

THE 2007-2012 WORLD OUTLOOK FOR COIN-OPERATED MECHANISMS AND TIME SWITCHES FOR VENDING MACHINES pdf

1: Coin Operated Group

This study covers the world outlook for coin-operated mechanisms and time switches for vending machines across more than countries. For each year reported, estimates are given for the latent demand, or potential industry earnings (P.I.E.), for the country in question (in millions of U.S. dollars), the percent share the country is of the.

Summary Table of Contents This study covers the latent demand outlook for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines across the states and cities of the United States. Latent demand in millions of U. For each city in question, the percent share the city is of its state and of the United States as a whole is reported. Using econometric models which project fundamental economic dynamics within each state and city, latent demand estimates are created for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines. This report does not discuss the specific players in the market serving the latent demand, nor specific details at the product level. The study also does not consider short-term cyclicalities that might affect realized sales. The study, therefore, is strategic in nature, taking an aggregate and long-run view, irrespective of the players or products involved. This study does not report actual sales data which are simply unavailable, in a comparable or consistent manner in virtually all cities in the United States. This study gives, however, my estimates for the latent demand, or potential industry earnings P. It also shows how the P. For each state, I also show my estimates of how the P. In order to make these estimates, a multi-stage methodology was employed that is often taught in courses on strategic planning at graduate schools of business. Another reason why sales do not equate to latent demand is exchange rates. In this report, all figures assume the long-run efficiency of currency markets. Figures, therefore, equate values based on purchasing power parities across geographies. Short-run distortions in the value of the dollar, therefore, do not figure into the estimates. Purchasing power parity estimates were collected from official sources, and extrapolated using standard econometric models. The report uses the dollar as the currency of comparison, but not as a measure of transaction volume. The units used in this report are: Before applying the approach, one needs a basic theory from which such estimates are created. In this case, I heavily rely on the use of certain basic economic assumptions. In particular, there is an assumption governing the shape and type of aggregate latent demand functions. Latent demand functions relate the income of a state, city, household, or individual to realized consumption. Latent demand often realized as consumption when an industry is efficient, at any level of the value chain, takes place if an equilibrium is realized. For firms to serve a market, they must perceive a latent demand and be able to serve that demand at a minimal return. The single most important variable determining consumption, assuming latent demand exists, is income or other financial resources at higher levels of the value chain. Other factors that can pivot or shape demand curves include external or exogenous shocks. Ignoring, for the moment, exogenous shocks and variations in utility across geographies, the aggregate relation between income and consumption has been a central theme in economics. The figure below concisely summarizes one aspect of problem. In the s, John Meynard Keynes conjectured that as incomes rise, the average propensity to consume would fall. The average propensity to consume is the level of consumption divided by the level of income, or the slope of the line from the origin to the consumption function. He estimated this relationship empirically and found it to be true in the short-run mostly based on cross-sectional data. The higher the income, the lower the average propensity to consume. This type of consumption function is shown as "B" in the figure below note the rather flat slope of the curve. In the s, another macroeconomist, Simon Kuznets, estimated long-run consumption functions which indicated that the marginal propensity to consume was rather constant using time series data. This type of consumption function is show as "B" in the figure below note the higher slope and zero-zero intercept. The average propensity to consume is constant. For a general overview of this subject area, see Principles of Macroeconomics by N. Is it declining or is it constant? A number of other economists, notably Franco Modigliani and Milton Friedman, in the s and Irving Fisher earlier, explained why the two functions were different using various assumptions on intertemporal budget constraints, savings, and wealth.

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The shorter the time horizon, the more consumption can depend on wealth earned in previous years and business cycles. In the long-run, however, the propensity to consume is more constant. Similarly, in the long run, households with no income eventually have no consumption wealth is depleted. While the debate surrounding beliefs about how income and consumption are related is interesting, in this study a very particular school of thought is adopted. In particular, we are considering the latent demand for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines across the states and cities of the United States. The smallest cities have few inhabitants. I assume that all of these cities fall along a "long-run" aggregate consumption function. This long-run function applies despite some of these states having wealth; current income dominates the latent demand for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines. So, latent demand in the long-run has a zero intercept. However, I allow different propensities to consume including being on consumption functions with differing slopes, which can account for differences in industrial organization, and end-user preferences. Given this overriding philosophy, I will now describe the methodology used to create the latent demand estimates for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines. Since ICON Group has asked me to apply this methodology to a large number of categories, the rather academic discussion below is general and can be applied to a wide variety of categories and geographic locations, not just coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines in the United States. Having implemented various alternatives and matched these with market outcomes, I have found that the optimal approach is to assume that certain key indicators are more likely to reflect efficiency than others. These indicators are given greater weight than others in the estimation of latent demand compared to others for which no known data are available. Of the many alternatives, I have found the assumption that the highest aggregate income and highest income-per-capita markets reflect the best standards for "efficiency". High aggregate income alone is not sufficient. Aggregate income can be operationalized in a number of ways, including gross domestic product for industrial categories, or total disposable income for household categories; population times average income per capita, or number of households times average household income. Latent demand is therefore estimated using data collected for relatively efficient markets from independent data sources. Depending on original data sources used, the definition of coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines is established. In the case of this report, the data were reported at the aggregate level, with no further breakdown or definition. Public sources rarely report data at the disaggregated level in order to protect private information from individual firms that might dominate a specific product-market. These sources will therefore aggregate across components of a category and report only the aggregate to the public. While private data are certainly available, this report only relies on public data at the aggregate level without reliance on the summation of various category components. In other words, this report does not aggregate a number of components to arrive at the "whole". Rather, it starts with the "whole", and estimates the whole for all states and cities in the United States without needing to know the specific parts that went into the whole in the first place. Given this caveat, this study covers coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines as defined by the North American Industrial Classification system or NAICS pronounced "nakes". It is for this definition that aggregate latent demand estimates are derived. Coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines is specifically defined as follows: Department of Commerce, the U. Industrial Outlook, and various public sources cited in the trade press. This generates a convenience sample of indicators from which comparable figures are available. If the series in question do not reflect the same accounting period, then adjustments are made. In order to eliminate short-term effects of business cycles, the series are smoothed using a 2-year moving average weighting scheme longer weighting schemes do not substantially change the results. If data are available for a geographic region, but these reflect short-run aberrations due to exogenous shocks such as would be the case of beef sales in a state or city stricken with foot and mouth disease, these observations were dropped or "filtered" from the analysis. In other cases, data may be available for only one year. From a Bayesian perspective, these observations should be given greatest weight in estimating missing years. Assuming that other factors are held constant, the missing years are extrapolated using changes and growth in aggregate

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national, state, and city-level income. Based on the overriding philosophy of a long-run consumption function defined earlier, states and cities which have missing data for any given year, are estimated based on historical dynamics of aggregate income for that geographic entity. The interested reader can find longer discussions of this type of modeling in *Studies in Global Econometrics* and *Advanced Studies in Theoretical and Applied Econometrics V*. Simply stated, the effect of income on latent demand is assumed to be constant unless there is empirical evidence to suggest that this effect varies. This assumption applies along the aggregate consumption function, but also over time. Another way of looking at this is to say that latent demand for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines is more likely to be similar across states or cities that have similar characteristics in terms of economic development. This approach is useful across geographic regions for which some notion of non-linearity exists in the aggregate cross-region consumption function. Because the United States consists of more than 15,000 cities, there will always be those cities, especially toward the bottom of the consumption function, where non-linear estimation is simply not possible. For these cities, equilibrium latent demand is assumed to be perfectly parametric and not a function of wealth. In the long run, if a state has no current income, the latent demand for coin-operated mechanisms and parts for vending machines is assumed to approach zero. The assumption is that wealth stocks fall rapidly to zero if flow income falls to zero. In a graphical sense, for low-income cities, latent demand approaches zero in a parametric linear fashion with a zero-zero intercept. In this stage of the estimation procedure, a low-income city is assumed to have a latent demand proportional to its income, based on the cities closest to it on the aggregate consumption function. These are then aggregated to get state totals. This report considers a city as a part of the regional and national market. The purpose is to understand the density of demand within a state and the extent to which a city might be used as a point of distribution within its state. From an economic perspective, however, a city does not represent a population within rigid geographical boundaries. To an economist or strategic planner, a city represents an area of dominant influence over markets in adjacent areas. This influence varies from one industry to another, but also from one period of time to another. I allocate latent demand across areas of dominant influence based on the relative economic importance of cities within its state. Not all cities are equal. Figures are rounded, so minor inconsistencies may exist across tables. Our reports have been used by over 10K customers, including:

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2: Coin Operated Video Games | eBay

This study covers the latent demand outlook for coin-operated mechanisms and time switches for vending machines across the states and cities of the United States. Latent demand (in millions of U.S. dollars), or potential industry earnings (P.I.E.) estimates are given across some 10, cities in the United States.

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3: Vending Market Research Reports & Vending Industry Analysis | www.enganchecubano.com

The World Outlook for Coin-Operated Mechanisms and Time Switches for Vending Machines. INTRODUCTION OVERVIEW This study covers the world outlook for coin-operated mechanisms and time switches for vending machines across more than countries.

Mobile food trucks can change locations and cater to numerous customers. Covered in this report The Covered in this report The report covers the present scenario and the growth prospects Annual estimates and forecasts are provided for the period through Market data and analytics are derived from primary and secondary research. Company profiles are primarily based on public domain information The scope of the market is limited to the hardware products offered by the vendors in the market. Kiosk systems are increasingly being The report firstly introduced the Electro-Vending Machine basics: The report firstly introduced the Interactive Vending Machine basics: The report provides key statistics on the market status of the Vending Machine VEM manufacturers and is a valuable source of guidance and direction for companies and individuals interested in the industry. For each year reported, estimates are given for the latent demand, or potential industry earnings P. These comparative benchmarks allow the These comparative benchmarks allow the reader to quickly gauge These comparative benchmarks allow the reader to The report firstly introduced the Vending Kiosks basics: The report provides key statistics on the market status of the Smart Vending Machine manufacturers and is a valuable source of guidance and direction for companies and individuals interested in the industry. The report provides key statistics on the market status of the Industrial Vending Machine manufacturers and is a valuable source of guidance and direction for companies and individuals interested in the industry. Beverage, Food, and Others. At present modernized and optimized vending machines with several technologies such as interactive displays, cashless payments, and telemetry systems are available. They are mostly installed in hospitals, public A typical transaction in TVMs consists of a passenger user using the display interface to select the quantity and type of tickets.

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4: Page 4 of Switch Market Research Reports at www.enganchecubano.com

The World Outlook For Coin-Operated Mechanisms And Parts For Vending Machines that's well worth your time and memories.

Many collectors clubs in other hobbies have had membership declines over the last few years. The last quarter of the 19th century saw the commercial birth of both major industries and the first quarter of the 21st century will probably witness their demise. These machines continue to operate. Coins, however, are quickly being replaced by paper bills, credit cards and other new technology, while cars are also converting to newer technologies. Both coins and gasoline will someday face extinction. During the American industrial revolution, coin-op inventors produced numerous devices. The vending, amusement and gambling machine industry grew side by side with the other great inventions of this era. Vending machines have been around longer than any other type of coin-op. They can be traced back to an ancient Egyptian holy water vendor used more than years ago. A five drachma coin would provide a small splash of water with which a worshiper could sprinkle himself. Around , pipe tobacco and snuff vendors appeared in England. Matches, collar buttons, chewing gum, peanuts, stamps and cigars were just a few of the multitude of items that one might purchase for a penny or nickel. Originally all coin-operated machines were called slot machines, but later the term would be used only when referring to gambling devices. The first gambling machines were based on poker, roulette and dice games. These early machines usually required a nickel in the slot to operate but did not payout coins. Winning combinations were paid out in cash or merchandise by a clerk over the counter. The basic mechanism was copied by numerous manufacturers and remained unchanged for more than 60 years. Collecting antique slot machines is legal in most states provided you do not use them for gambling. Collectors should check the status of their state law before purchasing. Coin-operated Edison phonographs led the way. Soon, strength testers, fortune tellers and stereoscopic card viewers led to the establishment of the first Penny Arcades. Penny scales, punching bags, electric shockers and more great amusements delighted operators and patrons alike. Machines could be found in every city and town. Tobacco shops, hotels, country stores, saloons, train stations and beach resorts became great sources of revenue for coin machine operators. World War I, however, would slow the industry. A second war would again result in a slowdown as manufacturers were prohibited from using materials that were deemed critical for the war effort and factories were converted to produce military goods. From to , coin-op production would continue to expand into a multi-billion dollar industry. Coin machines reflect the art forms of their production periods. This is especially true for gambling machines. The earliest machines were very simple in their design. After the turn of the 20th century, designs were marked by art nouveau and that would later switch to geometric art deco. Modernism prevailed and would dominate most all production after Arcade and vending machines were more brightly painted and evolved to a carnival-style look. The earliest machines employed cast iron, mahogany and quarter sawn oak in their cabinetry, while later machines would use aluminum and lesser quality woodworking. The number of coin-op collectors worldwide is estimated to be in the low thousands. This is partially due to the scarcity of available machines on the market. These machines were originally sold to the operators rather than to the public that used them. For the most part, these machines were seen as utilitarian money makers by their owners; once they came into disrepair they were discarded and replaced with newer models. Arcade machines endured the constant abuse of children. A vending machine was no longer considered useful when price changes were required or products were redesigned. As an art form, they cover the period from to about Within this period, the diversity of style and function is extraordinary. The charm, beauty, and character found in these objects as works of art would in themselves be enough to make them treasures. They accept our coins and perform as willingly today as when they first appeared. They invite the attention of the craftsman and the mechanic to keep them in presentable and operating condition. If you are seeking more extensive information and photographs please explore their work.

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5: vending parts | eBay

This study covers the latent demand outlook for coin-operated mechanisms and time switches for vending machines across the states, union territories and cities of India. Latent demand (in millions of U.S. dollars), or potential industry earnings (P.I.E.) estimates are given across some 4, cities in India.

Vending machine operators rent or lease vending machines and are also responsible for supplying inventory, stocking and providing maintenance and repair services for their machines. The primary renters of vending machines are retail shops, business The software assists buyers with recruitment and theonboardingandoffboardingof these hires, as well as providing budgeting, scheduling, tracking and analytical tools. Suppliers are software developers that Far outpacing other economies in the world, China This report covers activities such as vending, vending machine, drinks, coffee, soft drinks and includes a wealth of information on the This report covers activities such as vending machines, vending, vending machine, coffee, water coolers and includes a wealth of information on the financial Vending machines refer to automated machines that dispense various packaged goods. This report covers the scope, size, disposition and growth of the industry including the key sensitivities and success factors. For each city in question, the percent share the city is of its Latent demand in millions of U. For each city in question, For each city in question, the percent share the city is of its state and For each city in question, the percent share the city is of its state and of the For each city in question, the percent share the city is For each city in question, the percent Mobile food trucks can change locations and cater to numerous customers. Covered in this report The Covered in this report The report covers the present scenario and the growth prospects Read More U. Annual estimates and forecasts are provided for the period through Market data and analytics are derived from primary and secondary research. Company profiles are primarily based on public domain information

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7: This is the history of COCA -COCA - Coin Operated Collectors Association

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