671 TRANS V87=-.25 STRATA=V44:38*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 672 TRANS V87=-.5 STRATA=V44:39*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 673 TRANS V87=-.5 STRATA=V44:40*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 674 TRANS V87=-.05 STRATA=V44:42*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 675 TRANS V87=-.05 STRATA=V44:45*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 677 TRANS V87=-.00 STRATA=V44:50*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 679 TRANS V87=-.05 STRATA=V44:54*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 680 TRANS V87=-.05 STRATA=V44:55*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 682 TRANS V87=-.1 STRATA=V44:57*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 684 TRANS V87=-.1 STRATA=V44:59*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 685 TRANS V87=-.1 STRATA=V44:60*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 687 TRANS V87=-.00 STRATA=V44:62*V83:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 692 TRANS V87=-.7 STRATA=V44:39*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 694 TRANS V87=-.35 STRATA=V44:42*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 697 TRANS V87=-.00 STRATA=V44:50*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 698 TRANS V87=-.15 STRATA=V44:53*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 699 TRANS V87=-.15 STRATA=V44:54*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 700 TRANS V87=-.3 STRATA=V44:55*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 701 TRANS V87=-.3 STRATA=V44:56*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 702 TRANS V87=-.25 STRATA=V44:57*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 703 TRANS V87=-.25 STRATA=V44:58*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 704 TRANS V87=-.3 STRATA=V44:59*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 705 TRANS V87=-.3 STRATA=V44:60*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 706 TRANS V87=-.05 STRATA=V44:61*V84:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 717 TRANS V87=-.00 STRATA=V44:50*V85:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 724 TRANS V87=-.15 STRATA=V44:59*V85:1 LABEL=SUBVACRT
 > 729 TRANS V88=-161 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 730 TRANS V88=-78 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 731 TRANS V88=76 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 732 TRANS V88=-38 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 733 TRANS V88=-17 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 734 TRANS V88=33 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 735 TRANS V88=-14 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 736 TRANS V88=97 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 737 TRANS V88=25 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 738 TRANS V88=-172 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 739 TRANS V88=119 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 740 TRANS V88=131 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 741 TRANS V88=56 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 742 TRANS V88=-57 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 743 TRANS V88=-1 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 744 TRANS V88=4 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 745 TRANS V88=-76 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 746 TRANS V88=156 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 747 TRANS V88=27 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 748 TRANS V88=-221 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NEWVACCH
 > 749 TRANS V89=1.0 STRATA=V44:53-63 LABEL=REZONING
 > 750 TRANS V89=0.0 STRATA=V44:36-51 LABEL=REZONING
 > 752 TRANS V90=-.80 STRATA=V44:36 LABEL=VACRTCHG
 > 753 TRANS V90=-.10 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=VACRTCHG
 > 754 TRANS V90=-.10 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=VACRTCHG
 > 755 TRANS V90=-.75 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=VACRTCHG

>	756	TRANS V90=-.75 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	757	TRANS V90=.10 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	758	TRANS V90=.00 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	759	TRANS V90=-.05 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	760	TRANS V90=.00 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	761	TRANS V90=.05 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	762	TRANS V90=.05 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	763	TRANS V90=.15 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	764	TRANS V90=.15 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	765	TRANS V90=.30 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	766	TRANS V90=.30 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	767	TRANS V90=-.05 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	768	TRANS V90=-.05 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	769	TRANS V90=.10 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	770	TRANS V90=.10 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	771	TRANS V90=-.05 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=VACRTCHG
>	772	TRANS V91=1277 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWHH
>	773	TRANS V91=1277 STRATA=V44:38-40 LABEL=NEWHH
>	774	TRANS V91=1184 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWHH
>	775	TRANS V91=1426 STRATA=V44:45-47 LABEL=NEWHH
>	776	TRANS V91=1381 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWHH
>	777	TRANS V91=424 STRATA=V44:53-56 LABEL=NEWHH
>	778	TRANS V91=-418 STRATA=V44:57-60 LABEL=NEWHH
>	779	TRANS V91=2133 STRATA=V44:61-63 LABEL=NEWHH
>	780	TRANS V92=1.12 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	781	TRANS V92=5.41 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	782	TRANS V92=5.42 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	783	TRANS V92=4.02 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	784	TRANS V92=5.53 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	785	TRANS V92=2.71 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	786	TRANS V92=9.47 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	787	TRANS V92=25.61 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	788	TRANS V92=6.78 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	789	TRANS V92=13.13 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	790	TRANS V92=20.58 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	791	TRANS V92=26.03 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	792	TRANS V92=29.20 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	793	TRANS V92=19.83 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	794	TRANS V92=19.55 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	795	TRANS V92=16.44 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	796	TRANS V92=23.81 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	797	TRANS V92=21.49 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	798	TRANS V92=11.99 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NEWVRATE
>	799	TRANS V93=91.02 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	800	TRANS V93=88.89 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	801	TRANS V93=88.22 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	802	TRANS V93=87.12 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	803	TRANS V93=76.66 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	804	TRANS V93=65.71 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	805	TRANS V93=54.58 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	806	TRANS V93=49.04 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	807	TRANS V93=46.36 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	808	TRANS V93=41.76 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	809	TRANS V93=42.50 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	810	TRANS V93=42.97 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	811	TRANS V93=43.54 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	812	TRANS V93=42.34 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	813	TRANS V93=41.49 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	814	TRANS V93=38.90 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RLRENT2
>	815	TRANS V93=37.98 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RLRENT2

> 816 TRANS V93=35.45 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RLRENT2
 > 817 TRANS V93=34.07 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RLRENT2
 > 818 TRANS V94=473 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=STARTS
 > 819 TRANS V94=170 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=STARTS
 > 820 TRANS V94=301 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=STARTS
 > 821 TRANS V94=474 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=STARTS
 > 822 TRANS V94=807 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=STARTS
 > 823 TRANS V94=222 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=STARTS
 > 824 TRANS V94=193 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=STARTS
 > 825 TRANS V94=508 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=STARTS
 > 826 TRANS V94=160 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=STARTS
 > 827 TRANS V94=290 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=STARTS
 > 828 TRANS V94=705 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=STARTS
 > 829 TRANS V94=1124 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=STARTS
 > 830 TRANS V94=668 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=STARTS
 > 831 TRANS V94=698 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=STARTS
 > 832 TRANS V94=687 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=STARTS
 > 833 TRANS V94=1385 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=STARTS
 > 834 TRANS V94=648 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=STARTS
 > 835 TRANS V94=32 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=STARTS
 > 836 TRANS V94=199 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=STARTS
 > 837 TRANS V95=112.24 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 838 TRANS V95=118.40 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 839 TRANS V95=127.45 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 840 TRANS V95=144.01 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 841 TRANS V95=153.67 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 842 TRANS V95=147.60 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 843 TRANS V95=135.76 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 844 TRANS V95=115.28 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 845 TRANS V95=122.14 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 846 TRANS V95=112.51 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 847 TRANS V95=118.10 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 848 TRANS V95=124.25 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 849 TRANS V95=129.60 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 850 TRANS V95=136.29 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 851 TRANS V95=145.58 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 852 TRANS V95=139.06 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 853 TRANS V95=144.18 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 854 TRANS V95=149.08 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 855 TRANS V95=150.60 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=REALCOST
 > 856 TRANS V96=3.51 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 857 TRANS V96=1.12 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 858 TRANS V96=5.41 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 859 TRANS V96=5.42 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 860 TRANS V96=3.25 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 861 TRANS V96=4.18 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 862 TRANS V96=2.20 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 863 TRANS V96=22.19 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 864 TRANS V96=13.68 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 865 TRANS V96=6.78 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 866 TRANS V96=13.13 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 867 TRANS V96=20.58 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 868 TRANS V96=26.03 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 869 TRANS V96=29.20 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 870 TRANS V96=19.83 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 871 TRANS V96=19.55 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 872 TRANS V96=16.44 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 873 TRANS V96=23.81 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 874 TRANS V96=21.49 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NEWVRLAG
 > 875 TRANS V97=95.16 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RLRNTLAG

>	876	TRANS V97=91.02 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	877	TRANS V97=88.89 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	878	TRANS V97=88.22 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	879	TRANS V97=82.01 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	880	TRANS V97=70.54 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	881	TRANS V97=59.14 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	882	TRANS V97=49.81 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	883	TRANS V97=46.31 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	884	TRANS V97=46.36 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	885	TRANS V97=41.76 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	886	TRANS V97=42.50 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	887	TRANS V97=42.97 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	888	TRANS V97=43.54 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	889	TRANS V97=42.34 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	890	TRANS V97=41.49 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	891	TRANS V97=38.90 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	892	TRANS V97=37.98 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	893	TRANS V97=35.45 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RLRNTLAG
>	894	TRANS V98=111.64 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	895	TRANS V98=112.24 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	896	TRANS V98=118.40 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	897	TRANS V98=127.45 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	898	TRANS V98=151.46 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	899	TRANS V98=142.94 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	900	TRANS V98=140.00 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	901	TRANS V98=103.11 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	902	TRANS V98=116.80 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	903	TRANS V98=122.14 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	904	TRANS V98=112.51 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	905	TRANS V98=118.10 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	906	TRANS V98=124.25 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	907	TRANS V98=129.60 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	908	TRANS V98=136.29 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	909	TRANS V98=145.58 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	910	TRANS V98=139.06 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	911	TRANS V98=144.18 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	912	TRANS V98=149.08 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=RLCSTLAG
>	913	TRANS V99=31 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	914	TRANS V99=107 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	915	TRANS V99=69 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	916	TRANS V99=52 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	917	TRANS V99=74 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	918	TRANS V99=39 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	919	TRANS V99=138 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	920	TRANS V99=449 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	921	TRANS V99=194 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	922	TRANS V99=313 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	923	TRANS V99=444 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	924	TRANS V99=500 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	925	TRANS V99=443 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	926	TRANS V99=442 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	927	TRANS V99=446 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	928	TRANS V99=370 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	929	TRANS V99=526 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	930	TRANS V99=553 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	931	TRANS V99=332 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NEWVACMF
>	932	TRANS V100=7.222 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=AVGPPSF
>	933	TRANS V100=7.429 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=AVGPPSF
>	934	TRANS V100=5.902 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=AVGPPSF
>	935	TRANS V100=6.250 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=AVGPPSF

> 936 TRANS V100=8.201 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 937 TRANS V100=25.000 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 938 TRANS V100=13.518 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 939 TRANS V100=13.254 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 940 TRANS V100=13.887 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 941 TRANS V100=15.377 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 942 TRANS V100=16.688 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 943 TRANS V100=15.627 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 944 TRANS V100=16.029 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 945 TRANS V100=26.175 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 946 TRANS V100=20.522 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 947 TRANS V100=18.314 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 948 TRANS V100=17.867 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 949 TRANS V100=18.071 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 950 TRANS V100=28.333 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 951 TRANS V100=23.855 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=AVGPPSF
 > 952 TRANS V101=V100/V38 STRATA=NONE LABEL=RLAVGSP
 > 953 TRANS V102=0.00 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 954 TRANS V102=0.00 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 955 TRANS V102=-2.00 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 956 TRANS V102=0.00 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 957 TRANS V102=-1.50 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 958 TRANS V102=0.00 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 959 TRANS V102=3.00 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 960 TRANS V102=-2.00 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 961 TRANS V102=-1.00 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 962 TRANS V102=-3.00 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 963 TRANS V102=-2.57 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 964 TRANS V102=-2.63 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 965 TRANS V102=-3.00 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 966 TRANS V102=-1.50 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 967 TRANS V102=-0.27 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 968 TRANS V102=-1.67 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 969 TRANS V102=-1.80 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 970 TRANS V102=-3.00 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 971 TRANS V102=0.00 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 972 TRANS V102=3.00 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=LOCINDEX
 > 973 TRANS V103=-2.454 STRATA=V44:37 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 974 TRANS V103=-3.609 STRATA=V44:38 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 975 TRANS V103=-3.463 STRATA=V44:39 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 976 TRANS V103=-3.090 STRATA=V44:40 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 977 TRANS V103=-3.703 STRATA=V44:42 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 978 TRANS V103=-5.528 STRATA=V44:45 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 979 TRANS V103=-7.988 STRATA=V44:47 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 980 TRANS V103=-8.430 STRATA=V44:50 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 981 TRANS V103=-7.166 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 982 TRANS V103=-4.051 STRATA=V44:53 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 983 TRANS V103=-2.389 STRATA=V44:54 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 984 TRANS V103=-4.319 STRATA=V44:55 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 985 TRANS V103=-3.343 STRATA=V44:56 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 986 TRANS V103=-1.599 STRATA=V44:57 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 987 TRANS V103=-1.324 STRATA=V44:58 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 988 TRANS V103=-2.109 STRATA=V44:59 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 989 TRANS V103=-0.099 STRATA=V44:60 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 990 TRANS V103=-1.562 STRATA=V44:61 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 991 TRANS V103=-3.062 STRATA=V44:62 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 992 TRANS V103=-5.090 STRATA=V44:63 LABEL=NEWRLAG
 > 993 TRANS V92=17.87 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=NEWVRATE
 > 994 TRANS V64=-2.84 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=CAPRATE
 > 995 TRANS V66=12.12 STRATA=V44:51 LABEL=NOMCAPRT