```
GRAPH:~KGRAPH.TMP


  WINKS 4.65                                          January 10,2002
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Descriptive Statistics          D:\PROJECTS\NPRA\TOPSRE~1\WINKST~1\END.DBF
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Variable Name is AREA

  N          = 44              Missing or Deleted = 0
  Mean       = 9.57955               St. Dev (n-1) = 21.6253
  Median     = 2.50                  St. Dev (n) = 21.37814
  Minimum    = 0.25                       S.E.M. = 3.26014
  Maximum    = 121.00                   Variance = 467.65341
  Sum        = 421.50                  Coef. Var. = 2.25744
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Percentiles:                         Tukey Five Number Summary:
  0.0%        = 0.25     Minimum        Minimum = 0.25
  0.5%        = 0.25                    Fourth  = 1.00
  2.5%        = 0.25                    Median  = 2.50
  10.0%       = 0.25                    Fourth  = 7.375
  25.0%       = 1.00     Quartile       Maximum = 121.00
  50.0%       = 2.50     Median
  75.0%       = 7.4375   Quartile
  90.0%       = 24.75
  97.5%       = 115.0313
  99.5%       = 121.00                  Test for normality results:
  100.0%      = 121.00   Maximum        D = .343      p <= 0.001


  Five number summary was calculated using the technique from UNDERSTANDING
  ROBUST AND EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS by Hoaglin, Mosteller And Tukey. See
  complete reference in WINKS manual.


  Confidence Intervals about the mean:
  ------------------------------------------------------------------------
  80 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 1.31 is (5.30877, 13.85032)
  90 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 1.69 is (4.06992, 15.08918)
  95 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.02 is (2.99407, 16.16502)
  98 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.42 is (1.69002, 17.46907)
  99 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.7 is (0.77718, 18.38191)


  The normality test suggests that the data are not normally distributed.
  The test for normality is a modified Kolmogorov-Smirnov test based on
  papers by Lilliefors and Dallal & Wilkinson. References in latenews.txt.
```
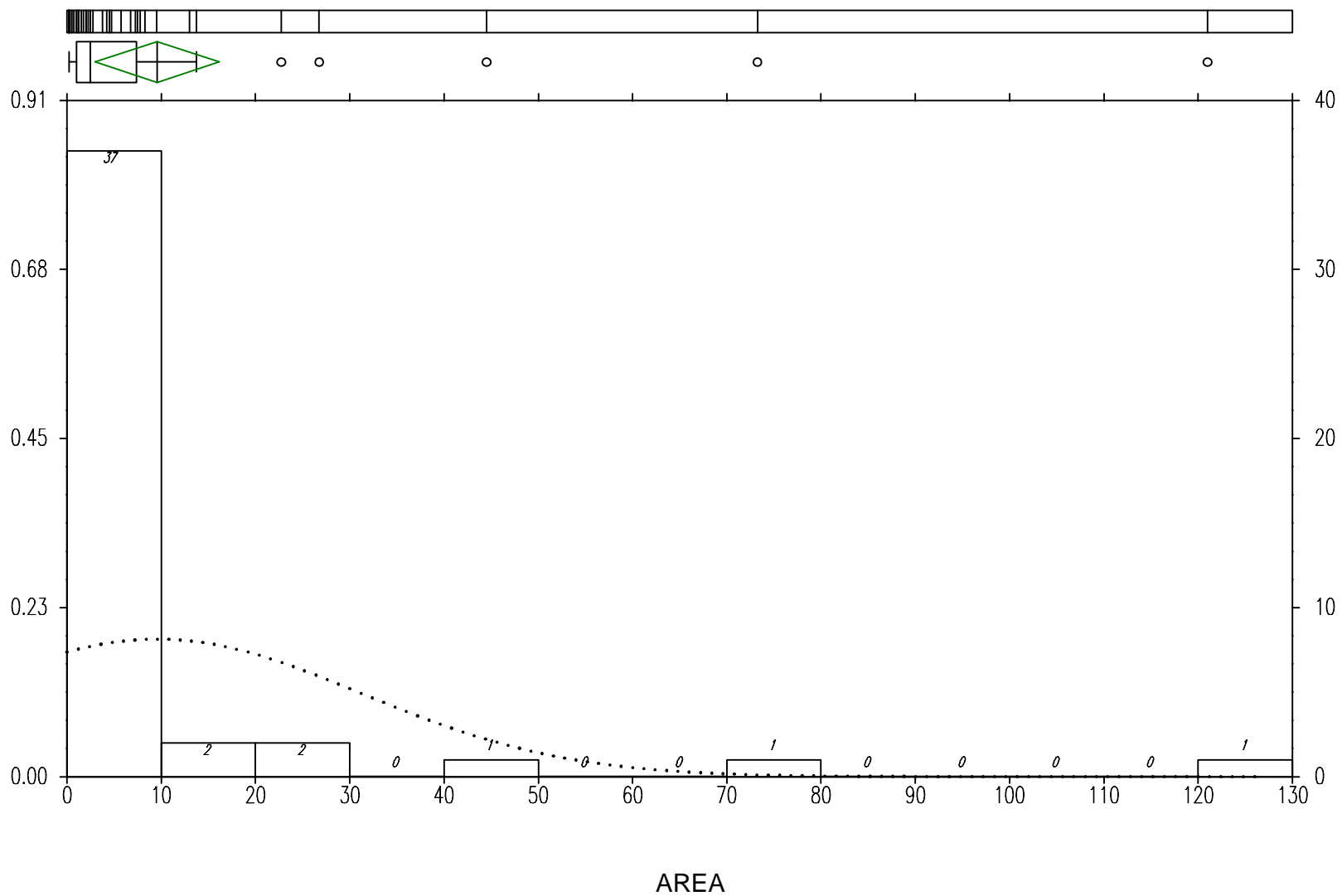
Endicott Horizon — Closure Areas

AREA

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GRAPH:~KGRAPH.TMP


   WINKS 4.65                                          January 10,2002
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Descriptive Statistics         D:\PROJECTS\NPRA\TOPSRE~1\WINKST~1\END.DBF
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Variable Name is HEIGHT


   N         = 44               Missing or Deleted = 0
   Mean      = 111.56591           St. Dev (n-1) = 148.37901
   Median    = 65.75               St. Dev (n) = 146.68319
   Minimum   = 3.20                     S.E.M. = 22.36898
   Maximum   = 702.00              Variance = 22016.33064
   Sum       = 4908.90002          Coef. Var. = 1.32997
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Percentiles:                            Tukey Five Number Summary:
   0.0%          = 3.20    Minimum         Minimum = 3.20
   0.5%          = 3.20                    Fourth  = 15.55
   2.5%          = 3.275                   Median  = 65.75
   10.0%         = 7.70                    Fourth  = 149.70
   25.0%         = 14.725  Quartile        Maximum = 702.00
   50.0%         = 65.75   Median
   75.0%         = 149.75  Quartile
   90.0%         = 286.85
   97.5%         = 689.4751
   99.5%         = 702.00                  Test for normality results:
   100.0%        = 702.00  Maximum         D = .233    p <= 0.001


   Five number summary was calculated using the technique from UNDERSTANDING
   ROBUST AND EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS by Hoaglin, Mosteller And Tukey. See
   complete reference in WINKS manual.


   Confidence Intervals about the mean:
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------
   80 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 1.31 is (82.26255, 140.86927)
   90 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 1.69 is (73.76234, 149.36948)
   95 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.02 is (66.38058, 156.75124)
   98 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.42 is (57.43298, 165.69883)
   99 % C.I. based on a t(43) critical value of 2.7 is (51.16967, 171.96215)


   The normality test suggests that the data are not normally distributed.
   The test for normality is a modified Kolmogorov-Smirnov test based on
   papers by Lilliefors and Dallal & Wilkinson. References in latenews.txt.
```
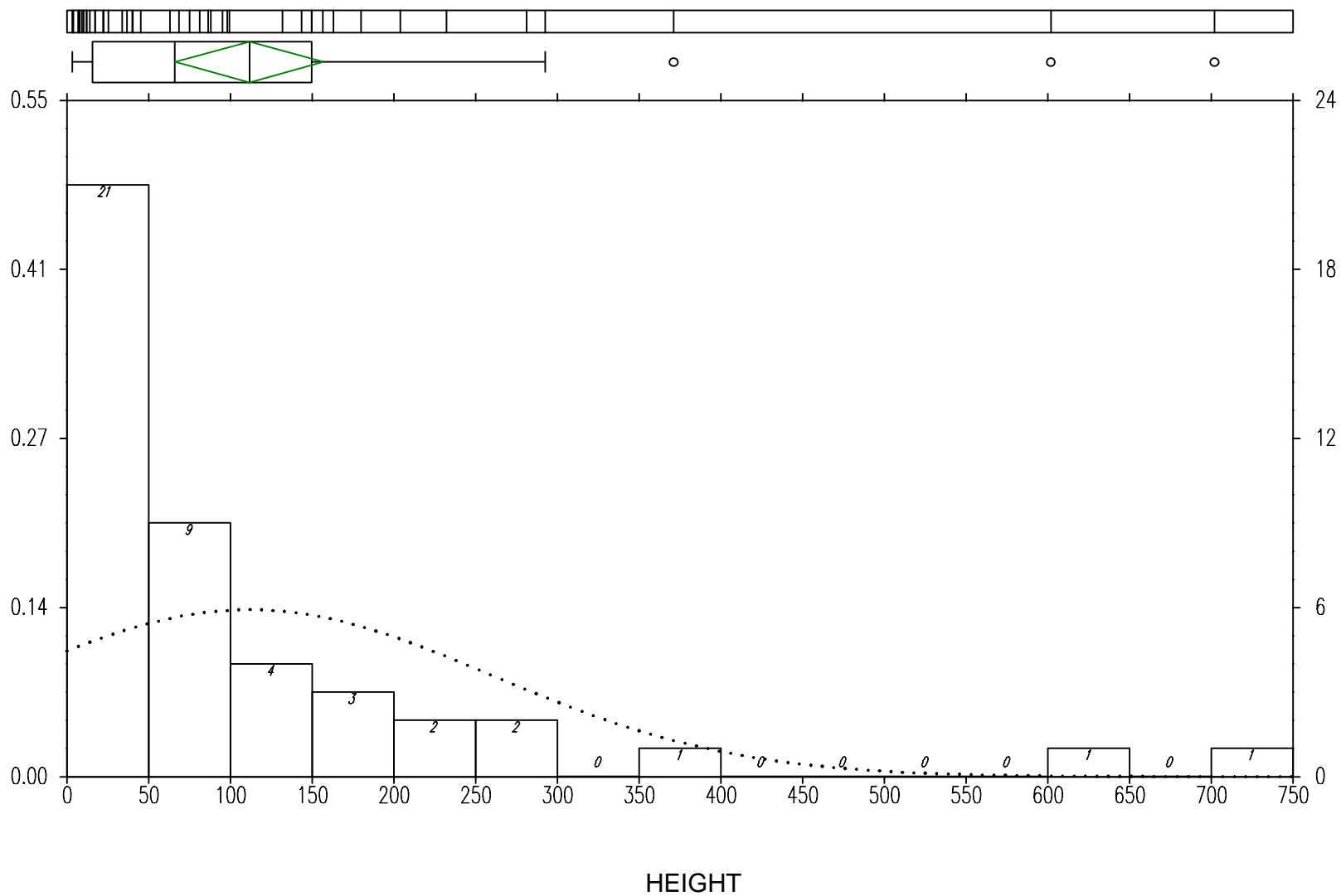
Endicott – Closure Heights

HEIGHT

```
GRAPH:~KGRAPH.TMP


   WINKS 4.65                                            January 10,2002
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Linear Regression and Correlation
                              D:\PROJECTS\NPRA\TOPSRE~1\WINKST~1\END.DBF
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------


   Dependent variable is HEIGHT,   1  independent variables, 44  cases.
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Variable      Coefficient        St. Error      t-value       p(2 tail)
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Intercept     62.082848          16.324956      3.8029412     <.001
   AREA          5.1654916           .6968638      7.4124841     <.001
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   R-Square = 0.5668         Adjusted R-Square = 0.5564

   Analysis of Variance to Test Regression Relation

   Source        Sum of Sqs      df  Mean Sq          F          p-value
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Regression    536557.02        1  536557.02     54.94492      <.001
   Error          410145.2       42  9765.3618
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Total         946702.22       43

   A low p-value suggests that the dependent variable HEIGHT
   may be linearly related to independent variable(s).


   -------------------------------------------------------------------------
   MEAN X =         9.58    S.D. X =        21.625   CORR XSS =      20109.1
   MEAN Y =     111.566     S.D. Y =       148.379   CORR YSS =     946702.3
   REGRESSION MS=  536557.021                RESIDUAL MS=    9765.362
   -------------------------------------------------------------------------

   Pearson's r (Correlation Coefficient)= 0.7528

   The linear regression equation is:
        HEIGHT =  62.08285  +  5.165492 * AREA

   Test of hypothesis to determine significance of relationship:
        H(null): Slope = 0   or  H(null): r = 0    (two-tailed test)
        t = 7.41   with   42 degrees of freedom   p <= .001

        Note: A low p-value implies that the slope does not = 0.
```
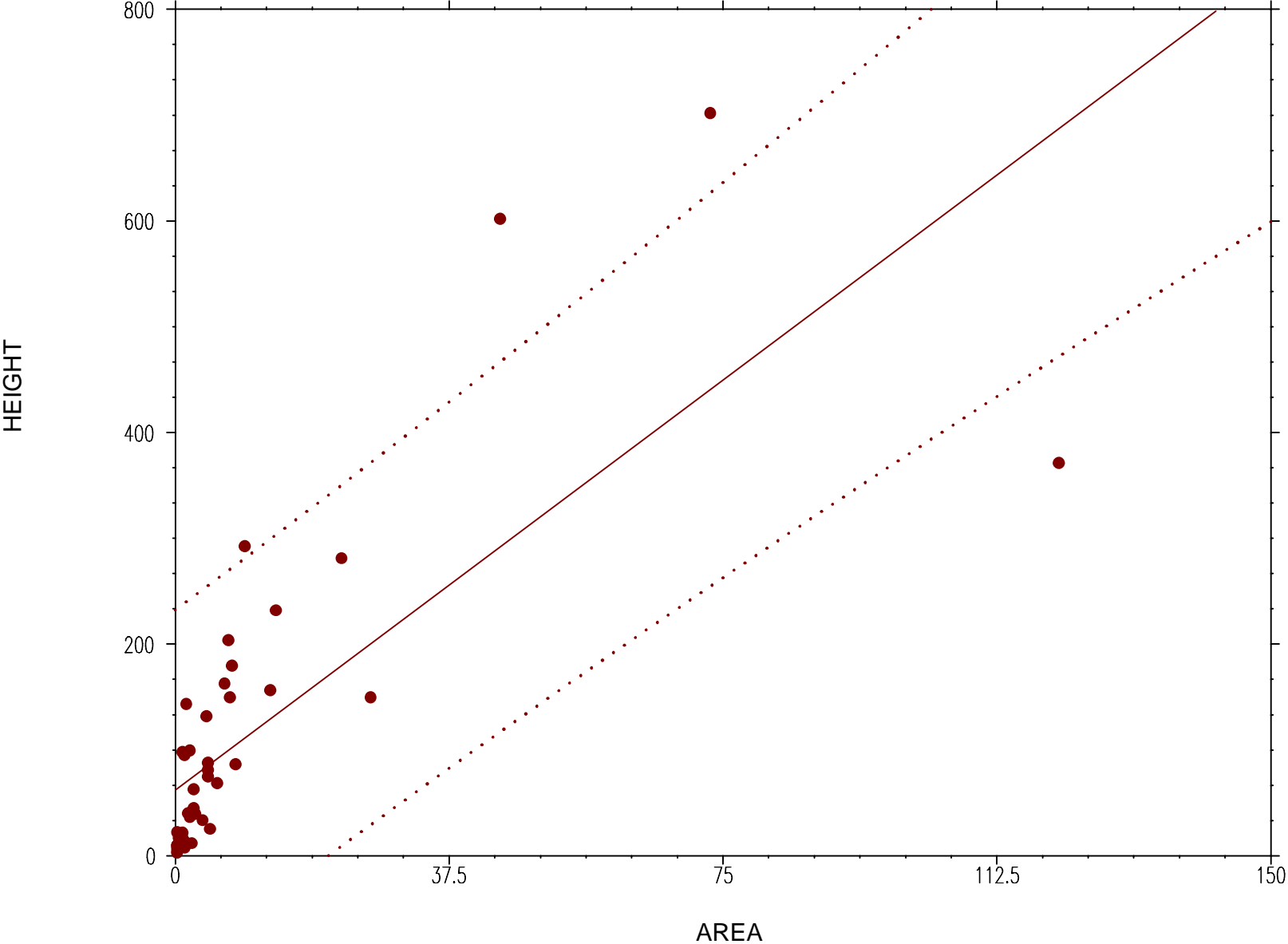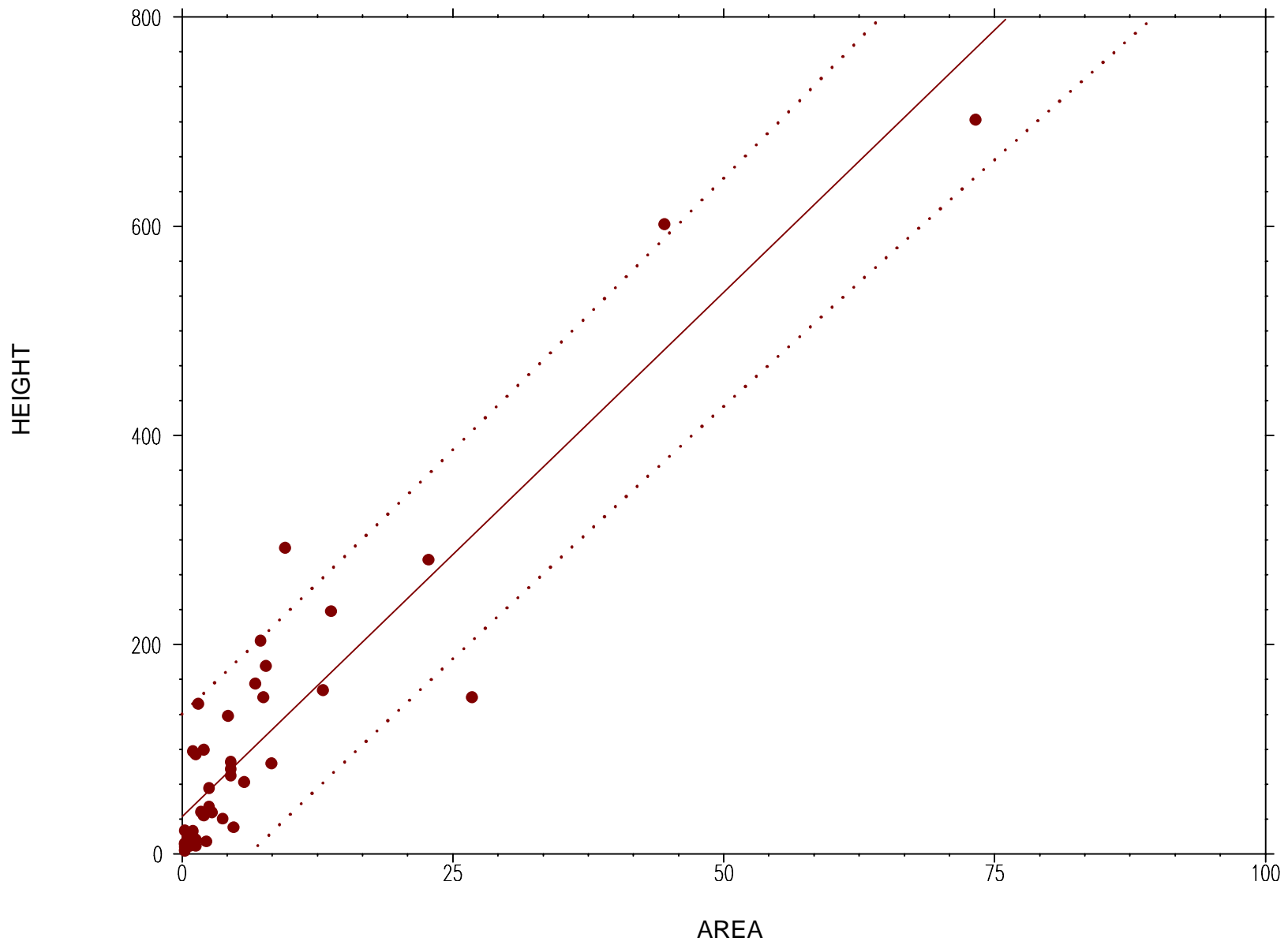
Endicott – Area vs Height

Endicott – Area vs Height – one data point removed

Correlation Coefficients   D:\PROJECTS\NPRA\TOPSRE~1\WINKST~1\END.DBF

Variables used : AREA and HEIGHT

Number of cases used: 44

Pearson's r (Correlations Coefficient) = 0.7528   R-Square = 0.5668

  Test of hypothesis to determine significance of relationship:
     H(null): Slope = 0   or   H(null): r = 0

  (Pearson's) t = 7.412484 with 42 d.f.   p < 0.001
     (A low p-value implies that the slope does not = 0.)

Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient = 0.8643

  (Spearman's) t = 11.13486 with 42 d.f.   p < 0.001

```
GRAPH:~KGRAPH.TMP

  WINKS 4.65                                              January 10,2002
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Linear Regression and Correlation
                             D:\PROJECTS\NPRA\TOPSRE~1\WINKST~1\END.DBF
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------


  Dependent variable is LOGHEIGHT,  1  independent variables, 44  cases.
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Variable      Coefficient        St. Error       t-value       p(2 tail)
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Intercept     3.1817412          .1206511        26.371426     <.001
  LOGAREA        .7571151          .0651743        11.616771     <.001
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  R-Square = 0.7626           Adjusted R-Square = 0.757

  Analysis of Variance to Test Regression Relation

  Source        Sum of Sqs       df  Mean Sq          F           p-value
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Regression    62.747518         1  62.747518     134.94936      <.001
  Error         19.528776        42   .4649709
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Total         82.276294        43

  A low p-value suggests that the dependent variable LOGHEIGHT
  may be linearly related to independent variable(s).


  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
  MEAN X =       .969    S.D. X =         1.596    CORR XSS =      109.464
  MEAN Y =      3.915    S.D. Y =         1.383    CORR YSS =       82.276
  REGRESSION MS=     62.748               RESIDUAL MS=        .465
  ---------------------------------------------------------------------------

  Pearson's r (Correlation Coefficient)= 0.8733

  The linear regression equation is:
       LOGHEIGHT =  3.181741  +  .7571151 * LOGAREA

  Test of hypothesis to determine significance of relationship:
       H(null): Slope = 0   or  H(null): r = 0    (two-tailed test)
       t = 11.62   with   42 degrees of freedom   p <= .001

       Note: A low p-value implies that the slope does not = 0.
```

Endicott — log area vs log height