

REGRESSION RESULTS

Regression analysis for Section 5.1: Equilibrium comparisons

1. Random effects regressions using Period, as discussed in the text

The equation is

$$x_t^i - x^* = \alpha + \beta(t) + \delta d + \varepsilon_t^i$$

where $x_t^i - x^*$ is the difference between the observed number of road users and the equilibrium prediction in period t of the treatment condition. t = Period and d is a Sequence dummy ($d = 1$ if Sequence = 2). The regressions use Session random effects.

	AC16	AC'16	AC10	CC10
Period	0.01 (0.03)	0.10** (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)
Sequence =2 (Periods 25-40)	0.45 (0.88)	0.73 (0.64)	0.06 (0.19)	-0.63 (0.48)
Constant	1.49* (0.76)	-3.55*** (0.70)	0.57* (0.31)	0.39 (0.45)
N	120	120	180	180
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$				

2. Random effects regressions using 1/Period (see Footnote 15)

The regressions use Session random effects.

	AC16	AC'16	AC10	CC10
1/Period	1.29 (4.25)	-15.56*** (5.13)	5.12* (2.77)	5.34* (2.78)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	0.45 (0.88)	0.73 (0.64)	0.06 (0.19)	-0.63 (0.48)
Constant	1.52** (0.73)	-0.89 (0.64)	-0.30 (0.28)	-0.62 (0.42)
N	120	120	180	180
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$				

3. Random effects regressions using ln(Period) (see Footnote 15)

The regressions use Session random effects.

	AC16	AC'16	AC10	CC10
ln(Period)	0.01 (0.40)	1.34*** (0.48)	-0.45* (0.26)	-0.50* (0.26)
Sequence =2 (Periods 25-40)	0.45 (0.88)	0.73 (0.64)	0.06 (0.19)	-0.63 (0.48)
Constant	1.60 (1.18)	-5.62*** (1.30)	1.27* (0.66)	1.10 (0.74)
N	120	120	180	180
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$				

4. Regressions with session dummy variables (see Footnote 15)

Treatments with 16 commuters

Session 1 is the excluded dummy variable.

	AC16	AC'16
Period	0.01 (0.03)	0.1*** (0.04)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	-0.60 (0.52)	-1.13* (0.67)
Dumm.Sess.2	0.2 (0.50)	0.33 (0.65)
Dumm.Sess.3	0.33 (0.49)	1.40** (0.62)
Dumm.Sess.4	-0.67 (0.45)	0.73 (0.63)
Dumm.Sess.5	0.6 (0.70)	-2.53*** (0.73)
Dumm.Sess.6	3.53*** (0.60)	-0.67 (0.71)
Dumm.Sess.7	-0.07 (0.58)	-1.80** (0.79)
Dumm.Sess.8	0.00 (-)	0.00 (-)
Constant	1.52*** (0.47)	-2.30*** (0.71)
N	120	120

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Treatments with 10 commuters

Session 9 is the excluded dummy variable.

	AC10	CC10
Period	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.02)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	0.27 (0.43)	0.47 (0.45)
Dumm.Sess.10	0.2 (0.38)	-1.87*** (0.43)
Dumm.Sess.11	-0.33 (0.52)	-0.93** (0.44)
Dumm.Sess.12	0.13 (0.50)	-1.20*** (0.33)
Dumm.Sess.13	-0.33 (0.51)	0 (0.47)
Dumm.Sess.14	0.40 (0.54)	0.87** (0.40)
Dumm.Sess.15	0.0 (-)	0 (-)
Dumm.Sess.16	-0.40 (0.44)	-0.47 (0.40)
Dumm.Sess.17	-0.333 (0.39)	1.07* (0.56)
Dumm.Sess.18	-0.20 (0.44)	1.00* (0.54)
Dumm.Sess.19	-0.20 (0.38)	1.07** (0.47)
Dumm.Sess.20	-0.07 (0.37)	0.80 (0.50)
Constant	-0.57 (0.44)	-0.20 (0.46)
N	180	180
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$		

Regression analysis for Section 5.2: Comparative statics

1. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using Period (as discussed in the text)

Dependent variable = Number of road users

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis [†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
Period	0.06** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04** (0.02)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	0.59** (0.24)		-0.29** (0.14)
AC'16 dummy	5.23*** (0.24)		
AC10 dummy		-1.49*** (0.24)	
CC10 dummy			1.36*** (0.14)
Constant	4.84*** (0.49)	6.08*** (0.40)	4.81*** (0.27)
N	240	150	360
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$			
[†] Data from the first sequence only			

2. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using 1/Period

Dependent variable = Number of road users

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis [†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
1/Period	-7.14** (3.52)	5.50 (3.46)	5.23** (2.04)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	0.59** (0.24)		-0.29** (0.14)
AC'16 dummy	5.26*** (0.24)		
AC10 dummy		-1.49*** (0.24)	
CC10 dummy			1.36*** (0.14)
Constant	6.19*** (0.45)	5.15*** (0.36)	3.86*** (0.24)
N	240	150	360
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$			
[†] Data from the first sequence only			

3. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using ln(Period)

Dependent variable = Number of road users

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis [†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
ln(Period)	0.68** (0.33)	-0.46 (0.33)	-0.48** (0.19)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	0.59** (0.24)		-0.29** (0.14)
AC'16 dummy	5.26*** (0.24)		
AC10 dummy		-1.49*** (0.24)	
CC10 dummy			1.36*** (0.14)
Constant	3.86*** (0.89)	6.80*** (0.83)	5.51*** (0.51)
N	240	150	360
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$			
[†] Data from the first sequence only			

4. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using Period (as discussed in the text)

Dependent variable = Average travel cost

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis[†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
Period	0.49 (0.32)	-0.37 (0.27)	-0.33*** (0.11)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	9.23*** (2.76)		-2.13** (0.92)
AC'16 dummy	40.07*** (2.76)		
AC10 dummy		-9.16*** (2.36)	
CC10 dummy			23.81*** (0.92)
Constant	156.42*** (5.94)	167.23*** (3.93)	158.24*** (1.72)
<i>N</i>	240	150	360

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

[†]Data from the first sequence only

5. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using 1/Period

Dependent variable = Average travel cost

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis [†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
1/Period	-66.54* (40.44)	55.96* (33.88)	45.45*** (13.40)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	9.234*** (2.76)		-2.13** (0.91)
AC'16 dummy	40.07*** (2.75)		
AC10 dummy		-9.16*** (2.36)	
CC10 dummy			23.81*** (0.91)
Constant	168.66*** (5.54)	157.54*** (3.48)	150.02*** (1.56)
N	240	150	360

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
[†]Data from the first sequence only

6. DT Paradox, Size Hypothesis and Price Hypothesis random effects regressions using ln(Period)

Dependent variable = Average travel cost

	DT test (AC16 & AC'16)	Size Hypothesis [†] (AC10 & AC16)	Price Hypothesis (AC10 & CC10)
ln(Period)	6.16 (3.80)	-4.81 (3.18)	-4.09*** (1.26)
Sequence = 2 (Periods 25-40)	9.23*** (2.75)		-2.13** (0.91)
AC'16 dummy	40.07*** (2.75)		
AC10 dummy		-9.16*** (2.36)	
CC10 dummy			23.81*** (0.91)
Constant	147.41*** (10.41)	174.49*** (8.18)	164.25*** (3.32)
N	240	150	360

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
[†]Data from the first sequence only