Section IV - Customer Related Tables
(Detailed Information Used in Charts)

Lines Per Square Mile
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	40	4.00	5.23	13.03	0.10	79.00	249.2%
.5k-1k	79	8.97	8.80	11.99	0.03	55.75	136.2%
1k-2.5k	150	10.39	10.48	15.00	0.02	132.25	143.1%
2.5k-5k	115	14.02	14.07	21.18	0.06	171.83	150.5%
5k-10k	86	23.51	22.80	31.04	0.24	147.91	136.2%
10k-20k	60	30.66	28.91	42.94	0.46	238.19	148.5%
20k-50k	50	41.10	41.29	48.08	2.66	257.92	116.4%
50k-100k	27	48.41	51.67	94.80	4.26	407.43	183.5%
>100k	12	57.94	56.84	48.88	12.62	146.36	86.0%
Total Rural	619	42.09	19.28	35.39	0.02	407.43	183.6%
Total Non-rural	93	228.39	127.80	167.27	3.23	1,016.90	130.9%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Shares of Business Customers: Measured by 1997 Percentage of Multi-Line Business Lines to Total Lines
By Line Size Groupings

Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<500	112	0.1034	0.0962	0.0957	0.0000	0.4597	0.9943
501-1,000	169	0.1048	0.1043	0.0672	0.0000	0.3719	0.6443
1,001-2,500	307	0.1175	0.1163	0.0725	0.0038	0.5000	0.6233
2,501-5,000	219	0.1256	0.1238	0.0724	0.0038	0.4760	0.5851
5,001-10,000	182	0.1409	0.1416	0.0693	0.0040	0.4169	0.4894
10,001-20,000	90	0.1569	0.1553	0.0792	0.0489	0.4117	0.5095
20,001-50,000	44	0.1838	0.1788	0.0976	0.0218	0.4247	0.5459
50,001-100,000	20	0.1886	0.1886	0.0474	0.0857	0.2536	0.2512
>100,000	14	0.1789	0.1859	0.0448	0.0953	0.2776	0.2411
Rural	**1157**	**0.1651**	**0.1255**	**0.0779**	**0.0000**	**0.5000**	**0.6206**

Non - Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minumum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<100,000	1	0.2262	0.2262	.	0.2262	0.2262	0.0000
>100,000	80	0.2302	0.2109	0.0619	0.0876	0.4585	0.2934
Non-Rural	**81**	**0.2302**	**0.2111**	**0.0615**	**0.0876**	**0.4585**	**0.2914**

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "Simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1997 Pooling and ARMIS Data

Shares of Business Customers: Measured by 1997 Special Access Revenue to Total Interstate Revenue
By Line Size Groupings

Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<500	113	0.0134	0.0161	0.0385	0.0000	0.2790	2.3936
501-1,000	171	0.0194	0.0198	0.0308	0.0000	0.2122	1.5527
1,001-2,500	314	0.0284	0.0274	0.0395	0.0000	0.3679	1.4448
2,501-5,000	210	0.0324	0.0317	0.0375	0.0000	0.2582	1.1834
5,001-10,000	170	0.0354	0.0360	0.0249	0.0005	0.1466	0.6923
10,001-20,000	78	0.0413	0.0417	0.0333	0.0053	0.1993	0.7984
20,001-50,000	35	0.0604	0.0611	0.0468	0.0084	0.1764	0.7658
50,001-100,000	17	0.0875	0.0845	0.0458	0.0157	0.1569	0.5422
>100,000	15	0.1088	0.1041	0.0377	0.0560	0.1982	0.3624
Rural	**1123**	**0.0701**	**0.0311**	**0.0384**	**0.0000**	**0.3679**	**1.2328**

Non - Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minumum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<100,000	2	0.2055	0.1865	0.0306	0.1649	0.2081	0.1639
>100,000	86	0.1979	0.1769	0.0641	0.0594	0.4120	0.3624
Non-Rural	**88**	**0.1979**	**0.1771**	**0.0635**	**0.0594**	**0.4120**	**0.3583**

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "Simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1997 Pooling and ARMIS Data

Percent Residential Lines
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	46	80.3%	78.5%	14.7%	31.0%	93.6%	18.7%
.5k-1k	83	83.2%	81.8%	7.1%	60.0%	93.4%	8.7%
1k-2.5k	161	82.5%	82.5%	9.0%	28.1%	98.7%	11.0%
2.5k-5k	129	81.8%	82.9%	7.3%	47.3%	93.6%	8.8%
5.0k-10k	99	81.9%	82.3%	7.1%	44.9%	97.0%	8.7%
10k-20k	64	79.5%	79.5%	8.3%	50.8%	92.0%	10.4%
20k-50k	48	77.5%	78.4%	7.8%	46.4%	89.0%	9.9%
50k-100k	25	79.0%	78.8%	4.4%	70.3%	85.3%	5.6%
>100k	13	75.3%	75.5%	6.0%	61.0%	81.1%	7.9%
Total Rural	668	78.3%	81.3%	8.6%	28.1%	98.7%	10.5%
Total Non-rural	94	69.8%	73.0%	8.6%	33.1%	86.3%	11.8%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Calling Scope Comparisons: Measured by 1997 Local Minutes to Total Intrastate Minutes
By Line Size Groupings

Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<500	47	0.6961	0.5866	0.2195	0.0436	0.9453	0.3741
501-1,000	89	0.6228	0.6096	0.1380	0.2679	0.8505	0.2263
1,001-2,500	163	0.6726	0.6583	0.1465	0.3239	0.9405	0.2225
2,501-5,000	144	0.6998	0.6694	0.1487	0.2528	0.9188	0.2222
5,001-10,000	112	0.7492	0.7404	0.1366	0.4098	0.9468	0.1844
10,001-20,000	70	0.7860	0.7785	0.1078	0.5611	0.9780	0.1384
20,001-50,000	60	0.8093	0.7885	0.1139	0.4859	0.9703	0.1445
50,001-100,000	30	0.8019	0.7972	0.1045	0.5482	1.0000	0.1311
>100,000	18	0.7876	0.7893	0.0929	0.5652	0.9254	0.1177
Rural	**733**	**0.7842**	**0.6894**	**0.1543**	**0.0436**	**1.0000**	**0.2238**

Non - Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minumum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<100,000	9	0.8089	0.7950	0.1129	0.5957	0.9414	0.1420
>100,000	90	0.8748	0.8587	0.0892	0.5120	1.0000	0.1039
Non-Rural	**99**	**0.8746**	**0.8529**	**0.0935**	**0.5120**	**1.0000**	**0.1096**

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "Simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: March 1, 1999 Network Usage Filing

Calling Scope Comparisons: Measured by 1997 Interstate Minutes to Total Minutes
By Line Size Groupings

Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<500	48	0.2922	0.2943	0.0994	0.1175	0.5460	0.3378
501-1,000	89	0.2460	0.2504	0.1131	0.0852	0.6084	0.4517
1,001-2,500	165	0.2016	0.2036	0.0744	0.0741	0.5699	0.3654
2,501-5,000	139	0.2031	0.2015	0.0866	0.0575	0.6079	0.4298
5,001-10,000	107	0.1856	0.1876	0.0752	0.0603	0.3554	0.4009
10,001-20,000	73	0.1978	0.1980	0.0638	0.0792	0.3667	0.3222
20,001-50,000	52	0.1796	0.1791	0.0773	0.0920	0.4439	0.4316
50,001-100,000	34	0.1694	0.1703	0.0381	0.1078	0.2651	0.2237
>100,000	16	0.1589	0.1613	0.0408	0.1208	0.2668	0.2529
Rural	**723**	**0.1759**	**0.2078**	**0.0873**	**0.0575**	**0.6084**	**0.4201**

Non - Rural Study Areas

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minumum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<100,000	8	0.1544	0.1752	0.0539	0.1368	0.3042	0.3076
>100,000	90	0.1442	0.1545	0.0351	0.0963	0.2631	0.2272
Non-Rural	**98**	**0.1442**	**0.1562**	**0.0371**	**0.0963**	**0.3042**	**0.2375**

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "Simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: March 1, 1999 Network Usage Filing

Local Service Per Customer
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	34	$ 19.72	$ 20.53	$ 6.78	$ 10.00	$ 45.00	33.0%
.5k - 1k	54	$ 19.46	$ 19.60	$ 5.76	$ 10.00	$ 34.00	29.4%
1k - 2.5k	94	$ 18.06	$ 18.04	$ 4.77	$ 9.73	$ 31.00	26.4%
2.5k - 5k	74	$ 18.52	$ 18.56	$ 5.37	$ 10.39	$ 37.74	28.9%
5k - 10k	60	$ 19.10	$ 18.92	$ 4.30	$ 11.57	$ 29.03	22.7%
10k - 20k	34	$ 19.71	$ 19.75	$ 7.24	$ 11.03	$ 48.21	36.7%
20k - 50k	24	$ 21.69	$ 21.52	$ 5.42	$ 13.22	$ 32.64	25.2%
50k - 100k	11	$ 21.96	$ 22.07	$ 3.48	$ 15.76	$ 28.13	15.8%
>100k	5	$ 24.59	$ 24.05	$ 2.88	$ 20.63	$ 27.85	12.0%
Total Rural	390	$ 21.37	$ 19.26	$ 5.49	$ 9.73	$ 48.21	28.5%
Total Non-rural	19	$ 24.02	$ 26.69	$ 6.04	$ 15.18	$ 36.32	22.6%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Derived Toll Per Customer
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Number of Companies	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	35	$ 42.16	$ 42.74	$ 11.17	$ 15.97	$ 77.00	26.1%
.5k - 1k	54	$ 41.00	$ 41.13	$ 15.36	$ 17.80	$ 121.79	37.3%
1k - 2.5k	94	$ 37.40	$ 37.78	$ 12.10	$ 2.20	$ 82.99	32.0%
2.5k - 5k	74	$ 37.04	$ 36.76	$ 12.91	$ 3.06	$ 101.00	35.1%
5k - 10k	60	$ 32.46	$ 32.34	$ 9.54	$ 7.67	$ 64.73	29.5%
10k - 20k	34	$ 38.35	$ 38.78	$ 15.09	$ 16.95	$ 81.76	38.9%
20k - 50k	24	$ 31.22	$ 32.13	$ 8.75	$ 17.80	$ 51.97	27.2%
50k - 100k	11	$ 33.51	$ 33.72	$ 8.69	$ 19.68	$ 54.00	25.8%
>100k	5	$ 30.16	$ 29.85	$ 3.10	$ 25.66	$ 33.09	10.4%
Total Rural	391	$ 33.36	$ 37.18	$ 12.65	$ 2.20	$ 121.79	34.0%
Total Non-rural	19	$ 31.21	$ 29.82	$ 6.31	$ 20.14	$ 41.84	21.2%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Percent Calling Scope By Line Group
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	< 500	501 - 1,000	1,001 - 2,000	2,001 - 5,000	5,001 - 10,000	10,001 - 25,000	25,001 - 50,000	> 50,000
<.5k	68.6%	0.0%	4.1%	6.8%	10.9%	4.5%	0.0%	5.0%
.5k-1k	14.0%	46.1%	16.9%	4.0%	3.0%	12.1%	1.5%	2.3%
1k-2.5k	15.0%	10.7%	44.3%	7.0%	8.2%	5.6%	4.4%	4.8%
2.5k-5k	9.4%	11.1%	15.9%	34.8%	7.2%	7.9%	5.1%	8.6%
5.0k-10k	6.0%	6.3%	13.2%	12.6%	24.6%	13.3%	9.7%	14.3%
10k-20k	2.4%	3.7%	9.0%	15.7%	18.3%	33.6%	7.2%	10.1%
20k-50k	1.1%	2.4%	7.3%	5.6%	10.4%	19.2%	27.4%	26.6%
50k-100k	0.8%	1.9%	4.2%	6.7%	11.8%	17.9%	28.5%	28.1%
>100k	0.4%	0.7%	2.7%	6.8%	10.6%	18.1%	11.5%	49.1%
Total Rural	13.7%	11.7%	19.6%	13.4%	11.4%	12.1%	7.5%	10.5%
Total Non-rural	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%	3.4%	6.5%	13.5%	15.6%	57.6%

Note: Line size groups are listed in the rows and calling scope ranges are listed in the columns. For example, for study areas with 500 or less lines, 68.6% of their customers have local callling scope of 500 or less.

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Section V - Operations Related Tables (Detailed Information Used in Charts)

Lines Per Local Switch
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	32	255	223	136	34	558	61.2%
.5k-1k	64	565	557	264	66	1,365	47.5%
1k-2.5k	127	785	785	508	152	2,235	64.7%
2.5k-5k	105	979	984	855	71	4,739	86.9%
5.0k-10k	79	1,546	1,466	1,472	227	9,140	100.4%
10k-20k	57	2,148	1,992	2,388	190	14,753	119.9%
20k-50k	44	2,537	2,584	3,542	394	23,423	137.1%
50k-100k	24	2,459	2,510	2,962	765	13,404	118.0%
>100k	11	2,982	2,905	1,320	885	4,926	45.4%
Total Rural	543	2,356	1,254	1,740	34	23,423	138.8%
Total Non-rural	93	12,243	7,188	5,547	599	25,681	77.2%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Households Per Local Switch
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Number of Companies	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	32	207	181	116	18	495	64.4%
.5k-1k	64	462	455	228	34	1,168	50.1%
1k-2.5k	127	653	651	437	62	2,159	67.1%
2.5k-5k	105	803	808	677	46	2,913	83.8%
5.0k-10k	79	1,231	1,169	1,148	175	7,059	98.2%
10k-20k	57	1,645	1,530	1,902	114	12,451	124.3%
20k-50k	44	1,889	1,928	2,596	291	17,213	134.6%
50k-100k	24	1,944	1,955	2,027	551	8,025	103.7%
>100k	11	2,052	2,010	1,098	98	3,430	54.6%
Total Rural	543	1,756	987	1,307	18	17,213	132.5%
Total Non-rural	93	7,840	4,756	3,371	112	15,399	70.9%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Loops Per Sheath Mile
By Line Size Groupings

Line Size Group	Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Standard Deviation	Min.	Max.	Simple Coefficient of Variation
<.5k	44	3.34	3.08	3.14	0.000272	17.03	101.7%
.5k-1k	80	6.53	6.26	7.76	0.075809	45.11	123.9%
1k-2.5k	157	6.55	6.28	8.04	0.070898	86.07	128.0%
2.5k-5k	117	7.75	7.72	7.81	0.257058	46.91	101.1%
5.0k-10k	91	8.60	8.32	8.43	0.000663	62.99	101.3%
10k-20k	58	10.66	10.48	8.26	0.116951	40.48	78.8%
20k-50k	45	15.18	15.00	14.29	0.088125	81.05	95.2%
50k-100k	26	13.51	13.56	9.99	5.206309	52.65	73.7%
>100k	10	19.21	18.70	10.06	7.620882	38.74	53.8%
Total Rural	628	13.78	8.13	9.04	0.000272	86.07	111.2%
Total Non-rural	93	47.19	29.60	18.62	0.000006	79.08	62.9%

Note1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "Simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing the ratios of one study area to another.
The "Weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller area.
For this analysis of study areas differences "simple" statistics are more approapiate.

Note2: Coefficient of variation measures the realtive dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation / mean).

Data Source: 1993 USF NOI

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

Total Plant (Gross) per loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	6,929.07	8,131.41	6,756.46	2,576.15	29,960.90	0.8309
501-1k	80	4,598.88	4,577.57	3,679.42	1,143.44	29,344.49	0.8038
1k-2.5k	155	3,710.01	3,747.05	1,620.13	1,064.98	11,240.25	0.4324
2.5k-5k	145	3,337.35	3,350.97	1,662.19	1,397.19	13,689.79	0.4960
5k-10k	129	3,208.09	3,261.81	1,424.44	1,237.63	9,994.68	0.4367
10k-20k	87	2,850.70	2,863.00	1,320.27	1,191.78	10,645.59	0.4611
20k-50k	63	2,359.82	2,372.58	808.28	1,156.76	4,631.96	0.3407
50k-100k	40	2,238.47	2,240.26	596.33	1,279.41	3,604.64	0.2662
>100k	22	2,026.24	2,067.31	453.70	1,271.23	3,068.14	0.2195
Total Rural	762	2,429.40	3,570.47	2,658.50	1,064.98	29,960.90	0.7446
Total Non-rural	97	1,749.28	1,932.00	359.85	1,160.87	3,044.43	0.1863

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

Total Plant (Net) per loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	4,086.98	5,177.04	6,234.73	653.37	29,186.28	1.2043
501-1k	80	2,491.20	2,474.34	2,422.56	576.90	17,997.32	0.9791
1k-2.5k	155	1,900.04	1,923.75	1,027.18	367.71	7,653.14	0.5339
2.5k-5k	145	1,709.75	1,716.64	1,023.38	397.49	7,833.71	0.5962
5k-10k	129	1,674.21	1,691.94	878.68	535.11	5,908.91	0.5193
10k-20k	87	1,396.63	1,390.94	647.24	359.25	3,785.76	0.4653
20k-50k	63	1,123.25	1,147.74	519.26	384.60	3,207.76	0.4524
50k-100k	40	1,091.98	1,094.22	390.34	495.87	2,126.57	0.3567
>100k	22	921.73	948.03	295.99	549.91	1,498.19	0.3122
Total Rural	762	1,175.42	1,881.24	2,009.25	359.25	29,186.28	1.0680
Total Non-rural	97	767.82	856.43	205.00	528.70	1,559.69	0.2394

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

COE Switching Investment (Gross) per loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	1,324.73	1,337.01	1,454.14	-	9,191.33	1.0876
501-1k	80	767.17	781.41	391.29	14.85	2,736.13	0.5007
1k-2.5k	155	635.91	644.50	279.03	200.88	1,930.97	0.4329
2.5k-5k	145	534.00	536.85	253.63	109.28	1,534.27	0.4724
5k-10k	129	523.79	531.71	244.02	-	1,554.13	0.4589
10k-20k	87	493.05	499.32	229.54	36.67	2,005.12	0.4597
20k-50k	63	459.11	466.99	141.52	181.22	934.83	0.3030
50k-100k	40	464.93	462.81	112.10	224.31	832.77	0.2422
>100k	22	428.09	436.72	110.18	262.33	788.19	0.2523
Total Rural	762	468.76	609.77	460.99	-	9,191.33	0.7560
Total Non-rural	97	346.59	394.47	90.90	173.39	704.58	0.2304

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

COE Switching Investment (Net) per loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	736.87	771.82	1,390.94	(2.49)	8,884.41	1.8022
501-1k	80	382.44	390.78	279.85	(99.72)	1,358.85	0.7161
1k-2.5k	155	336.13	341.04	205.46	(22.33)	1,595.09	0.6024
2.5k-5k	145	250.37	253.06	184.47	(192.86)	1,035.51	0.7289
5k-10k	129	268.34	274.83	167.37	(6.59)	981.37	0.6090
10k-20k	87	240.46	243.04	120.71	5.91	665.80	0.4967
20k-50k	63	222.96	231.15	106.50	78.10	663.91	0.4608
50k-100k	40	239.30	237.99	97.46	87.97	671.13	0.4095
>100k	22	213.30	214.23	80.40	117.85	459.67	0.3753
Total Rural	762	234.30	312.15	384.07	(192.86)	8,884.41	1.2304
Total Non-rural	97	153.34	176.66	49.22	66.37	334.98	0.2786

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

COE Transmission Investment (Gross) per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	1,074.41	1,484.76	2,319.07	166.97	10,682.11	1.5619
501-1k	80	573.78	585.57	848.89	50.57	5,720.71	1.4497
1k-2.5k	155	471.58	477.97	372.36	54.27	1,952.15	0.7791
2.5k-5k	145	488.74	481.37	468.47	43.02	4,700.86	0.9732
5k-10k	129	441.39	452.38	324.57	62.34	2,198.08	0.7175
10k-20k	87	394.00	395.89	276.26	50.13	1,800.63	0.6978
20k-50k	63	311.45	312.16	150.32	92.02	750.86	0.4816
50k-100k	40	302.55	301.54	141.23	65.04	776.14	0.4683
>100k	22	329.17	330.53	114.94	144.70	557.49	0.3477
Total Rural	762	347.97	503.15	719.21	43.02	10,682.11	1.4294
Total Non-rural	97	346.51	342.05	84.27	100.95	686.87	0.2464

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

COE Transmission Investment (Net) per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	543.23	900.67	1,898.19	(176.94)	10,015.38	2.1075
501-1k	80	278.75	286.76	469.57	(9.63)	3,207.22	1.6375
1k-2.5k	155	237.04	241.46	232.64	(3.70)	1,385.20	0.9635
2.5k-5k	145	238.83	236.35	213.93	(2.64)	1,706.29	0.9052
5k-10k	129	218.01	221.48	187.79	2.39	1,217.49	0.8479
10k-20k	87	178.63	178.46	130.41	13.60	826.23	0.7308
20k-50k	63	133.32	135.98	86.34	6.39	394.58	0.6350
50k-100k	40	129.22	128.95	72.95	19.92	365.46	0.5657
>100k	22	130.44	129.51	69.33	31.20	296.76	0.5353
Total Rural	762	151.16	252.28	516.47	(176.94)	10,015.38	2.0472
Total Non-rural	97	127.31	125.12	40.69	21.97	234.92	0.3252

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

C&WF Investment (Gross) per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	2,976.36	3,435.92	2,886.40	936.86	15,742.21	0.8401
501-1k	80	2,365.95	2,322.41	2,183.10	444.90	15,893.84	0.9400
1k-2.5k	155	1,932.79	1,943.14	904.30	492.47	5,310.58	0.4654
2.5k-5k	145	1,769.32	1,782.04	914.76	547.36	7,006.38	0.5133
5k-10k	129	1,778.74	1,804.99	905.51	433.18	7,084.95	0.5017
10k-20k	87	1,576.23	1,570.60	758.05	368.93	5,162.87	0.4827
20k-50k	63	1,304.56	1,309.24	534.18	583.59	2,617.48	0.4080
50k-100k	40	1,215.75	1,214.55	418.52	593.62	2,281.98	0.3446
>100k	22	1,055.95	1,080.41	276.93	652.16	1,747.16	0.2563
Total Rural	762	1,309.01	1,851.14	1,314.20	368.93	15,893.84	0.7099
Total Non-rural	97	785.31	935.32	248.06	312.18	1,766.72	0.2652

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

C&WF Investment (Net) per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	1,772.10	2,157.07	2,303.66	294.73	12,388.59	1.0680
501-1k	80	1,347.98	1,317.10	1,605.13	105.19	11,203.60	1.2187
1k-2.5k	155	1,018.99	1,028.45	615.07	57.82	3,724.79	0.5981
2.5k-5k	145	952.02	957.97	645.36	127.16	4,554.68	0.6737
5k-10k	129	948.89	953.07	562.27	201.96	4,230.35	0.5900
10k-20k	87	790.84	779.78	425.78	71.70	2,262.01	0.5460
20k-50k	63	627.59	642.88	354.92	164.65	1,862.83	0.5521
50k-100k	40	593.91	595.59	265.20	234.78	1,386.20	0.4453
>100k	22	476.77	501.23	194.65	190.75	963.54	0.3883
Total Rural	762	640.43	995.09	951.73	57.82	12,388.59	0.9564
Total Non-rural	97	344.44	416.87	140.30	107.39	895.34	0.3365

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

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Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

Plant Specific Expenses per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	371.49	445.43	351.15	67.77	1,585.28	0.7883
501-1k	80	248.91	245.65	180.03	29.82	959.75	0.7329
1k-2.5k	155	199.14	204.89	127.97	48.80	775.65	0.6246
2.5k-5k	145	153.77	156.93	90.23	4.96	538.50	0.5750
5k-10k	129	150.38	155.37	91.46	41.95	596.06	0.5886
10k-20k	87	126.00	126.08	56.45	11.18	392.55	0.4477
20k-50k	63	110.16	109.84	38.36	27.71	218.53	0.3492
50k-100k	40	115.21	114.52	54.39	64.21	346.72	0.4750
>100k	22	111.71	111.31	20.60	76.51	149.73	0.1851
Total Rural	762	121.72	180.30	149.77	4.96	1,585.28	0.8307
Total Non-rural	97	95.07	97.14	20.65	38.52	163.34	0.2126

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

Plant Depreciation Expenses per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	305.31	366.29	283.52	81.63	1,514.31	0.7740
501-1k	80	232.42	233.15	179.30	43.62	1,236.55	0.7690
1k-2.5k	155	205.13	206.04	112.24	50.26	654.50	0.5447
2.5k-5k	145	178.47	178.67	92.05	55.97	690.77	0.5152
5k-10k	129	180.81	184.96	94.73	62.71	594.13	0.5121
10k-20k	87	163.94	163.56	78.95	30.76	600.35	0.4827
20k-50k	63	130.79	132.22	46.80	53.51	264.09	0.3540
50k-100k	40	134.35	133.29	39.63	74.64	232.80	0.2974
>100k	22	116.49	117.99	26.69	74.23	179.08	0.2262
Total Rural	762	138.91	191.42	129.74	30.76	1,514.31	0.6778
Total Non-rural	97	103.45	116.71	25.97	61.60	182.29	0.2225

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

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Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.

Analysis of 1997 Cost Data
By Line Size Groupings

Corporate Operations Expenses per Loop

Line Size Group	Number of Study Areas	Weighted Mean	Simple Mean	Simple Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Simple Coeff. of Variation
Rural							
<500	41	674.44	832.53	730.45	75.53	3,299.97	0.8774
501-1k	80	340.54	342.46	202.36	36.37	1,021.10	0.5909
1k-2.5k	155	254.13	263.31	151.47	(39.66)	1,049.84	0.5752
2.5k-5k	145	176.76	180.15	103.60	33.30	638.12	0.5750
5k-10k	129	147.58	152.45	81.13	39.17	420.91	0.5322
10k-20k	87	106.89	107.95	47.84	12.86	257.81	0.4431
20k-50k	63	86.78	88.83	47.73	(40.00)	190.19	0.5373
50k-100k	40	86.46	85.62	35.32	38.95	181.33	0.4125
>100k	22	75.09	75.51	34.88	50.80	196.07	0.4619
Total Rural	762	99.50	220.74	261.30	(40.00)	3,299.97	1.1837
Total Non-rural	97	58.61	59.46	28.51	(125.06)	156.14	0.4794

Note 1: Two sets of statistics are shown: simple and weighted means.
The "simple" method treats all study areas equally. This is useful for comparing ratios of one study area to another.
The "weighted" method accounts for size differences between study areas. A large study area has more influence on the results than a smaller study area.
For this analysis of study area differences "simple" statistics are more appropriate.

Note 2: Coefficient of Variation measures the relative dispersion of local factors within a line size category. It is defined as (standard deviation/mean).

Data Source: 1998 USF Data Submission.