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FCC RELEASES ~~STUDY ON TRENDS IN TELEPHONE SERVICE~~

February 5, 1987

The FCC has released a report on Trends in Telephone Service reflecting information from the consumers' standpoint. The report collects into a single source and puts into context information from other, detailed reports prepared by the Industry Analysis Division of the Common Carrier Bureau.

A review of the data currently available shows continued good news for consumers:

- o The number and percentage of households with telephone service is increasing. Telephone penetration stood at 92.4 percent in November 1986, up from 91.4 percent in November 1983 when the Commission first collected this information. More than four and a half million households have been added to the nation's telephone system during the past three years.
- o Equal access is proceeding apace. By the end of 1986, nearly 70% of all subscribers could now choose their primary long-distance carrier for easy 1 + dialing.
- o Telephone service price increases, which peaked in 1980-84, have moderated substantially. Local rate increases have slowed dramatically, and interstate long-distance usage rates for residential customers have fallen nearly 30% since the beginning of 1984. Measured over longer terms, telephone services have been a bargain relative to the prices of other goods and services.
- o Based on actions of state regulatory commissions and the level of rate hike requests by the telephone companies pending, local rate increases for the coming year, if any, should be quite moderate.
- o The number of long-distance competitors appears to be increasing. We estimate that about 516 long-distance carriers serve in one part or another of the nation, and some 200 carriers provided service through 1 + dialing in one or more states.

This report is available for reference in Room 537, Industry Analysis Division, Common Carrier Bureau, 1919 M Street, N.W. Copies may be purchased by calling International Transcription Service at (202) 857-3800.

- FCC -

For further information, contact the Industry Analysis Division at (202) 632-0745.

Trends in Telephone Service

Industry Analysis Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

February 2, 1987

Trends in Telephone Service

February 2, 1987

INTRODUCTION:

Like most regulatory agencies, the Federal Communications Commission accumulates a great deal of information from the telephone companies it regulates. Such information is essential to economic regulation, and is provided to the Commission both in the tariff process and in periodic reports. Most of this information deals with investments, revenues, expenses, and earnings. Only in recent years has the Commission begun to systematically collect information from the consumers' perspective. The purpose of this paper is to summarize the range of information now available on a routine basis that extends beyond the essential information needed for economic regulation.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERSHIP:

Under contract with the Federal Communications Commission, the Bureau of the Census includes questions on telephones as part of its Current Population Survey. This survey, which monitors demographic trends between the decennial censuses, has several strengths: it is conducted every month by an independent and expert agency, the sample is very large and the questions are consistent. Thus, changes in the results can be compared over time with a great deal of confidence. According to the Current Population Survey, more than four and a half million households have been added to the nation's telephone system during the past three years while the number of households without telephone service has fallen.

Table 1
Telephone Penetration in the U.S.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Households</u> (millions)	<u>Households</u> with <u>Telephones</u> (millions)	<u>Percentage</u> with <u>Telephones</u>	<u>Households</u> without <u>Telephones</u> (millions)	<u>Percentage</u> without <u>Telephones</u>
November 1983	85.8	78.4	91.4%	7.4	8.6%
March 1984	86.0	78.9	91.8	7.1	8.2
July 1984	86.6	79.3	91.6	7.3	8.4
November 1984	87.4	79.9	91.4	7.5	8.6
March 1985	87.4	80.2	91.8	7.2	8.2
July 1985	88.2	81.0	91.8	7.2	8.2
November 1985	88.8	81.6	91.9	7.2	8.1
March 1986	89.0	82.1	92.2	6.9	7.8
July 1986	89.5	82.5	92.2	7.0	7.8
November 1986	89.9	83.1	92.4	6.8	7.6

EQUAL ACCESS:

At the end of 1984, the Bell Operating Companies served 91 million of the nation's 114 million telephone lines (approximately 80%). Under the Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ) which settled the AT&T antitrust case, the Bell Operating Companies were obligated to begin converting offices to equal access during 1984, to convert one-third of their lines by September 1985, and to make equal access generally available by September 1986. By the end of 1986, the Bell Operating Companies had converted about three quarters of their lines to equal access. The remaining lines are at smaller, older offices where equal access will be provided in future years as the offices are converted to more modern equipment. Independent telephone companies are also converting offices to equal access, although on a somewhat different time schedule.

Table 2
Equal Access Conversion Schedule *
(Percentage of Lines Converted)

	Bell Operating Companies	Independent Telephone Companies	Total Industry
December 31, 1984	3.9%	1.5%	3.5%
December 31, 1985	51.1	4.9	43.7
December 31, 1986	74.5	38.6	68.7
December 31, 1987	82.2	58.4	78.3

* Data from Tariff Review Plans filed November 7, 1986.

CHANGES IN THE PRICE OF TELEPHONE SERVICES:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects a variety of information on telephone service as part of three separate programs — the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index (PPI), and the Consumer Expenditure Survey. The Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is used to provide weights for consumer price indexes, indicates that the average American household spends about as much on long distance service as on local service. The following sections illustrate the range of information available from BLS programs.

1. Long Term Trends in the Overall Price of Telephone Service:

A price index for telephone services was first published in 1935. Since that time, telephone prices have tended to increase at a slower pace than most other prices. Table 3 shows long run changes in telephone prices, the overall CPI and each of the seven major categories that currently constitute the CPI, and for several services that are often characterized as being public utilities. The price of telephone service has increased less

rapidly than almost any other category over both the entire 50 year period for which indexes are available and for the most recent ten year period.

Table 3
Annual Rate of Change For Various Price Indexes*

	1935 to 1985	1975 to 1985
CPI all goods and services	4.20%	7.17%
CPI major categories		
- food & beverages	**	5.78
- housing	**	7.84
- apparel & upkeep	3.29	3.77
- transportation	4.11	7.82
- medical care	4.94	9.11
- entertainment	**	5.70
- other goods & services	**	7.81
CPI telephone service	2.25	4.53
CPI public transportation	5.12	9.77
CPI piped gas	4.29	12.90
CPI electricity	2.51	8.11
CPI sewer & water maintenance	**	8.89

* Exponential rates calculated using the first and last years of each period.

** Series not established until after 1935.

2. Recent Changes in the Overall Price of Telephone Service:

Changes in telephone prices tend to lag behind other price changes. Overall inflation in the American economy peaked in 1979 and 1980. In contrast, the price of telephone services rose most rapidly during the years 1981 through 1984, with the rate of increase declining in 1985 and again in 1986. In Table 4, the annual rate of change is shown for the overall CPI and the CPI for telephone service for each of the last ten years.

Table 4
Annual Rate of Change *

	CPI: All goods & Services	CPI: Telephone Services
1977	6.8%	.5%
1978	9.0	.8
1979	13.3	.8
1980	12.4	4.5
1981	8.9	11.8
1982	3.9	7.3
1983	3.8	3.6
1984	4.0	9.2
1985	3.8	4.7
1986	1.1	2.7

* Measured from December to December.

3. Price Indexes for Local Service

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a number of price indexes related to local telephone service, two of which are of considerable interest from a consumer perspective. The CPI index of local telephone charges is based on a broadly defined "market basket" that includes monthly service charges, equipment, installation, enhanced services (such as tone dialing and call waiting), taxes, subscriber line charges, and all other consumer expenditures associated with telephone services except long distance charges. In contrast, the index of monthly residential rates maintained as part of the Producer Price Index program is much more narrowly defined. It reflects only changes in monthly service charges for residential flat-rate service, excluding taxes and subscriber line charges. Both indexes show large increases in 1984. In the CPI index, about half of the 1984 increase occurred during January, reflecting adjustments made at the time of AT&T's divestiture of its operating companies. Both series show a period of major price increases for 1980-1984, with a declining rate of inflation since then. For technical reasons, the 1986 results for the CPI measure of local charges overstate actual price changes (the fixed market basket employed in constructing the CPI overstated the impact of 1986 changes in the price of leased equipment).

Table 5
Annual Rate of Change in Price Indexes
For Local Telephone Service *

	CPI: All Local Charges	PPI: Monthly Service Charges For Residential Service
1978	1.5%	3.1%
1979	1.7	1.6
1980	7.1	7.1
1981	12.6	15.6
1982	10.8	9.0
1983	3.2	0.2
1984	17.1	10.4
1985	8.9	3.4
1986	7.1	0.9

* Measured from December to December.

4. Price Indexes for Long Distance Service:

CPI data is available for intrastate toll and interstate toll services since December 1977. Table 6 presents the annual changes in these series for recent years. The high inflation of the late 1970's is reflected in the long distance price increases beginning in 1980. Intrastate toll rates have stabilized since that time, and interstate rates have steadily fallen since 1983.

Table 6
Annual Rate of Change in Price Indexes
For Long Distance Service *

	CPI: Interstate Toll calls	CPI: Intrastate Toll calls
1978	-0.8%	1.3%
1979	-0.8	0.2
1980	3.5	6.1
1981	14.6	4.1
1982	2.6	7.4
1983	1.4	3.7
1984	-4.3	0.5
1985	-3.8	0.3
1986	-9.5	0.4

* Measured from December to December.

5. Very Recent Trends and the Near Term Outlook:

Telephone prices have historically lagged behind inflation in the rest of the economy and, to a lesser extent, behind changes in interest rates. With both inflation and interest rates having declined, future changes in telephone prices should be more moderate than during the early 1980's. During 1986, the CPI index for all telephone services increased only 2.7% -- the smallest annual increase since 1979. Both the CPI index for all telephone services and the CPI index of local telephone charges declined in November 1986 and declined again in December -- the first time that either index declined in two consecutive months since 1979. With virtually no large rate cases pending before state public utility commissions, changes in local rates during the next year should be moderate.

On January 1, 1987, AT&T reduced prices for interstate calls. The most recently published price index data is for December 1986 and does not yet reflect these reductions. For residential customers, the January 1 rate reductions averaged about 9%. Since about 30% of total residential expenditures for telephone service are for interstate calls, these price cuts, by themselves, can be expected to reduce the overall CPI for telephone services by at least 2% during the early months of 1987.

INFORMATION ON RATE LEVELS:

The price indexes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate percentage changes in the price of the telephone services. The BLS does not publish the actual level of rates.

Local rates are regulated by state public utility commissions and vary so much from area to area that it is hard to characterize any rate as "typical". In most states, the Bell Operating Companies and larger independents charge higher rates in metropolitan areas than in rural areas -- a pricing practice that dates back to the turn of the century and is traditionally justified in the belief that the value of the service provided is higher for subscribers with larger local calling areas. California differs from most states in that rates are averaged throughout the state. There, the basic local rate is \$8.25 for areas served by Pacific Bell and \$9.75 for areas served by General of California.

Table 7 presents our best estimate of average local rates in October 1986. It is based on a survey using the same sampling areas and weights used by the BLS in constructing the Consumer Price Index. While the national average rate for flat rate residential service was \$12.45, lower priced service alternatives are typically available, at an average cost of less than \$6.00 monthly.

Table 7
Average Monthly Telephone Rates
as of October 1986

	Cost	Tax	Total
Lowest generally available price*	\$5.90	\$.58	\$6.48
federal and state subscriber line charges	<u>2.05</u>	<u>.21</u>	<u>2.26</u>
total	7.95	.79	8.74
 Private rotary line, unlimited calling**	 12.45	 1.28	 13.73
federal and state subscriber line charges	<u>2.05</u>	<u>.21</u>	<u>2.26</u>
total	14.50	1.49	15.99
 Additional optional charges			
lease of rotary telephone set	2.25	.23	2.48
inside wire charge	.58	.08	.66
touch tone dialing	1.41	.15	1.56
additional cost of touch tone set***	1.30	.12	1.42
 Installation of service where no premises visit is required			
rotary service	45.17	4.82	49.99
touch tone service	46.51	4.92	51.43

* The lowest generally available price is the monthly charge for party line or measured service if available in the downtown area. The private rotary line unlimited calling rate was used in the 5 cities where lower rates were not available. The average does not include lifeline rates or subsidized rates which are only available to customers who meet "means" criteria such as use of food stamps.

** The rates for New York City and Chicago were the measured service rate with 100 telephone calls. Unlimited calling service is not available in New York City or Chicago.

*** AT&T Information Systems rate for a rotary set was used where carriers did not lease equipment. The additional cost of touch tone equipment is based on AT&T Information Systems lease rates.

In Table 8, the prices of several long distance calls are shown based on AT&T's tariffed rates during January 1984 and January 1987. During this period, AT&T's per minute charges for interstate calls have been reduced about 28% for the average residential customer.

Table 8
Changes in the Price of Directly Dialed Long Distance Calls
(AT&T Prices from Washington, D.C.)

For calls to:		Five minute calls			Ten minute calls		
		January 1984	January 1987	Percentage change	January 1984	January 1987	Percentage change
New York City*	Day	\$2.14	\$1.37	-36%	\$4.09	\$2.67	-35%
	Evening	1.28	.84	-34	2.45	1.65	-33
	Night	.86	.64	-26	1.64	1.25	-24
Atlanta & Chicago**	Day	2.34	1.56	-33	4.49	3.06	-32
	Evening	1.40	.96	-31	2.69	1.89	-30
	Night	.94	.73	-22	1.80	1.43	-21
Los Angeles***	Day	2.70	1.68	-38	5.15	3.28	-36
	Evening	1.62	1.04	-36	3.09	2.03	-34
	Night	1.08	.78	-28	2.06	1.54	-25

* The prices shown for calls between New York and Washington apply to all calls with distances between 125 and 292 miles.

** The prices shown apply to all calls with distances between 431 and 925 miles.

*** The prices shown apply to all calls with distance between 1911 and 3000 miles.

STATE TELEPHONE RATE CASES:

The actions of state regulatory commissions provide important indicators of future rate changes. Rate cases completed by the state commissions tend to result in immediate rate changes. At the same time, the amount of rate relief requested by local telephone companies, but not yet acted upon by state commissions, provides an indicator of future rate changes.

Beginning in 1984, we have compiled quarterly data on major rate cases completed by state public utility commissions. On average, state commissions have tended to grant slightly less than half of the increases requested by telephone companies. During the first half of 1984, state commissions completed action on a number of extraordinarily large rate cases. After the first half of 1984, however, the level of activity in state cases has diminished substantially. In 1986, state commissions granted less than \$300 million in revenue increases, compared with nearly \$4 billion in 1984.

Table 7
Completed Telephone Rate Cases
(Millions of Dollars)

	Revenue Increases <u>Requested</u>	Revenue Increases <u>Granted</u>	Percentage <u>Granted</u>
1984 First quarter	\$ 2,033.8	\$ 1,175.6	58%
Second quarter	3,982.0	2,054.2	52
Third quarter	531.0	284.5	54
Fourth quarter	<u>774.6</u>	<u>361.2</u>	<u>47</u>
Total	7,321.4	3,875.5	53%
1985 First quarter	471.4	246.3	52
Second quarter	584.5	314.8	54
Third quarter	648.5	286.5	44
Fourth quarter	<u>936.1</u>	<u>307.3</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	2,640.5	1,154.9	44%
1986 First quarter	826.2	58.0	7
Second quarter	654.1	57.9	9
Third quarter	276.3	173.3	63
Fourth quarter	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>45</u>
Total	1,758.4	290.0	16%

At the time of divestiture, rate cases pending before state public utility commissions totaled nearly \$7 billion dollars. By the end of 1986, the total cases pending had declined to about \$300 million. Since it typically takes more than a year for a rate case to be completed, the low level of pending cases should indicate a correspondingly low level of state and local increases during at least the next year.

Table 8
 Summary of Telephone Revenue Requests Pending
 Before State Public Utility Commissions
 (Millions of Dollars)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Revenue Requests Pending</u>
September 30, 1983	\$6,493.4
December 31, 1983	6,970.0
March 31, 1984	4,851.9
June 30, 1984	1,675.6
September 30, 1984	3,387.5
December 31, 1984	3,672.3
March 31, 1985	3,779.0
June 30, 1985	3,316.3
September 30, 1985	2,664.2
December 31, 1985	1,437.3
March 31, 1986	766.2
June 30, 1986	362.0
September 30, 1986	315.7
December 31, 1986	322.6

LONG DISTANCE COMPETITORS:

In 1983, the Federal Communications Commission decided to "forebear" from regulating "non-dominant" long distance carriers. Among carriers providing interstate service, only AT&T, regarded as possessing market power and classified as a dominant carrier, remains subject to comprehensive economic regulation. Because the FCC has exempted smaller carriers from the burdens of regulation, the Commission receives no reports from such carriers.

Nevertheless, we have two different sources of information on the number of long distance competitors. The first source, Carrier Identification Codes, provides information on the number of carriers seeking to acquire certain types of interconnecting arrangements with local telephone companies.

Any long distance carrier that seeks to use "trunk side" connections with local operating companies is provided a three digit identification code so that traffic can be efficiently routed to the carrier. All firms seeking to purchase either Feature Group B or Feature Group D access from local telephone companies are assigned Carrier Identification Codes by the administrators of the North American Numbering Plan. We believe that the number of firms seeking and obtaining these codes provides information on

the entry of new firms into the long distance market during the period prior to 1986:

Table 9
Number of Firms with Carrier Identification Codes

December 31, 1982:	11
December 31, 1983:	42
December 31, 1984:	123
December 31, 1985:	217
December 31, 1986:	334

Beginning in 1986, we have received information provided by each of the seven Regional Holding Companies that were formed as a result of the AT&T divestiture. Each regional company has provided a list of carriers purchasing "switched access" from their Bell Operating Companies. Because all long distance carriers purchase access from local telephone companies, the number of such carriers can be supplied by local telephone companies without imposing reporting requirements on long distance carriers.

The number of long distance carriers is summarized in the following two tables. Table 10 provides information on the total number of long distance carriers purchasing switched access from Bell Operating Companies in 1986. Information is provided for 47 states and the District of Columbia. Three states -- Alaska, Connecticut, and Hawaii -- are not served by Bell Operating Companies and are therefore not represented in the table. During October, the smallest number of long distance carriers were operating in Vermont (12) and the largest number in Texas (165).

Table 10
Total Firms Purchasing Switched Access
From Bell Operating Companies: 1986

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
ALABAMA	55	55	56	56	57	59	57	58	57	54
ARIZONA	33	34	34	37	35	41	47	50	54	58
ARKANSAS	33	34	38	40	41	41	44	44	44	48
CALIFORNIA	122	123	117	119	118	120	119	123	121	120
COLORADO	45	49	48	51	52	56	58	62	62	72
DELAWARE	16	16	17	18	17	19	19	16	19	19
D.C.	48	50	54	61	63	67	65	64	58	56
FLORIDA	76	77	78	83	85	84	82	93	90	100
GEORGIA	62	64	66	86	99	104	103	110	105	120
IDAHO	19	19	19	20	21	20	21	22	23	23
ILLINOIS	114	120	123	116	120	125	131	135	137	142
INDIANA	39	39	40	41	41	40	41	41	40	38
IOWA	21	21	22	22	25	24	24	24	22	26
KANSAS	39	41	40	40	40	41	42	47	47	47
KENTUCKY	45	47	45	47	46	47	46	48	48	49

LOUISIANA	64	66	66	67	64	65	70	69	72	73
MAINE	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
MARYLAND	26	26	28	33	33	32	30	28	29	30
MASSACHUSETTS	36	36	39	40	40	41	40	41	40	39
MICHIGAN	39	39	27	38	34	37	41	42	44	42
MINNESOTA	40	43	41	44	44	50	52	54	53	51
MISSISSIPPI	43	43	44	42	42	45	43	43	45	43
MISSOURI	55	58	62	76	75	78	84	84	88	93
MONTANA	13	15	16	14	14	13	15	14	17	19
NEBRASKA	21	21	21	20	21	23	24	28	25	26
NEVADA	21	21	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	14	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	19
NEW JERSEY	52	52	53	60	59	58	61	65	59	60
NEW MEXICO	22	23	22	23	23	22	26	28	29	34
NEW YORK	89	90	93	96	95	95	91	94	95	108
NORTH CAROLINA	35	39	41	52	49	53	52	51	50	49
NORTH DAKOTA	13	14	15	17	17	16	17	18	17	17
OHIO	53	52	56	54	54	62	59	60	62	60
OKLAHOMA	39	42	44	44	47	46	48	56	58	59
OREGON	28	28	27	25	31	33	29	31	30	34
PENNSYLVANIA	54	62	69	74	67	80	91	99	92	91
RHODE ISLAND	15	15	16	17	17	17	15	15	15	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	32	36	38	34	35	34	34	34	31
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	18	18	18	20	20	23	25	24	24
TENNESSEE	65	68	67	71	72	74	75	77	75	73
TEXAS	134	134	135	143	152	153	160	158	162	165
UTAH	27	28	29	29	28	29	29	28	30	31
VERMONT	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
VIRGINIA	30	27	28	34	34	34	37	36	31	32
WASHINGTON	43	47	48	48	49	51	52	51	51	51
WEST VIRGINIA	18	20	22	24	24	23	20	21	20	19
WISCONSIN	46	49	49	44	46	49	50	51	51	50
WYOMING	16	15	13	15	17	17	18	17	17	18

Within any state, a carrier purchasing access may concentrate its efforts in serving only a few exchanges or a small portion of the state. Thus, the number of carriers available to a particular customer will tend to be far smaller than the number of long distance carriers that purchase access somewhere in the state. Since the larger long distance carriers serve many states, they are recorded as purchasing access in each state. Because of this, the state figures can not be added to estimate a national total of long distance carriers. Our best estimate from the underlying data is that, during October 1986, there were about 516 carriers serving in one part or another of the nation.

Table 11 includes only long distance carriers that purchase equal access. As with the previous table, the states of Alaska, Connecticut, and Hawaii, are not included.

Table 11
Total Firms Purchasing Equal Access
From Bell Operating Companies: 1986

STATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
ALABAMA	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
ARIZONA	14	15	17	17	14	17	17	17	16	18
ARKANSAS	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
CALIFORNIA	22	22	22	23	22	22	23	23	22	23
COLORADO	15	17	19	18	18	18	18	19	19	19
DELAWARE	8	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4
D.C.	12	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13
FLORIDA	18	18	19	19	20	21	19	20	20	20
GEORGIA	12	15	16	14	14	14	13	14	13	15
IDAHO	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
ILLINOIS	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19
INDIANA	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15
IOWA	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8
KANSAS	12	12	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14
KENTUCKY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
LOUISIANA	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
MAINE	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
MARYLAND	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
MASSACHUSETTS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
MICHIGAN	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	13	13
MINNESOTA	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12
MISSISSIPPI	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
MISSOURI	18	18	16	17	17	17	18	19	19	18
MONTANA	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	6	6
NEBRASKA	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
NEVADA	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
NEW JERSEY	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	18	20	20
NEW MEXICO	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
NEW YORK	19	18	21	21	21	21	19	20	19	21
NORTH CAROLINA	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
NORTH DAKOTA	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	3	4	6
OHIO	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
OKLAHOMA	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
OREGON	5	6	7	7	12	12	9	10	5	7
PENNSYLVANIA	15	16	16	17	14	17	19	19	17	17
RHODE ISLAND	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7
SOUTH DAKOTA	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	4	4	4

TENNESSEE	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
TEXAS	38	41	41	44	44	45	45	47	50	50
UTAH	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
VERMONT	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
VIRGINIA	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
WASHINGTON	11	15	17	17	17	17	19	21	18	18
WEST VIRGINIA	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
WISCONSIN	19	20	20	20	21	21	22	23	24	23
WYOMING	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Unduplicated Total 157 166 169 175 178 183 183 193 190 200

* Equal access was not yet available within this state during this month.

During October 1986, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine were reported to have the fewest long distance carriers purchasing equal access (3 in each state) and Texas was reported to have the largest number (50). During the first ten months of 1986, the number of long distance carriers purchasing equal access increased in 30 states, remained constant in 15 states and declined in 3 states. A total of 200 different long distance carriers were reported as purchasing equal access in one or more state.

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The statistical data presented above provides a brief summary of several types of information now being collected by the FCC's Industry Analysis Division. In most cases, the reports underlying this summary provide a greater level of detail and are available in the Division's Public Reference Room, Room 537 at 1919 M Street, N.W. For more information, the following individuals may be contacted at (202) 632-0745:

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