LINDERTAKING 110.2

1	UNDERTAKING J10.2
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3	Undertaking
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5	LEI to provide summary statistic progression results, including T-statistic, R-squared
6	and confidence level.
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12	<u>Response</u>
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14	Reference:
15	Ref: Exhibit L, Tab 11.1 Schedule 1 Staff-246
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LEI performed a regression analysis to analyze whether a linear relationship exists between the 17

18 industry average TFP growth rates and time. The following time series table is contained in

19 LEI's work papers and was used to perform the TFP trend regression calculation.

Т	Natural log of TFP			
	index values			
(X variable)	(Y variable)			
0	0.00			
1	0.07			
2	0.03			
3	0.04			
4	0.06			
5	-0.11			
6	-0.08			
7	0.02			
8	-0.04			
9	0.04			
10	-0.11			
11	-0.09			
12	-0.12			

As outlined in Figure 6 on page 15 in LEI's 2016 TFP Study (which is reproduced below), the equation was formulated to regress the annual industry TFP growth rates, in the form of natural logarithm of the TFP index values (the Y variable), against the number of years of the study period (the X variable). This trend regression approach is commonly used in business, finance and economics to explore the change in the Y variable over time.¹ The estimated coefficient on the X variable (number of years) is then the average TFP growth rate over the period being examined. As noted in Section 6.2.2 of LEI's report, the purpose of the trend regression method was to confirm, by another technique, the annual average TFP growth rate over the study

8 was to confirm, by another technique, the annual av 9 timeframe produced by the average growth method.

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Figure 6. Trend regression of TFP growth for a study period of 2002-2014

Regress: $\ln(\text{industry TFP index}) = \beta * T + \alpha$

Where:

 β = trend growth rate for the industry TFP index over the study period

T = time in years (0, ..., 12) $\alpha = constant term$

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The summary statistical outputs for the above equation are found in the tables below:

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SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.645446573
R Square	0.416601278
Adjusted R Square	0.363565031
Standard Error	0.056587484
Observations	13

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ANOVA

	df		SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression		1	0.0251529	3 0.0251529	3 7.855029306	0.017192078	
Residual		11	0.03522357	7 0.00320214	3		
Total		12	0.06037650	7			
	Coefficients	Stai	ndard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	0.047100291	C	.029659901	1.588012423	0.140590785	-0.018180711	0.112381292
T (time in years)	-0.011755973	C	.004194543	-2.80268252	0.017192078	-0.020988101	-0.002523846

¹ Diebold, Francis. *Econometrics - Streamlined, Applied and e-Aware*. March 2016.

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It is important to keep in mind that LEI's trend regression approach contrasts to the statistical
analysis that Energy Probe attempted to present in Exhibit No. K9.3. Energy Probe is proposing

4 to perform a hypothesis test, specifically a one sample t test, on the annual TFP growth rates.

5 Energy Probe's use of LEI's sample data of TFP growth rates as their X variable (or as a

6 "random variable" as suggested by Dr. Schwartz in hearings²) is problematic technically, as this

7 data does not meet the necessary criteria discussed by LEI in Exhibit No. K9.2, OPG's response

8 to Energy Probe Memorandum.

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² Ontario Energy Board. Transcript Oral Hearing OPG Volume 9 (p. 110-112). March 20, 2017.