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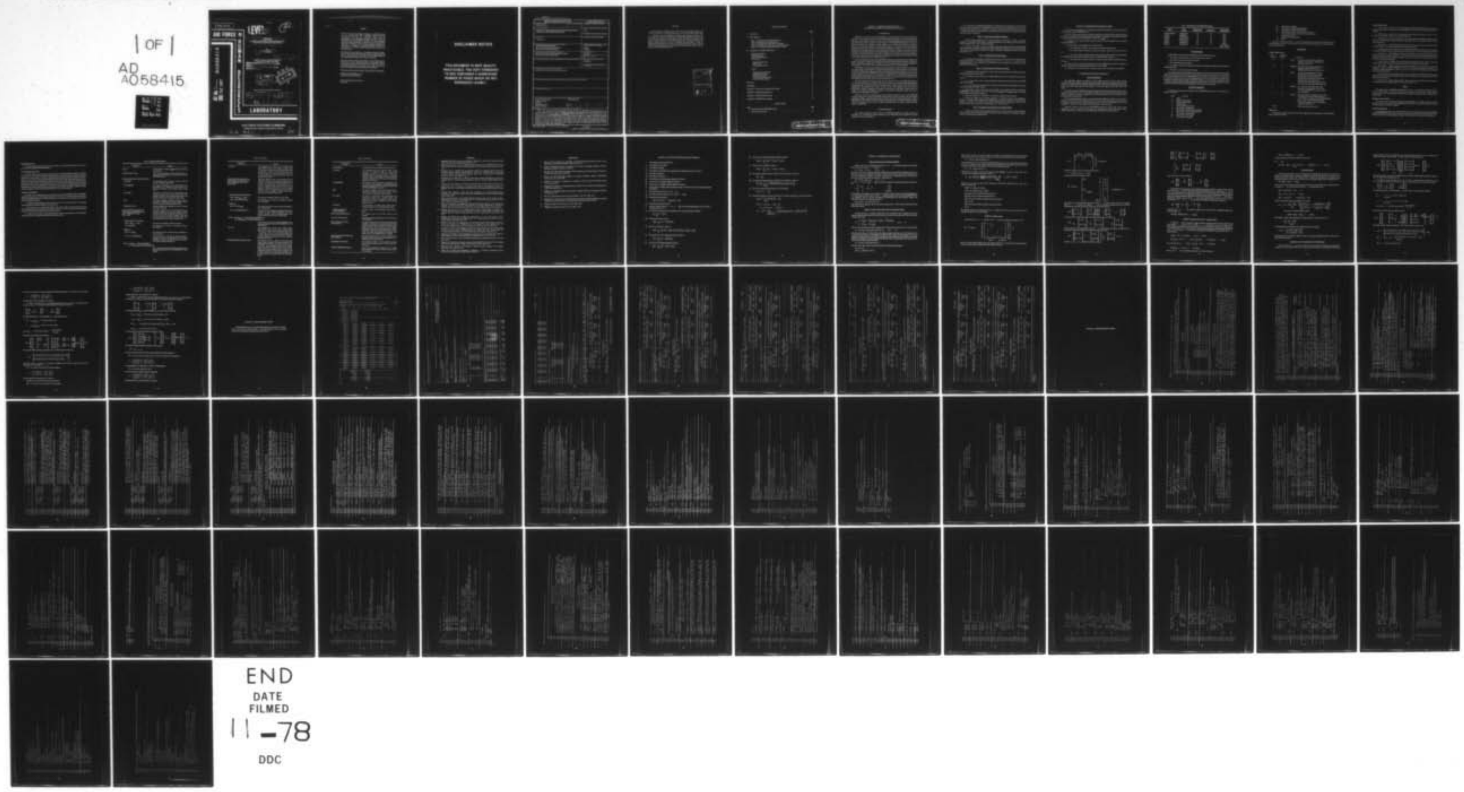

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HIER-GRP: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE HIERARCHICAL GROUPING OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS

By

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NOTICE

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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

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Computational Sciences Division

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This report describes the technical details required for using the HIER-GRP computer program as it is currently operational on the Univac 1108 computer system at the Computational Sciences Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. HIER-GRP (or one of the earlier versions of the program) has been used extensively by the Air Force in the past, especially in conjunction with policy-capturing applications, and many of those applications are referenced herein. The report contains a discussion of the basic algorithm, an outline of the essential steps, specifications of the computer system requirements, descriptions of necessary control cards, and explanations of the program output. Also, appendices are included that contain the mathematical formulas used, some mathematical background helpful for understanding the algorithm, sample output, and a complete source card listing.

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PREFACE

This research was completed under project 6323, Personnel Data Analyses; task 632305, Development of Analytic Methodology for Air Force Personnel Research Data.

In addition to the acknowledgments expressed in the introduction section of this report, the author wishes to give special credit to Mr. William S. Mathon for his numerous and valuable contributions to this project. Mathon performed the majority of the necessary programming tasks and prepared the basic text for Appendix B. Others who deserve mention include Mr. Larry K. Whitehead and Ms. Deana J. Olden for programming modifications and A1C Susan E. Tobey and Ms. Doris E. Black for technical editing. Finally, appreciation goes to Ms Dorothy M. Cobern and Ms. Laurel J. Betz for typing and proofreading the draft report.

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HIER-GRP: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE HIERARCHICAL GROUPING OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

HIER-GRP, an acronym for hierarchical grouping, is a computer program which was developed for various Air Force research purposes at the Computational Sciences Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Brooks AFB, Texas. Given a starting set of k regression equations, each of which contains the same criterion and predictor variables, the basic objective of the HIER-GRP algorithm is to group or to cluster the equations in a stepwise or iterative manner so as to minimize the overall loss of predictive efficiency at each iteration. Initially there are k separate groups; i.e., each of the k equations is considered as a group by itself, and a measure of overall predictive efficiency is computed. At the first iteration all possible ways of combining any two of the equations from the total k equations are examined, and that combination providing the minimum loss of overall predictive efficiency is selected to form a "new group." Formation of the new group reduces the number of equations to k-1 for the start of the second iteration. The process continues until only one final group remains and is "hierarchical" in the sense that the pattern of the number of groups from start to finish is k, k-1, k-2, . . ., 1.

The mathematical theory upon which HIER-GRP is based is documented in an Air Force publication entitled *An Iterative Technique for Clustering Criteria Which Retains Optimum Predictive Efficiency* by Robert A. Bottenberg and Raymond E. Christal (3). Early developmental work was also accomplished by Joe H. Ward, Jr., (16), and some of the original programming was done by Daniel D. Rigney.

HIER-GRP or one of the earlier versions of the program has been used extensively by the Air Force in the past, especially in conjunction with "policy-capturing applications." Policy-capturing is a methodology composed of multiple linear regression analysis and hierarchical grouping procedures (1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, and 18). In this context, HIER-GRP was used in the development of the Weighted Airman Promotion System (WAPS) (10) and later in the reevaluation of WAPS (12 and 13). The program was also used in developing officer grade requirements (9), a promotion system for airman basics (2), a screening system for the Air Reserve Forces (8), and a senior NCO promotion system (11).

This report describes the technical details that are required for the use of the HIER-GRP program as it is currently operational on the Univac 1108 computer system at the Computational Sciences Division. The basic algorithm is first discussed, and the essential steps are outlined. Details of the computer system requirements and descriptions of necessary control cards are then presented. Next, the output of HIER-GRP is explained. Appendices are included that contain the mathematical formulas used in the program, some mathematical background helpful for understanding the algorithm, sample output, and a complete source card listing of the program.

Partly as a result of the research studies referenced above, requests for copies of the HIER-GRP computer program and associated documentation from different Air Force agencies, other governmental organizations, colleges, and universities have been numerous. Since 1969, approximately twenty copies of HIER-GRP have been provided to different requesters and implemented on a variety of different computer systems. One purpose of this report is to provide a document which can be used to satisfy any future requests for HIER-GRP.

II. BASIC ALGORITHM

This section describes the basic structure of the HIER-GRP algorithm. The reader is referred to Appendix A for computational formulas mentioned in the various steps and to Appendix B for more detailed mathematical considerations.

The basic steps of the HIER-GRP algorithm can be summarized as the following five phases: (a) data input and program termination, (b) computation of the overlap matrix, (c) determination of the order of clustering, (d) computation of the statistics for the initial k criteria, and (e) iteration to reduce the number of criteria. Each of these phases is described in the following steps. The steps are to be followed in numeric order unless indicated otherwise.

Steps 1–2. Data Input and Program Termination

1. Read "Problem Definition Card." This card defines k, the number of criteria or regression equations to be grouped and the number of standardized regression (beta) weights in each equation. If no Problem Definition Card is read, terminate the program.

2. Read in the number of cases, the criterion means and standard deviations, the standardized regression weights, the validities, and the predictor means and standard deviations for each equation. Assign each equation the identification numbers 1 through k, respectively, according to the order in which the equations were read.

Step 3. Computation of the Overlap Matrix

3. Compute the overlap matrix A, where each element a_{ij} denotes the decrease in overall predictive efficiency if equation i is combined with equation j; for i = 1, 2, . . ., k, j = 1, 2, . . ., k, and $i \neq j$. The diagonal elements of A are undefined and the elements above the diagonal are symmetric with those elements below the diagonal.

Steps 4–8. Determination of the Order of Clustering

4. Set NGRPS, the index denoting the current number of groups, equal to k. Initially each criterion (equation) belongs to a separate cluster.

5. Considering all clusters present at the NGRPS stage, select two of the clusters denoted by i and j such that:

a. $a_{ij} \leq a_{\ell m}$ where ℓ and m are the identification numbers of any cluster present at the NGRPS stage and $\ell \neq m$, and

b. $i < j$. This can be accomplished by examining the elements above the diagonal of the overlap matrix and selecting the smallest element.

6. Form a new criterion cluster from the old clusters i and j identified in Step 5. Record the identifications of the two clusters i and j in the storage areas IU_{NGRPS} and JU_{NGRPS}, respectively. Assign the new cluster the identification number i.

7. Decrement NGRPS by 1. If NGRPS > 1, go to Step 8; otherwise proceed to Step 9.

8. Update the overlap matrix as follows. For each ℓ, $\ell \neq i$ of Step 6 where ℓ is the identification number of a criterion cluster present at the NGRPS stage, compute the decrease in overall predictive efficiency if equation ℓ is combined with equation i. Since NGRPS was reduced by 1 in Step 7, the dimension of the updated overlap matrix will be reduced by 1. Return to Step 5.

Step 9. Computation of the Statistics for the Initial k Criteria

9. Compute the squared multiple correlation coefficient for each of the initial k reqression equations and, also, ORU_k, the overall squared multiple correlation coefficient obtained by considering a regression model with no grouping of initial equations.

Steps 10–15. Iteration to Reduce the Number of Criteria

10. Form an initial grouping of the k equations by assigning each equation to a group by itself. This is the "k groups" stage. Set NGRPS equal to k.

11. Form a new grouping of the k equations by following the grouping order established in Steps 4–8. This is accomplished by combining the groups identified by IU_{NGRPS} and JU_{NGRPS} and assigning the new group (criterion cluster) the identification number in IU_{NGRPS}.

12. Compute the least squares regression equation which can be used to predict the new group and decrement NGRPS by 1.

13. Print all statistics concerning the new grouping including:

a. the identification numbers of the two equations combined at this iteration,

b. An F value testing the difference between the prediction equations for the two clusters in (a),

c. An F value testing the difference between the k initial prediction equations and the smaller set of NGRPS equations (one for each cluster) used at the "NGRPS groups" stage, and

d. the overall squared multiple correlation coefficient obtained using the NGRPS equations at this stage.

14. Print a summary of all groups (clusters) present at the NGRPS stage. Also, print the prediction equation for the new group (including standardized and raw score weights).

15. If NGRPS > 1, loop back to Step 11; otherwise, return to Step 1 and begin the next problem.

III. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HIER-GRP PROGRAM

Systems Requirements

The HIER-GRP program is composed of seven routines–the main or driver routine and six subroutines. The entire program, with the exception of the Univac Assembly Language subroutine START, is written in FORTRAN IV. The assembly subroutine START is called once at the beginning of the driver routine and is never called again. Its only function is to reset the margin control on the Univac 1108 printer.

The Univac version of FORTRAN has a special statement, the Parameter statement, which is used in the driver routine and which may not be available on other computers. The Parameter statement is used to define the dimensions of arrays at compilation time. The Parameter statement can be removed if each array is dimensioned to its required size.

The complete HIER-GRP program requires approximately 10,000 36-bit words of core storage in addition to the number of words required for arrays. If P is the number of predictors and E is the number of equations, then the amount of storage required for arrays is $12E+3P+[2 \cdot E \cdot P]+[E \cdot (E-1)/2]+14$. For example, if P = 50 and E = 50, then 6,989 words of storage are required for arrays.

There are a total of 1,121 cards in the HIER-GRP program deck. Of these, only 601 are source language cards and the remainder are comments cards. The number of cards and the intrinsic system routines required in each of the seven routines which make up HIER-GRP are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. **Characteristics of the HIER-GRP Routines**

Program Name	Source Language	Number of Source Language Cards	Number of Comment Cards	Intrinsic System Routines Required
DRIVER (MAIN)	FORTRAN IV	100	311	None
START	ASSEMBLY	7	0	None
OVRLP	FORTRAN IV	36	36	None
GROUP	FORTRAN IV	76	48	None
STAGE	FORTRAN IV	81	42	None
PRINTG	FORTRAN IV	218	82	SQRT
PLEVEL	FORTRAN IV	83	1	ATAN, SQRT, ALOG, EXP, SIN

Data Requirements

A HIER-GRP user must supply the following data for each regression equation:

1. The number of cases (N) which were used to compute the equation
2. The criterion mean and standard deviation (SD)
3. The standardized regression weights
4. The validity coefficients (correlations of predictor or independent variables with the criterion or dependent variable)
5. The predictor means and standard deviations.

The computational formulas developed by Bottenberg and Christal (3) and used within the program assume that the predictor sums-of-squares and cross-products matrices are proportional; i.e., that the ratios of the corresponding elements of the sums-of-squares and cross-products matrices for any two equations to be clustered are equal to the ratio of the corresponding numbers of the cases within each equation. This assumption of proportionality is discussed in detail by Bottenberg and Christal (1961, see pages 8 through 11) and also addressed in Appendix B (see equation 9b) of this report. In practice this assumption is met by selecting items (1) and (5) of the previous paragraph to be identical for each equation.

Run-Stream Organization

The following card sequence is required to use the HIER-GRP program as it is operational on a Univac 1108 computer:

Order	Card Type
1.	@RUN
2.	@XQT T*T.HIER-GRP
3.	Problem Definition Card
4.	Header Card(s)
5.	Format Card for Equation Ns
6.	Data Card(s) – Equation Ns
7.	Format Card for Criterion Means and SDs
8.	Data Card(s) – Criterion Means and SDs
9.	Format Card for Beta Weights
10.	Data Card(s) – Beta Weights
11.	Format Card for Validities

12. Data Card(s) – Validities
13. Format Card for Predictor Means and SDs
14. Data Card(s) – Predictor Means and SDs
15. The sequence of cards 3–14 is required for each run. As many problems as desired may be run by stacking one problem after another.
16. Blank Card to Terminate Run
17. @FIN

The Univac 1108 System Cards (1, 2, and 17) are described in the Univac Exec 8 Reference Manual (15). Descriptions of cards 3–16 are presented in the next section. See Appendix C for sample run-stream and sample control cards.

Control Cards

Problem Definition Card

Card Columns	FORTRAN Format		Description
1–3	I3	NEQS,	the number of criteria (systems, regression equations) in this problem. NEQS must be less than or equal to 50.
4–6	I3	NPREDS,	the number of beta weights (standardized regression weights) in each equation. NPREDS must be less than or equal to 100.
7	I1	IOPT,	the grouping (clustering) option desired. Normally a "6" is specified which causes the grouping to be done based on the iterative technique developed by Bottenberg and Christal (3). Other options are included in the program and comments cards, but are for future developmental purposes only.
8	I1	NHDRS,	the number of header (label, title) cards that follow this control card. Header cards can be omitted (NHDRS = 0) or up to 9 cards may be specified.
9	I1	IREAD,	the data read option. IREAD = 0 means read the beta weights and validities NPREDS items at a time. IREAD = 1 means read them NEQS*NPREDS items at a time. IREAD allows flexibility in the format of input data. However, IREAD is normally set equal to zero.
10–80			These card columns are not read.

Header Cards

Each header card will be printed only once at the beginning of the grouping report. Exactly NHDRS header cards must be present.

Format and Data Cards

1. *Format Card for Equation Ns.* This card supplies the FORTRAN variable format by which the number of cases used in the computation of each equation is to be read. Only the F and X editing codes are permitted.

2. *Data Card(s) – Equation Ns.* These cards are read according to the previous format card. The number of cards required depends on the format specifications.

3. *Format Card for Criterion Means and SDs.* This card provides the FORTRAN variable format by which the criterion mean and standard deviation for each equation are to be read. Only the F and X editing codes are permitted.

4. *Data Card(s) – Criterion Means and SDs.* These cards are read according to the previous format card. The number of cards required depends on the format specifications.

5. *Format Card for Beta Weights.* This card supplies the FORTRAN variable format by which the beta weights (NPREDS weights per equation) are to be read. Only the F and X editing codes are permitted.

6. *Data Card(s) – Beta Weights.* These cards are read according to the previous format card. Exactly NEQS sets of cards are required if IREAD = 0. The first set contains the beta weights for equation 1; the second set contains the beta weights for equation 2; and so on. The number of cards within each set depends on the format specifications.

7. *Format Card for Validities.* This card provides the FORTRAN variable format by which the validity coefficients for each equation are read. Only the F and X editing codes are permitted.

8. *Data Card(s) – Validities.* These cards are read according to the previous format card. Exactly NEQS sets of cards are required if IREAD = 0. The first set contains the validities for equation 1; the second set contains the validities for equation 2; and so on. The number of cards within each set depends on the format specifications.

9. *Format Card for Predictor Means and SDs.* This card supplies the FORTRAN variable format by which the predictor means and standard deviations for each equation are to be read. Only the F and X editing codes are permitted.

10. *Data Card(s) – Predictor Means and SDs.* These cards are read according to the previous format card. The number of cards required depends on the format specifications.

Output

The printed output of HIER-GRP is divided into five parts – the monogram and version date, the control card parameters, the problem header label, the format and input data cards, and the criterion grouping results. Each of these divisions is described in the following paragraphs. Refer to Appendix C for sample output.

Monogram and Version Date

The program title "Hierarchical Grouping Program HIER-GRP," the AFHRL monogram, and the program version date are printed at the beginning of each problem. The program version date is the last time the program was updated or modified.

Control Card Parameters

The parameters specified on the Problem Definition card are printed under the heading CONTROL CARD PARAMETERS. This includes the number of regression equations (criteria), the number of beta weights in each equation, the grouping option desired, and the number of header cards for this problem.

Problem Header Label

The problem header label, if header cards were specified on the Problem Definition Card, is printed under the heading PROBLEM HEADER LABEL.

Format and Input Data Cards

All format cards and all input data are printed under the heading FORMAT CARDS AND INPUT DATA. First, the format statements used to read the number of cases and the criterion means and standard deviations for each equation are printed. A table listing the equation numbers, the number of cases, the criterion means, and the criterion standard deviations is printed next. Third, the format statement used to read the beta weights and a table listing the equation number and the beta weights (15 per line) for each equation are printed. Fourth, the format statement used to read the validity coefficients, and a table listing the equation number and the validities (15 per line) for each equation are printed. Finally, the format statement used to read the predictor means and standard deviations and a table listing the predictor variable number and predictor means and standard deviations (one each per line) are printed.

Criterion Grouping Results

The results of the clustering process are printed under the heading HIERARCHICAL GROUPING RESULTS. The output in this division can be separated into three parts – the grouping option description, the R-square (RSQ) summary for the NEQS initial criteria, and the results of each iteration. Each of these sections is described as follows.

1. *Grouping Option Description.* The grouping option and a verbal description of the grouping option specified on the Problem Definition Card are printed.

2. *RSQ Summary for the NEQS Initial Criteria.* The number, NEQS, of initial criteria; the overall RSQ, ORU_{NEQS}, achieved by using the beta weights specified on the input data cards; and a table listing the equation number and the RSQ for each equation are printed.

3. *Results of Each Iteration.* The statistics and tables printed at each iteration, i.e., the information printed below each row of asterisks is listed as the following in Table 2.

Table 2. **Output for Each Iteration**

Computer Output Label	Meaning
Stage = ℓ	ℓ is the number of criterion clusters present at the end of this iteration.
OVERALL RSQ = ORU_ℓ	This is the RSQ obtained by using ℓ equations (one for each criterion cluster present at this stage) to predict the NEQS initial criteria.
SYSTEMS GROUPING THIS STAGE Table	
SYS IDENT	The identification (ID) numbers of the two criterion clusters combined at this iteration.
NO. MEMBERS	The number of members in each criterion cluster. The ID numbers of the members of each cluster can be obtained by referring to the summary roster for stage ℓ+1.
NO. CASES	The number of cases used in the computation of the prediction equation for each criterion cluster. This number is the sum of the number of cases used in the prediction equation for each member of the cluster.
RSQ	The squared multiple correlation coefficient which is obtained by predicting each criterion within a cluster from the same compromise regression equation.
DECISION VALUE	The loss associated with replacement of the two clusters combined at this stage.
F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE Table	This table outlines a test of the hypothesis that the prediction equations for the two criterion clusters combined at this stage are identical. Equivalently, it is a test of the loss in predictive efficiency when each criterion within the two clusters combined at this stage are predicted from the same compromise equation.
CHANGE FROM ℓ+1 SYSTEMS	
RSQ = $ORU_{\ell+1} - ORU_\ell$	The decrease in OVERALL RSQ from stage ℓ+1.
DF = NPREDS+1	The decrease in the number of parameters estimated from stage ℓ+1.
RESIDUAL	
RSQ = $1-ORU_{\ell+1}$	The proportion of the criterion variance attributable to error at stage ℓ+1.
DF = N–(ℓ+1)(NPREDS+1)	The total number of cases less the number parameters estimated at stage ℓ+1. Equivalently, DF is the number of degrees of freedom associated with the error portion of the criterion variance at stage ℓ+1.
FSTAT = $[(ORU_{\ell+1}-ORU_\ell)/(NPREDS+1)] / [(1-ORU_{\ell+k})/(N-(\ell+1)(NPREDS+1))]$	The F statistic testing the hypothesis described in the preceding paragraph (FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE)

Table 2. (*Continued*)

Computer Outout Label	Meaning
SIG LVL	The probability that a value of the F statistic greater than FSTAT would occur by chance. A value of SIG LVL equal to α means that if the hypothesis being tested is true, then a value of the F statistic greater than FSTAT would have occurred 100α percent of the time by chance. Therefore, small values of α tend to reject the hypothesis being tested.
F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE Table	This table outlines a test of the hypothesis that the prediction equations for all members of criterion cluster number 1 are identical, the prediction equations for all members of criterion cluster 2 are identical, and so on for the ℓ criterion clusters present at the end of this iteration. Equivalently, this tests the loss in predictive efficiency when ℓ equations (one for each criterion cluster) are used to predict the NEQS initial criteria instead of the original NEQS equations.
CHANGE FROM NEQS SYSTEMS	
$RSQ = ORU_{NEQS} - ORU_{\ell}$	The decrease in OVERALL RSQ from stage NEQS.
$DF = (NEQS-\ell)(NPREDS+1)$	The decrease in the number of parameters estimated from stage NEQS.
RESIDUAL	
$RSQ = 1-ORU_{NEQS}$	The proportion of the criterion variance attributable to error at stage NEQS.
$DF = N-(NEQS)(NPREDS+1)$	The total number of cases less the number of parameters estimated at stage NEQS. Equivalently, DF is the number of degrees of freedom associated with the error portion of the criterion variance at stage NEQS.
$FSTAT = [(ORU_{NEQS} - ORU_{\ell})/(NEQS-\ell)(NPREDS+1)] / [(1-ORU_{NEQS})/(N-(NEQS)(NPREDS+1))]$	The F statistic testing the hypothesis described in the preceding paragraph (FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE)
SIG LVL	The probability that a value of the F statistic greater than FSTAT would occur by chance. A value of SIG LVL equal to α means that if the hypothesis being tested is true, then a value of the F statistic greater than FSTAT would have occurred 100α percent of the time by chance. Therefore, small values of α tend to reject the hypothesis being tested.
SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER Table	The summary roster is a listing of all the criterion clusters present at the end of the current iteration. The members and the RSQ for each cluster are also printed. In addition, the prediction equation and the system mean and standard deviation for the new criterion cluster formed at the present iteration are printed. The compromise equation for each criterion cluster present at a given iteration can be obtained by referring to the summary roster for the stage at which the cluster was formed.

Table 2. (*Continued*)

Computer Output Label	Meaning
STAGE IDENT	The stage at which each criterion cluster was formed.
SYS LOSS	The contribution of each criterion cluster to the decrease in OVERALL RSQ from stage NEQS. Equivalently, this is the amount by which the OVERALL RSQ would increase if each of the criteria within this cluster were predicted from their individual regression equations rather than from the compromise equation for the cluster.
NO. MEMBERS	The number of criteria within each criterion cluster. The ID numbers of the members of each cluster are listed under the headings SYS IDENT and IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS in this table.
RSQ	The squared multiple correlation coefficient which is obtained by predicting each criterion within a cluster from the same compromise regression equation.
NO. CASES	The number of cases used in the computation of the compromise equation for a criterion cluster. This number is the sum of the number of cases used to compute the regression equation for each criterion within the cluster.
SYS IDENT	The ID number of a criterion cluster. This is also the smallest ID number of the criteria within this cluster.
IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS	The ID numbers of the remaining criteria within a cluster.
NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN	The criterion mean for the cluster formed at this iteration.
NEW SYS CRITERION SD	The criterion standard deviation for the cluster formed at this iteration.
BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM S	The values (10 per line) of the least squares standardized regression coefficients for the regression equation which is the best single predictor for all the criteria in the new cluster where S is the ID number of the new cluster. Equivalently, these are the beta weights which would be obtained by pooling the observations for all the criteria in the new cluster and computing the regression of the pooled criteria on the NPREDS predictor variables.
RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM S	The values (5 per line) of the raw score weights for the regression equation which is the best single predictor for all the criteria in the new cluster S.
REGRESSION CONSTANT	The regression constant for the regression equation which is the best single predictor of all the criteria in the new cluster.
Y SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS	A list of the identification numbers of the "Y" single criteria which have not been combined with any system up to this stage.

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APPENDIX A: NOTATION AND COMPUTATIONAL FORMULAS

The transpose of the associated matrix.

k, The initial number of criteria.

p, The number of variables.

n_i, The number of cases used in the computation of the regression equation for criterion i.

m_i, The mean for criterion i.

σ_i^2, The variance for criterion i.

$\hat{\alpha}_i$, The constant term in the regression equation for criterion i.

$\hat{b}_i$, The pxl vector of regression weights for criterion i.

$\hat{\beta}_i$, The pxl vector of standard regression weights for criterion i.

c_i, The pxl vector of validities (intercorrelations between the criterion and the p independent variables) for criterion i.

N, The total number of cases $N = n_1 + n_2 + \ldots + n_k$

m_o The pooled criterion mean $Nm_o = n_1 m_1 + n_2 m_2 + \ldots + n_k m_k$

σ_o^2, The pooled criterion variance

$$N\sigma_o^2 = n_1(\sigma_1^2 + m_1^2) + \ldots + n_k(\sigma_k^2 + m_k^2) - Nm_o^2$$

g_I, The number of criteria in cluster I.

I, The set of criteria in cluster I. $I = \{ i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_{g_I} \}$. In the succeeding definitions, let I be the union of clusters J and L, J U L.

N_I, The number of cases used in the computation of the composite equation for cluster I.

$$N_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i = N_J + N_L$$

M_I, The criterion mean for cluster I.

$$N_I M_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i m_i = N_J M_J + N_L M_L$$

σ_I^2, The criterion variance for cluster I.

$$N_I \sigma_I^2 = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i(\sigma_i^2 + m_i^2) - N_I M_I^2 = N_J(\sigma_J^2 + M_J^2) + N_L(\sigma_L^2 + M_L^2) - N_I M_I^2$$

$\hat{\alpha}_I$, The constant term in the regression equation for cluster I.

$$N_I \hat{\alpha}_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i \hat{\alpha}_i = N_J \hat{\alpha}_J + N_L \hat{\alpha}_L$$

$\hat{b}_I$, The pxl vector of regression weights for cluster I.

$$N_I \hat{b}_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i \hat{b}_i = N_J \hat{b}_J + N_L \hat{b}_L$$

$\hat{\beta}_I$, The pxl vector of standard regression weights for cluster I.

$$N_I \sigma_I \beta_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i \sigma_i \hat{\beta}_i = N_J \sigma_J \beta_J + N_L \sigma_L \hat{\beta}_L$$

c_I, The pxl vector of validities for cluster I.

$$N_I \sigma_I c_I = \sum_{i \epsilon I} n_i \sigma_i c_i = N_J \sigma_J c_J + N_L \sigma_L c_L$$

R_i^2, The squared multiple correlation coefficient for the regression on criterion i.

$$R_i^2 = \hat{\beta}_i' c_i$$

R_I^2, The squared multiple correlation coefficient for the regression on cluster I.

$$R_I^2 = \hat{\beta}_I' c_I = \frac{1}{N_I^2 \sigma_I^2} \left[N_J^2 \sigma_J^2 R_J^2 + N_L^2 \sigma_L^2 R_L^2 + N_J N_L \sigma_J \sigma_L (\hat{\beta}_J' c_L + \hat{\beta}_L' c_J) \right]$$

G_s, The set of s criterion clusters present at the s cluster stage.

$$G_s = \{ I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_s \} .$$

${}_sR^2$, The squared multiple correlation coefficient for the criterion grouping, G_s, at the s cluster stage.

$$N\sigma_o^2 \, {}_sR^2 = \sum_{I \epsilon G_s} N_I (\sigma_I^2 R_I^2 + M_I^2) - Nm_o^2$$

Let $G_s = \{ J, L, K_3, \ldots, K_s \}$ and

$G_{s-1} = \{ J \cup L, K_3, \ldots, K_s \}$ then

$${}_sR^2 - {}_{s-1}R^2 = \frac{N_J N_L}{N\sigma_o^2 (N_J + N_L)} \left[\sigma_J^2 R_J^2 + \sigma_L^2 R_L^2 + (M_J - M_L)^2 - \sigma_J \sigma_L (\hat{\beta}_J' c_L + \hat{\beta}_L' c_J) \right]$$

APPENDIX B: MATHEMATICAL BACKGROUND

Mathematical Model for the Clustering Algorithm

Suppose that a set of p independent variables, $v' = (v_1, \ldots v_p)$, are linearly related to the expected values of each of k criteria, $Y_1, \ldots Y_k$; that is,

$$(1)\quad E(Y_i|v) = v'b_i + \alpha_i \qquad \text{for } i=1,\ldots,k$$

where b_i is a pxl vector of unknown population parameters and α_i is an unknown population constant. Let y_i be an $n_i$xl vector of independent observations on criterion Y_i, let X_i be an $n_i$xp matrix of observations on the set of p independent variables v, where the j–th element of y_i corresponds to the j–th row of X_i, and let u_i be an $n_i$xl vector in which each element is 1. Then from (1),

$$(1a)\quad E(y_i|X_i) = X_i b_i + u_i\alpha_i \qquad \text{for } i=1,\ldots,k.$$

Let $N = n_1 + \ldots + n_k$; let $Y' = [y_1', \ldots, y_k']$, the 1xN vector obtained by pooling all the criterion observations; let

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 X_1 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 X_2 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 \\ 0 & . & . & . & . & . & u_k X_k \end{bmatrix}$$

the Nxk(p+1) block diagonal matrix obtained by placing the n_ix(p+1) matrix of observations $[u_i X_i]$ in the i–th block diagonal position, and let $b' = [\alpha_1 b_1' \ldots \alpha_k b_k']$, the k(p+1) vector of unknown parameters. Under the assumption that the criterion observations are independent and have common variance, the mathematical model for the clustering algorithm is

$$(1b)\quad E(Y|X) = Xb \text{ with } D(Y|X) = \sigma^2 I,$$

where $D(Y|X)$ is the dispersion matrix of the criterion observations, σ^2 is the common variance, and I is the NxN identity matrix.

Minimum Variance Unbiased Estimation and Hypothesis Testing

The k(p+1)xl vector b of unknown parameters in (1b) correspond to the k equations in (1a). The minimum variance unbiased estimates (mvue), $\hat{\alpha}_i$ and $\hat{b}_i$, of α_i and b_i are obtained from (1b) by the method of least squares, where

$$(2)\quad \begin{aligned} \hat{b}_i &= [X_i'X_i - \tfrac{1}{n_i} X_i'u_iu_i'X_i]^{-1} [X_i'y_i - \tfrac{1}{n_i} X_i'u_iu_i'y_i] \\ \hat{\alpha}_i &= \tfrac{1}{n_i} u_i'y_i - \tfrac{1}{n_i} u_i'X_i\hat{b}_i \end{aligned} \qquad \text{for } i=1,\ldots,k.$$

These are the estimates that would be obtained by the method of least squares from the k separate models

$$(3)\quad E(y_i|X_i) = X_i b_i + u_i\alpha_i \text{ with } D(y_i|X_i) = \sigma^2 I \qquad \text{for } i=1,\ldots,k$$

where the error variance, σ^2, is the same for each model. It might be that some or all of the equations in (1) are identical. The technique of homogeneity of regression can be used to test the equality of vectors of regression parameters across several criteria. Chipman and Rao (1964) and Theil (1970) have developed methods for obtaining mvue under general linear restrictions and for testing general linear hypotheses. Rao (1965, pp 189–190) shows that in the case

$$(4)\quad E(Y|X) = Xb \text{ with } D(Y|X) = \sigma^2 I,$$

where X is nxs of rank s and b is sxl, the mvue, $\hat{b}_\Psi$, for b under the linear restriction

(4a) $\Psi b = 0$ is

$$(4b)\quad \hat{b}_\Psi = B(B'X'XB)^{-1}B'X'Y$$

where Ψ is rxs of rank r, B is sx(s-r) of rank (s-r), and $\Psi B = 0$. Rao obtains this result by introducing the general solution, $B\theta$, where θ is an (s-r)x1 vector of new parameters, of (4a) into (4) to obtain the model

(5) $E(Y|X) = XB\theta$ with $D(Y|X) = \sigma^2 I$

and no restrictions on θ. The mvue, $\widehat{B\theta}$, of $B\theta$ is $B\hat{\theta}$ (see Rao, 1965, pp. 181–182), where $\hat{\theta}$ is the mvue of θ in (5). If, in addition to (4), Y has a multivariate normal distribution, then Chipman and Rao develop an expression for an unbiased critical region of size θ for the following hypothesis:

(6) $\Psi_1 b = 0$ given that $\Psi_o b = 0$

where Ψ_1 is $r_1$xs of rank r_1, Ψ_o is $r_o$xs of rank r_o, and $\Psi' = [\Psi_o' \Psi_1']$ is sx (r_o+r_1) of rank (r_o+r_1). The expression for the unbiased critical region of size θ is

$$(7) \quad \left\{F | F = \left(\frac{n-s+r_o}{r_1}\right)\left(\frac{EXSS}{ESSH}\right) = \left(\frac{n-s+r_o}{r_1}\right)\left(\frac{R^2_{\Psi_o} - R^2_{\Psi}}{1-R^2_{\Psi_o}}\right) > F_\theta\left(r_1, n-s+r_o\right)\right\},$$

where $F_\theta(r_1, n-s+r_o)$ is the upper 100 $(1-\theta)$% point of the central F distribution with r_1 and $n-s+r_o$ degrees of freedom, and

$ESSH = (Y-X\hat{b}_{\Psi_o})'(Y-X\hat{b}_{\Psi_o})$,

$EXSS = (Y-X\hat{b}_{\Psi})'(Y-X\hat{b}_{\Psi}) - ESSH$,

$\hat{b}_{\Psi_o}$ is the mvue of b under the restriction $\Psi_o b = 0$,

$\hat{b}_{\Psi}$ is the mvue of b under the restriction $\Psi b = 0$,

$R^2_{\Psi_o}$ is the squared multiple correlation under the restriction

$\Psi_o b = 0$, and

R^2_{Ψ} is the squared multiple correlation under the restriction

$\Psi b = 0$.

The Chipman and Rao computational form for F is different from the form in (7), but the two are equivalent. (See Rao, 1965, pp. 199–200).

MVUE for a Criterion Cluster

The restriction $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \ldots = \alpha_t$ and $b_1 = b_2 = \ldots = b_t$ can be expressed in the form $\Psi b = 0$ as

$$(8) \quad (t-1)(p+1)\left\{\begin{bmatrix} I & -I & 0 & \ldots & & & & \\ \cdot & & -I & 0 & \cdot\cdot & & & \\ \cdot & & & \cdot & \cdot & & 0 & \\ \cdot & 0 & & & \cdot & & & \\ & & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & & \cdot & & \\ I & 0 & \ldots & 0 & -I & 0 & \ldots & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right. \cdot \begin{bmatrix}\alpha_1 \\ b_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \alpha_k \\ b_k\end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hphantom{I \; 0 \; \ldots \; 0 \; -I}}_{t(p+1)} \quad \underbrace{\hphantom{0 \; \ldots \; 0}}_{(k-t)(p+1)}$$

where I is the (p+1)x(p+1) identity matrix. To express model (1b) in a form similar to equation (5) under the above restriction (8), the k(p+1)x(k–t+1)(p+1) matrix B, where

$$
B' = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{I \; . \; . \; . \; I}^{t(p+1)} & \overbrace{0 \; . \; . \; . \; 0}^{(k-t)(p+1)} \\ 0 \; . \; . \; . \; 0 & I \\ & \;\; . \quad 0 \\ & \;\; . \\ 0 & \;\; . \\ & \qquad I \end{bmatrix} \Bigg\} (k-t+1)(p+1)
$$

and the (k–t+1)(p+1) vector of new parameters θ, where

$$\theta' = [\alpha_\Psi \; b_\Psi \; \alpha_{t+1} \; b_{t+1} \ldots \alpha_k \; b_k] ,$$

is introduced into (1b) to yield the model

$$
(9) \quad E(Y|X) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 X_1 & & 0 \\ . & & \\ . & & \\ . & & \\ u_t X_t & & \\ & u_{t+1} X_{t+1} & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & u_k X_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_\Psi \\ b_\Psi \\ \alpha_{t+1} \\ b_{t+1} \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ \alpha_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } D(Y|X) = \sigma^2 I.
$$

The effect of B is to pool the observations for criteria 1, . . ., t. The mvue $\hat{\alpha}_\Psi$ and $\hat{b}_\Psi$, for the criterion cluster (1, 2, . . ., t) formed from criteria 1, . . ., t can be calculated in either of two ways: pool the observations as in (9) and compute $\hat{\alpha}_\Psi$ and $\hat{b}_\Psi$ from the normal equations

$$
(9a) \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & u_1' X_1 \\ X_1' u_1 & X_1' X_1 \end{bmatrix} + \ldots + \begin{bmatrix} n_t & u_t' X_t \\ X_t' u_t & X_t' X_t \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_\Psi \\ \hat{b}_\Psi \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} u_1' y_1 \\ X_1' y_1 \end{bmatrix} + \ldots + \begin{bmatrix} u_t' y_t \\ X_t' y_t \end{bmatrix} \right\}
$$

or if the predictor sums-of-squares and cross-product matrices are proportional, i.e.,

$$
(9b) \quad \frac{1}{n_1} \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & u_1' X_1 \\ X_1' u_1 & X_1' X_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{n_2} \begin{bmatrix} n_2 & u_2' X_2 \\ X_2' u_2 & X_2' X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \ldots = \frac{1}{n_t} \begin{bmatrix} n_t & u_t' X_t \\ X_t' u_t & X_t' X_t \end{bmatrix} ,
$$

then $\hat{\alpha}_\Psi$ and $\hat{b}_\Psi$ can be calculated from $\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{b}_1, \ldots, \hat{\alpha}_t$, and $\hat{b}_t$ given in (2) without forming the sum of matrices on the left hand side in (9a). Using (9b) this sum of matrices is

$$
(9c) \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & u_1' X_1 \\ X_1' u_1 & X_1' X_1 \end{bmatrix} + \ldots + \begin{bmatrix} n_t & u_t' X_t \\ X_t' u_t & X_t' X_t \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \frac{N_t}{n_i} \begin{bmatrix} n_i & u_i' X_i \\ X_i' u_i & X_i' X_i \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \ldots, t
$$

where $N_t = n_1 + n_2 + \ldots + n_t$. Using (9c) the solution of (9a) is

$$\begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_\Psi \\ \hat{b}_\Psi\end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \left(\begin{bmatrix} n_1 & u_1'X_1 \\ X_1'u_1 & X_1'X_1 \end{bmatrix} + \ldots + \begin{bmatrix} n_t & u_t'X_t \\ X_t'u_t & X_t'X_t \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} u_i'y_i \\ X_i'y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \frac{n_i}{N_t} \begin{bmatrix} n_i & u_i'X_i \\ X_i'u_i & X_i'X_i \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} u_i'y_i \\ X_i'y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, the mvue for a criterion cluster are

$$(10) \quad \begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_\Psi \\ \hat{b}_\Psi\end{bmatrix} = \frac{n_1}{N_t} \begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_1 \\ \hat{b}_1\end{bmatrix} + \ldots + \frac{n_t}{N_t} \begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_t \\ \hat{b}_t\end{bmatrix}$$

When (9b) holds, the formula for the standardized regression weights for a criterion cluster is easy to obtain. Let $\hat{\beta}_\Psi, \hat{\beta}_1, \ldots, \hat{\beta}_t$ be the standardized weights corresponding to the raw weights $\hat{b}_\Psi, \hat{b}_1, \ldots, \hat{b}_t$; let Q_i be the pxp diagonal matrix with its elements equal to the standard deviations calculated from the observation matrix X_i for the p independent variables; let Q_Ψ be the pxp diagonal matrix with its elements equal to the standard deviations calculated from the pooled observation matrix $[X_1' X_2' \ldots X_t']'$ for the p independent variables; and let $\sigma_\Psi^2, \sigma_1^2, \ldots, \sigma_t^2$ be the sample variances for the vectors of criterion observations $[y_1' \; y_2' \ldots y_t']'$, $y_1 \ldots, y_t$, respectively. By definition the standardized weights are

$$\hat{\beta}_\Psi = \frac{Q_\Psi \hat{b}_\Psi}{\sigma_\Psi}, \; \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{Q_1 \hat{b}_1}{\sigma_1}, \ldots, \; \beta_t = \frac{Q_t b_t}{\sigma_t}.$$

From (9b), $Q_\Psi = Q_1 = \ldots = Q_t$; therefore using (10), the formula for the standardized weights for a criterion cluster is

$$(10a) \quad \hat{\beta}_\Psi = \frac{1}{N_t \sigma_\Psi}(n_1 \sigma_1 \hat{\beta}_1 + \ldots + n_t \sigma_t \hat{\beta}_t).$$

Multiple Correlation Coefficient for a Criterion Cluster

Let $R_\Psi^2, R_1^2 \ldots, R_t^2$ be the squared multiple correlation coefficients for the criterion cluster formed from criteria 1, ..., t and for the t criteria $y_1, \ldots, y_t$, respectively; let c_i be the pxl vector of intercorrelations calculated from the observations X_i and y_i between the p independent variables and the i–th criterion; and let c_Ψ be the pxl vector of intercorrelations calculated from the pooled observations $[X_1' X_2' \ldots X_t']'$ and $[y_1' y_2' \ldots y_t']'$ between the p independent variables and the criterion cluster (1, 2, ..., t). By definition,

$$n_i \sigma_i Q_i c_i = X_i' y_i - \frac{1}{n_i} X_i' u_i u_i' y_i \qquad \text{for } i=1, \ldots, k \text{ and}$$

$$N_t \sigma_\Psi Q_\Psi c_\Psi = (X_1' y_1 + \ldots + X_t' y_t) - \frac{1}{N_t} [X_1' u_1 + \ldots + X_t' u_t] [u_1' y_1 + \ldots + u_t' y_t].$$

From (9c), $\frac{1}{N_t} [X_1' u_1 + \ldots + X_t' u_t] = \frac{1}{n_i} X_i' u_i$ for i=1. ..., t. Therefore,

$$N_t \sigma_\Psi Q_\Psi c_\Psi = n_1 \sigma_1 Q_1 c_1 + \ldots + n_t \sigma_t Q_t c_t.$$

But $Q_\Psi = Q_1 = \ldots = Q_t$ so the validity coefficients for a criterion cluster are

$$(10b)\ c_\Psi = \frac{1}{N_t\sigma_\Psi}(n_1\sigma_1 c_1 + \ldots + n_t\sigma_t c_t).$$

The squared multiple correlation coefficient for the cluster

(1, 2, . . ., t) is

$$(10c)\ R^2_\Psi = \hat{\beta}'_\Psi c_\Psi = \frac{1}{N_t^2\ \sigma_\Psi^2}\ (n_1\sigma_1\hat{\beta}_1 + \ldots + n_t\sigma_t\hat{\beta}_t)'(n_1\sigma_1 c_1 + \ldots + n_t\sigma_t c_t).$$

Hypothesis Testing

The critical region given in (7) for the hypothesis (6) requires the calculation of the error sum of squares or the squared multiple correlation coefficient for model (1b) when restrictions are imposed on the unknown parameters. The error sum of squares, ESS, for model (1b) when there are no restrictions on the unknown parameters is equal to the sum of the error sum of squares, ESS_i, for the k models (see (3)), i.e.,

$$ESS = ESS_1 + ESS_2 + \ldots + ESS_k.$$

Let m_o and σ_o^2 be the criterion mean and variance calculated from the pooled criterion observation vector Y, and let $m_1, \ldots, m_k$ be the criterion means for $y_1, \ldots, y_k$, respectively. Then

$$ESS_i = n_i\sigma_i^2(1-R_i^2) \quad \text{for } i=1, \ldots, k$$

$$Nm_o = n_1m_1 + n_2m_2 + \ldots + n_km_k$$

$$N\sigma_o^2 = n_1(\sigma_1^2+m_1^2) + \ldots + n_k(\sigma_k^2+m_k^2) - Nm_o^2$$

Therefore the squared multiple correlation, R^2, for (1b) is

$$(11)\qquad R^2 = \frac{N\sigma_o^2 - ESS}{N\sigma_o^2} = \frac{\left[n_1(\sigma_1^2R_1^2+m_1^2) + \ldots + n_k(\sigma_k^2R_k^2+m_k^2) - Nm_o^2\right]}{\left[n_1(\sigma_1^2+m_1^2) + \ldots + n_k(\sigma_k^2+m_k^2) - Nm_o^2\right]}$$

The error sum of squares, ESSH, for (9) is

$$ESSH = ESS_\Psi + ESS_{t+1} + \ldots + ESS_k$$

where $ESS_\Psi = N_t\sigma_\Psi^2(1-R_\Psi^2)$. Therefore the squared multiple correlation, R_o^2, for (9) is

$$R_o^2 = \frac{N\sigma_o^2 - ESSH}{N\sigma_o^2}$$

The hypothesis (8) can be tested at the α significance level by computing

$$(11a)\ F = \left(\frac{N-k(p+1)}{(t-1)(p+1)}\right)\left(\frac{R^2-R_o^2}{1-R^2}\right)$$

and rejecting (8) if F exceeds the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ point of the central F distribution with $(t-1)(p+1)$ and $N-k(p+1)$ degrees of freedom.

Application to a Four Criteria Model; A Worked Example

Given four criteria y_1, y_2, y_3, and y_4, where y_i is an n_ix1 vector of observations, and the predictor matrices X_1, X_2, X_3, and X_4, where X_i is an $n_i$xp matrix of observations on p independent variables, the greatest predictive power is attained when each criterion variable is predicted from its regression on the independent variables. The initial stage, i.e., Stage 4, employs the following model:

$$(12)\ E\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1X_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2X_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_3X_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_4X_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ b_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ b_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ b_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 u_1 + b_1 X_1 \\ \alpha_2 u_2 + b_2 X_2 \\ \alpha_3 u_3 + b_3 X_3 \\ \alpha_4 u_4 + b_4 X_4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } D\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma^2 I .$$

$$\qquad\qquad 4\text{x}4 \qquad 4\text{x}1 \qquad 4\text{x}1$$

The mvue $\hat{\alpha}_i$ and $\hat{b}_i$, for α_i and b_i are obtained from (2) and the squared multiple correlation coefficient, ${}_4R^2$, for model (12) is obtained from (11).

For Stage 3, assume (9b) holds for X_1, X_2, X_3, and X_4. Under the linear hypothesis $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ and $b_1 = b_2$, the mvue $\hat{\alpha}_{12}$ and $\hat{b}_{12}$, for the criterion cluster (1,2) formed from criteria 1 and 2 are (see (10))

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_{12} \\ \hat{b}_{12} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{n_1}{(n_1+n_2)} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_1 \\ \hat{b}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_2 \\ \hat{b}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The standard weights, $\hat{\beta}_{12}$, and the validities, c_{12}, for the cluster (1,2) are (see (10a) and (10b))

$$\hat{\beta}_{12} = \frac{1}{(n_1+n_2)\sigma_{12}} (n_1\sigma_1\hat{\beta}_1 + n_2\sigma_2\hat{\beta}_2), \text{ and}$$

$$c_{12} = \frac{1}{(n_1+n_2)\sigma_{12}} (n_1\sigma_1 c_1 + n_2\sigma_2 c_2), \text{ where}$$

$$(n_1+n_2)\sigma_{12}^2 = n_1(\sigma_1^2+m_1^2)+n_2(\sigma_2^2+m_2^2) - \frac{(n_1m_1+n_2m_2)^2}{n_1+n_2} .$$

The model used to obtain these estimates is (see (9))

$$(13)\ E\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} u_1X_1 \\ u_2X_2 \end{matrix} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_3X_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_4X_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ b_{12} \\ \alpha_3 \\ b_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{12}\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} + b_{12}\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \alpha_3 u_3 + b_3 X_3 \\ \alpha_4 u_4 + b_4 X_4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } D\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma^2 I.$$

The squared multiple correlation coefficient, ${}_3R^2$, for (13) is (from (11) with k=3)

$${}_3R^2 = \frac{\left[(n_1+n_2)(\sigma_{12}^2 R_{12}^2 + m_{12}^2) + n_3(\sigma_3^2 R_3^2 + m_3^2) + n_4(\sigma_4^2 R_4^2 + m_4^2) - Nm_0^2\right]}{\left[(n_1+n_2)(\sigma_{12}^2 + m_{12}^2) + n_3(\sigma_3^2 + m_3^2) + n_4(\sigma_4^2 + m_4^2) - Nm_0^2\right]}, \text{ where}$$

$$R_{12}^2 = \hat{\beta}_{12} c_{12},\ m_{12} = \frac{(n_1m_1+n_2m_2)}{(n_1+n_2)},\ N = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 n_4 , \text{ and}$$

$$Nm_0 = n_1m_1 + n_2m_2 + n_3m_3 + n_4m_4 .$$

(11a) can now be used to test at the α significance level the hypothesis H1: $\alpha_1=\alpha_2$ and $b_1=b_2$ by computing

$$F = \left(\frac{N-4(p+1)}{(p+1)}\right) \left(\frac{{}_4R^2 - {}_3R^2}{(1-{}_4R^2)}\right)$$

and rejecting H1 if F exceeds $F_\alpha(p+1, N-4(p+1))$.

For Stage 2, accepting H1 as true, the additional restrictions $\alpha_3=\alpha_4$ and $b_3=b_4$ are imposed and the mvue, $\hat{\alpha}_{34}$ and $\hat{b}_{34}$, for the criterion cluster (3,4) formed from criteria 3 and 4 are

$$\begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_{34}\\ \hat{b}_{34}\end{bmatrix} = \frac{n_3}{n_3+n_4}\begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_3\\ \hat{b}_3\end{bmatrix} + \frac{n_4}{n_3+n_4}\begin{bmatrix}\hat{\alpha}_4\\ \hat{b}_4\end{bmatrix}$$

The standard weights, $\hat{\beta}_{34}$, and the validities, c_{34}, for the cluster (3,4) are

$$\hat{\beta}_{34} = \frac{1}{(n_3+n_4)\sigma_{34}} (n_3\sigma_3\hat{\beta}_3 + n_4\sigma_4\hat{\beta}_4), \text{ and}$$

$$c_{34} = \frac{1}{(n_3+n_4)\sigma_{34}} (n_3\sigma_3 c_3 + n_4\sigma_4 c_4), \text{ where}$$

$$(n_3+n_4)\sigma_{34}^2 = n_3(\sigma_3^2+m_3^2)+n_4(\sigma_4^2+m_4^2) - \frac{(n_3m_3+n_4m_4)^2}{(n_3+n_4)}$$

The model used to obtain these estimates is

$$(14)\ E\begin{bmatrix}y_1\\ y_2\\ y_3\\ y_4\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}u_1X_1 & 0\\ u_2X_2 & \\ 0 & u_3X_3\\ & u_4X_4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\alpha_{12}\\ b_{12}\\ \alpha_{34}\\ b_{34}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\alpha_{12}\begin{bmatrix}u_1\\ u_2\end{bmatrix} + b_{12}\begin{bmatrix}X_1\\ X_2\end{bmatrix}\\ \alpha_{34}\begin{bmatrix}u_3\\ u_4\end{bmatrix} + b_{34}\begin{bmatrix}X_3\\ X_4\end{bmatrix}\end{bmatrix} \text{ with } D\begin{bmatrix}y_1\\ y_2\\ y_3\\ y_4\end{bmatrix} = \sigma^2 I.$$

The squared multiple correlation coefficient, ${}_2R^2$, for (14) is (from (11) with k=2)

$${}_2R^2 = \frac{\left[(n_1+n_2)(\sigma_{12}^2R_{12}^2+m_{12}^2) + (n_3+n_4)(\sigma_{34}^2R_{34}^2+m_{34}^2)-Nm_0^2\right]}{\left[(n_1+n_2)(\sigma_{12}^2+m_{12}^2) + (n_3+n_4)(\sigma_{34}^2+m_{34}^2)-Nm_0^2\right]}$$

where $R_{34}^2 = \hat{\beta}_{34}'c_{34}$, $(n_3+n_4)m_{34} = n_3m_3+n_4m_4$. Equation (11a) can now be used to test at the α significance level the hypothesis

H2: $\alpha_3=\alpha_4$ and $b_3=b_4$ given H1 is true by computing

$$F = \left(\frac{N-3(p+1)}{(p+1)}\right) \left(\frac{{}_3R^2 - {}_2R^2}{(1-{}_3R^2)}\right)$$

and rejecting H2 if F exceeds $F_\alpha(p+1, N-3(p+1))$.

Equation (11a) can also be used to test the hypothesis

H3: $\alpha_1=\alpha_2$, $b_1=b_2$, $\alpha_3=\alpha_4$, and $b_3=b_4$ by computing

$$F = \left(\frac{N-4(p+1)}{2(p+1)}\right) \left(\frac{{}_4R^2 - {}_2R^2}{(1-{}_4R^2}\right)$$

and rejecting H3 if F exceeds $F_\alpha(2(p+1), N-4(p+1))$.

For Stage 1, accepting H2 as true, the additional restrictions $\alpha_{12}=\alpha_{34}$ and $b_{12}=b_{34}$ are imposed and the mvue, $\hat{\alpha}_{1234}$ and $\hat{b}_{1234}$, for the criterion cluster (1,2,3,4) formed from all four criteria are

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_{1234} \\ \hat{b}_{1234} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(n_1+n_2)}{N} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_{12} \\ \hat{b}_{12} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{(n_3+n_4)}{N} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_{34} \\ \hat{b}_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

The standard weights, $\hat{\beta}_{1234}$, and the validities, c_{1234}, for the cluster (1,2,3,4) are

$$\hat{\beta}_{1234} = \frac{1}{N\sigma_{1234}} \quad (n_1+n_2)\sigma_{12}\hat{\beta}_{12}+(n_3+n_4)\sigma_{34}\hat{\beta}_{34}\text{ , and}$$

$$c_{1234} = \frac{1}{N\sigma_{1234}} \quad (n_1+n_2)\sigma_{12}c_{12}+(n_3+n_4)\sigma_{34}c_{34}\text{, where}$$

$$N\sigma^2_{1234} = (n_1+n_3)(\sigma^2_{12}+m^2_{12})+(n_3+n_4)(\sigma^2_{34}+m^2_{34})-Nm^2_{1234}\text{, and}$$

$$Nm_{1234} = n_1m_1+n_2m_2+n_3m_3+n_4m_4\ .$$

The model used to obtain the estimates for cluster (1,2,3,4) is

$$(15)\ E \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1X_1 \\ u_2X_2^2 \\ u_3X_3 \\ u_4X_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1234} \\ b_{1234} \end{bmatrix} = \left[\alpha_{1234} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix} + b_{1234} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} \right] \text{with } D \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma^2 I.$$

The squared multiple correlation coefficient, ${}_1R^2$, for (15) is

$${}_1R^2 = \hat{\beta}'_{1234}\ c_{1234}.$$

Equation (11a) can now be used to test at the α significance level the hypothesis

H4: $\alpha_{12}=\alpha_{34}$ and $b_{12}=b_{34}$, given $\alpha_1=\alpha_2$, $\alpha_3=\alpha_4$, $b_1=b_2$ and $b_3=b_4$ by computing

$$F = \left(\frac{N-2(p+1)}{(p+1)}\right) \left(\frac{{}_2R^2 - {}_1R^2}{(1-{}_2R^2)}\right)$$

and rejecting H4 if F exceeds $F_\alpha(p+1, N-2(p+1))$. The hypothesis

H5: $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=\alpha_3=\alpha_4$ and $b_1=b_2=b_3=b_4$

can be tested at the α significance level by computing

$$F = \left(\frac{N-4(p+1)}{3(p+1)}\right) \left(\frac{{}_4R^2 - {}_1R^2}{(1-{}_4R^2)}\right)$$

and rejecting H5 if F exceeds $F_\alpha(3(p+1), N-4(p+1))$.

APPENDIX C: HIER-GRP SAMPLE OUTPUT

The HIER-GRP sample output provided in this appendix was produced by using the Univac 1108 runstream which precedes it. The sample analysis involves a grouping problem with nine regression equations having nine predictors.

UNIVAC 1108 RUNSTREAM FOR HIER-GRP SAMPLE PROBLEM

```
@RUN T478,3659,T
@XQT T.T.HIER-GRP
009009620
SAMPLE HIERARCHICAL GROUPING ANALYSIS FOR A PROBLEM WITH NINE
REGRESSION EQUATIONS CONTAINING NINE PREDICTOR VARIABLES
(11F7.0)
   498.   498.   498.   498.   498.   498.   498.   498.   498.
(2F12.6)
   56.451007   21.308644
   63.395582   21.914342
   68.744960   16.605052
   72.044176   18.446208
   60.863453   17.790080
   52.500000   15.220105
   53.965863   15.463798
   61.050200   18.499403
   59.132530   14.158818
(6F12.6/3F12.6)
     .210613     .084266     .690537     .044687     .022704     .019168
     .030065     .051014     .002266
     .497278     .253267     .146937     .111735    -.048070     .070620
     .023948     .067965     .002673
     .830726     .062409     .110464     .066591    -.017240     .013254
     .008630    -.008133     .001335
     .000000     .503307     .046976     .400246    -.098074     .081764
     .088532     .010101     .055075
     .501937     .228462     .241215     .079214    -.058422     .015964
     .027251     .071612     .017675
     .157008     .523549     .177268     .109043    -.119310     .033768
     .061973     .125317     .077995
     .625357     .140070     .179064     .078076    -.055456     .063479
     .007905     .036213     .039056
     .054818     .609892    -.032781     .111520    -.159781     .119546
     .065351     .132338     .072512
     .183373     .264566     .198929     .281333    -.088878     .067113
     .030136     .106099     .041553
(6F12.6/3F12.6)
     .851747     .403108     .943397     .330665    -.267945     .263114
     .260275     .748397     .061240
     .812347     .525137     .748172     .400812    -.306481     .277655
     .284223     .641246     .048847
     .963222     .380671     .830779     .326702    -.325629     .318978
     .230869     .666403     .082854
     .379912     .718074     .383850     .652332    -.200817     .054977
     .400267     .345576     .065272
     .867424     .523468     .823604     .388907    -.337009     .251625
     .294823     .694826     .074963
     .641551     .734258     .649314     .466729    -.317681     .130361
     .383839     .589730     .095018
     .902620     .431595     .817043     .351056    -.347421     .323654
     .243765     .672775     .103907
     .442066     .726975     .420952     .427142    -.284123     .129945
     .355847     .429272     .062678
     .627808     .539934     .635186     .526863    -.292518     .184302
     .298842     .565390     .073218
(5X,2F18.4)
1            1025.3594          160.2755
2             281.0361           50.0347
3              43.6386           30.6446
4               2.9217             .8665
5                .6526             .4761
6               3.9398            1.3035
7             343.2791           44.7462
8              40.7771           30.2306
9                .7048             .4561

@FIN
```

HIERARCHICAL GROUPING PROGRAM HIER-GRP

COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCES DIVISION
AF HUMAN RESOURCES LABORATORY
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

VERSION DATE 11 JAN 1978

I. CONTROL CARD PARAMETERS

NUMBER OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS = 9 NUMBER OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES = 9
GROUPING OPTION = 6 NUMBER OF HEADER CARDS = 2

PROBLEM HEADER LABEL

SAMPLE HIERARCHICAL GROUPING ANALYSIS FOR A PROBLEM WITH NINE
REGRESSION EQUATIONS CONTAINING NINE PREDICTOR VARIABLES

II. FORMAT CARDS AND INPUT DATA

FORMAT TO READ SN(I) = (11F7.0)

FORMAT TO READ SM(I) AND SSD(I) = (2F12.6)

EQUATION	N	CRITERION MEAN	CRITERION SD
1	498.	56.45181	21.30864
2	498.	63.39558	21.91434
3	498.	68.74498	16.60505
4	498.	72.04418	18.44621
5	498.	60.86345	17.79008
6	498.	52.50000	15.22011
7	498.	53.96536	15.46380
8	498.	61.05020	18.49940
9	498.	59.13253	14.15882

FORMAT TO READ BETA WEIGHTS = (6F12.6/3F12.6)

BETA WEIGHTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EQU 1	.2106	.0843	.6905	.0447	.0227	.0192	.0301	.0510	.0023
EQU 2	.4973	.2533	.1469	.1117	-.0481	.0706	.0239	.0680	.0027
EQU 3	.8307	.0624	.1105	.0666	-.0172	.0133	.0086	-.0081	.0013
EQU 4	.0000	.5033	.0470	.4002	-.0981	.0818	.0885	.0101	.0551
EQU 5	.5019	.2285	.2412	.0792	-.0584	.0160	.0273	.0716	.0177
EQU 6	.1570	.5235	.1773	.1090	-.1193	.0338	.0620	.1253	.0780
EQU 7	.6254	.1401	.1791	.0781	-.0555	.0635	.0079	.0362	.0391
EQU 8	.0546	.6099	-.0328	.1115	-.1598	.1195	.0659	.1323	.0725
EQU 9	.1834	.2646	.1989	.2813	-.0889	.0671	.0301	.1061	.0416

FORMAT TO READ VALIDITIES = (6F12.6/3F12.6)

VALIDITIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EQU 1	.8517	.4031	.9434	.3307	-.2679	.2631	.2603	.7484	.0612
EQU 2	.8123	.5251	.7482	.4008	-.3065	.2777	.2842	.6412	.0488

EQU	3	.9632	.3807	.3306	.3267	-.3256	.3190	.2309	.6664	.0829
EQU	4	.3799	.7181	.3839	.6523	-.2008	.0550	.4003	.3456	.0653
EQU	5	.8674	.5235	.8236	.3889	-.3370	.2516	.2948	.6948	.0750
EQU	6	.6416	.7343	.6493	.4667	-.3177	.1304	.3838	.5897	.0950
EQU	7	.9026	.4316	.8170	.3511	-.3474	.3237	.2438	.6728	.1039
EQU	8	.4421	.7270	.4210	.4271	-.2841	.1299	.3558	.4293	.0627
EQU	9	.6278	.5399	.6352	.5269	-.2925	.1843	.2988	.5654	.0732

FORMAT TO READ PM(L) AND PSD(L) = (5X,2F18.4)

PREDICTOR	PREDICTOR MEAN	PREDICTOR SD
1	1025.35941	160.27550
2	231.03610	50.03470
3	43.63860	30.64460
4	2.92170	.86650
5	.65260	.47610
6	3.93980	1.30350
7	343.27910	44.74620
8	40.77710	30.23060
9	.70480	.45610

III. HIERARCHICAL GROUPING RESULTS

MINIMIZED DECISION VALUE = ORU(KU+1)-ORU(KU)
ORU(KU) = R SQUARED FOR KU SYSTEMS.
KU = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS REMAINING AT KU STAGE.

GROUPING OPTION 6

9 INITIAL SYSTEMS RSQ = .8230

SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ	SYS	RSQ
1	.9247	2	.7765	3	.9440	4	.7072	5	.8673	6	.7986	7	.8688	8	.6472	9	.6430		

STAGE = 8 OVERALL RSQ = .8203

F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS

SYSTEMS GROUPING THIS STAGE

SYS IDENT	NO. MEMBERS	NO. CASES	RSQ
2	1	498	.7765
5	1	498	.8673

DECISION VALUE= .0026

FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE

	CHANGE FROM 9 SYSTEMS	RESIDUAL
RSQ	.0026	.1770
DF	10	4392

FSTAT= 6.53 SIG LVL= .0000

FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE

	CHANGE FROM 9 SYSTEMS	RESIDUAL
RSQ	.0026	.1770
DF	10	4392

FSTAT= 6.53 SIG LVL= .0000

SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER

STAGE IDENT	SYS LOSS	NO. MEMBERS	RSQ	NO. CASES	SYS IDENT	IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
8	.0026	2	.8028	996	2	5

BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM 2

NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN = 62.1295
NEW SYS CRITERION SD = 19.9991

```
                                   •     1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8       9
                                   •  .4957   .2404   .1878   .0964  -.0523   .0458   .0252   .0691   .0093
                                   •
                                   • RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   2        REGRESSION CONSTANT = -47.5039
                                   • ----------------------------------------
                                   •            1              2              3              4              5
                                   •         .0619          .0961          .1226         2.2261        -2.1978
                                   •         .7026          .0113          .0457          .4089

           7 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS    1    3    4    6    7    8    9
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
 STAGE =  7    OVERALL RSQ =  .8117    •
                                       •         F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
              SYSTEMS                  •
          GROUPING THIS STAGE          • FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE   FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
          -------------------          • --------------------------------   -----------------------------------
         SYS    NO.    NO.             •             CHANGE FROM                         CHANGE FROM
        IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ     •              8 SYSTEMS   RESIDUAL               9 SYSTEMS   RESIDUAL
          8      1      498  .6472     •   RSQ        .0086       .1797        RSQ       .0112       .1770
          9      1      498  .6430     •   DF           10        4402         DF          20        4392
                                       •
        DECISION VALUE=       .0086    •   FSTAT=   21.10 SIG LVL= .0000       FSTAT=   13.95 SIG LVL= .0000

                        SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                        ----------------------
      STAGE  SYS    NO.               NO.   •  SYS
      IDENT LOSS  MEMBERS RSQ        CASES  • IDENT  IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
        8   .0026    2   .8028        996   •   2      5
        7   .0086    2   .5960        996   •   8      9
                                            •
                                            •  BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   8      NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =  60.0914
                                            •  ----------------------------------       NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =  16.5006
                                            •     1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8       9
                                            •  .1094   .4554   .0670   .1832  -.1277   .0958   .0498   .1197   .0585
                                            •
                                            • RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   8       REGRESSION CONSTANT = -17.7861
                                            • ----------------------------------------
                                            •          1              2              3              4              5
                                            •       .0113          .1502          .0361         3.4890        -4.4258
                                            •      1.2128          .0184          .0653         2.1155

           5 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS    1    3    4    6    7
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
 STAGE =  6    OVERALL RSQ =  .8023    •
                                       •         F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
              SYSTEMS                  •
          GROUPING THIS STAGE          • FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE   FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
          -------------------          • --------------------------------   -----------------------------------
         SYS    NO.    NO.             •             CHANGE FROM                         CHANGE FROM
        IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ     •              7 SYSTEMS   RESIDUAL               9 SYSTEMS   RESIDUAL
          6      1      498  .7986     •   RSQ        .0094       .1883        RSQ       .0206       .1770
          7      1      498  .8688     •   DF           10        4412         DF          30        4392
                                       •
        DECISION VALUE=       .0094    •   FSTAT=   22.00 SIG LVL= .0000       FSTAT=   17.06 SIG LVL= .0000

                        SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                        ----------------------
      STAGE  SYS    NO.               NO.   •  SYS
```

```
IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ    CASES  * IDENT  IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
  8  .0026    2  .8026      996  *   2    5
  6  .0094    2  .7707      996  *   6    7
                                 *
                                 *    BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    6          NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =  53.2329
                                 *    ----------------------------------           NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =  15.3599
                                 *       1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8       9
                                 *   .3926   .3299   .1780   .0933  -.0870   .0487   .0347   .0803   .0583
                                 *
                                 * RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    6          REGRESSION CONSTANT = -30.0948
                                 * ---------------------------------------
                                 *              1              2              3              4              5
                                 *          .0376          .1013          .0892         1.6544        -2.8077
                                 *          .5737          .0119          .0408         1.9634
  7  .0086    2  .5960      996  *   8    9

      3 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS    1   3   4
*****************************************************************************************************************
STAGE =  5    OVERALL RSQ =  .7885
                                 *                    F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
              SYSTEMS            *
         GROUPING THIS STAGE     *  FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE    FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
         -------------------     *  --------------------------------    -----------------------------------
      SYS     NO.     NO.        *            CHANGE FROM                          CHANGE FROM
     IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ  *             6 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL               9 SYSTEMS     RESIDUAL
       2       2     996  .8026  *      RSQ      .0138        .1977        RSQ        .0345        .1770
       3       1     498  .9440  *      DF         10          4422        DF           40          4392
                                 *
     DECISION VALUE=       .0138 *  FSTAT=   30.96 SIG LVL= .0000      FSTAT=   21.38 SIG LVL= .0000

                   SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                   ----------------------
STAGE  SYS    NO.            NO. *  SYS
IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ     CASES *  IDENT  IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
  5  .0165    3  .8030      1494 *   2    5    3
                                 *
                                 *    BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    2          NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =  64.3347
                                 *    ----------------------------------           NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =  19.1906
                                 *       1       2       3       4       5       6       7       8       9
                                 *   .5840   .1850   .1623   .0862  -.0413   .0356   .0200   .0457   .0069
                                 *
                                 * RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    2          REGRESSION CONSTANT = -42.6322
                                 * ---------------------------------------
                                 *              1              2              3              4              5
                                 *          .0699          .0710          .1017         1.9094        -1.6656
                                 *          .5247          .0086          .0290          .2888
  6  .0094    2  .7707      996  *   6    7
  7  .0086    2  .5960      996  *   8    9

      2 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS    1   4
*****************************************************************************************************************
STAGE =  4    OVERALL RSQ =  .7668
                                 *                    F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
              SYSTEMS            *
         GROUPING THIS STAGE     *  FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE    FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
         -------------------     *  --------------------------------    -----------------------------------
      SYS     NO.     NO.        *            CHANGE FROM                          CHANGE FROM
     IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ  *             5 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL               9 SYSTEMS     RESIDUAL
       6       2     996  .7707  *      RSQ      .0217        .2115        RSQ        .0562        .1770
```

```
COMPUTER OUTPUT FROM HIER-GRP SAMPLE PROBLEM                                                    DATE 020378        PAGE     5

                    8      2       976 .5960  •     DF           10         4432        DF          50         4392
                                              •
                    DECISION VALUE=     .0217  •   FSTAT=    45.46 SIG LVL= .0000       FSTAT=    27.87 SIG LVL= .0000


                               SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                               ----------------------
             STAGE  SYS    NO.            NO.  •  SYS
             IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ     CASES  •  IDENT   IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
               5  .0165    3  .8030      1494  •    2     5    3
               4  .0397    4  .6258      1992  •    6     7    8    9
                                               •
                                               •     BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   6         NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =   56.6621
                                               •     ----------------------------------          NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =   16.3052
                                               •        1        2        3        4        5        6        7        8        9
                                               •    .2403    .3858    .1177    .1367   -.1056    .0714    .0416    .0984    .0570
                                               •
                                               • RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   6            REGRESSION CONSTANT = -23.9405
                                               • --------------------------------------
                                               •                1                   2                   3                   4                   5
                                               •            .0244               .1257               .0626              2.5717             -3.6167
                                               •            .8932               .0151               .0531              2.0395

                 2 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS     1     4
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
 STAGE =  3    OVERALL RSQ =  .7406            •
                                               •                F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
                       SYSTEMS                 •
                    GROUPING THIS STAGE        •   FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE     FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
                    -------------------        •   --------------------------------     -----------------------------------
                  SYS     NO.     NO.          •                CHANGE FROM                           CHANGE FROM
                 IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ    •                 4 SYSTEMS      RESIDUAL               9 SYSTEMS      RESIDUAL
                   1       1       498 .9247   •     RSQ          .0262          .2332        RSQ        .0823          .1770
                   2       3      1494 .8030   •      DF             10           4442         DF           60           4392
                                               •
                 DECISION VALUE=       .0262   •    FSTAT=    49.88 SIG LVL= .0000       FSTAT=    34.05 SIG LVL= .0000


                               SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                               ----------------------
             STAGE  SYS    NO.            NO.  •  SYS
             IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ     CASES  •  IDENT   IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
               3  .0427    4  .7907      1992  •    1     2    5    3
                                               •
                                               •     BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   1         NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =   62.3640
                                               •     ----------------------------------          NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =   20.0343
                                               •        1        2        3        4        5        6        7        8        9
                                               •    .4755    .1553    .3002    .0738   -.0236    .0307    .0224    .0464    .0055
                                               •
                                               • RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM   1            REGRESSION CONSTANT = -35.6910
                                               • --------------------------------------
                                               •                1                   2                   3                   4                   5
                                               •            .0594               .0622               .1963              1.7068              -.9952
                                               •            .4719               .0100               .0307               .2431
               4  .0397    4  .6258      1992  •    6     7    8    9

                 1 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS     4
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
 STAGE =  2    OVERALL RSQ =  .6828            •
                                               •                F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
```

```
COMPUTER OUTPUT FROM HIER-GRP SAMPLE PROBLEM                                        DATE 020378        PAGE     6

            SYSTEMS                  •
       GROUPING THIS STAGE           •  FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE   FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
       -------------------           •  --------------------------------   -----------------------------------
   SYS    NO.    NO.                 •           CHANGE FROM                        CHANGE FROM
  IDENT MEMBERS CASES   RSQ          •            3 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL              9 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL
    1      4     1992 .7907          •    RSQ       .0578        .2594     RSQ         .1402        .1770
    6      4     1992 .6258          •    DF         10          4452      DF           70          4392
                                     •
  DECISION VALUE=         .0578      •  FSTAT=   99.23 SIG LVL= .0000      FSTAT=   49.67 SIG LVL= .0000

                   SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                   ----------------------
 STAGE  SYS   NO.              NO.   •  SYS
 IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ       CASES  •  IDENT   IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
   2  .1402    8  .6636        3984  •   1    2   5   3   6   7   8   9
                                     •
                                     •    BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    1        NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =  59.5131
                                     •    ---------------------------------           NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =  18.4863
                                     •        1       2       3       4       5        6       7       8       9
                                     •    .3636   .2543   .2146   .1003  -.0594    .0481   .0305   .0685   .0282
                                     •
                                     •  RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    1          REGRESSION CONSTANT = -29.8157
                                     •  ----------------------------------------
                                     •             1               2               3               4               5
                                     •          .0419           .0940           .1295          2.1392         -2.3060
                                     •          .6826           .0126           .0419          1.1413

      1 SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS    4
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
STAGE =  1   OVERALL RSQ =  .6084    •
                                     •              F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS
            SYSTEMS                  •
       GROUPING THIS STAGE           •  FOR SYS'S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE   FOR SYS'S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE
       -------------------           •  --------------------------------   -----------------------------------
   SYS    NO.    NO.                 •           CHANGE FROM                        CHANGE FROM
  IDENT MEMBERS CASES   RSQ          •            2 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL              9 SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL
    1      8     3984 .6636          •    RSQ       .0745        .3172     RSQ         .2146        .1770
    4      1      498 .7072          •    DF         10          4462      DF           80          4392
                                     •
  DECISION VALUE=         .0745      •  FSTAT=  104.75 SIG LVL= .0000      FSTAT=   66.56 SIG LVL= .0000

                   SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER
                   ----------------------
 STAGE  SYS   NO.              NO.   •  SYS
 IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ       CASES  •  IDENT   IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS
   1  .2146    9  .6083        4482  •   1    2   5   3   6   7   8   9   4
                                     •
                                     •    BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    1        NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =  60.9054
                                     •    ---------------------------------           NEW SYS CRITERION SD   =  18.8968
                                     •        1       2       3       4       5        6       7       8       9
                                     •    .3162   .2757   .1917   .1306  -.0623    .0507   .0361   .0607   .0305
                                     •
                                     •  RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM    1          REGRESSION CONSTANT = -29.0207
                                     •  ----------------------------------------
                                     •             1               2               3               4               5
                                     •          .0373           .1041           .1182          2.8483         -2.4720
                                     •          .7353           .0152           .0379          1.2620

•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

END OF JOB
```

APPENDIX D: HIER-GRP SOURCE LISTING

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP DRIVER (MAIN) PROGRAM HG-MAIN

```
C @EJ# ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ)-+<->&$*(%:?!,/0123456789';\."_
C THE ABOVE LINE IS THE UNIVAC 1100 CHARACTER SET (OCTAL 00 - 77)
C------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 1)
C                                 HIER-GRP
C                                 --------
C  A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE HIERARCHICAL GROUPING OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS
C------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 2)
C                              TABLE OF CONTENTS
C                              -----------------
C                 SECTION 1) HIER-GRP TITLE
C                 SECTION 2) TABLE OF CONTENTS
C                 SECTION 3) ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION
C                 SECTION 4) REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR USERS
C                 SECTION 5) HOW TO USE HIER-GRP
C                 SECTION 6) PROGRAMS IN THE HIER-GRP PACKAGE
C                 SECTION 7) VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                 SECTION 8) HIER-GRP DRIVER PROGRAM
C------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 3)
C                           ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION
C                           ---------------------
C     THE BASIC IDEA OF THE HIER-GRP ALGORITHM IS TO REDUCE A SET OF REGRES-
C  SION EQUATIONS (ALSO CALLED SYSTEMS), COMPUTED FROM PROPORTIONAL PREDIC-
C  TOR SUMS OF CROSS PRODUCTS MATRICES, TO A SINGLE EQUATION. AT EACH STEP
C  THE NUMBER OF EQUATIONS IS REDUCED BY ONE. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY RE-
C  PLACING TWO EQUATIONS WITH A COMPROMISE EQUATION. THE REMAINING EQUATIONS
C  TOGETHER WITH THE COMPROMISE EQUATION FORM THE POOL FOR THE NEXT REPLACE-
C  MENT. THE TWO EQUATIONS REPLACED ARE REFERRED TO AS THE MEMBERS OF THE
C  COMPROMISE SYSTEM. IF TWO COMPROMISE EQUATIONS ARE REPLACED, THEN THE
C  MEMBERS OF EACH COMPROMISE EQUATION BECOME MEMBERS OF THE NEW COMPROMISE
C  SYSTEM. THE CRITERION FOR SELECTING THE TWO EQUATIONS TO BE REPLACED IS
C  THE SAME AT EVERY STEP. THE PROGRAM HAS SIX GROUPING CRITERIA, ONE OF
```

```
C   WHICH MUST BE SPECIFIED BY THE USER. ALL THE GROUPING CRITERIA MAY BE
C   VIEWED AS BEING CONCEPTUALLY THE SAME. IN EACH CASE THE REPLACEMENT OF
C   TWO EQUATIONS BY A COMPROMISE EQUATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH A LOSS; THOUGH
C   THE LOSS AND THE METHOD USED TO COMPUTE THE LOSS ARE DIFFERENT FOR EACH.
C   THE PAIR OF EQUATIONS TO BE REPLACED IS THE PAIR HAVING THE SMALLEST OR
C   LARGEST ASSOCIATED LOSS DEPENDING ON WHETHER IT IS DESIRED TO GROUP TO-
C   GETHER SIMILAR OR DISSIMILAR EQUATIONS. THE SIX CRITERIA ARE LISTED IN
C   THE FOLLOWING TABLE.
C
C                  GROUPING CRITERIA AVAILABLE IN HIER-GRP
C GROUPING  LOSS ASSOCIATED WITH REPLACEMENT OF SYS'S I AND J       GROUPING
C   OPTION                                                           CRITERIA
C     1 ** LOSS = DECREASE IN THE SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATION
C          COEFFICIENT, RSQ, UNDER THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE BETA      (MAX LOSS)
C          WEIGHTS FOR EQU I EQUAL THE CORRESPONDING WEIGHTS FOR
C          EQU J.
C     6 ** LOSS = SAME AS FOR 1.                                (MINIMIZE LOSS)
C     3 ** LOSS = WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF LOSSES FOR ALL COMBINATIONS
C          OF A MEMBER OF SYS I WITH A MEMBER OF SYS J, WHERE FOR
C          A GIVEN COMBINATION THE WEIGHT IS THE PRODUCT OF THE      (MAX LOSS)
C          NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH MEMBER OF THE COMBINATION AND
C          THE LOSS IS THE DECREASE IN RSQ UNDER THE HYPOTHESIS
C          THAT THE CORRESPONDING BETA WEIGHTS FOR EACH MEMBER
C          OF THE COMBINATION ARE EQUAL.
C     5 ** LOSS = SAME AS FOR 3.                                (MINIMIZE LOSS)
C     2 ** LOSS = MINIMUM OF LOSSES FOR ALL COMBINATIONS OF A
C          MEMBER OF EITHER SYS I OR SYS J WITH A DIFFERENT MEMBER
C          OF EITHER SYS I OR SYS J, WHERE FOR A GIVEN COMBINATION
C          THE LOSS IS THE DECREASE IN RSQ UNDER THE HYPOTHESIS      (MAX LOSS)
C          THAT THE CORRESPONDING BETA WEIGHTS FOR EACH MEMBER OF
C          THE COMBINATION ARE EQUAL.
C     4 ** LOSS = SAME AS FOR 2 BUT WITH MAXIMUM REPLACING     (MINIMIZE LOSS)
C          MINIMUM AS THE FIRST WORD OF THE DESCRIPTION.
C----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 4)
C                         REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR USERS
```

```
C                   ------------------------------
C    FOR EACH EQUATION, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED:
C      1. THE NUMBER OF CASES(OBSERVATIONS)
C      2. THE CRITERION MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION
C      3. THE STANDARDIZED REGRESSION WEIGHTS
C      4. THE VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS
C      5. THE MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE PREDICTORS.
C    IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT THE HIER-GRP ALGORITHM REQUIRES ALL THE
C    REGRESSION EQUATIONS TO BE LEAST SQUARES SOLUTIONS DERIVED FROM
C    PROPORTIONAL PREDICTOR SUMS OF CROSS PRODUCTS MATRICES (I.E., THE MEAN
C    OF A PREDICTOR FOR ONE EQUATION MUST EQUAL THE MEAN OF THE CORRESPONDING
C    PREDICTORS IN ALL OTHER EQUATIONS. IN ADDITION THE COVARIANCE MATRICES
C    FOR EACH EQUATION MUST BE IDENTICAL.). THIS IS THE PROPORTIONALITY
C    ASSUMPTION OF BOTTENBERG AND CHRISTAL (WADD-TN-61-30).
C-------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 5)
C                          HOW TO USE HIER-GRP
C                          -------------------
C       TO EXECUTE THIS PROGRAM THE USER MUST PREPARE THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE
C       OF CONTROL CARDS AND DATA CARDS:
C     1. CONTROL CARD.
C       CARD      FORTRAN
C       COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C         1-3       I3      NEQS, NUMBER OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS(SYSTEMS) TO BE
C                           GROUPED
C                           NEQS MUST BE .LE. 50
C         4-6       I3      NPREDS, NUMBER OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES IN EACH
C                           EQUATION, I.E., NUMBER OF BETA WEIGHTS(STANDARDIZED
C                           REGRESSION WEIGHTS) IN EACH EQUATION.
C                           NPREDS MUST BE .LE. 100
C          7        I1      IOPT, THE GROUPING OPTION DESIRED. NORMALLY OPTION
C                           '6' IS SPECIFIED WHICH CAUSES THE GROUPING TO BE
C                           DONE BASED ON THE ITERATIVE TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED BY
C                           BOTTENBERG AND CHRISTAL, WADD-TN-61-30.
C                           SEE SECTION 3 FOR MORE INFORMATION
C          8        I1      NHDRS, NUMBER OF HEADER(LABEL,TITLE) CARDS THAT
```

```
                          FOLLOW THIS CONTROL CARD. THE NUMBER OF HEADER
                          CARDS CAN RANGE FROM 0 TO 9.
           9        11    IREAD, THE DATA READ OPTION. IREAD = 0 MEANS
                          READ THE BETA WEIGHTS AND VALIDITIES NPREDS
                          ITEMS AT A TIME. IREAD = 1 MEANS READ THEM
                          NEQS*NPREDS ITEMS AT A TIME.
   2. HEADER CARD(S)
     CARD       FORTRAN
     COLUMNS    FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
       1-80     13A6,A2   EACH HEADER CARD CONTAINS UP TO 80 ALPHANUMERIC
                          CHARACTERS WHICH ARE PRINTED(80 CHARACTERS/LINE) AT
                          THE BEGINNING OF THE GROUPING REPORT. HEADER CARDS
                          CAN BE OMITTED, OR UP TO 9 CARDS CAN BE USED,
                          DEPENDING UPON THE NUMBER(NHDRS) SPECIFIED IN THE
                          INITIAL CONTROL CARD. THE NUMBER OF HEADER CARDS
                          PRESENT MUST EQUAL NHDRS.
   3. FORMAT CARD TO READ THE NUMBER OF CASES FOR EACH EQUATION
     CARD       FORTRAN
     COLUMNS    FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
       1-80     13A6,A2   THE FORTRAN VARIABLE FORMAT BY WHICH THE SN(I) ARE
                          TO BE READ. SN(I) DENOTES THE NUMBER OF CASES THAT
                          WERE USED IN THE COMPUTATION OF EQUATION I. FOR
                          EXAMPLE, IF 10 EQUATIONS ARE TO BE GROUPED(NEQS=10)
                          THE FORMAT CARD MIGHT BE '(10F5.0)'. THE F EDIT
                          CODE MUST BE USED SINCE SN(I) IS A REAL VARIABLE.
   4. SN(I) DATA CARD(S)
     CARD       FORTRAN
     COLUMNS    FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
      **** DATA IS READ ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS FORMAT
   5. FORMAT CARD TO READ CRITERION MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     CARD       FORTRAN
     COLUMNS    FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
       1-80     13A6,A2   THE FORTRAN VARIABLE FORMAT BY WHICH THE SM(I) AND
                          THE SSD(I) DATA ARE TO BE READ. SM(I) DENOTES THE
                          CRITERION MEAN FOR EQUATION I. SSD(I) DENOTES THE
                          CRITERION STANDARD DEVIATION FOR EQUATION I. FOR
```

```
C                               EXAMPLE, IF 10 EQUATIONS ARE TO BE GROUPED(NEQS=10)
C                               THE 10 PAIRS OF SM(I) AND SSD(I) MIGHT BE READ WITH
C                               THE FOLLOWING FORMAT CARD:'(10X,F10.4,5X,F10.4)'.
C   6. SM(I) AND SSD(I) DATA CARDS.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      **** DATA IS READ ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS FORMAT.
C   7. FORMAT CARD TO READ BETA WEIGHTS FOR EACH EQUATION.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      1-80     13A6,A2   THE FORTRAN VARIABLE FORMAT BY WHICH THE BETA
C                         WEIGHTS FOR EACH EQUATION ARE READ. THE BETA
C                         WEIGHTS(NPREDS WEIGHTS PER EQUATION) ARE STORED IN
C                         THE B(I) ARRAY. THE FIRST NPREDS ELEMENTS OF B
C                         CONTAIN THE BETA WEIGHTS FOR EQUATION 1, THE NEXT
C                         NPREDS ELEMENTS CONTAIN THE BETA WEIGHTS FOR
C                         EQUATION 2, AND SO ON. THE WEIGHTS FOR EACH
C                         EQUATION ARE STORED IN VARIABLE NUMBER ORDER.
C   8. BETA WEIGHT DATA CARDS.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      **** THE BETA WEIGHTS ARE READ ACCORDING TO THE PREVIOUS FORMAT.
C   9. FORMAT CARD TO READ VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS FOR EACH EQUATION.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      1-80     13A6,A2   THE FORTRAN VARIABLE FORMAT BY WHICH THE VALIDITY
C                         COEFFICIENTS (CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE PREDICTOR
C                         VARIABLES AND THE CRITERION VARIABLE) FOR EACH
C                         EQUATION ARE TO BE READ. THE VALIDITY COEFFICIENTS
C                         (NPREDS COEFFICIENTS PER EQUATION) ARE STORED IN
C                         THE V(I) ARRAY. THE FIRST NPREDS ELEMENTS OF V
C                         CONTAIN THE VALIDITIES FOR EQUATION 1, THE NEXT
C                         NPREDS ELEMENTS CONTAIN THE VALIDITIES FOR EQUATION
C                         2, AND SO ON. THE VALIDITIES FOR EACH EQUATION ARE
C                         STORED IN VARIABLE NUMBER ORDER.
C  10. THE VALIDITY COEFFICIENT DATA CARDS.
```

```
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      **** THE VALIDITIES ARE READ ACCORDING TO THE PREVIOUS FORMAT.
C  11. FORMAT CARD TO READ PREDICTOR MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      1-80     13A6,A2   THE FORTRAN VARIABLE FORMAT BY WHICH THE PM(L)
C                         AND PSD(L) DATA ARE TO BE READ.  PM(L) DENOTES
C                         THE MEAN OF THE PREDICTOR VARIABLE L.  PSD(L)
C                         DENOTES THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF PREDICTOR
C                         VARIABLE L.
C  12. PM(L) AND PSD(L).DATA CARDS.
C     CARD      FORTRAN
C     COLUMNS   FORMAT    DESCRIPTION
C      ****  DATA IS READ ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS FORMAT.
C  13. REPEAT 1 - 12 ABOVE AS OFTEN AS DESIRED, THEN INCLUDE A BLANK
C      CARD AS THE LAST CARD IN THE DECK.
C-------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 6)
C                PROGRAMS IN THE HIER-GRP PACKAGE
C                --------------------------------
C        6.1 HG-MAIN.      FORTRAN MAIN PROGRAM. PACKAGE DRIVER - READS
C                     CONTROL CARD, INPUT DATA, CALLS REMAINING ROUTINES.
C        6.2 START.        ASSEMBLER SUBROUTINE. RESETS PAGE MARGINS ON
C                     THE PRINTER TO 0 LINES AT TOP, 0 LINES AT BOTTOM.
C        6.3 OVRLP.        FORTRAN   SUBROUTINE. COMPUTES THE OVERLAP
C                     VECTOR, A, FOR USE IN GROUP.
C        6.4 GROUP.        FORTRAN   SUBROUTINE. PERFORMS THE GROUPING
C                     PROCEDURE.
C        6.5 STAGE.        FORTRAN   SUBROUTINE. COMPUTES THE GROUPING
C                     OUTPUT.
C        6.6 PRINTG.        FORTRAN   SUBROUTINE. PRINTS THE GROUPING
C                     REPORT.
C        6.7 PLEVEL.       FORTRAN   SUBROUTINE. CALCULATES THE PROB-
C                     ABILITY OF THE F-RATIO TEST STATISTIC.
C-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
C SECTION 7)
C                          VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                          ---------------------
C   NEQS = NUMBER OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS TO BE GROUPED.
C NPREDS = NUMBER OF BETA WEIGHTS IN EACH EQUATION.
C   IOPT = GROUPING OPTION SWITCH. (SEE SECTION 3,AND 5 ABOVE FOR DETAILS)
C  IREAD = THE DATA READ OPTION. (SEE SECTION 5)
C  NHDRS = NUMBER OF CARDS IN HEADER LABEL. (MUST BE LESS THAN 10)
C    FMT = FORMAT AREA.
C     SN = VECTOR OF N'S. SN(I) IS THE NUMBER OF CASES IN SYSTEM I.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C     SM = VECTOR OF CRITERION MEANS. SM(I) IS THE CRITERION MEAN FOR
C          SYSTEM I.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C    SSD = VECTOR OF CRITERION STANDARD DEVIATIONS. SSD(I) IS THE CRITERION
C          STANDARD DEVIATION FOR SYSTEM I.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C      B = VECTOR OF BETA WEIGHTS. B(IL) IS THE BETA WEIGHT FOR PREDICTOR L
C          IN SYSTEM I, WHERE IL=NPREDS*(I-1)+L.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS*NPREDS.
C      V = VECTOR OF VALIDITIES. V(IL) IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PREDICTOR
C          L AND THE CRITERION VARIABLE FOR SYSTEM I, WHERE IL IS AS IN B.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS*NPREDS.
C     PM = VECTOR OF PREDICTOR MEANS.  PM(L) IS THE MEAN OF PREDICTOR
C          VARIABLE L.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NPREDS.
C    PSD = VECTOR OF STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES.
C          PSD(L) IS THE STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PREDICTOR VARIABLE L.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NPREDS.
C      A = THE OVERLAP VECTOR(COMPUTED IN SUBROUTINE OVRLP). A(IJ) IS THE
C          OVERLAP OR DECISION VALUE IF SYSTEMS I AND J ARE GROUPED, WHERE
C          IJ=NEQS*(I-1) - I*(I-1)/2 + (J-I). ON RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE
C          OVRLP A(IJ) IS THE DROP IN RSQ WHEN SYSTEM I IS COMBINED WITH
C          SYSTEM J. SUBROUTINE GROUP USES THE A VECTOR TO PERFORM THE
C          GROUPING PROCEDURE.
C          REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS*(NEQS-1)/2.
```

```
C        Z = WORK AREA USED IN  OVRLP, GROUP, AND PRINTG. ON RETURN FROM GROUP
C            Z(KU) IS THE DECISION VALUE FOR THE GROUPING THAT OCCURED AT THE
C            KU SYSTEM STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       IU = VECTOR OF ABSORBING SYSTEM ID'S(COMPUTED IN GROUP). IU(KU) IS
C            THE ID OF THE ABSORBING SYSTEM SELECTED AT THE KU SYSTEM STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       JU = VECTOR OF ABSORBED SYSTEM ID'S(COMPUTED IN GROUP). JU(KU) IS THE
C            ID OF THE ABSORBED SYSTEM SELECTED AT THE KU SYSTEM STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       SR = VECTOR OF RSQ'S(COMPUTED IN STAGE). SR(I) IS THE RSQ ASSOCIATED
C            WITH REGRESSION EQUATION I.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C      ORU = VECTOR OF RSQ'S(COMPUTED IN STAGE). ORU(KU) IS THE OVERALL RSQ
C            AT THE KU SYSTEM STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C      SRU = VECTOR OF RSQ'S(COMPUTED IN STAGE). SRU(KU) IS THE RSQ FOR THE
C            PAIR OF SYSTEMS, IU(KU) AND JU(KU), GROUPING AT THE KU SYSTEM
C            STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       KP = VECTOR OF SYSTEM ID'S(COMPUTED IN STAGE). KP(I) IS THE ID OF THE
C            SYSTEM FOLLOWING SYSTEM I IN THE FINAL HIERARCHICAL ORDERING.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       KS = INVERSE OF JU(COMPUTED IN PRINTG). IF JU(KU)=J THEN KS(J)=KU.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C       KO = VECTOR OF SYSTEM ID'S USED IN PRINTG TO STORE THE MEMBERS OF EACH
C            SYSTEM AT EACH STAGE.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NEQS.
C    BE( ) = WORK AREA, USED TO STORE BETA WEIGHTS FOR STEPWISE PRINTING
C            IN SUBROUTINE PRINTG.
C            REQUIRED SIZE - NPREDS.
C---------------------------------------------------------------------------
C SECTION 8)
C                        HIER-GRP PACKAGE DRIVER
C                        -----------------------
C        THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS:
```

```
C      1. READ AND PRINT CONTROL CARD.
C      2. READ AND PRINT INPUT DATA(NUMBER OF CASES,CRITERION MEANS AND
C         STANDARD DEVIATIONS, BETA WEIGHTS, VALIDITIES, AND PREDICTOR MEANS
C         AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS).
C      3. CALL ROUTINES TO: A)COMPUTE OVERLAP MATRIX, B)PERFORM GROUPING
C         PROCEDURE, C)COMPUTE GROUPING OUTPUT, AND D)PRINT GROUPING REPORT.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------
C
        PARAMETER EQS=50,PRDS=100,BVDIM=EQS*PRDS,ADIM=(EQS*(EQS-1))/2
C MAXIMUM OF 50 EQUATIONS AND 100 PREDICTORS ALLOWED BY PARAMETER STATEMENT
        DIMENSION SN(EQS),SR(EQS),SSD(EQS),B(BVDIM),V(BVDIM),PM(PRDS),
       1PSD(PRDS),A(ADIM),Z(EQS),IU(EQS),JU(EQS),SR(EQS),ORU(EQS),
       2SRU(EQS),KP(EQS),KS(EQS),KO(EQS),FMT(14),BE(PRDS)
C                   RESET PAGE MARGINS TO 0 LINES AT TOP, 0 LINES AT BOTTOM
        CALL START
C
C                   READ AND PRINT INITIAL CONTROL CARD
1       READ(5,500,END=1000)NEQS,NPREDS,IOPT,NHDRS,IREAD
    500 FORMAT(2I3,3I1)
        IF(NEQS.EQ.0)GO TO 900
C                   START, SKIP TO A NEW PAGE
        PRINT 598
    598 FORMAT(1H1/20X,'HIERARCHICAL GROUPING PROGRAM HIER-GRP'/
       1              80X,'COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCES DIVISION'/
       2              80X,' AF HUMAN RESOURCES LABORATORY'/
       3              80X,'   AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND'/
       4              20X,'VERSION DATE   11 JAN 1978')
        PRINT 600,NEQS,NPREDS,IOPT,NHDRS
    600 FORMAT(' 1.   CONTROL CARD PARAMETERS'/6X,23(1H-),
       1//' NUMBER OF REGRESSION EQUATIONS = ',I2,5X,
       1'NUMBER OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES = ',I2/1X,
       2'GROUPING OPTION = ',I1,5X,
       4'NUMBER OF HEADER CARDS = ',I1)
        IF(NEQS.LT.2)GO TO 901
        IF((IOPT.LT.1).OR.(IOPT.GT.6))GO TO 901
        IF(NHDRS.EQ.0)GO TO 3
```

```
C                          READ AND PRINT HEADER CARDS
            PRINT 597
      597 FORMAT(//6X,'PROBLEM HEADER LABEL'/6X,20(1H-)/)
            DO 2 I=1,NHDRS
            READ 501,FMT
      501 FORMAT(13A6,A2)
            PRINT 604,FMT
      604 FORMAT(1H ,13A6,A2)
2           CONTINUE
C                          DATA INPUT
3           PRINT 596
      596 FORMAT(//' II.  FORMAT CARDS AND INPUT DATA'/6X,27(1H-))
              READ 501,FMT
              PRINT 605,FMT
      605     FORMAT(/' FORMAT TO READ SN(I) = ',13A6,A2)
              READ FMT,(SN(I),I=1,NEQS)
C
              READ 501,FMT
              PRINT 606,FMT
      606     FORMAT(/' FORMAT TO READ SM(I) AND SSD(I) = ',13A6,A2)
              PRINT 607
      607     FORMAT(//'  EQUATION          N    CRITERION MEAN    CRITERION SD')
              READ FMT,(SM(I),SSD(I),I=1,NEQS)
              PRINT 608,(I,SN(I),SM(I),SSD(I),I=1,NEQS)
      608     FORMAT(1H ,I8,F12.0,F16.5,F15.5)
C
              IEP = NEQS * NPREDS
              MIN = MIN0( 15,NPREDS )
              READ 501,FMT
              PRINT 609,FMT
      609     FORMAT(//' FORMAT TO READ BETA WEIGHTS = ',13A6,A2)
              PRINT 610, ( I, I = 1, MIN )
      610     FORMAT(' BETA WEIGHTS',I5,14I8)
              IF ( IREAD .NE. 0 ) READ FMT,( B(I), I = 1,IEP )
              IE=0
              DO 4 I=1,NEQS
```

```
          IS=IE+1
          IE=IE+NPREDS
          IF ( IREAD .EQ. 0 ) READ FMT,(B(J),J=IS,IE)
          PRINT 611,I,(B(J),J=IS,IE)
    611   FORMAT(' EQU ',I3,2X,15F8.4,14(/10X,15F8.4) )
4         CONTINUE
C
          READ 501,FMT
          PRINT 612,FMT
    612   FORMAT(//' FORMAT TO READ VALIDITIES = ',13A6,A2)
          PRINT 613, ( I, I = 1, MIN  )
    613   FORMAT(' VALIDITIES',I7,14I8)
          IF ( IREAD .NE. 0 ) READ FMT,( V(I), I = 1,IEP )
          IE=0
          DO 5 I=1,NEQS
          IS=IE+1
          IE=IE+NPREDS
          IF ( IREAD .EQ. 0 ) READ FMT,(V(J),J=IS,IE)
          PRINT 611,I,(V(J),J=IS,IE)
5         CONTINUE
C
          READ 501,FMT
          PRINT 614,FMT
    614   FORMAT(//' FORMAT TO READ PM(L) AND PSD(L) = ',13A6,A2)
          PRINT 615
    615   FORMAT(/' PREDICTOR',10X,'PREDICTOR MEAN',10X,'PREDICTOR SD')
          READ FMT,(PM(L), PSD(L), L = 1,NPREDS)
          DO  617  L = 1,NPREDS
    617   PRINT 616, L, PM(L), PSD(L)
    616   FORMAT(1H ,I6,3X,4X,F18.5,4X,F18.5)
C                    COMPUTE OVERLAP MATRIX
        CALL OVRLP(NEQS,NPREDS,SN,SM,SSD,B,V,A,Z)
C                    PERFORM GROUPING PROCEDURE
        CALL GROUP(IOPT,NEQS,SN,A,Z,IU,JU)
C                    COMPUTE STAGE VALUES
        CALL STAGE(NEQS,NPREDS,SN,SM,SSD,B,V,IU,JU,SR,ORU,SRU,KP)
```

```
C                    PRINT GROUPING REPORT
      CALL PRINTG
     1(IOPT,NEWS,NPREDS,SN,SM,SSD,B,PM,PSD,Z,IU,JU,SR,ORU,SRU,
     2 KS,KP,KO,A,BE)
C                    RETURN TO START
      GO TO 1
C                    END OF JOB
  900 PRINT 601
  601 FORMAT('1END OF JOB')
      STOP
C                    CONTROL CARD ERROR
  901 PRINT 602
  602 FORMAT('1CONTROL CARD ERROR')
      STOP
C                    END OF CARD FILE
 1000 PRINT 603
  603 FORMAT('1END OF CARD FILE')
      STOP
      END
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE START

```
 AXRA .                          ASSEMBLER LANGUAGE ROUTINE
IMAGE  'M,66,0,0.' .                       RESETS PAGE MARGINS
START. .                                   TO 0 LINES FROM TOP
 LA     AO,(2,IMAGE) .                     AND 0 LINES FROM BOTTOM
 ER     PRTCN$ .
 J      1,X11 .
 END .
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE OVRLP

```
C-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                                 SUBROUTINE OVRLP
C                                 ----------------
C           THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE INITIAL VALUES OF THE OVERLAP VECTOR,
C        A. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE PROPORTIONALITY ASSUMPTION (SEE SECTION 3
C        OF HG-MAIN) IS SATISFIED BY THE PREDICTOR VARIABLES; OTHERWISE THE
C        EQUATION FOR A(IJ) FOLLOWING STATEMENT 210 IS NOT VALID.
C-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                                VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                                ---------------------
C        NEQS   = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS.
C        NPREDS = NUMBER OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES.
C       SN (I)  = NUMBER OF CASES (OBSERVATIONS)                IN SYSTEM I.
C       SM (I)  = CRITERION MEAN                                IN SYSTEM I.
C       SSD(I)  = CRITERION STANDARD DEVIATION                  IN SYSTEM I.
C       B  (IL) = STANDARD REGRESSION WEIGHT FOR PREDICTOR L    IN SYSTEM I.
C                 WHERE IL = (I-1)* NPREDS  +  L
C       V  (IL) = CRITERION CORRELATION WITH  PREDICTOR L       IN SYSTEM I.
```

```
C .                 WHERE IL = (I-1)* NPREDS   +   L
C     A   (IJ) = ORU(NEQS)-ORU(NEQS-1) OBTAINED BY PAIRING SYSTEMS I AND J.
C                   WHERE IJ = NEQS*(I-1) - I*(I-1)/2 + (J-I)  AND I .LT. J
C     Z  ( )   = WORK AREA
C
C ORU (NEQS) = R SQUARED FOR  NEQS  SYSTEMS.
C ORU(NEQS-1)= R SQUARED FOR  NEQS-1 SYSTEMS.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
                                                         SUBROUTINE  OVRLP
     1 ( NEQS, NPREDS, SN, SM, SSD, B, V, A, Z )
C  INPUT      *         *    *    *     *   *   *
C OUTPUT ------------UNCHANGED----------    *  W
C
      DIMENSION  SN(1), SM(1),  SSD(1), B(1), V(1), A( 1 ), Z(1)
C
  100 ON    = 0.0
      SUMX  = 0.0
      SUMXY= 0.0
      IL   =   0
      DO   120   I= 1,NEQS
C                 COMPUTE COMPOSITE VARIANCE, Z(I), FOR SYSTEM I .
          SUMBV = 0.0
          DO   110  L = 1,NPREDS
             IL = IL + 1
  110        SUMBV = SUMBV + B(IL) *  V(IL)
           Z(I) = SSD(I)**2 * SUMBV
           ON   = ON    + SN(I)
           SUMX = SUMX  + SN(I) * SM(I)
  120      SUMXY= SUMXY + SN(I) * ( SSD(I)**2 + SM(I)**2 )
C                 NEQS SYSTEM POOLED CRITERION VARIANCE   =  ONSSQ / ON .
         ONSSQ  = SUMXY - SUMX**2/ON
            IJ   = 1
           LASTI= NEQS-1
C
  200 DO   220   I = 1, LASTI
```

```
                IN      = (I - 1)  *  NPREDS
                JN      =  IN
                JFIRST = I + 1
                DO  220   J = JFIRST , NEWS
                  SUMBV = 0.0
                  JN      =  JN  +  NPREDS
                 DO  210   L = 1, NPREDS
                    IL = L + IN
                    JL = L + JN
  210              SUMBV = SUMBV + B(IL) * V(JL) + B(JL) * V(IL)
                 A (IJ)  = ( ( (SN(I)*SN(J)) / ( SN(I) + SN(J)))
     1                    * ( SSD(I)*SSD(J)*SUMBV -  Z(I) - Z(J)
     2                       -(SN(I) - SN(J)) **2         ))  /  (-ONSSQ)
  220             IJ = IJ + 1
            RETURN
            END
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE GROUP

```
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                         SUBROUTINE GROUP
C                         ----------------
C         THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS THE GROUPING PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO THE
C      VALUE OF IOPT. IF IOPT = 1 OR 6 IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE PREDICTOR
C      VARIABLES SATISFY THE PROPORTIONALITY ASSUMPTION. IF IOPT = 2, 3, 4,
C      OR 5, THE PROPORTIONALITY ASSUMPTION DOES NOT HAVE TO HOLD. THE
C      GROUPING OPTIONS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED BELOW (ALSO SEE SECTION 3 OF
C      HG-MAIN).
C   IF IOPT =1, MAXIMIZED    Z(KU)   = ORU(KU+1)-ORU(KU)
C   IF IOPT =6, MINIMIZED    Z(KU)   = ABOVE
```

```
C  IF IOPT =2, MAXIMIZED    Z(KU)   = AVG. OF ALL NI(KU)*NJ(KU)  VALUES OF
C                                     A(IJ) BETWEEN   IU(KU), JU(KU)
C  IF IOPT =4, MINIMIZED    Z(KU)   = ABOVE
C  IF IOPT =3, MAXIMIZED    Z(KU)   = MINIMUM OF ALL (NU(KU)**2-NU(KU))/2
C                                     VALUES OF A(IJ) WITHIN IU(KU),JU(KU)
C  IF IOPT =5, MINIMIZED    Z(KU)   = MAXIMUM OF ABOVE
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                             VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                             ---------------------
C          NEQS   = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS BEFORE GROUPING (AT STAGE) .
C          SN (I) = NUMBER OF CASES IN SYSTEM  I      AT NEQS STAGE .
C                   SN( ) VECTOR  NOT USED  IF IOPT = 3 OR 5
C          A(IJ)  = Z(NEQS-1) VALUE HYPOTHESIZING IU(NEQS-1) = I, JU(NEQS-1)=J.
C          Z(KU)  = DECISION VALUE CAUSING THE SELECTION  OF IU(KU), JU(KU)
C         IU(KU)  = IDENT OF SYSTEM ABSORBING   SYSTEM  JU(KU) AT KU STAGE.
C         JU(KU)  = IDENT OF SYSTEM GROUPING WITH SYSTEM IU(KU) AT KU STAGE
C            KU   = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS AT KU STAGE, RANGES FROM NEQS-1 TO 1 .
C        ORU(KU)  = KU SYSTEM  RSQ
C         NU(KU)  = NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN  SYSTEM  IU(KU) AT  KU STAGE.
C         NI(KU)  = NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN SYSTEM  IU(KU) AT KU +1  STAGE .
C         NJ(KU)  = NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN SYSTEM  JU(KU) AT KU +1  STAGE .
C            IJ   = N*I-N -(I*I+I)/2 +J, WHERE I  IS ALWAYS LESS THAN J.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
                                                        SUBROUTINE  GROUP
      1  ( IOPT, NEQS, SN, A, Z, IU, JU )
C  INPUT       *      *    *   *
C OUTPUT   ---UNCHANGED--   C   *    *    *
C
        DIMENSION  SN(1), A( 1 ), Z(1), IU(1), JU(1)
C
        DO  120  K = 1, NEQS
            Z(K) = SN(K)
   120     IU(K) = K
        NGRPS = NEQS
```

```
C
200    BEST = -1.0E35
       IF ( IOPT .LE. 3 ) GO TO 215
       BEST =  1.0E35
215    DO  280   KI = 1, NGRPS
          I = IU(KI)
          DO  280  KJ = KI, NGRPS
             J = IU(KJ)
             IF ( I - J) 220,280,230
220          IJ = NEQS*I-NEQS - (I*I+I)/2 + J
             GO TO 240
230          IJ = NEQS*J-NEQS -(J*J+J)/2 + I
240          IF ( IOPT .GT. 3 ) GO TO 260
             IF (BEST - A(IJ) ) 270,270,280
260          IF (BEST - A(IJ) ) 280,270,270
270          BEST  = A(IJ)
             IBEST = KI
             JBEST = KJ
280          CONTINUE
C
300     IF ( IU(IBEST) - IU(JBEST) ) 320, 9000, 310
310     KBEST = IBEST
        IBEST = JBEST
        JBEST = KBEST
320     SNI   = Z(IBEST)
        I    =  IU(IBEST)
        SNJ =  Z(JBEST)
        J    =  IU(JBEST)
        Z(IBEST) = SNI + SNJ
         Z(JBEST) = Z(NGRPS)
        IU(JBEST) = IU(NGRPS)
         Z(NGRPS) = BEST
        IU(NGRPS) = I
        JU(NGRPS) = J
           NGRPS = NGRPS - 1
C
```

```
      DO  460   KK = 1, NGRPS
         K = IU(KK)
        SNK = Z(KK)
       IF (K - I) 410,460,420
410    KI = NEQS*K-NEQS - (K*K+K)/2 + I
       KJ = KI - I + J
       GO TO  450
420    KI = NEQS*I-NEQS - (I*I+I)/2 + K
       IF ( K .GT. J ) GO TO 440
       KJ = NEQS*K-NEQS - (K*K+K)/2 + J
       GO TO 450
440    KJ = NEQS*J-NEQS - (J*J+J)/2 + K
450    GO TO ( 451, 452, 453, 452, 455, 451 ), IOPT
C
451     A(KI) = ( (SNI+SNK)*A(KI) +(SNJ+SNK)*A(KJ)-SNK*BEST
     1          /  (SNI + SNJ + SNK )
       GO TO  460
452     A(KI) = (SNI*A(KI) + SNJ*A(KJ) ) / (SNI + SNJ)
       GO TO  460
453     A(KI) = AMIN1( A(KI), A(KJ) )
       GO TO  460
455     A(KI) = AMAX1 ( A(KI), A(KJ) )
460   CONTINUE
C
     IF ( NGRPS .GT. 1 ) GO TO 200
C
    DO  610  K = 2, NEQS
      Z(K-1) = Z(K)
     IU(K-1) = IU(K)
610  JU(K-1) = JU(K)
      Z(NEQS) = 0.0
     IU(NEQS) = 0
     JU(NEQS) = 0
     RETURN
C
9000 PRINT 800
```

```
800 FORMAT
   1(' SUBROUTINE GROUP. ALL VALUES OF OVERLAP VECTOR EXCEED 1.E35')
    STOP
    END
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE STAGE

```
C------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                               SUBROUTINE STAGE
C                               ----------------
C          THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE STAGE VALUES FOR PRINTING IN SUBROUTINE
C     PRINTG. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE PROPORTIONALITY ASSUMPTION IS SATISFIED
C     BY THE PREDICTOR VARIABLES, OTHERWISE THE FORMULAS USED TO COMPUTE THE
C     VALUES OF THE SRU AND URU VECTORS ARE NOT VALID.
C------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                            VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                            ---------------------
C    NEQS   = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS.
C   NPREDS = NUMBER OF PREDICTOR  VARIABLES.
C    SN(I)= NUMBER OF CASES (OBSERVATIONS)                     IN SYSTEM I .
C    SM(I)= CRITERION MEAN                                     IN SYSTEM I .
C   SSD(I)= CRITERION STANDARD DEVIATION                       IN SYSTEM I .
C    B(IL)= STANDARD REGRESSION WEIGHT FOR PREDICTOR L         IN SYSTEM I .
C           WHERE IL = NPREDS*(I-1) + L
C    V(IL)= CRITERION CORRELATION WITH     PREDICTOR L         IN SYSTEM I .
C           WHERE IL = NPREDS*(I-1) + L
C  IU(KU) = IDENT OF SYSTEM  ABSORBING   SYSTEM JU(KU) AT STAGE  KU     .
```

```
C  JU(KU) = IDENT OF SYSTEM GROUPING  WITH      IU(KU) AT STAGE  KU    .
C  SR(I)  = R SQUARED                              OF SYSTEM    I     .
C ORU(KU) = R SQUARED FOR  KU SYSTEMS               AT STAGE  KU     .
C SRU(KU) = R SQUARED OF COMBINED SYSTEMS IU(KU),JU(KU) AT STAGE KU    .
C  KP(I)  = IDENT OF SYSTEM FOLLOWING SYSTEM  I  IN  FINAL
C              HIERARCHICAL ORDERING.
C        KU = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS AT KU STAGE, RANGES FROM NEQS-1 TO 1.
C----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
                                                       SUBROUTINE STAGE
      1  ( NEQS,NPREDS,SN,SM,SSD,B,V,IU,JU, SR,ORU,SRU, KP )
C  INPUT        *       *   *   *   * * * *  *
C OUTPUT  ------------UNCHANGED------------    *    *    *    *
C
         DIMENSION SN(1),SSD(1),B(1),IU(1),SR(1),ORU(1),KP(1)
      1          ,SM(1), V(1), JU(1), SRU(1)
C
         ON   =  0.0
         SUMX = 0.0
         SUMXY = 0.0
         SUMR  = 0.0
           IL  =  0
         DO  120   I = 1, NEQS
           KP(I) = 0
           ON      = ON    +  SN(I)
           SUMX    = SUMX +   SN(I) * SM(I)
           SUMXY   = SUMXY+   SN(I) * ( SSD(I)**2 + SM(I)**2 )
           SUMBV   = 0.0
           DO  110  L = 1, NPREDS
              IL   = IL + 1
  110         SUMBV = SUMBV + B(IL) *  V(IL)
           SR(I) = SUMBV
  120      SUMR  = SUMR + SN(I) * ( SSD(I)**2 * SUMBV +  SM(I)**2 )
            OMSQ     = ( SUMX / ON )** 2
            OSSQ     =  SUMXY / ON - OMSQ
         ORU(NEQS)   = ( SUMR / ON - OMSQ ) / OSSQ
```

```
      SRU(NEWS)  = 0.0
        KU       = NEQS - 1
C
  200   SUMRIJ = 0.0
        IK       = JU(KU)
        JK       = IU(KU)
C
  300     RSWI = SR(IK)
          IF ( KP(IK) .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 400
          KI =   KU + 1
          DO   320    K = KI , NEWS
             IF ( IU(K) - IK ) 320, 330, 320
  320      CONTINUE
          GO TO   9000
  330     RSWI = SRU(K)
C
  400     SNI   =   0.0
          SUMI  =   0.0
        SUMISW=   0.0
          I     =   IK
  410     SNI   =   SNI + SN(I)
          SUMI  =   SUMI + SN(I) * SM(I)
        SUMISW= SUMISW + SN(I) * (SSD(I)**2 + SM(I)**2 )
          J     = JK
  420     SUMBV= 0.0
          IN    =   NPREDS * (I-1)
          JN    =   NPREDS * (J-1)
          DO   430   L= 1,NPREDS
            IL   = L + IN
            JL   = L + JN
  430       SUMBV  = SUMBV + B(IL) * V(JL)
          SUMRIJ   = SUMRIJ + SN(I)*SN(J)* SSD(I)*SSD(J) * SUMBV
           J        = KP(J)
          IF ( J .GT. 0 ) GO TO 420
        IF ( KP(I) .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 500
        I   = KP(I)
```

```
      GO TO  410
C
500   IF ( JK .EQ. JU(KU) ) GO TO 600
       SNJ  = SNI
      SUMJ  = SUMI
      SUMJSQ= SUMISQ
      RSQJ  = RSQI
       IK   = IU(KU)
       JK   = JU(KU)
       GO  TO  300
C
600   KP(I) = JK
      SUMRI = RSQI * ( SNI * SUMISQ - SUMI**2)
      SUMRJ = RSQJ * ( SNJ * SUMJSQ - SUMJ**2)
      SUMR  = SUMR + ( SUMRIJ + 2.0 * SUMI * SUMJ
     1                       -SNJ * (SUMRI + SUMI**2)/ SNI
     2                      -SNI  * (SUMRJ + SUMJ**2)/SNJ)/(SNI + SNJ)
       ORU(KU) = (SUMR /ON  - OMSQ ) / OSSQ
       SRU(KU) = ( SUMRIJ +  SUMRI + SUMRJ) /
     1               ((SNI+SNJ)*(SUMISQ + SUMJSQ) - (SUMI+SUMJ)**2 )
        KU = KU - 1
        IF ( KU .GT. 0 ) GO TO 200
C
    RETURN
C
9000 PRINT 800
800 FORMAT (' SUBROUTINE STAGE. ABSORBING SYSTEM NOT FOUND')
    STOP
    END
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE PRINTG

```
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                               SUBROUTINE PRINTG
C                               ----------------
C          THIS PROGRAM PRINTS THE GROUPING REPORT. OUTPUT INCLUDES A LIST
C     OF THE ORIGINAL SYSTEMS TOGETHER WITH THEIR RSQ'S.  AT EACH STEP OF THE
C     GROUPING PROCEDURE, THE SYSTEMS GROUPED, THE DECISION VALUE AND THE F -
C     STATISTIC ARE PRINTED. IN ADDITION A SUMMARY ROSTER GIVING ALL THE
C     SYSTEMS AND THEIR MEMBERS IS PRINTED. THE INFORMATION PRINTED BY THIS
C     SUBROUTINE DEPENDS HEAVILY ON THE PROPORTIONALITY ASSUMPTION FOR ITS
C     CORRECTNESS. IN PARTICULAR, ALL SYSTEMS RSQ'S EXCEPT THE NEQS SYSTEMS
C     RSQ AND THE NEWS INITIAL SYSTEMS RSQS ARE INCORRECT IF THE PROPORTION-
C     ALITY ASSUMPTION DOES NOT HOLD. THIS IN TURN INVALIDATES THE F-TESTS,
C     AND THE ORDER OF GROUPING IF GROUPING OPTIONS 1 OR 6 ARE USED.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
C                            VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
C                            ---------------------
C         IOPT = GROUPING OPTION NO. (1 THRU 6) USED TO PRINT OBJECTIVE
C                FUNCTION  DESCRIPTION  AFTER  REPORT HEAD.
C         NEQS = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS BEFORE  GROUPING  (AT NEQS STAGE).
C       NPREDS = NUMBER OF PREDICTORS IN EACH SYSTEM .
C        SN(I) = NUMBER OF CASES IN SYSTEM I             AT NEQS STAGE .
C       B (IL) = BETA WEIGHT FOR PREDICTOR L       IN SYSTEM I.
C                WHERE IL = NPREDS*(I-1) + L.
C        PM(L) = MEAN FOR PREDICTOR L.        .
C       PSD(L) = STANDARD DEVIATION FOR PREDICTOR L.
C       IU (KU)= IDENT OF SYSTEM   ABSORBING   SYSTEM  JU(KU) AT KU STAGE .
C       JU (KU)= IDENT OF SYSTEM   GROUPING   WITH       IU(KU) AT KU STAGE .
C        Z (KU)= DECISION VALUE CAUSING THE SELECTION OF IU(KU), JU(KU).
C       SR (I) = R SQUARED   OF SYSTEM I .
C      GRU (KU)= R SQUARED   FOR   KU  SYSTEMS                       AT KU STAGE.
C      SRU (KU)= R SQUARED OF COMBINED SYSTEMS  IU(KU),JU(KU)  AT KU STAGE.
C       KS ( J)= KU   WHERE   J= JU(KU)
```

```
C      KP ( I)= IDENT OF SYSTEM  FOLLOWING  SYSTEM  I  IN FINAL
C                HIERARCHICAL ORDERING.
C      KO ( ) = SYSTEM IDENTS IN FINAL HIERARCHICAL ORDERING.
C       A ( ) = WORK AREA
C      BE ( ) = WORK AREA, USED TO STORE BETA WEIGHTS FOR STEPWISE PRINTING
C          KU  = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS AT  KU  STAGE, RANGES FROM NEQS-1 TO 1 .
C     RCONST  = REGRESSION CONSTANT.
C-----------------------------------------------------------------------
C
                                                   SUBROUTINE PRINTG
      1(IOPT,NEQS,NPREDS,SN,SM,SSD,B,PH,PSD,Z,IU,JU,SR,ORU,SRU,
C IN        *    *      *  *  *   * *   *  *  *  *  *  *   *
C OUT   -----------------UNCHANGED-------------------
C
      2 KS,KP,KO,A,BE)
C OUT   *   *   * W  W
       DIMENSION SN(1), SM(1), SSD(1), Z(1), JU(1), ORU(1),KS(1),KO(1),
      1          IU(1), SR(1), SRU(1), KP(1), A(1), BE(1)
      2          ,B(1), PH(1), PSD(1)
C
     1 FORMAT ( / 45H MAXIMIZED DECISION VALUE = ORU(KU+1)-ORU(KU) )
C
     2 FORMAT(/125H MAXIMIZED DECISION VALUE = AVERAGE OF ALL SNI(KU)*SNJ
      1(KU) VALUES OF ORU(NEQS)-ORU(NEQS-1) BETWEEN SYSTEMS IU(KU) AND JU
      1(KU).)
C
     3 FORMAT ( /123H MAXIMIZED DECISION VALUE = MINIMUM OF ALL (NU(KU)**
      12-NU(KU) )/2 VALUES OF ORU(NEQS)-ORU(NEQS-1) WITHIN NEW SYSTEM IU(
      2KU). )
C
     4 FORMAT(/125H MINIMIZED DECISION VALUE = AVERAGE OF ALL SNI(KU)*SNJ
      1(KU) VALUES OF ORU(NEQS)-ORU(NEQS-1) BETWEEN SYSTEMS IU(KU) AND JU
      2(KU).)
C
     5 FORMAT ( /123H MINIMIZED DECISION VALUE = MAXIMUM OF ALL (NU(KU)**
      12-NU(KU))/2 VALUES OF OPU(NEQS)-ORU(NEQS-1) WITHIN NEW SYSTEM IU(K
```

```
      20).  )
C
    6 FORMAT ( / 45H MINIMIZED DECISION VALUE = ORU(KU+1)-ORU(KU) )
C
    7 FORMAT( 8X 116H          SNI(KU) = NUMBER OF CASES   IN SYSTEM IU(
     1KU) AT KU+1 STAGE.                                            )
C
    8 FORMAT( 8X 116H          NU(KU) = NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN NEW SYSTEM
     1 IU(KU) AT KU STAGE.                                          )
C
    9 FORMAT( 8X 116H          IU(KU) = IDENT OF SYSTEM ABSORBING SYSTE
     1M JU(KU) AT KU STAGE.                                         )
C
   10 FORMAT( 7X 52H          ORU(KU) = R SQUARED FOR KU SYSTEMS.
     1       /8X 116H              KU  = NUMBER OF SYSTEMS REMAINING AT
     2KU STAGE.                                                     )
C
   11 FORMAT ( / 43H                        GROUPING OPTION I2
     1       /// I5,  22H INITIAL SYSTEMS RSQ = F7.4
     2        // 10( 12H  SYS   RSQ  ))
C
   12 FORMAT(1X,126(1H*)/' STAGE =',I3,'    OVERALL RSQ =',F7.4,12X,'*'/
     146X,'*',14X,'F-TEST FOR THE EQUALITY OF REGRESSION PARAMETERS'/
     127X,'SYSTEMS',12X,'*'/22X,'GROUPING THIS STAGE      *',
     2'   FOR SYS''S COMBINED AT THIS STAGE',
     3'   FOR SYS''S COMBINED UP TO THIS STAGE'/22X,19(1H-),'    *    ',
     432(1H-),3X,35(1H-)/20X,'SYS    NO.    NO.',9X,'*',10X,
     5'CHANGE FROM',25X,'CHANGE FROM'/19X,'IDENT MEMBERS CASES    RSQ',
     6'  *',10X,I3,' SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL',13X,I3,' SYSTEMS    RESIDUAL'/
     719X,I3,I7,I9,F6.4,'  *     RSQ',F12.4,F13.4,8X,'RSQ',F12.4,F13.4/
     819X,I3,I7,I9,F6.4,'  *      DF',I12,I13,9X,'DF',I12,I13/46X,'*'/
     919X,'DECISION VALUE=',F10.4,'  *    FSTAT=',F8.2,' SIG LVL=',F6.4,
     17X,'FSTAT=',F8.2,' SIG LVL=',F6.4///36X,'SYSTEMS SUMMARY ROSTER'/
     236X,22(1H-)/14X,'STAGE  SYS   NO.          NO.   *  SYS'/
     3          14X,'IDENT LOSS MEMBERS RSQ   CASES  * IDENT  ',
     4'IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER MEMBERS')
```

```
C
   13 FORMAT(14X,I3,F7.4,I5,F7.4,I9,' *',I4,1X,20I4,9(/46X,'*',5X,20I4))
C
   14 FORMAT(46X,'*'/46X,'*',5X,'BETA WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM',
     1 I4,8X,'NEW SYS CRITERION MEAN =',F9.4/46X,'*',5X,35(1H-),
     2  8X,  'NEW SYS CRITERION SD    =',F9.4/46X,'* ',10I8)
C
   15 FORMAT(46X,'* ',10F8.4, 20(/46X,'* ',10F8.4) )
C
   16 FORMAT(46X,'*'/46X,'* RAW SCORE WEIGHTS FOR THE NEW SYSTEM',
     1 I4,10X,'REGRESSION CONSTANT =',F9.4/46X,'* ',
     2 40(1H-)/46X,'* ',5I16)
C
  117 FORMAT(46X,'* ',5F16.4, 20(/46X,'* ',5F16.4))
C
   17 FORMAT(/14X,I3,' SINGLE MEMBER SYSTEMS',20I4, 9(/39X,20I4) )
C
911   FORMAT( 10(I5,F7.4) )
C
      TOT =0.0
      DO 50 I=1,NEQS
   50 TOT = TOT +SN(I)
      NTOT =TOT
C
      PRINT 90
   90 FORMAT ( 1H2 / 1H1 )
      PRINT 91
   91 FORMAT(/' III. HIERARCHICAL GROUPING RESULTS'/6X,29(1H-))
C
  115 GO TO ( 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 ), IOPT
C
  121 PRINT  1
      .            GO TO 160
  122 PRINT  2
      PRINT  7
      PRINT  9
```

```
              GO TO  160
    123 PRINT  3
        PRINT  8
        PRINT  9
              GO TO  160
    124 PRINT  4
        PRINT  7
        PRINT  9
             GO TO  160
    125 PRINT 5
        PRINT 8
        PRINT 9
             GO TO  160
    126 PRINT 6
C
    160 PRINT 10
C
    200 DO  210   K = 1,NEQS
           KS(K) = K+1
           KP(K) = 0
    210    A (K) = SR(K)
         KS(NEQS) =   0
        PRINT 11, IOPT,NEQS,ORU(NEQS)
        PRINT 911,( I, SR(I), I = 1,NEQS )
           KU = NEQS - 1
         DF2X = NTOT - NEQS * (NPREDS + 1)
          IF ( ORU(NEQS) .GT. 1. ) ORU(NEQS) = 1.
          RES =  1.  - ORU(NEQS)
C
C
    300    KUP1 = KU + 1
           IF ( ORU(KU) .GT. ORU(KUP1) ) ORU(KU) = ORU(KUP1)
           DI    = ORU(KUP1) - ORU(KU)
          ODI    = ORU(NEQS) - ORU(KU)
         RESI    = 1.        - ORU(KUP1)
         DFIX    = (NEQS - KU) * (NPREDS + 1)
```

```
          ID   =   IU(KU)
          JD   =   JU(KU)
          I    =   ID
  310       IF ( KS(I).EQ. JD ) GO TO 330
            I = KS(I)
            GO TO 310
  330     KS(I) = KS(JD)
          KS(JD)= KU
          I     = ID
          NI    =  1
          SNI = SN(I)
  340       IF ( KP(I) .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 360
            I    = KP(I)
            NI   = NI + 1
            SNI  = SNI + SN(I)
            GO TO  340
  360     KP(I) = JD
          J     = JD
          NJ    = 1
          SNJ   = SN(J)
  370        IF ( KP(J) .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 390
           J = KP(J)
          NJ  = NJ + 1
          SNJ = SNJ +SN(J)
          GO  TO  370
  390     NSI  =  SNI
          NSJ  =  SNJ
        DF1 = NPREDS+1
        DF2 = NTOT - KUP1*(NPREDS+1)
        F = (DI*DF2)/(DF1*RES)
        F1= (ODI*DF2X)/(DF1X*RES)
        IF1=DF1
        IF2=DF2
        IF1X=DF1X
        IF2X=DF2X
        CALL PLEVEL( DF1, DF2, F, PROB)
```

```
      CALL PLEVEL( DF1X, DF2X, F1, PROB1)
        PRINT  12,
     1           KU, ORU(KU),KUP1,NEQS,ID,NI,NSI,A(ID),DI,RESI,ODI,RES,
     2              JD, NJ, NSJ, A(JD),    IF1, IF2, IF1X, IF2X,
     3              Z(KU), F, PROB, F1, PROB1
        A(ID)  = SRU(KU)
        MIT    = NEQS - KU + 2
        KOW    = MIT - 1
        I      = 1
C
  400     IF ( KP(I) .GT. 0 ) GO TO 410
          KOW   = KOW + 1
          KO(KOW) = I
          GO   TO   440
  410     NI    = 1
           KO(NI) =I
          SNI      = SN(I)
          SLOSS    = 0.0
          IGRUP    = NEWS
          J        = KP(I)
      IF ( I .NE. ID ) GO TO 420
C                   INITIALIZE BETA WEIGHT COMPUTATION
      SUMX   = SN(I) * SM(I)
      SUMX2 = SN(I) * (SSD(I)**2   +   SM(I)**2)
      CONST = SN(I) * SSD(I)
        IK   = (I-1) * NPREDS
      DO   412   K = 1,NPREDS
          IK =   IK    +   1
  412  BE(K) = B(IK) * CONST
  420        KUJ   = KS(J)
             SLOSS = SLOSS + ORU(KUJ + 1) - ORU(KUJ)
             IF ( KUJ .GT. IGRUP ) GO TO 426
             IGRUP = KUJ
  426        NI      = NI + 1
             SNI     = SNI + SN(J)
             KO(NI)= J
```

```
      IF ( I .NE. ID ) GO TO 429
C                  ACCUMULATE BETA WEIGHTS FOR THIS STAGE
      SUMX   =   SUMX   +   SN(J)  *  SM(J)
      SUMX2 =   SUMX2 +   SN(J)  *  ( SSD(J)**2   +   SM(J)**2 )
      CONST =   SN(J)  *  SSD(J)
        IK   =   (J-1)  *  NPREDS
      DO   428   K = 1,NPREDS
                 IK    =    IK      +    1
  428         BE(K)    =  BE(K)     +    B(IK)*CONST
  429         J        =  KF(J)
          IF( J .GT. 0 ) GO TO 420
  430    NSI   = SNI
         PRINT 13, IGRUP, SLOSS,
     1                    NI, A(I), NSI, ( KO(K), K = 1, NI )
      IF ( I .NE. ID ) GO TO 440
C                  COMPUTE AND PRINT SYSTEM MEAN, SD, BETA WEIGHTS
      SUMX   =   SUMX / SNI
      SUMX2 =   SQRT ( SUMX2/SNI   -   SUMX**2 )
      CONST =     1.   / (SNI * SUMX2)
      DO   435   K = 1,NPREDS
  435     BE(K)     =     BE(K) * CONST
      MIN =  MINO ( ID,NPREDS )
      PRINT  14,              ID, SUMX,   SUMX2, ( K, K = 1, MIN )
      PRINT  15,                              (  BE(K), K = 1,NPREDS )
C   COMPUTE AND PRINT RAW SCORE WEIGHTS AND REGRESSION CONSTANT
      SUM = 0
      DO   437   K = 1,NPREDS
        BE(K)    = BE(K) * SUMX2 / PSD(K)
  437   SUM      = SUM + BE(K) * PM(K)
      RCONST = SUMX - SUM
      MIN = MINO ( 5,NPREDS)
      PRINT 16,          ID,RCONST, ( K, K = 1, MIN)
      PRINT 117,                    (BE(K), K = 1, NPREDS)
  440   I   = KS(I)
        IF ( I .GT. 0 ) GO TO 400
C
```

```
      IF ( KOW .LT. MIT ) GO TO 520
  510 NKOW  = KOW  - MIT + 1
      PRINT 17
     1   , NKOW, ( KO(K), K = MIT, KOW )
  520 KU = KU - 1
      IF ( KU .GT. 0 ) GO TO 300
C
     PRINT 421
  421   FORMAT ( / 47H ***********************************************
     1  58H**********************************************************
     2  27H***************************   /  )
     RETURN
C
     END
```

SOURCE LISTING FOR HIER-GRP SUBROUTINE PLEVEL

```
C      PLEVEL                   31 OCTOBER 1966
       SUBROUTINE PLEVEL(XDF1,XDF2,F,P)
       DIMENSION Y(6),ARG(3),GABA(3)
       BASHLN(Z,X)=(X+.5)*ALOG(X)-X+.918938534+(.833333333E-1-Z*(.2777777
      178E-2-Z*(.793650794E-3-Z*(.595238095E-3-Z*.841750842E-3))))/X
       DF1=XDF1
       DF2=XDF2
       IF(DF1 .GT. 1000.)DF1=1000.
       IF(DF2 .GT. 1000.)DF2=1000.
       IF(DF1.LT.1..OR.DF2.LT.1..OR.F.LT.0.)GO TO 14
       IF(ARG(1).EQ.DF1.AND.ARG(2).EQ.DF2)GO TO 7
       ARG(1) = DF1
       ARG(2) = DF2
       ARG(3) = DF1+DF2
```

```
      DO 6 I=1,3
      IF(ARG(I).EQ.1.)GO TO 5
      T = ARG(I)-2.
      J = AMOD(ARG(I),2.)+1.
      GO TO (2,1),J
    1 U = (T-1.)*.5
      GAMA(I) = .572364943-T*.693147181
      IF(U.LT.2.)GO TO 25
      GO TO 3
    2 T = T*.5
      GAMA(I) = 0.
   25 IF(T.LT.2.)GO TO 6
      GO TO 4
    3 Z = 1./(U*U)
      GAMA(I) = GAMA(I)-GASHLN(Z,U)
    4 Z = 1./(T*T)
      GAMA(I) = GAMA(I)+GASHLN(Z,T)
      GO TO 6
    5 GAMA(I) = .572364943
    6 CONTINUE
      C = GAMA(1)+GAMA(2)-GAMA(3)-69.-.693147181
      Y(1) = .4054651181
      Y(2) = -1.203972804
      Y(3) = .5877866649
      Y(4) = Y(2)
      Y(5) = Y(1)
    7 AX = DF2/(F*DF1+DF2)
      IF (AX.GT.0.99999900) GO TO 136
      H = ATAN(SQRT(AX/(1.-AX)))/60.
      IF(H.LE..1308996942E-1)GO TO 8
      H = .2617993878E-1-H
      CN = DF1-1.
      CM = (DF2-1.)*.5
      P = -1./H
      XM = -H
      GO TO 9
```

```
    5 CN = DF2-1.
      CM = (DF1-1.)*.5
      P = 0.
      XM = H
    9 IF (CN.NE.0.) GO TO 95
      XX = Y(2)-C
      IF(XX.LT.0.)GO TO 95
      P=P+EXP(XX-69.)
   95 Y(6) = -.5106256236
      X = 0.
      DO 13 I=1,10
      GO TO(11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,10),I
   10 Y(6) = Y(2)
   11 DO 13 J=1,6
      X = X+H
      XS = SIN(X)
      Z = Y(J)-C+CN*ALOG(XS)+CM*ALOG(1.-XS*XS)
      IF(Z)13,12,12
   12 P = P+EXP(Z-69.)
   13 CONTINUE
      P = XM*P
      IF (P.LT.1.0E-05 ) P = 0.
  135 RETURN
  136 P = 1.
      GO TO 135
   14 P = 1.
      PRINT15,DF1,DF2,F
   15 FORMAT(7H1DF1 = F5.0,7H,DF2 = F5.0,5H,F = F10.5//
     148H P DOES NOT EXIST IF DF1 OR DF2 IS LESS THAN 1   /
     248H OR IF F IS LESS THAN ZERO.                       /
     348H P FOR THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN ABRITRARILY SET      /
     448H EQUAL TO 1. AND A NORMAL RETURN HAS OCCURED.     )
      GO TO 135
      END
```


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