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Table 13.1. Regression outcome for commuting distance.

Variable	Coefficient	Beta	T Statistic
<i>Employment opportunities</i>	-1.20E-05	-.25	-13.29
<i>Using public transit</i>	4.93	.09	4.95
<i>Walking</i>	-6.14	-.04	-2.47
<i>Using other mode</i>	-3.16	-.02	-1.07
<i>Owning automobile</i>	2.79	.03	1.75
<i>Peak-hour trip</i>	-2.88	-.11	-6.18
<i>Weekend trip</i>	-1.09	-.03	-1.57
<i>Income</i>	6.35E-05	.12	6.38
<i>High school education (12 years) or less</i>	-3.50	-.07	-3.06
<i>College education (16 years) or more</i>	3.28	.12	6.52
<i>Black</i>	-.53	-.01	-.36
<i>Asian</i>	.00	.00	.00
<i>Other Race</i>	.32	.01	.27
<i>Age 18 or younger</i>	-5.66	-.08	-3.96
<i>Age 61 or older</i>	-1.19	-.02	-1.09
<i>Female</i>	-3.61	-.14	-7.99
<i>Having young children</i>	1.50	.05	2.76
<i>(Constant)</i>	13.34		7.91

R²: .15

No. of cases: 3025

Table 13.2. Regression outcome for commuting duration.

Variable	Coefficient	Beta	T Statistic
<i>Estimated commuting distance</i>	1.34	.37	11.97
<i>Using public transit</i>	17.24	.23	12.12
<i>Walking</i>	12.59	.06	3.55
<i>Using other mode</i>	8.43	.03	2.03
<i>Peak-hour trip</i>	1.75	.05	2.60
<i>Weekend trip</i>	-.10	-.00	-.11
<i>Employment opportunities</i>	5.11E-06	.08	2.86
<i>Age 18 or younger</i>	-1.35	-.01	-.69
<i>Age 61 or older</i>	1.45	.02	.94
<i>Female</i>	.94	.03	1.20
<i>(Constant)</i>	2.63		1.09

R²: .16

No. of cases: 3025