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Appendix A – A Sample Analysis Procedure Using SPSS 16.0

The following figure shows the variable view of the SPSS software. The variables used for developing the above said models can be seen here.

Name	Туре	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
NU_OF_CASU	Numeric	8	0	Number of Casualties	None	None	9	Right	I Scale
NU_VE_N	Numeric	8	0	Number of Vehicle New	None	None	8	Right	\delta Nominal
DSD_NEW	Numeric	8	0	DSD New coded	None	None	8	疆 Right	💑 Nominal
URB_RUR	Numeric	8	0	Urban Rural	None	None	8	Right	\delta Nominal
DAYOF_WE	Numeric	8	0	Day of Week	None	None	8	Right	\delta Nominal
RO_SUR	Numeric	8	0	Road Surface	None	None	8	Right	💰 Nominal
WETH	Numeric	8	0	Weather	None	None	8	Right	\delta Nominal
LI_COND	Numeric	8	0	Lighting Condition	None	None	8	Right	\delta Nominal
LO_TY	Numeric	8	0	Location Type	None	None	8	Right	💑 Nominal
NU_VE_CODED	Numeric	8	0	Number of vehicle new coded	None	None	8	Right	💑 Nominal
TI_RA_NEW	Numeric	8	0	Time Range new coded	None	None	8	Right	💑 Nominal
DEPNDNT	Numeric	8	0	Dependent	None	None	8	Right	💑 Nominal

Figure 6 - SPSS Interface for Varible Moode

Here the DSD is a location specific information (DS Division – District Secretariat Division). Time of the accident was converted to a categorical variable known as "Time Range" which has time intervals of three hours starting from mid night. The dependent variable was coded as described above. Some of the other categorical variables were also recoded to ease the analysis and interpretation of results. Those are described later in detailyw.lib.mrt.ac.lk

The following step shows the way from which the independent and dependent variables are introduced to the analysis interface of the SPSS.

Logistic Regression	New 11 Black	×
Image: Number of Casualties [N Image: Number of Vehicles [NU Image: DSDivision [DSD] Image: Station Number [ST_NU] Image: Station Number [ST_NU] Image: Time Range [TIME] Image: Time Range [TIME]	Dependent: Dependent Variable [DIPEND] Block 1 of 1 Previous Qovariates: NU_OF_CASU NU_OF_VEH DSD(Cat) TIME(Cat) URB_RUR(Cat)	Categorical Save Options
ОК	Selection Varia <u>b</u> le: Rule Paste Reset Cancel Help	

Figure 7 - Logistic Regression dialoghoxir SPSS Interfacea, Sri Lanka.

The dependent variable was moved to the Dependent? the swhile all the indicator (independent) variables were hoved to the "covariates" box. The "Method" was kept "Enter".

As the next step, the categorical variables among the indicator variables have to be introduced into SPSS from the "Categorical" button appearing in the above shown dialog box. The view of that interface is shown below.

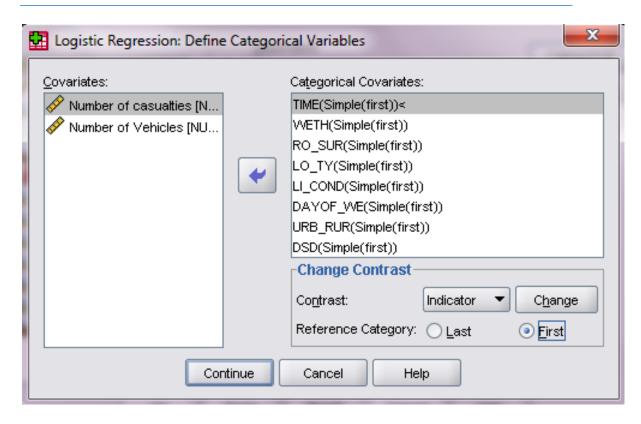


Figure 8 - Defining Categorical Variables dialog box in SPSS Interface

All the categorical variables have to be noved from the covariates box to categorical covariates for the covariates box to categorical covariates for the covariates of the categories of the categories of its own) from "Change Contrast". When the contrast is set to "Indicator" and reference category to "First" of a certain variable and click "Change". The variable will be changed as "Variable(Indicator(first))" in the "Categorical Covariates" box. Which means the SPSS then compares the other categories of a certain variable with the first category of that variable. For example, in the "Urban Rural" variable, there are two categories named as "1 – (Urban)" and "2 – (Rural)". When it is introduced to SPSS in the above mentioned way with Indicator Contrast, the SPSS compares the contribution of Rural condition (2nd category) with Urban condition (1st category) as the basis towards the severity of the accident. Here for this analysis, the "Indicator" contrast was used. There are other ways of contrast as well. They are introduced as follows.

Change Contrast. Allows you to change the contrast method. Available contrast methods are:

- **Indicator.** Contrasts indicate the presence or absence of category membership. The reference category is represented in the contrast matrix as a row of zeros.
- Simple. Each category of the predictor variable (except the reference category) is compared to the reference category.
- Difference. Each category of the predictor variable except the first category is compared to the average effect of previous categories. Also known as reverse Helmert contrasts.
- Helmert. Each category of the predictor variable except the last category is compared to the average effect of subsequent categories.
- Repeated. Each category of the predictor variable except the first category is compared to the category that precedes it.
- **Polynomial.** Orthogonal polynomial contrasts. Categories are assumed to be equally spaced. Polynomial contrasts are available for numeric variables only.
- Deviation. Each category of the predictor variable except the reference category is compared to the overall effect.

After selecting continue, we can select the types of results we need from "Options"

and continue. Then the analysis can be performed using SPSS and it will give analysis University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. results in another interface of the softwares & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk Appendix B – Parameter Coding by SPSS for Crash Involved Heavy Vehicle related Crashes



Categorical Variables Codings are as follows

				Parameter coding											
			Frequency	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
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	3		1927	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	4		1033	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	5		855	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	6		662	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	7		630	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	8		132	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000		
	9		66	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000		
	10		18	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000		
	11		17	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000		
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	8		1	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000	.000			
	9		5	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1.000	.000	.000			
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