AN ECONOMETRIC MODELLING ANALYSIS:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF MARYLAND A Study Of The Demand For Local Coin Telephone Service In Maryland

Carlise Harris Kenneth A. Cobb BMGT 671 Prof. Philip Fanara, Jr. August 19, 1986

I. INTRODUCTION

In August of 1984, the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company of Maryland presented testimony to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) concerning a proposed public telephone rate increase. The purpose of this testimony was to present the econometric demand model developed by C&P to indicate the decrease in test period local coin usage which would have occurred as a result of the twenty-five cent rate proposed at that time. C&P's corporate strategy was that by illustrating that local coin telephone use would decrease as a result of a rate increase, thus, decreasing total revenues and rate of return from local coin use, that it may justifiably ask for compensation through rate increases in other corporate divisions such as Centrex, local service, customer assistance, etc. History has shown that the number of local coin telephone calls decreases after rate increases are implemented, as in both 1977 and 1983, when local rates increased from ten to fifteen cents, and from fifteen to twenty cents, respectively. C&P felt strongly that, as before, the proposed twenty-five cent local rate would decrease the number of local coin telephone calls.

C&P felt that the following factors affected the demand for local coin telephone service: 1) the price of a local coin call, 2) the prices of other goods and services, 3) the Gross State Product, and 4) seasonality. This report details the local coin econometric demand model used by C&P to present its case, and closely examines the statistical testing used to assess the validity of this model. Finally, recommendations are presented to improve the model.

II. DESCRIPTION

The Local Coin Telephone Service Model was constructed using quarterly data from the first quarter of 1968 through the first quarter of 1984 (n=65). The functional form of the model was multiplicative, however, by computing the natural logarithm of the demand equation, the estimated linear regression equation was developed as follows:

 $\ln(Q_{\epsilon}) = 16.202 - .41625 \ln(P/C)_{\epsilon} + .46903 \ln(G_{\epsilon}) - .15759 \log 0$ $- .037842 S_{i\epsilon} + .0061563 S_{2\epsilon} - .10878 S_{3\epsilon}. \quad (k=7)$ Where,

Q is the quantity demanded of Local Coin Telephone Service,

P+ is the nominal price of Local Coin Telephone Service,

C+ is the Gross National Product - Implicit Price Deflator Index,

1080 is a binary variable used to adjust for an inexplicable decline in revenue during the first quarter of 1980,

 S_{1+}, S_{2+}, S_{3+} are binary variables used to account for seasonality in the data.

The variable, Q_{\star} , was constructed by dividing local coin revenue by the price of a local coin call. For a given quarter t,

of Local Coin Messages = (Revenue / Price). Figures were based on Company reports of revenues and rates. P_{+} , the nominal price for local coin calls, was also obtained from Company records and rates. C_{+} , an index which measures broad price movement in the economy, was obtained from the U. S. Department Of Commerce. $(P/C)_{+}$, the real local coin price, was constructed by dividing local coin price (P) by the GNP deflator index (C). For a given quarter t,

Real Local Coin Price = $(P/C)_{+}$.

The variable, $G_{\mathfrak{e}}$, is an index of the real output of final goods and services produced in Maryland. This index was constructed by the C&P Corporate Economics staff. The binary variables, $S_{\mathfrak{fe}}$, $S_{\mathfrak{fe}}$, $S_{\mathfrak{fe}}$ took on values of 1 during the first, second, and third quarters of the year, respectively. Otherwise, they took on values of \emptyset .

The raw data used for regression analysis to compute the estimated coefficients of the demand model appears in Appendix A. The STATLAB software package was used to perform the regressions. Raw data representing Maryland Resident Population and Real Personal Income (Nominal Personal Income / Implicit Price Deflator) is used in the Analysis portion of this report.

III. RESULTS

Unless noted, the null hypothesis of each test statistic was examined at the 95 percent assurance limit. Tests were constructed to check for autocorrelation, multicollinearity, and stability. The following table represents C&P's statistical results:

Coefficients and Summary Statistics

Yariable	Coefficent	Standard _Error	T-Statistic
Constant	16.202	.091687	176.7129
$ln(P/C)_{\leftarrow}$	~.41625	.042682	-9.7522
ln(G)_	.46903	.061463	7.6312
1080	15759	.038645	-4.0778
Sıt	037842	.013086	-2.8919
Szt	.0061563	.013090	0.4703
Sze	10878	.013083	-8.3151

R-Squared = 0.9150 Adjusted R-Squared = 0.9078

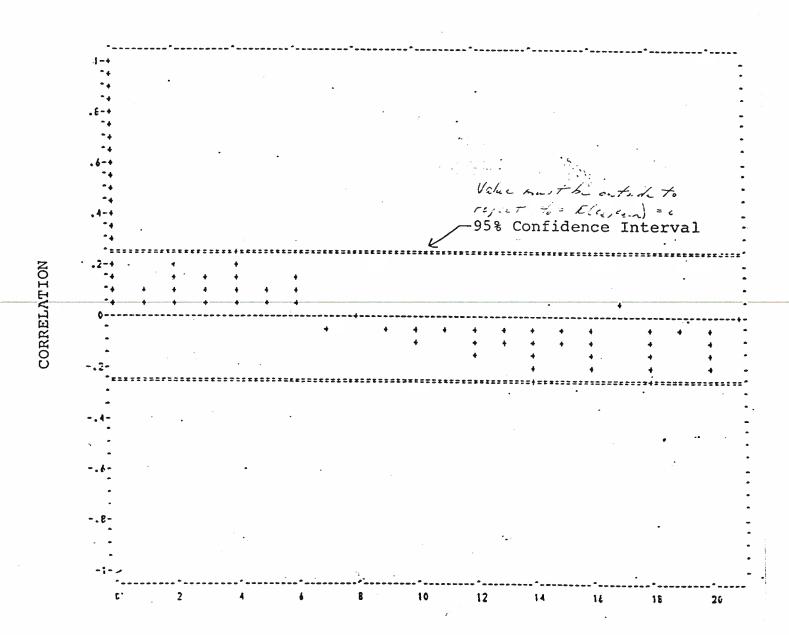
F Statistic (6,58) = 104.029

Incremental $F_{seasonality}$ (3,58) = 32.66 Standard Error of the Estimate = .036973

All of the T-statistics, except for Soc, are significent, while the F statistic is much larger than the table value, suggesting alorge statistical relationship between the aerona for local coin usage and the independent variebles used in the model.

Test for Presence of Autocorrelation

- 1. Durbin-Watson = 1.8
- 2. The correlogram of this model (shown below) indicates no evidence of autocorrelation.



Length of Lag

Test for the Presence of Multicollinearity

- 1. The strength of the t-statistics shown in the Coefficients table indicates the absence of multicollinearity.
- 2. Correlation Matrix (Raw Data) :

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ln (P/C) *	1.0					
2. ln (G) ₄	71	1.0				
3. 1Q8Ø	05	.14	1.0			
4. S,+	01	01	.21	1.0		
5. S ₂ +	.04	.03	07	34	1.0	
6. S ₃₊	.01	.01	07	34	33	1.0

3. Correllation Matrix (Regression Coefficients):

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ln (P/C) +	1.0	there were need to be at most an electric most of the all the first condition of the anticomment of the all the anticomment of the all the all the anticomment of the all the			nt desiller und 1970 ihr dit dit van Herre 1970 ihr 1950 hit fraderskich der 1974 in de	
2. ln (G)	.7071	1.0				
3. 1Q8Ø	0790	1588	1.0			
4. S _{/t}	0060	.0278	1751	1.0		١
5. S ₂₊	0374	0006	0024	.5007	1.0	
6. S ₃₄	0361	0125	.0002	.5001	.5009	1.0

Test_for_Stability

1. The difference between the coefficients of each variable from the full time period and the coefficients from the reduced time periods are less than the standard errors of the coefficients. This indicates the stability of each variable's coefficient.

IV. Analysis

The econometric model described in section II was evaluated from the standpoint of both economic theory and statistical theory. This model is largely consistent with economic theory. However, there seems to be two important variables that were omitted from the model specification that should influence the demand for local coin telephone service. Another error that was identified concerned the measurement of the dependent variable; the number of local coin messages. These flaws are discussed below:

Omitted Variable Bias

Two variables -- population and the number of coin phone stations were excluded from the demand model. We feel these are theoretically important explanatory variables of the demand for local coin messages. The exclusion of population is inconsistent with the theoretical specification of a market demand curve. Since the market demand curve is simply the summation of the individual demand curves, this implies that the market demand for a good at a given price will also be sensitive to the number of consumers in the market. This exclusion ignores the fact that population is one of the key determinants of the quantity demanded of local coin calls.

Further, the number of coin stations serves as a proxy measure of access to, or availability of, coin stations. Theoretically, this variable would be expected to influence the number of local coin messages.

Dependent Variable Bias

In this model, local sent paid revenue was divided by the nominal price of a local call to derive the number of local coin messages. Local sent paid revenue includes overpayments by some callers who did not have correct change. As such, this ratio overstates the actual number of local coin messages made at the nominal coin rate. This produces a bias estimate of the quantity of local coin messages. Bias in the dependent variable of an Ordinary Least Squares regression equation will result in biased estimates of the paramenters which describe the independent effect of each explanatory variable on the dependent variable. Consequently, this leads to a bias estimated price elasticity of demand.

V. Alternative Specifications

In building and selecting the final econometric model, C&P Telephone considered several alternative models (see attachment I). These models were rejected for reasons such as variables with (1) statistically insignificant T- ratios; and coefficients with theoretically unexpected signs. Also the quality of the model was judged by the F- statistic and R squared statistic.

1 C+P Revenue Tracking Report 2 managerial Economics Class Notes Alternative I is a modification of the variable specification of the selected mode, but also included is a lagged dependent variable. This variable was used to capture the effects of "Habit". Analysis of this model shows that habit is not a significant factor in local coin demand as evidenced by the low t- statistic.

Alternative II includes resident population in the demand equation. It appears that resident population adds nothing to the explanation of coin demand, as indicated by the F statistic of this model compared to the selected model. Additionally, it was noted that Resident Population is highly statistically related to Gross State Product.

Alternative III is a modification of the selected model's economic output variable. In this model, Real Personal Income was subs fituted for the Real Gross Product Index. While these results are similar to the selected model, it was rejected by the company based on a lower R squared and F statistics compared with the selected model.

VI Recommended Model Specification

We recommend that a new econometric model be developed to address the flaws identified in section IV. Although an attempt was made in Alternative Model II to include Resident Population in the demand equation, we feel an additional attempt should be made to obtain a per capita version of the selected model. Also, ideally, in this model there should be included a variable to measure the number of coin phone stations.

Additionally, this new model should have a correctly specified dependent variable. One method for properly calculating the number of local coin calls is to conduct a study of the amount of revenue collected from calls which were overpaid. Once that information is obtained, local sent paid revenue should be separated into its "overpaid" and "correctly paid" components. The former revenue figure should be divided by the average overpayment amount (currently 25¢), and the latter should be divided by the regular coin phone rate (currently 20¢). Adding the number of calls resulting from the two calculations would give a more accurate measure of the number of local coin messages that were made at the regular rate, including overpaid local calls.

Summary of Alternative Specifications

Alternative Model	Selected Model	 I	II	III
Dependent Variable	Q +	Q _€	Q ₊	Q *
Lagged Dependent Variable		.1255 (1.2480)		
(P/C) _e	4163 (9.7522)	3696 (-6.6535)	3550 (-7.2837)	4097 (-9.0997)
G.≠	.4690 (7.6312)	.3914 (4.6774)	.0553 (0.2974)	
I ₊ = Real Personal Income				. 3644 (7.2453)
P_{\star} = Population			1.5285 (2.3456)	
1Q80	1576 (-4.0778)	1505 (-3.8458)	1385 (-3.6351)	1444 (-3.6645)
Sit	0378 (-2.8919)	0505 (-2.8631)	0381 (-3.0205)	0371 (-2.7668)
S ₂₊	.0062 (0.4703)	0031 (2039)	.0062 (0.4946)	.0073 (0.5426)
Sze	1088 (-8.3151)	1238 (-6.9918)	1091 (-8.6560)	1085 (-8.0883)
Constant	16.2020 (176.7129)	14.1760 (8.6845)	3.7322 (0.7019)	14.3800 (69.5106)
Summary Statistics	R ² =0.9150 F=104.029 DW=1.80	R ² =0.9119 F=82.758 DW=2.17	R ² =0.9225 F=96.874 DW=1.94	R ² =0.9106 F=98.414 DW=1.66
Functional Form	Multiplicative	Multiplicative	Multiplicative	Multiplicative
Sample Period	1968:1- 1984:1	1968:2- 1984:1	1968:1- 1984:1	1968:1- 1984:1

The numbers in each block are the coefficient and its corresponding t-statistic (in parentheses) below the coefficient. An empty block indicates the absence of that particular variable from the model.

APPENDIX_A

Local Coin Revenue

•	1948	1747	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •	1772		1974	1975		1977	1978	1979	1780
1 2 3 4 5UH	253672. 270491.	261703. 272808.	240244. 287458.	292145. 298267. 274903. 307080. 1172395.	276846.	284083.	342776. 304324.	360899. 305239.	365006. 340833.	454754. 444117.	491443. 457069.		521491. 471740.
	1781	1782		1784									
2 3 4 SUR	557125.	576184. 503276. 593399.	577514. 730182. 669463. 742996. 2720154.										

Local Coin Messages

	1948	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1 2 4 8 8 8 8		261703. 272808.	287657.	278287. 274903. 307079.	312765. 276846. 323103.	337705. 284083. 330512.	342776. 304323. 343533.	360899. 305239.	365005. 340833.	349811. 296080.	327629. 304713.	356175. 329657.	347661. 314473.
	1981	1782	1983	1984					1107133.	130//10.	1302834.	1343888.	1313228.
A 2 4 Sun	372750. 324193.	384123. 335518. 395599.	334731. 371498.		* * * ** *** **** **** **** **** ***** ****								

Nominal Local Coin Price

	1968	1967	1970	1771	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1777	1780
1 2 3 4 Suh	0.100 0.100 0.100 0.100 0.400	0.100 0.130 0.150 0.150 0.530	0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.600	0.130 0.130 0.130 0.130 0.600	0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.400								
	1981	1982	1983	1784	į								
1 2 3 4 SUK	0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.600	0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.600	0.175 0.200 0.200 0.200 0.275	0.200									

Gross National Product - Implicit Price Deflator

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1579	1780
1 2 3 4	0.8115 0.8214 0.8284 0.8399	0.8497 0.8610 0.8749 0.8862	0.8989 0.9107 0.9179 0.9303	0.9440 0.9570 0.9652 0.9739	0.9872 0.9942 1.0025 1.0154	1.0295 1.0475 1.0653 1.0874	1.1072 1.1348 1.1642 1.1979	1.2288 1.2444 1.2668 1.2899	1.3012 1.3130 1.3289 1.3499	1.3680 1.3901 1.4103 1.4324	1.4512 1.4889 1.5202 1.5538	1.5860 1.6183 1.6512 1.6896	1.7194 1.7646 1.8024 1.8513
SUH	3.3012	3.4718	3.6578	3.8401	3.9993	4.2297	4.6041	5.0299	5.2930	5.4008	6.0141	4.5363	7.1377
	1981	1982	1983	1984									
1 1	1.6783	2.0335	2.1283	2.2060		•							
. 2	1.9258	2.0615	2.1455	*******									
. 3	1.7694	2.0803	2.1644										
4	2.0122	2.1000	2.1853										
SUM	7.8055	8.2753	8.6235	2.2030			÷						

Real Local Coin Price

	1968	1749	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1974	1977	1978	1979	1980	
2 3 4	0.12174 0.12071 0.11706	0.11614	0.10981 0.10894 0.10749	0.10449 0.10361 0.10268	0.10130 0.10058 0.09975 0.09848 0.40011	0.09347 0.09387 0.09194	0.08812 0.08590 0.08348	0.08036 0.07894 0.07753	0.07616 0.07525 0.0740B	0.09352 0.10636 0.10472	0.10075 0.09867	0.09268 0.09084	0.08501 0.08322	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	:									
4	0.07790 0.07617 0.07455	0.07276 0.07210 0.07143	0.09240	0.09066										

Real Gross State Product Index

	1748	1969	1970	1771	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1780
	1.03200		1.13310				1.30467		1.30780	1.34238	1.38211	1.44980	1.47118
2	1.03900	1.10813	1.12781	1.14670	1.21857	1.30626	1.29471	1.27586	1.32132	1.36749	1.40483	1.41767	1.44716
3	1.05791	1.11933	1.12780	1.16077	1.23308	1.31354	1.29417	1.28407	1.33991	1.37189	1.42827	1.44704	1.43102
4	1.06850	1.12616	1.12849	1.17497	1.25600		1.29911		1.33344			1.45378	1.44076
SUM	4.19740	4.44657	4.51920	4.61881									
	1781	1982	1983	1784									
, 1	1.46169	1.43007	1.43900	1.52700									
! 2	1.45711	1.42341	1.46100										
	1.45292	1.41665											
. 4	1.44272	1.42000	1.50000										
		5.69014		1.52700									
•													

Maryland Resident Population

	1948	1767	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1775	1976	1977	1978	1179	1980
	3815.00 3828.25 3841.50	3848.00 3685.75 3703.50	3939.00 3960.00 3581.00		4081.00 4068.00 4095.00	4109.00 4115.00 4121.00	4133.00 4137.00 4145.00	4157.00 4160.75 4164.50	4172.00 4177.75 4183.05	4175.00 4199.02 4203.50	4207.75 4212.00 4214.75 4217.50 16852.00	4223.00 4223.50 4224.00	4225.00 4233.50 4242.00
	1981	1782	1983	1984									
, 3 4	4250.50 4277.00 4260.50 4262.00 17032.00	4265.00 4274.75 4284.50	1304.00 4307.50 4315.00	4320.50									

Nominal Personal Income

	1948	1767	1970	1971	1772	1973	1974	1975	1974	1977	1978	1777	1780
1 2 3 4 Sum	13384. 13875. 14195. 14559. 56015.	14874. 15328. 15778. 16192. 62192.	16408. 17126. 17203. 17345. 68082.	18014, 18310, 18545, 18760, 73629,	17607. 17864. 20397. 20988. 80860.	21662. 22127. 22753. 23282. 89824.	23768. 24352. 24778. 25628. 98726.	25804. 26177. 26701. 27677. 106583.	28278. 28800. 27453. 27747. 116478.	30484. 31188. 31747. 32783. 124604.	33792. 34900. 35969. 37157. 141818.	37905. 38558. 39941. 41032. 157436.	42389. 42987. 44271. 45867. 175514.
	1981	1982	1983	1784	İ								
1 2 3 4 SUH	47287. 48243. 50169. 50619. 196318.	50451. 51790. 52549. 53942. 208972.	53833. 55330. 56817. 57754. 223734.	57275. 57275.									

Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Comsumption Expenditures

	1948	1767	1970	1771	1772	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
1 2 3 4 Suh	83.4 84.2 85.0 85.9 338.5	86.8 87.9 88.7 90.0 353.6	91.1 92.0 92.7 94.1 370.1	95.0 96.1 97.0 97.7 385.8	98.8 97.5 100.4 101.3 400.0	102.8 104.8 106.6 108.8 423.0	112.1 115.0 117.8 120.8 465.7	122.5 124.0 126.3 128.2 501.0	129.4 130.6 132.4 134.4 526.8	136.5 138.3 140.3 142.2 557.3	144.4 147.7 150.5 153.5 576.1	157.0 160.5 164.2 168.1 649.8	172.7 176.7 181.1 185.3 716.0	The state of the s
1	1981	1982	1983	1784										
1 2 3 4 Sun	189.1 192.3 195.9 199.2 774.5	201.7 203.6 206.7 207.0 821.2	210.1 212.5 214.7 214.1 853.4	218.1	Ī									

Real Personal Income

	1748	1949	1970	1971	1972	1973	1924	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1780
1	140.504	171.351	180.110	189.621	178.472	210.720	212.025	210.645	218.484	223.341	234,017	241.433	245.449
2	164.786			190.531				211.282				240.237	243.002
3	167.000	177.705	185.178	191.186				212.993				243.246	244.454
4	167.488	177.911	184.325					215.905				244.093	247.528
SU	661.778	703.354	735.745	763.354	808.474	849.287	847.971	850.825	884.482	108.303	951.348	969.009	980.435
	1981	1782	1983	1984	i i								
	250.063	251.120	251 221	271 471	1								
				271.071									
	250.974												
	256.095	254.079	264.634										
4	254.111	258.191	267.256		;								
SUR	1011.143	1017.762	1048.472	271.871									