

Technical Supplement: Factors in Canadians' Arts Activities in 2010

An Analysis of Attendance at Art Galleries, Theatres, Classical Music Performances, Popular Music Performances, and Cultural Festivals



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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this study is to examine predictors of five arts activities. Data drawn from Statistic Canada's Social Survey of 2010 are used to determine which factors, demographic and otherwise, can predict attendance at art galleries, theatres, classical music performances, popular music performances, and cultural festivals.

Statistics Canada asked Canadians 15 years of age or older about their participation in these (and other) cultural activities during the 12 months prior to the survey. Phrased in the language of the 2010 General Social Survey questionnaire, the percentage of Canadians 15 or older attending each of the five arts activities was:

- 36% visiting "a public art gallery or art museum (including attendance at special art exhibits)".
- 44% attending "a theatrical performance such as a drama, musical theatre, dinner theatre, comedy".
- 13% attending "a symphonic or classical music performance".
- 39% attending "a popular music performance such as pop/rock, jazz, blues, folk, country and western".
- 37% attending "a cultural or artistic festival (such as film, fringe, dance, jazz, folk, rock, buskers or comedy)".

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the odds ratio (or likelihood) of someone with the characteristic of an independent variable (e.g., someone between 35 and 44 years of age) attending an arts activity compared with others (e.g., those between 15 and 24 years of age), holding other factors constant.

This technical supplement discusses variable selection and coding as well as the results of five logistic regression models. The main report for this project, available at www.hillstrategies.com, provides details about the attendance rates at the five arts activities, based on 12 demographic factors and 17 cultural crossovers. The main report also provides a brief summary of the regression results.

METHODS

Preliminary Analysis

Preliminary exploration was done to discover trends in the dataset for each of the five arts activities under investigation. Frequency distributions were constructed to examine the percentage of respondents who participated (or not) in the dependent variables based on a series of independent variables (comprising both demographic characteristics and participation in other cultural activities). Initial calculations were done to determine the percentage of respondents in each category of the independent variables who participated in the arts activity. Percentages for those who did not participate were also calculated.

Logistic Regression

Logistic regression was used to predict the probability of attendance at an arts activity due to other characteristics under investigation (the demographic variables and other cultural activities). More specifically, binary logistic regression was used, as the dependent variables in this study are dichotomous (i.e., yes/no variables). This method measured the statistical significance of the independent (predictor) variables, the multicollinearity of the independent variables, and the effect of the predictor variables on the dependent variable.

Binary (or binomial) logistic regression is a form of analysis where logistic regression equations are solved iteratively, a contrast from other forms of regression analysis where a mathematical equation is solved explicitly. In binary logistic regression a trial equation is fitted and adjusted in order to improve the fit:

$$\text{logit}[p] = \log [p/1-p] = \alpha + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \dots + \beta_ix_i \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

where p is the probability of the event occurring, α is the constant of the equation and β_i are the coefficients of the predictor values. The user determines when the iterations stop. That is, either

an explicit number of iterations are performed or a cut-value is selected so that the iterations stop when the improvement from step to the next is less than the cut-value.

Once the equation is fitted, odds ratios can be determined. The odds ratio is a prediction about how likely the respondent was to have participated in the arts activity in question. This is calculated by raising the base of the natural logarithm to the β th power, where β is the coefficient of the predictor variable from the trial equation. That is:

$$\text{ODDS} = e^{\beta} = p/1-p \quad [\text{Equation 2}]$$

where β is the slope of the logistic regression equation for a specific dependent variable. Once the odds of an event occurring have been calculated, they can be converted to probabilities:

$$p = \text{ODDS} / (1 + \text{ODDS}) \quad [\text{Equation 3}]$$

Probabilities can be more useful when describing the effects of the predictor variables on the dependent variable.

Predictive analytic software (SPSS) was used to perform the iterations necessary to derive the logistic regression equation. The weighted dataset for the 2010 General Social Survey was used.¹

Once the logistic regression equation was fitted, the software's output presented the coefficients of the predictor variables and also included a 95% confidence interval used for error analysis.

Variable Selection

The goal of this study is to examine predictors of five arts activities. Many of the independent (predictor) variables were chosen based on previous research in Canada and elsewhere that indicated that the independent variable might have an impact on arts attendance. The independent (predictor) variables were divided into two categories: demographic variables and cultural crossovers.

As is the case with all secondary research, there was no opportunity to include customized questions in the survey. Previous studies have shown that a person's childhood arts education is an important factor in adult arts participation. However, arts education was not asked about in the General Social Survey and is therefore not analyzed in this report.

A model was constructed for each dependent variable using a forward stepwise conditional logistic regression model. Each of the 12 demographic factors and 17 cultural crossovers were

¹ The weights were rescaled to have the average weight equal to 1. This was done to provide more meaningful calculations of variances. See Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey, Cycle 24: Time-Stress and Well-Being, Public Use Microdata File Documentation and User's Guide*, Catalogue no. 12M0024X, page 19.

entered into the initial model as potential factors in predicting attendance at each of the dependent variables.

Table 1 lists all of the independent variables that were entered into the models. (Note that 30 variables are listed, as one of the arts attendance variables was not entered into the statistical model for that same variable.)

Table 1: Independent variables in the logistic regression models	
Demographic factors	Cultural crossovers
Level of education	Art gallery visit (excluded from the art gallery model)
Household income	Theatre attendance (excluded from the theatre model)
Age group	Classical music attendance (excluded from the classical music model)
Sex	Pop music attendance(excluded from the pop music model)
Children at home	Cultural festival attendance (excluded from the festival model)
Region (BC, Prairies, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic)	Cultural or heritage performance attendance
Urban / rural	Attendance at another type of performance (not specified in the other questions)
Household language	Visit to a museum (other than an art gallery)
Aboriginal person	Historic site visit
Visible minority person	Visit to zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, planetariums or observatories
Immigrant	Visit to a conservation area or nature park
Experience health or mental difficulties	Read a book
	Read a magazine
	Read a newspaper
	Went to a movie
	Watched a video
	Listened to music on CDs, cassette tapes, DVD audio discs, records, etc.
	Listened to downloaded music on a computer, MP3 player, etc.

Variable Coding

Many of the variables have two possible response options, typically “yes” and “no”. For these dichotomous variables, “no” was coded “0” and “yes” was coded “1”. For the cultural crossovers, the model’s results show whether participation in one activity had an effect on attendance at another activity (the dependent variable).

Other categorical variables have multiple response options. For the respondent’s household language, the response options were grouped by Statistics Canada as “English only”, “French only”, and “Another language only or multiple languages”. The coding of these responses in the statistical model was: English only = 0; French only = 1; Another language only or multiple languages = 2.

In cases where the questions included the response options “don’t know” and “not stated”, these responses were removed from the regression analysis. When these results are deleted for all variables, the revised dataset includes 5,800 complete records rather than the 7,500 original records.

RESULTS

Data Interpretation

The results obtained from the SPSS output are provided in Appendix 1 for each of the five models: attendance at art galleries, theatres, classical music performances, popular music performances, and cultural festivals.

The odds ratio –denoted as $\exp(B)$ – for each independent variable is a positive real number. If the odds ratio is greater than one, then the independent variable predicts a greater likelihood of attending the arts activity than those in the reference group. Conversely, if the odds ratio is less than one, there is a lower likelihood of attendance.

For dichotomous variables, the odds ratio indicates that someone who responded “yes” to the given question is $\exp(B)$ times as likely to attend the arts activity than someone who responded “no” to the same question. For example, the first row of Appendix Table 2 shows that art gallery visitors are 1.445 times as likely as non-visitors to have attended a theatre in 2010.

All dichotomous variables that are not considered significant predictors were excluded from the tables in this technical supplement.

For categorical variables, if the respondent fits into one of the classes of the variable, then they are $\exp(B)$ times as likely to attend compared with someone in the reference class. The reference class is the first option listed and always has an empty entry for $\exp(B)$. For household language, the odds are shown relative to the reference category (“English only”). The SPSS

output for theatre attendance (Appendix Table 2, Exp(B) column) shows that respondents with another household language or multiple household languages are 0.604 times as likely to have attended a theatrical performance in the last 12 months as respondents who speak English in their household. In other words, they are about 40% less likely to attend the theatre. This result is statistically significant (“Sig” = 0.000, which is less than 0.05).

Care must be used when examining the results for the categorical variables, as not all classes are necessarily significant. Categorical variables with *at least one* class that is useful are included in the model. The SPSS output for theatre attendance (Appendix Table 2) shows that the finding for respondents with French as their only household language is not statistically significant (Sig = 0.598, which is greater than 0.05). As such, the odds ratio in the Exp(B) column should be ignored.

For each of the classes that has a value for exp(B), there are columns entitled “Lower” and “Upper”. These represent the 95% confidence interval (margin of error) for the odds ratio. If the 95% confidence interval contains the value “1”, then it contains both a prediction of “yes” and “no” with regards to the dependent variable. This corresponds to a value larger than .05 in the “Sig” column, indicating that the independent variable is not an effective predictor in the model.

The independent variables were entered into the models with the coding of “0” as the reference level. The reference level is listed first in the following tables.

APPENDIX 1: SPSS OUTPUT FOR THE BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS OF EACH OF THE FIVE DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Appendix Table 1: Results of the art gallery attendance model

Art gallery model	Exp(B)	Sig.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Lower	Upper
Theatre_yn (no, yes)	1.486	.000	.396	.074	28.506	1	1.285	1.718
Classical_yn (no, yes)	2.181	.000	.780	.106	54.506	1	1.773	2.682
Festival_yn (no, yes)	2.008	.000	.697	.073	91.299	1	1.740	2.317
Other_museum_yn (no, yes)	2.988	.000	1.094	.074	219.073	1	2.584	3.453
Other_perf_yn (no, yes)	1.279	.007	.246	.091	7.354	1	1.071	1.527
Historic_site_yn (no, yes)	1.848	.000	.614	.075	67.422	1	1.596	2.139
Zoo_etc_yn (no, yes)	1.478	.000	.391	.073	28.868	1	1.282	1.704
Park_yn (no, yes)	1.263	.003	.233	.080	8.570	1	1.080	1.476
Magazines_yn (no, yes)	1.449	.000	.371	.105	12.462	1	1.179	1.780
Books_yn (no, yes)	1.619	.000	.482	.091	27.985	1	1.354	1.935
Movies_yn (no, yes)	1.305	.002	.267	.088	9.194	1	1.099	1.551
Download_yn (no, yes)	1.237	.008	.212	.080	7.096	1	1.058	1.446
Education (no high school diploma)		.000			62.137	4		
Education (high school diploma)	1.201	.231	.183	.153	1.436	1	.890	1.619
Education (some university or college)	1.875	.000	.629	.142	19.638	1	1.420	2.476
Education (college diploma or certificate)	1.602	.000	.471	.134	12.292	1	1.231	2.084
Education (university degree)	2.468	.000	.904	.139	42.301	1	1.880	3.241
Household income under \$20,000		.019			15.148	6		
HH income \$20,000 to \$39,999	1.525	.024	.422	.187	5.083	1	1.057	2.200
HH income \$40,000 to \$59,999	1.345	.105	.297	.183	2.622	1	.939	1.927
HH income \$60,000 to \$79,999	1.522	.021	.420	.182	5.300	1	1.064	2.175
HH income \$80,000 to \$99,999	1.435	.057	.361	.190	3.617	1	.989	2.083
HH income \$100,000 to \$149,999	1.576	.011	.455	.180	6.401	1	1.108	2.241
HH income \$150,000 and over	1.924	.001	.655	.189	12.037	1	1.330	2.786
Children (no, yes)	.656	.000	-.421	.083	25.722	1	.558	.772
Region (Ontario)		.000			32.382	4		
Region (BC)	1.264	.031	.235	.109	4.656	1	1.022	1.564
Region (Prairies)	.792	.020	-.234	.101	5.374	1	.650	.965
Region (Quebec)	1.261	.015	.232	.096	5.905	1	1.046	1.521
Region (Atlantic)	.669	.006	-.401	.145	7.664	1	.504	.889
Immigrant (no, yes)	1.591	.000	.464	.108	18.547	1	1.288	1.965
Visible_minority (no, yes)	.745	.017	-.295	.124	5.664	1	.584	.949
Constant	.018	.000	-4.042	.250	261.399	1		
-2 Log likelihood = 5308.663								

Appendix Table 2: Results of the theatre attendance model

Theatre model	Exp(B)	Sig.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Lower	Upper
Art_gallery_yn (no, yes)	1.445	.000	.368	.075	24.086	1	1.248	1.674
Classical_yn (no, yes)	2.558	.000	.939	.114	68.468	1	2.048	3.195
Pop_music_yn (no, yes)	2.175	.000	.777	.070	124.753	1	1.898	2.493
Festival_yn (no, yes)	1.444	.000	.367	.075	23.737	1	1.245	1.674
Other_museum_yn (no, yes)	1.303	.001	.265	.077	11.984	1	1.122	1.514
Heritage_perf_yn (no, yes)	1.965	.000	.675	.087	60.635	1	1.658	2.329
Other_perf_yn (no, yes)	1.658	.000	.505	.094	28.826	1	1.378	1.994
Historic_site_yn (no, yes)	1.332	.000	.287	.072	15.903	1	1.157	1.533
Zoo_etc_yn (no, yes)	1.396	.000	.333	.070	22.560	1	1.216	1.601
Books_yn (no, yes)	1.538	.000	.430	.081	28.275	1	1.312	1.802
Movies_yn (no, yes)	2.325	.000	.844	.081	107.274	1	1.982	2.728
Music_CDs_yn (no, yes)	1.230	.008	.207	.079	6.929	1	1.054	1.434
Household income under \$20,000		.000			47.886	6		
HH income \$20,000 to \$39,999	1.768	.001	.570	.174	10.699	1	1.257	2.488
HH income \$40,000 to \$59,999	2.036	.000	.711	.170	17.545	1	1.460	2.839
HH income \$60,000 to \$79,999	1.945	.000	.665	.171	15.048	1	1.390	2.721
HH income \$80,000 to \$99,999	2.520	.000	.924	.179	26.738	1	1.775	3.577
HH income \$100,000 to \$149,999	2.753	.000	1.013	.170	35.564	1	1.974	3.840
HH income \$150,000 and over	2.709	.000	.997	.179	30.938	1	1.907	3.849
Age 15-24		.000			96.941	6		
Age 25-34	.658	.000	-.419	.118	12.575	1	.522	.829
Age 35-44	.821	.095	-.197	.118	2.781	1	.651	1.035
Age 45-54	1.144	.249	.135	.117	1.329	1	.910	1.439
Age 55-64	1.386	.010	.327	.128	6.556	1	1.080	1.780
Age 65-74	2.233	.000	.803	.155	26.933	1	1.649	3.025
Age 75 and over	1.957	.000	.672	.185	13.244	1	1.363	2.811
Sex (female, male)	.633	.000	-.457	.067	46.645	1	.555	.722
Region (Ontario)		.000			36.610	4		
Region (BC)	.624	.000	-.471	.106	19.930	1	.508	.768
Region (Prairies)	.689	.000	-.373	.096	15.132	1	.571	.831
Region (Quebec)	.552	.000	-.595	.161	13.695	1	.403	.756
Region (Atlantic)	.699	.007	-.358	.133	7.272	1	.539	.907
Urban_rural (no, yes)	1.217	.027	.196	.089	4.863	1	1.022	1.449
Household language (English only)		.001			14.245	2		
HH language (French only)	.917	.598	-.086	.164	.278	1	.665	1.264
HH language (another language only or multiple languages)	.604	.000	-.504	.134	14.228	1	.465	.785
Immigrant (no, yes)	.788	.019	-.238	.102	5.489	1	.646	.962

Aboriginal (no, yes)	.466	.000	-.763	.189	16.354	1	.322	.675
Constant	.054	.000	-2.915	.220	175.098	1		
-2 Log likelihood = 5784.197								

Appendix Table 3: Results of the classical music attendance model

Classical music model	Exp(B)	Sig.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Lower	Upper
Art_gallery_yn (no, yes)	2.268	.000	.819	.104	62.453	1	1.851	2.778
Theatre_yn (no, yes)	2.910	.000	1.068	.112	90.994	1	2.336	3.624
Pop_music_yn (no, yes)	1.476	.000	.389	.098	15.675	1	1.217	1.789
Festival_yn (no, yes)	1.725	.000	.546	.104	27.513	1	1.407	2.116
Other_museum_yn (no, yes)	1.284	.011	.250	.098	6.515	1	1.060	1.555
Heritage_perf_yn (no, yes)	1.554	.000	.441	.099	19.835	1	1.280	1.886
Magazines_yn (no, yes)	1.937	.000	.661	.179	13.691	1	1.365	2.750
Movies_yn (no, yes)	1.393	.008	.332	.125	7.053	1	1.091	1.780
Education (no high school diploma)		.000			40.591	4		
Education (high school diploma)	.785	.257	-.242	.214	1.283	1	.516	1.194
Education (some university or college)	1.079	.695	.076	.193	.154	1	.739	1.576
Education (college diploma or certificate)	.940	.735	-.061	.182	.114	1	.659	1.343
Education (university degree)	1.731	.002	.549	.179	9.438	1	1.220	2.457
Age 15-24		.000			129.838	6		
Age 25-34	.573	.003	-.556	.185	9.023	1	.399	.824
Age 35-44	.693	.044	-.367	.182	4.055	1	.485	.990
Age 45-54	1.162	.377	.150	.170	.782	1	.833	1.623
Age 55-64	1.426	.044	.355	.176	4.066	1	1.010	2.012
Age 65-74	2.791	.000	1.026	.194	27.952	1	1.908	4.083
Age 75 and over	4.251	.000	1.447	.230	39.741	1	2.711	6.667
Sex (female, male)	.753	.002	-.284	.090	9.929	1	.631	.898
Region (Ontario)		.000			46.233	4		
Region (BC)	1.594	.001	.466	.136	11.801	1	1.222	2.080
Region (Prairies)	1.300	.051	.262	.134	3.814	1	.999	1.691
Region (Quebec)	2.102	.000	.743	.118	39.393	1	1.667	2.651
Region (Atlantic)	.906	.645	-.099	.215	.212	1	.595	1.380
Urban_rural (rural, urban)	1.395	.020	.333	.142	5.450	1	1.055	1.844
Immigrant (no, yes)	1.448	.001	.370	.116	10.250	1	1.154	1.816
Constant	.005	.000	-5.387	.302	317.768	1		
-2 Log likelihood = 3355.342								

Appendix Table 4: Results of the pop music attendance model

Popular music model	Exp(B)	Sig.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Lower	Upper
Theatre_yn (no, yes)	2.163	.000	.771	.068	128.722	1	1.893	2.471
Classical_yn (no, yes)	1.397	.001	.334	.097	11.965	1	1.156	1.688
Festival_yn (no, yes)	2.215	.000	.795	.070	130.733	1	1.933	2.539
Other_museum_yn (no, yes)	1.168	.029	.156	.071	4.758	1	1.016	1.344
Heritage_perf_yn (no, yes)	1.202	.021	.184	.080	5.296	1	1.028	1.407
Park_yn (no, yes)	1.150	.047	.140	.071	3.939	1	1.002	1.321
Newspapers_yn (no, yes)	1.301	.010	.263	.102	6.685	1	1.066	1.588
Magazines_yn (no, yes)	1.711	.000	.537	.095	31.741	1	1.419	2.063
Movies_yn (no, yes)	1.462	.000	.380	.079	23.399	1	1.254	1.706
Download_yn (no, yes)	1.408	.000	.342	.072	22.924	1	1.224	1.620
Music_CDs_yn (no, yes)	1.525	.000	.422	.078	28.921	1	1.308	1.779
Household income under \$20,000		.000			36.319	6		
HH income \$20,000 to \$39,999	1.151	.403	.140	.168	.700	1	.828	1.598
HH income \$40,000 to \$59,999	1.143	.413	.133	.163	.671	1	.830	1.572
HH income \$60,000 to \$79,999	1.358	.060	.306	.163	3.540	1	.987	1.867
HH income \$80,000 to \$99,999	1.251	.186	.224	.169	1.753	1	.898	1.743
HH income \$100,000 to \$149,999	1.642	.002	.496	.160	9.647	1	1.201	2.246
HH income \$150,000 and over	1.922	.000	.653	.167	15.366	1	1.386	2.665
Age 15-24		.000			58.929	6		
Age 25-34	1.208	.109	.189	.118	2.575	1	.959	1.522
Age 35-44	.767	.036	-.265	.126	4.394	1	.599	.983
Age 45-54	.903	.413	-.102	.125	.671	1	.707	1.153
Age 55-64	.702	.007	-.354	.130	7.393	1	.544	.906
Age 65-74	.525	.000	-.645	.162	15.839	1	.382	.721
Age 75 and over	.366	.000	-1.005	.209	23.040	1	.243	.552
Children (no, yes)	.764	.000	-.269	.074	13.139	1	.661	.884
Immigrant (no, yes)	.646	.000	-.437	.102	18.414	1	.529	.789
Visible_minority (no, yes)	.661	.000	-.414	.117	12.428	1	.525	.832
Constant	.064	.000	-2.747	.211	169.317	1		
-2 Log likelihood = 6127.677								

Appendix Table 5: Results of the cultural festival attendance model

Cultural festival model	Exp(B)	Sig.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Lower	Upper
Art_gallery_yn (no, yes)	1.953	.000	.669	.075	80.543	1	1.687	2.260
Theatre_yn (no, yes)	1.496	.000	.403	.075	29.227	1	1.293	1.731
Classical_yn (no, yes)	1.439	.001	.364	.107	11.613	1	1.167	1.775
Pop_music_yn (no, yes)	2.280	.000	.824	.071	133.641	1	1.982	2.621
Heritage_perf_yn (no, yes)	4.227	.000	1.442	.084	296.899	1	3.588	4.981
Other_perf_yn (no, yes)	2.141	.000	.761	.092	68.039	1	1.786	2.565
Historic_site_yn (no, yes)	1.327	.000	.283	.074	14.656	1	1.148	1.535
Zoo_etc_yn (no, yes)	1.174	.027	.160	.072	4.899	1	1.018	1.352
Park_yn (no, yes)	1.385	.000	.326	.078	17.553	1	1.189	1.612
Books_yn (no, yes)	1.243	.013	.218	.087	6.218	1	1.048	1.476
Music_CDs_yn (no, yes)	1.332	.001	.286	.085	11.363	1	1.127	1.573
Education (no high school diploma)		.000			23.461	4		
Education (high school diploma)	1.097	.530	.092	.147	.394	1	.822	1.462
Education (some university or college)	1.129	.382	.122	.139	.764	1	.860	1.484
Education (college diploma or certificate)	1.374	.013	.318	.128	6.144	1	1.069	1.767
Education (university degree)	1.675	.000	.516	.135	14.649	1	1.286	2.181
Household income under \$20,000		.014			15.907	6		
HH income \$20,000 to \$39,999	.822	.272	-.196	.179	1.207	1	.579	1.166
HH income \$40,000 to \$59,999	.855	.363	-.157	.172	.829	1	.610	1.198
HH income \$60,000 to \$79,999	.760	.114	-.275	.174	2.504	1	.541	1.068
HH income \$80,000 to \$99,999	.620	.009	-.478	.182	6.913	1	.434	.885
HH income \$100,000 to \$149,999	.849	.345	-.163	.173	.892	1	.605	1.192
HH income \$150,000 and over	.989	.951	-.011	.181	.004	1	.694	1.410
Age 15-24		.000			67.412	6		
Age 25-34	1.098	.480	.094	.133	.498	1	.847	1.424
Age 35-44	.933	.617	-.069	.139	.250	1	.711	1.225
Age 45-54	.871	.295	-.138	.132	1.095	1	.672	1.128
Age 55-64	.667	.003	-.404	.135	9.018	1	.513	.869
Age 65-74	.441	.000	-.819	.165	24.622	1	.319	.609
Age 75 and over	.289	.000	-1.243	.222	31.456	1	.187	.445
Sex (female, male)	1.160	.034	.149	.070	4.502	1	1.011	1.331
Children at home (no, yes)	.755	.001	-.281	.081	11.995	1	.644	.885
Urban_rural (rural, urban)	1.250	.018	.223	.095	5.583	1	1.039	1.505
Household language (English only)		.000			49.790	2		
HH language (French only)	1.831	.000	.605	.088	47.111	1	1.541	2.177
HH language (another language only or multiple languages)	1.376	.012	.319	.127	6.288	1	1.072	1.766
Visible_minority (no, yes)	1.290	.027	.254	.115	4.880	1	1.029	1.616

Constant	.057	.000	-2.862	.226	160.997	1		
-2 Log likelihood = 5409.476								

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