



# Connecting America's Students: Opportunities for Action

An Analysis of E-rate Spending

April 2014

# Agenda

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- Data Sample and Collection Process
- Where We Stand vs. ConnectED Goals
- What Drives the Connectivity Gap
- Opportunities to Accelerate Progress to 99% in 5

# Key Takeaways

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- **40 million students lack adequate access to high-speed broadband**
  - Wealthiest districts are twice as likely to meet the current ConnectED goals
  - Poorest districts are 30% less likely to meet the current ConnectED goals
  - Rural schools are more than twice as likely to be without access to fiber
- **Affordability is the #1 challenge to meeting the ConnectED goals**
  - Schools meeting the current ConnectED goals pay 1/3 the price
  - Schools meeting the current ConnectED goals budget 450% more per student
- **Focusing E-rate on broadband allows 96% of schools to meet today's Internet access and WAN standards**
  - Would not provide sufficient resources to meet LAN / Wi-Fi goals
- **Meeting the five year ConnectED goals will likely require both lower prices and more resources**
  - Migrate to fiber
  - Purchase at scale
  - Take advantage of competition
  - Take local initiative to create more broadband options

# The Data

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*Final Item 21 data sample represents ~11,000 schools & ~6M students across 45 states*

## **Total Item 21 sample:**

- 1,044 public school districts
- \$468M pre-discount spending
- \$363M funding requested

## **Priority 1 sample:**

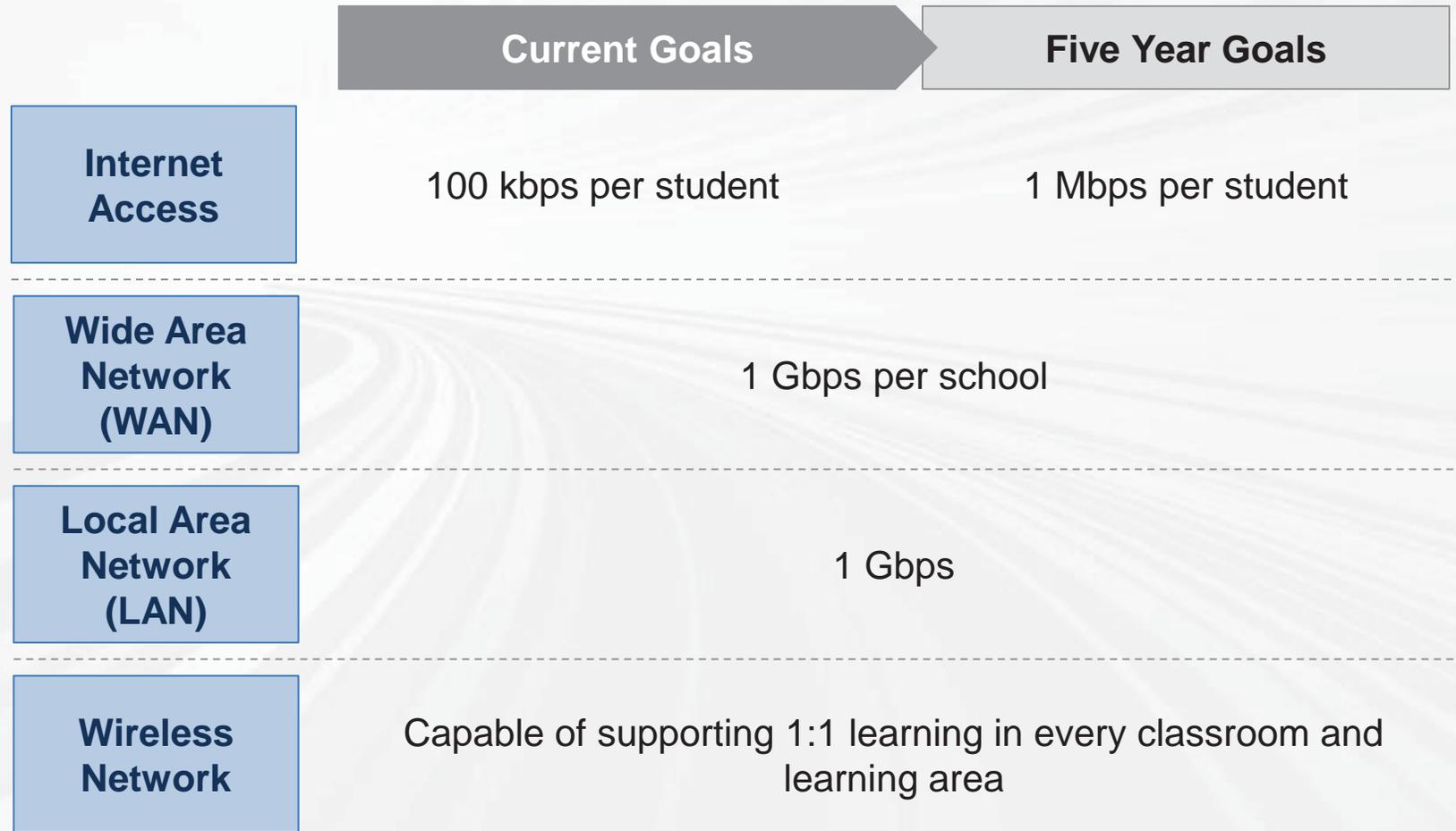
- 1,039 public school districts
- \$263M pre-discount spending
- \$188M funding requested
  
- Analysis assumes 95% of districts benefit from E-rate and receive an average discount of 70% → overall E-rate discount of 66.5%
  
- Analysis extrapolates data sample to \$2.38B funding cap for Funding Year 2013 and national population of ~100,000 public K-12 schools

# Data Collection and Coding Process

*Key steps to collect and analyze E-rate Form 471 Item 21 attachment data*

- 1 Data Collection**
  - Collect Item 21s from schools, districts and consortia
- 2 Data Check**
  - Check that all Item 21 attachments have been received based on submitted Form 471 Application Numbers and FRNs
- 3 Data Input**
  - Input every line item into a protected database
- 4 Data Categorization**
  - Categorize each line item into ESH-specific subcategories and service/product types and highlight those that are unclear
- 5 Data Clarification**
  - Clarify ambiguous line items by emailing and/or calling school district contacts
- 6 Data Analysis**
  - Match sample to actual E-rate distribution by district size and geography

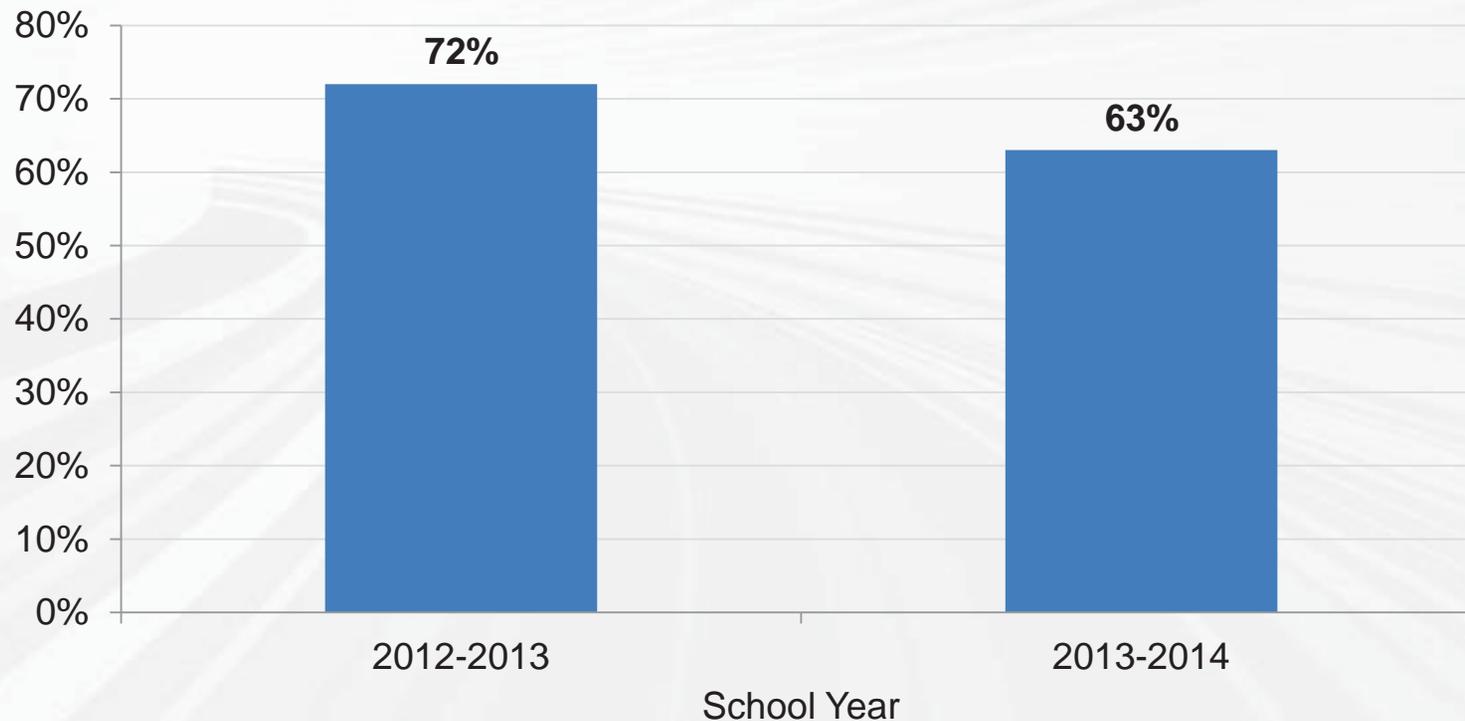
# ConnectED Goals in Practice



# Where We Stand (SchoolSpeedTest)

*It will take 7 years to reach the current ConnectED goals, by which time schools will need 10x more bandwidth*

**Percent of schools not meeting Current Goals**



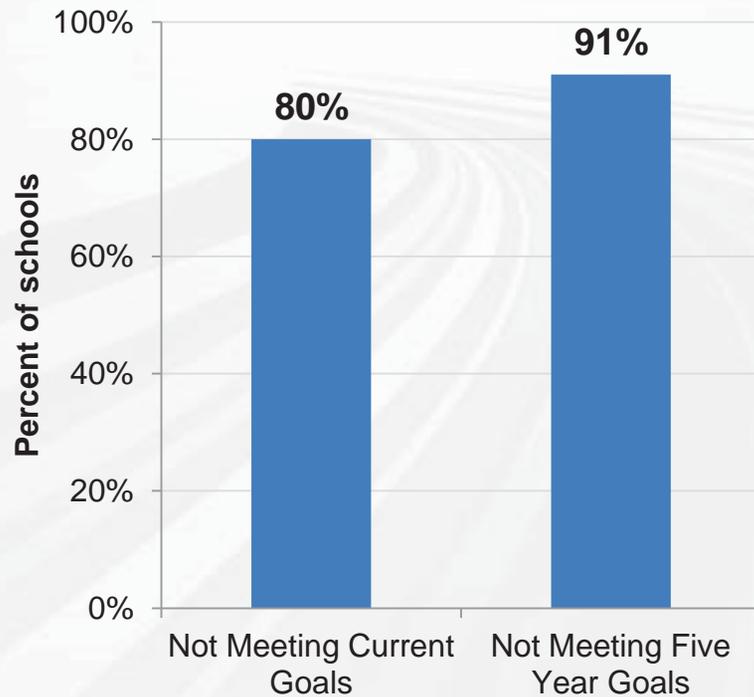
Source: EducationSuperHighway National SchoolSpeedTest

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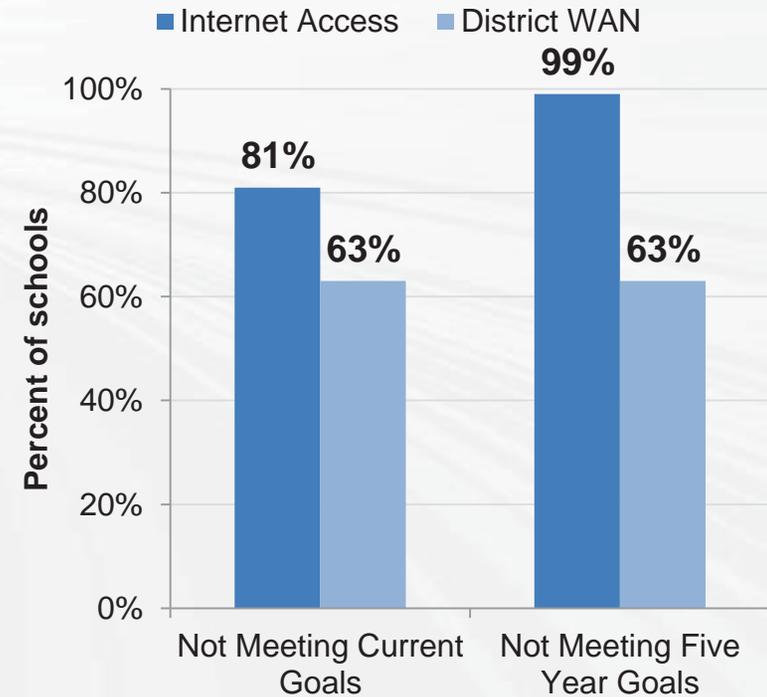
# Where We Stand (Item 21 Analysis)

*The vast majority of districts are not purchasing enough bandwidth to meet Current Goals*

## Overall Network Readiness



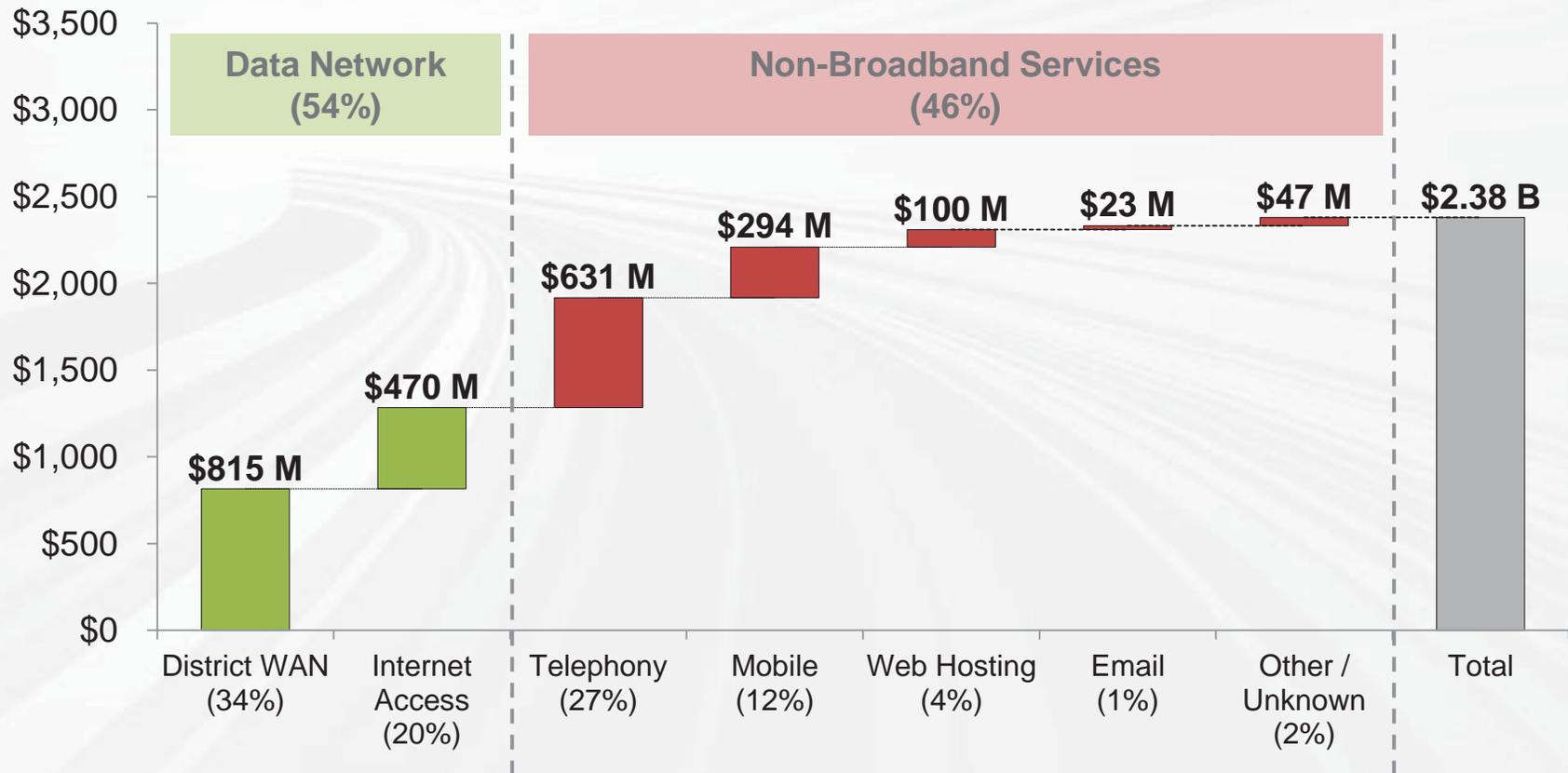
## Internet Access vs. WAN Readiness



# How E-rate is Spent Today

*\$1.1 billion is being spent on non-broadband legacy services that do not support learning*

### Current Annual E-rate Spend (\$M)



# What Drives the Connectivity Gap

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## *Key Issues:*

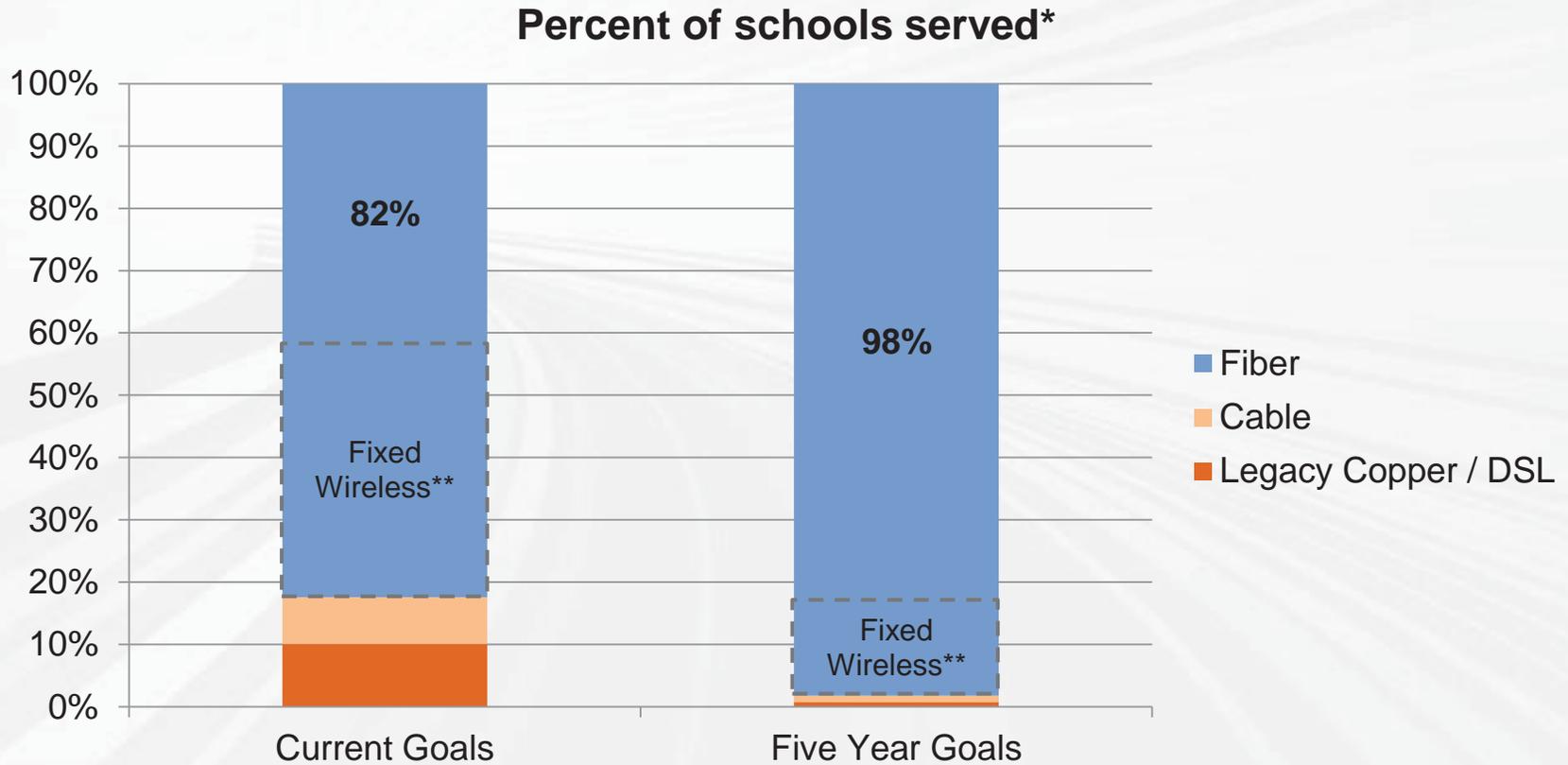
- 1 Access to fiber
- 2 Affordability and district resources
- 3 Scale of procurement
- 4 Effectiveness of procurement

**Issue 1:**

# Access to Fiber



Only fiber can meet the needs of 98% of schools in five years



\*Based on common commercially available maximum speeds of various technologies.

\*\*Fixed wireless (max capacity 1 Gbps) can serve an additional 41% of schools today and 16% of schools in five years, however it is over 2x more expensive than fiber

Issue 1:

# Access to Fiber

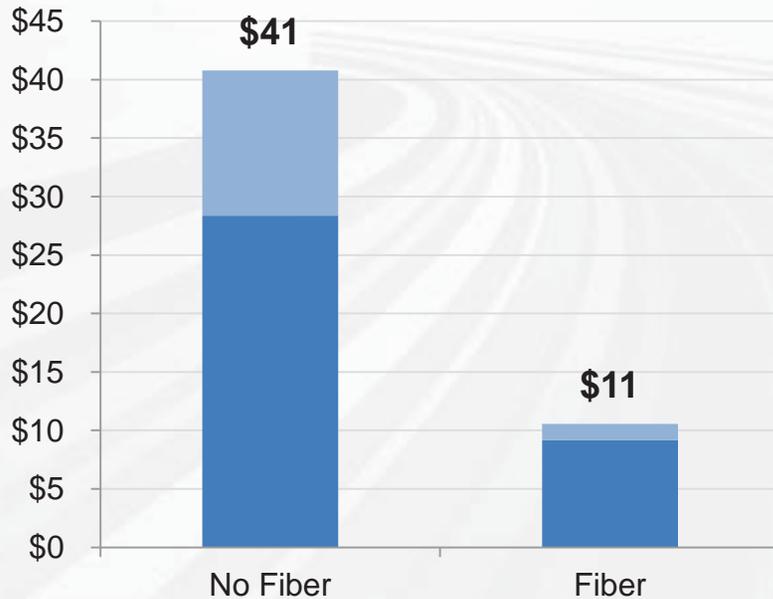


Districts with access to fiber have 75% lower costs and ~9x more bandwidth

## Cost of Fiber

Monthly cost per Mbps

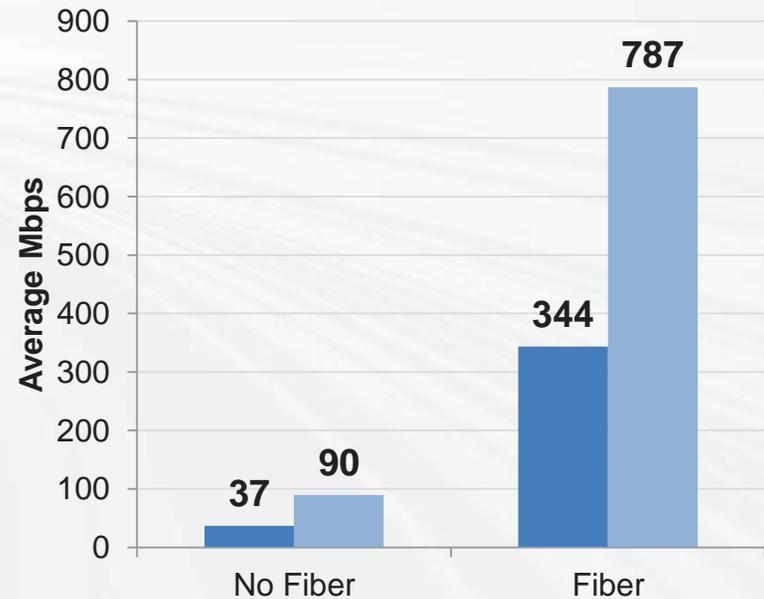
■ Internet Access ■ WAN



## Capacity of Fiber

Average Mbps per connection

■ Internet Access ■ WAN



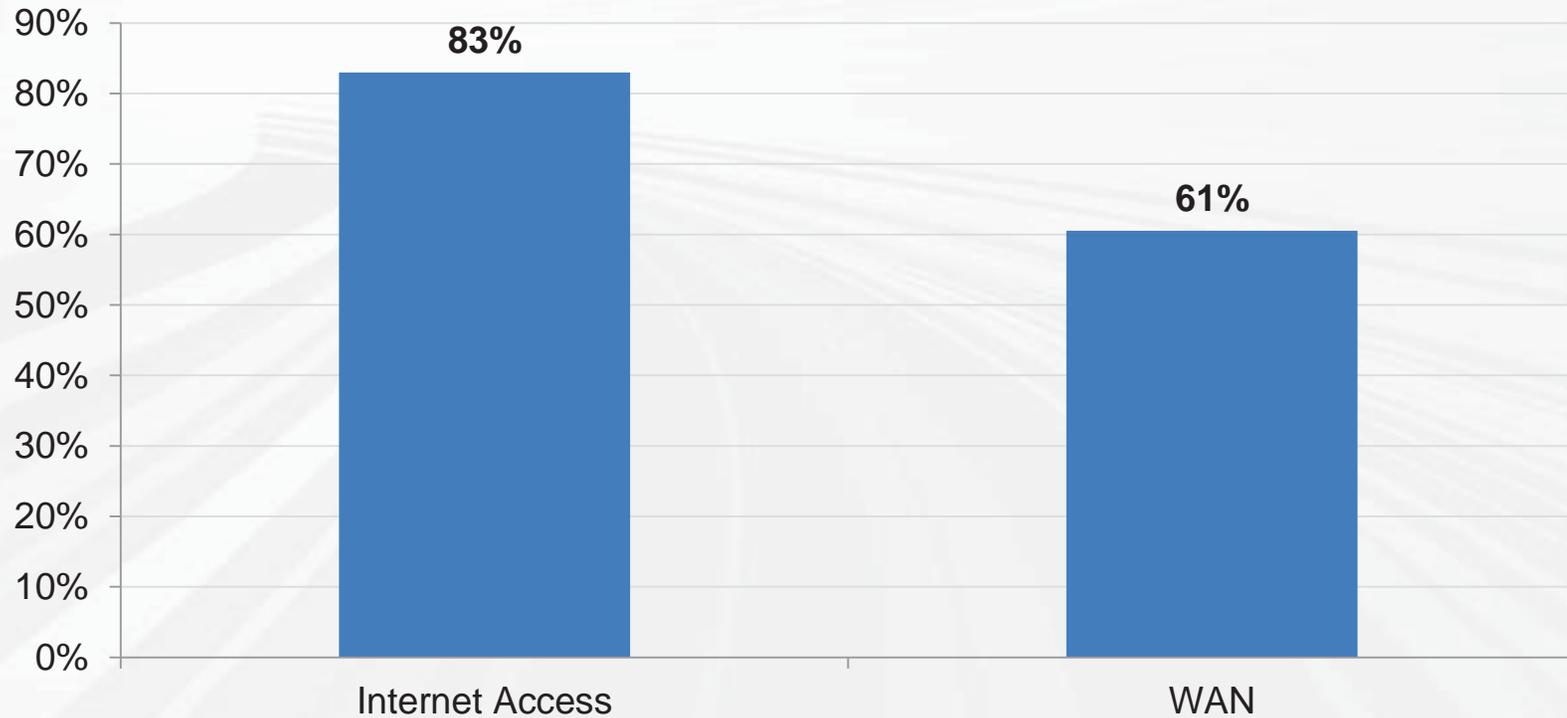
**Issue 2:**



# Affordability and Resources

*Majority of schools with access to fiber still don't purchase enough bandwidth*

**Percent of schools with fiber needing upgrades  
(to meet Current Goals)**



**Issue 2:**



# Affordability and Resources

*Districts meeting Current Goals pay 1/3 the price of those that do not meet Current Goals*

## Monthly Cost per Mbps

■ Internet Access ■ WAN



**Issue 2:**



# Affordability and Resources

*Districts meeting Current Goals invest approximately 4.5 times more from their budgets for Internet access*

**Annual district contribution per student**



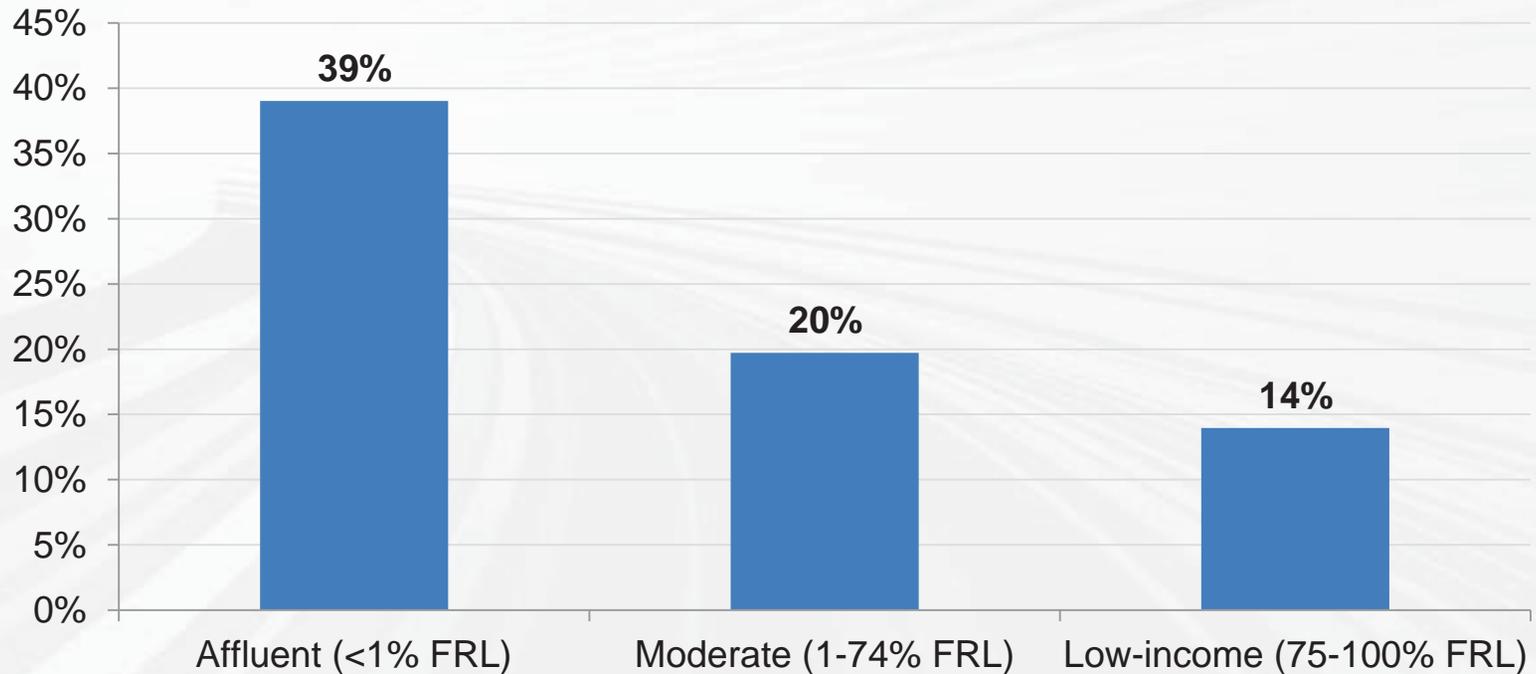
**Issue 2:**



# Affordability and Resources

*Affluent schools are ~ 3x more likely to be meeting Current Goals than low-income schools*

**Percent of schools meeting Current Goals**



**% of total schools**

2%

83%

15%

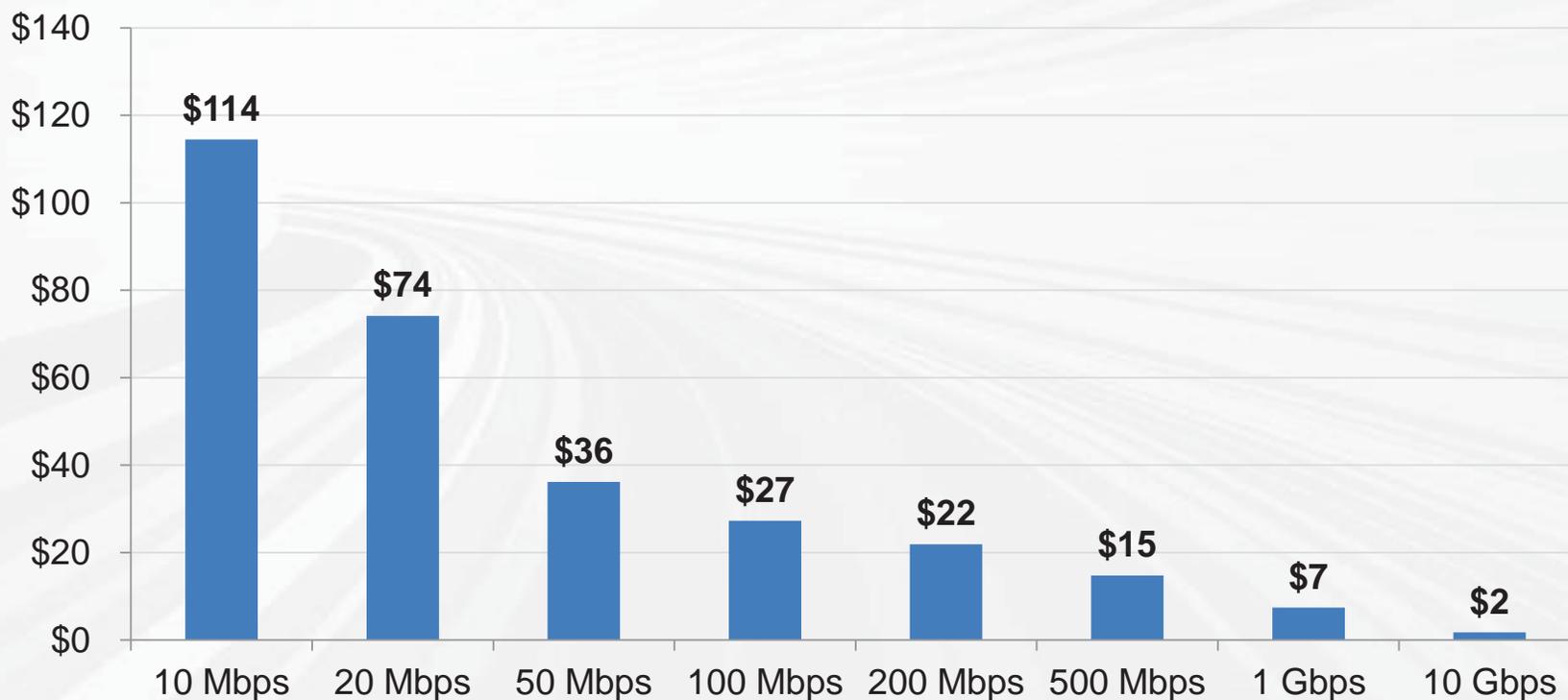
**Issue 3:**

# Scale of Procurement



*Schools are purchasing too little bandwidth to take advantage of economies of scale*

### Internet Access: Monthly cost per Mbps



**Issue 3:**

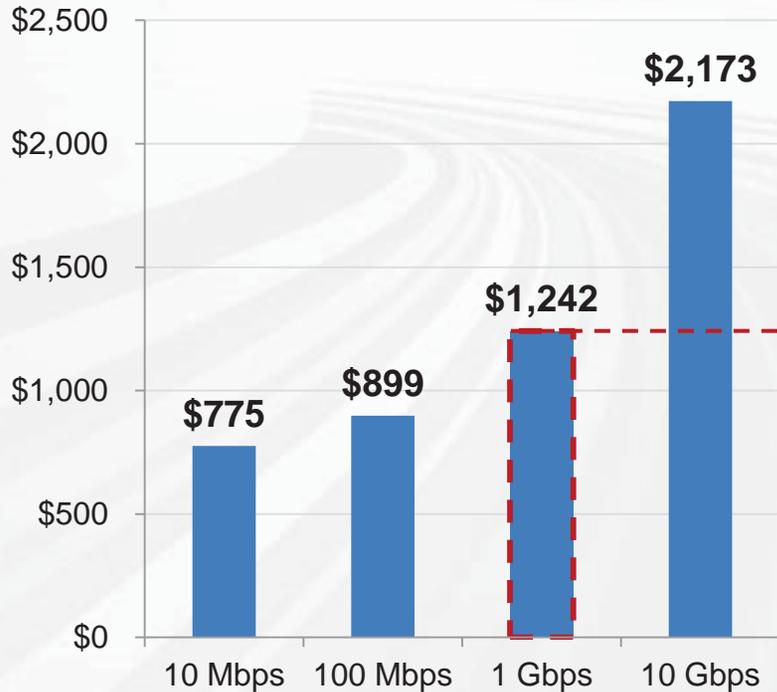
# Scale of Procurement



*WAN economies of scale are present in all geographic categories*

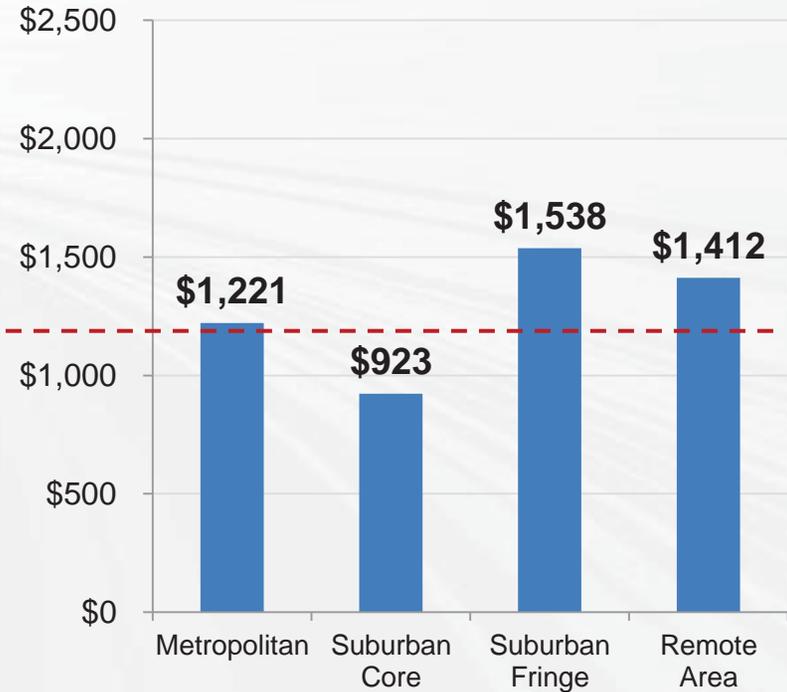
## WAN Cost per Circuit

Monthly cost per connection  
(lit fiber)



## WAN Cost by Locale

Monthly cost per connection  
(1 Gbps lit fiber)



**Issue 4:**



# Effectiveness of Procurement

*Median cost per Mbps is over six times higher than the top quartile*

## Monthly cost per Mbps

■ Internet Access ■ WAN



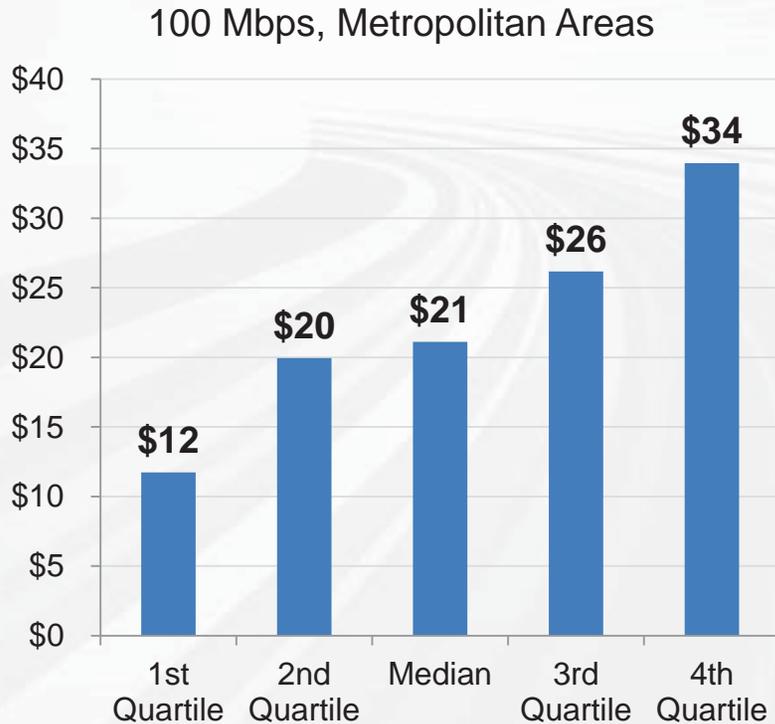
**Issue 4:**



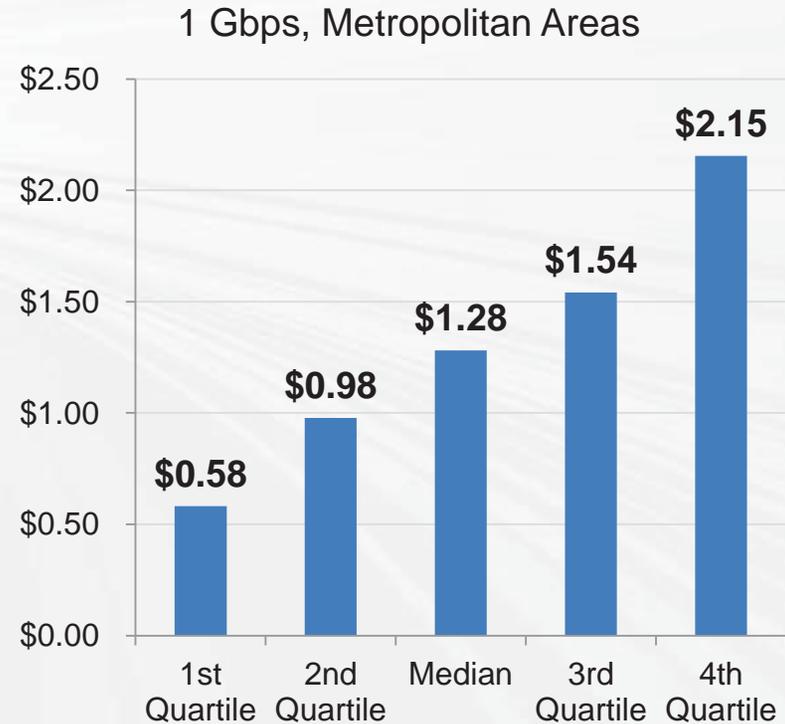
# Effectiveness of Procurement

*Cost per Mbps varies even controlling for locale and speed*

**Internet Access: Monthly cost / Mbps**



**District WAN: Monthly cost / Mbps**



# How to Accelerate Progress to 99% in 5

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## *Accelerators:*

- 1 Connect schools to fiber
- 2 Focus E-rate on broadband
- 3 Lower the cost of broadband
- 4 Increase the E-rate funding cap

***Strategies must be pursued holistically to close the gap for all schools***

## **Accelerator 1:**

# **Connect Schools to Fiber**

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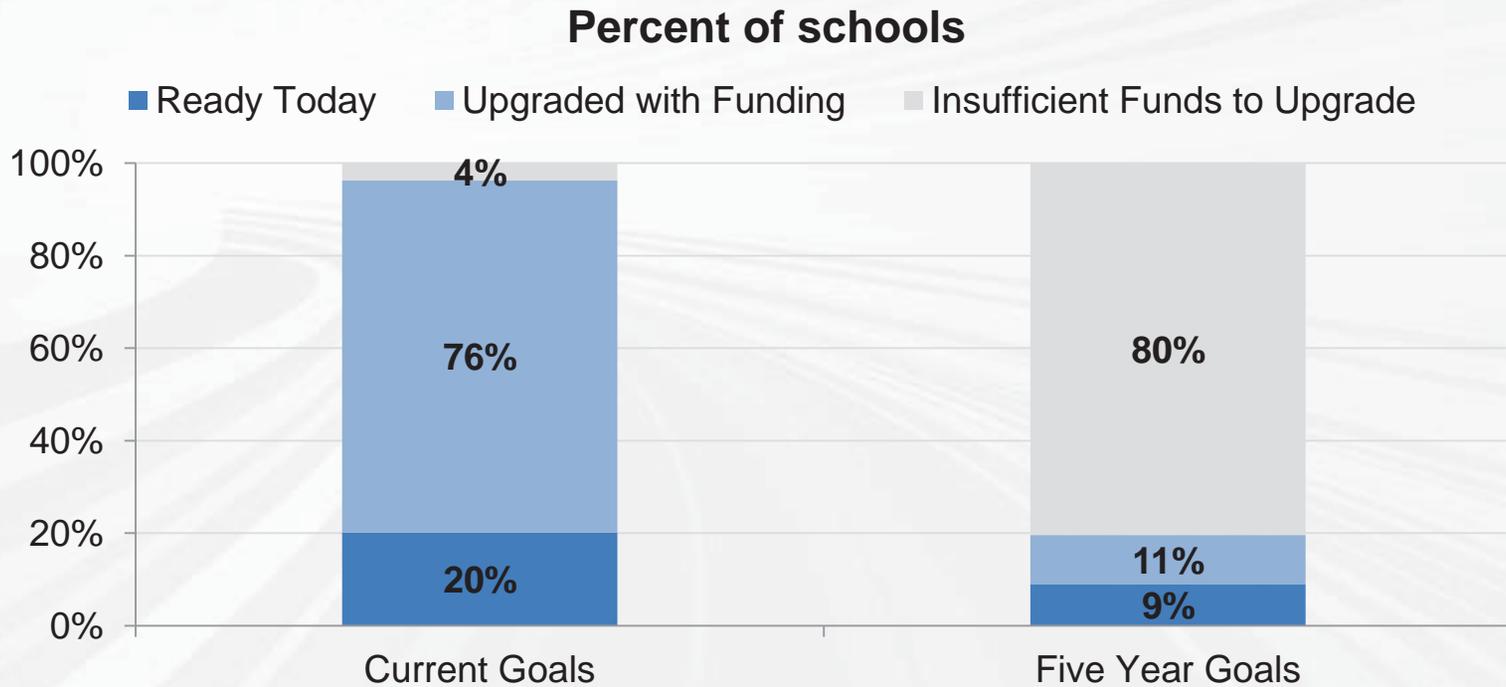
- **98% of schools will need fiber to meet the Five Year Goal**
- **Cable modem is an effective option for small districts today**
  - Median district meeting Current Goals on cable modem has 3 schools and ~500 students
  - Most schools served by cable companies use fiber
- **Fixed wireless delivers 1 Gbps capacity, but at over 2x the cost**
  - Internet Access: Fixed wireless costs \$73 per Mbps
  - WAN: Fixed wireless costs \$2,283 per circuit
- **Mobile LTE is not an affordable wide-scale solution**
  - At current rates, it would cost E-rate \$16B per year to serve all students

**Accelerator 2:**



# Focus E-rate on Broadband

*Transitioning \$1.1B of legacy spending to broadband advances Current Goals but leaves a large gap against Five Year Goals*



**Additional \$750-800M per year needed for LAN / Wi-Fi**

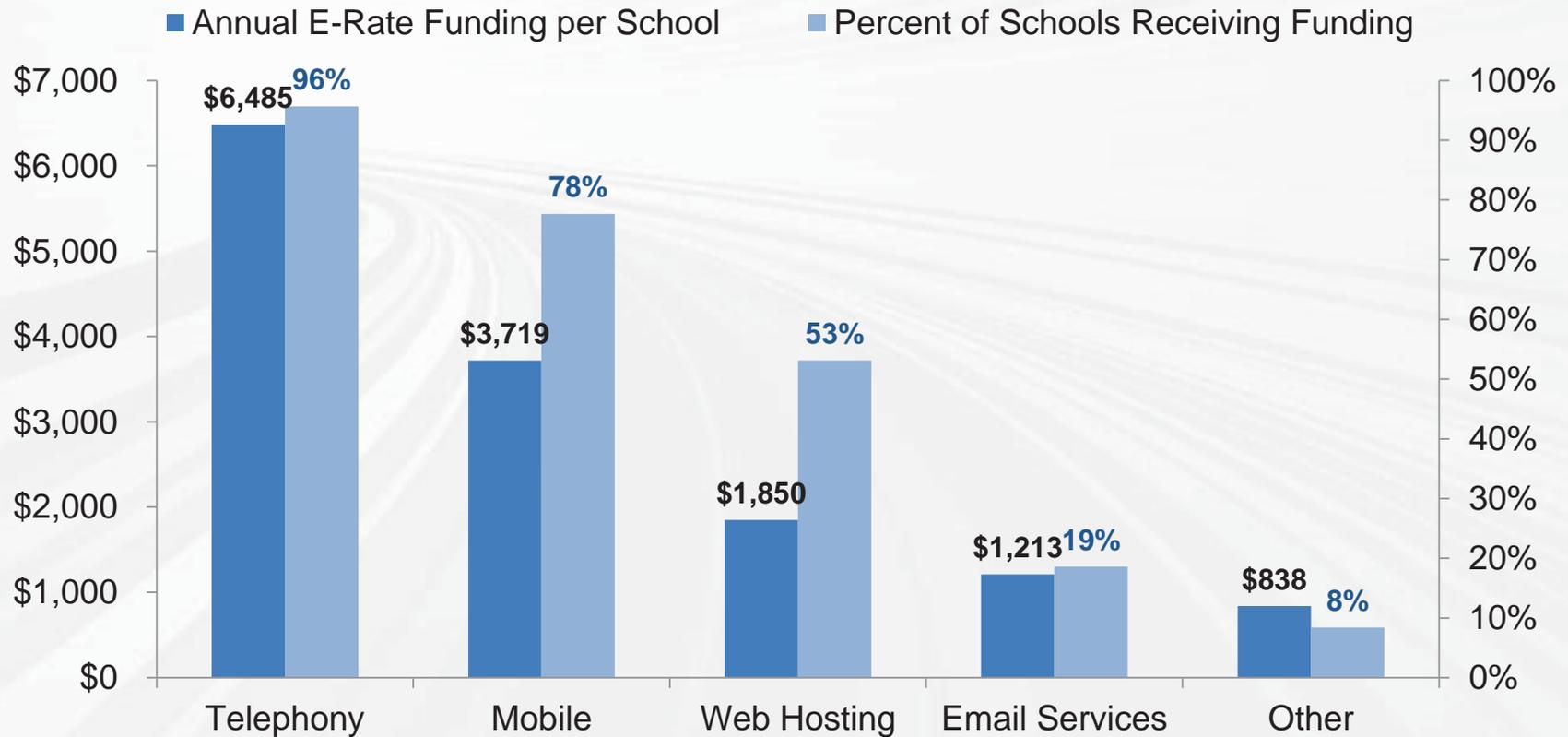
**Accelerator 2:**



# Focus E-rate on Broadband

On average, schools receive ~\$11,000 per year for non-broadband services

## Annual Funding and Percent of Schools Receiving Funding

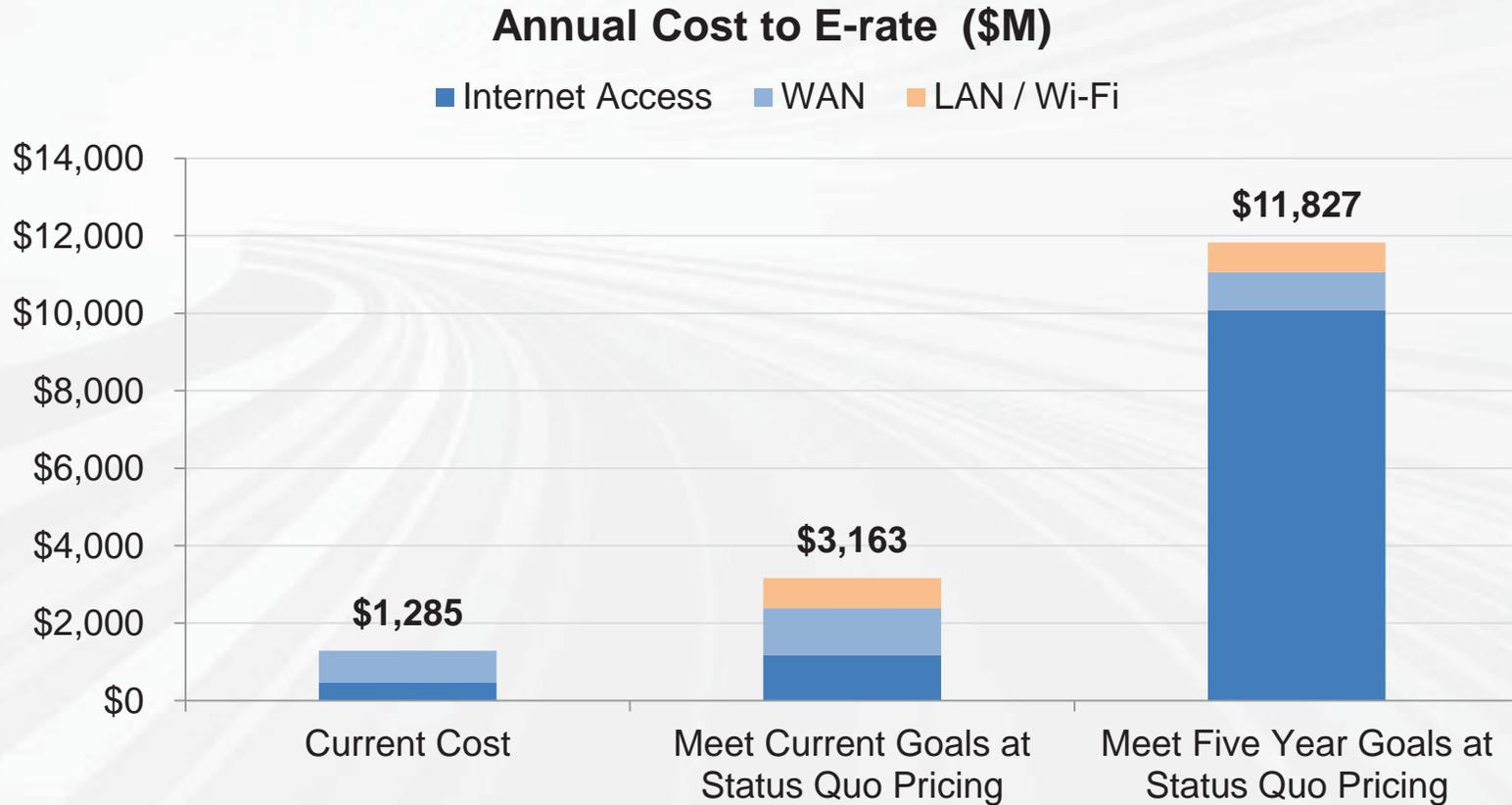


**Accelerator 3:**



# Lower the Cost of Broadband

*It would cost over \$11B per year to meet Five Year Goals, assuming status quo pricing*



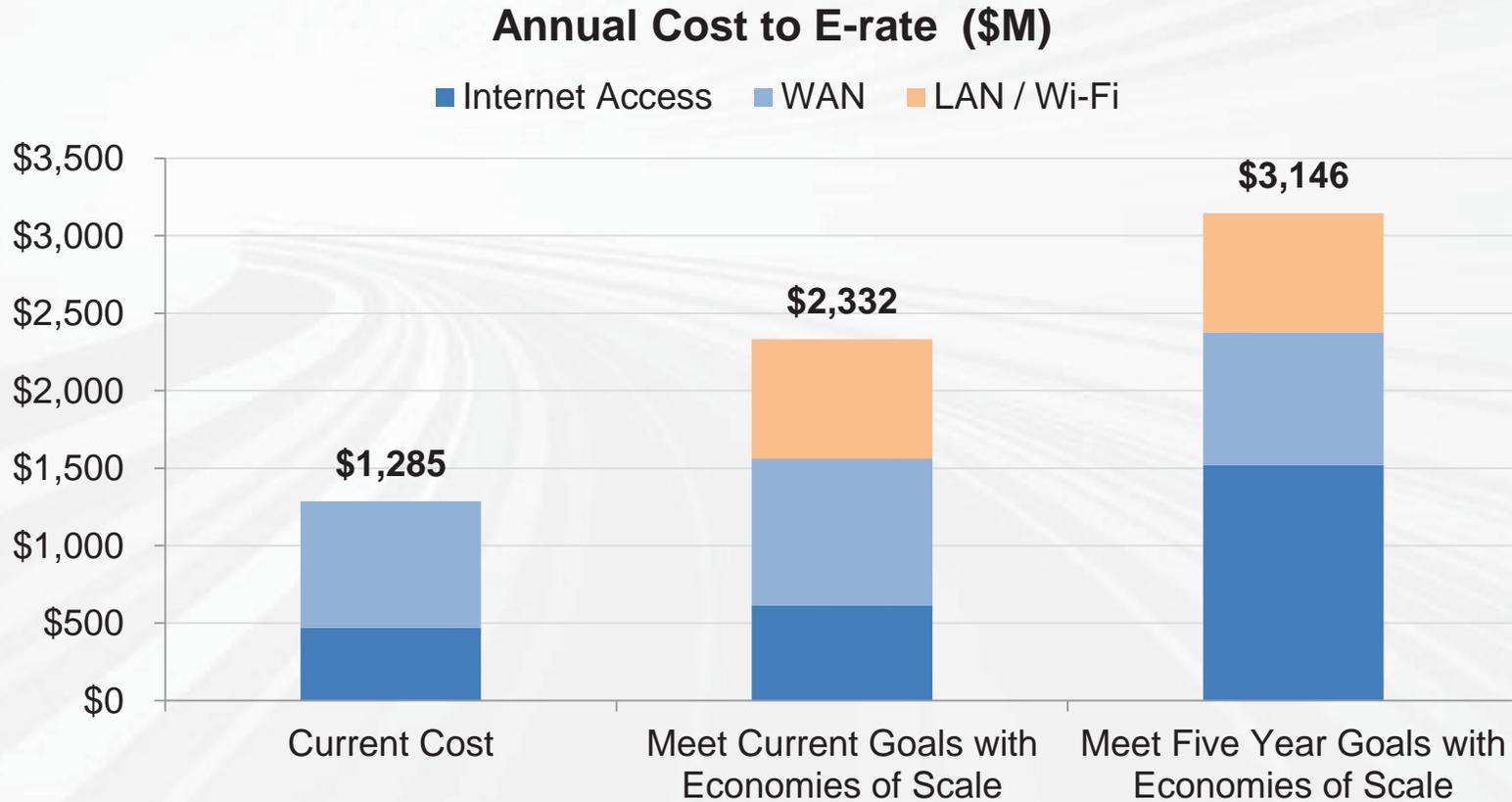
Note: Assumes all districts needing upgrades get additional bandwidth at current cost per Mbps

**Accelerator 3:**



# Lower the Cost of Broadband

Leveraging economies of scale could save E-rate over 70% annually



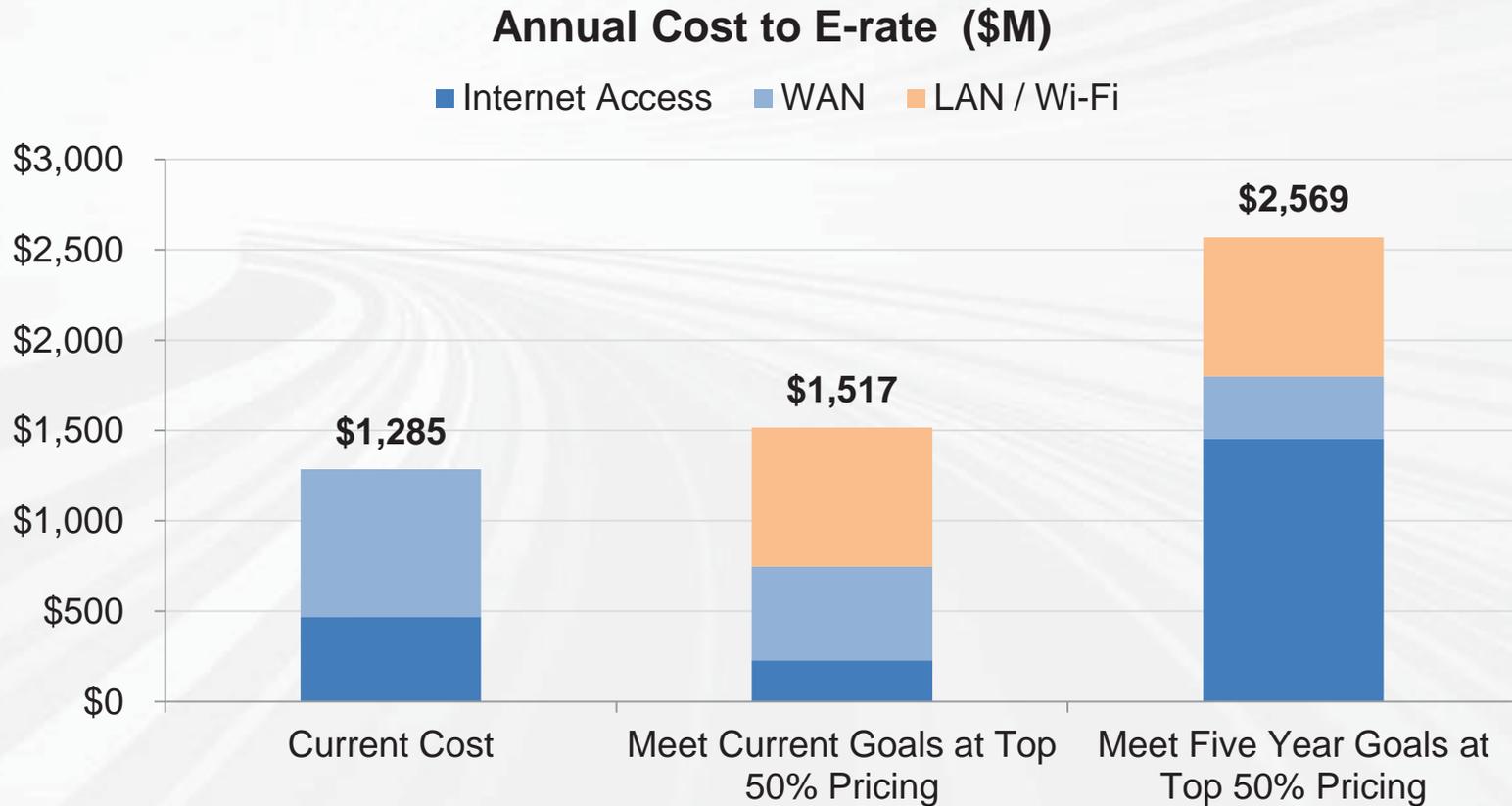
Note: Assumes all districts needing upgrades get additional bandwidth at average market cost per Mbps of total needed bandwidth level

**Accelerator 3:**



# Lower the Cost of Broadband

More efficient procurement can increase the impact of economies of scale



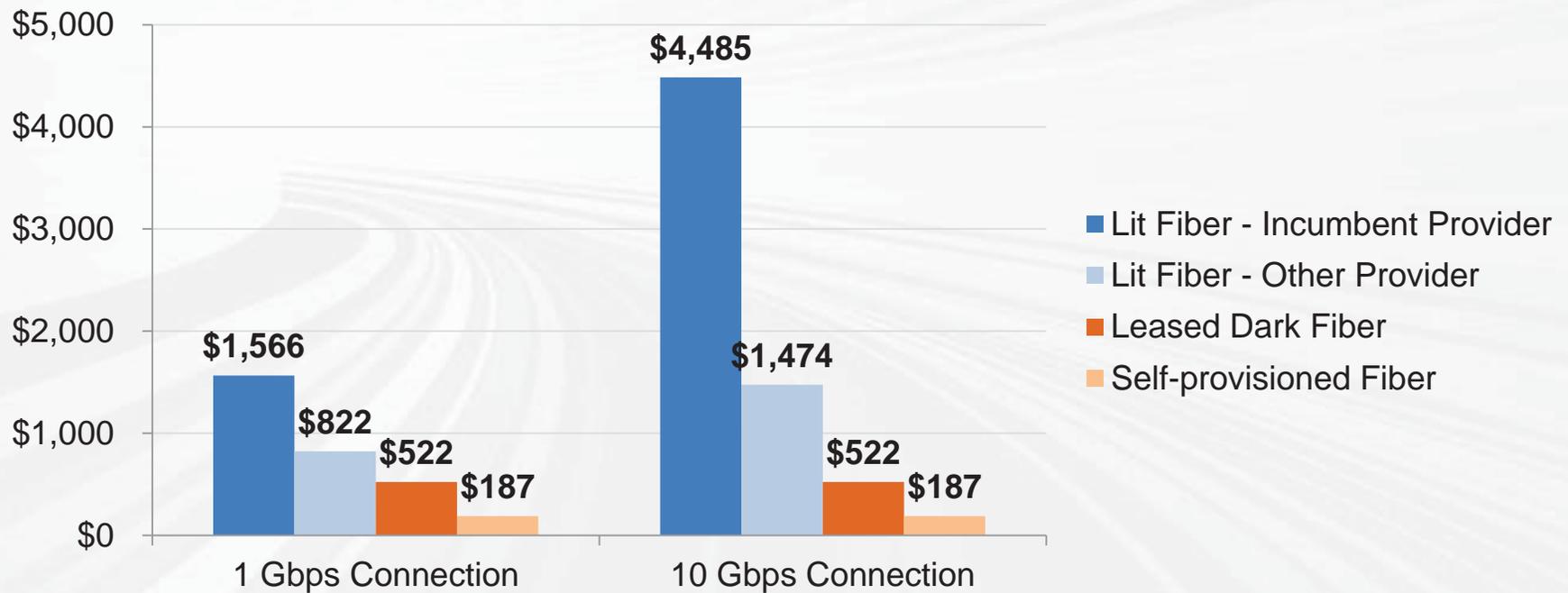
Note: Assumes all districts needing upgrades get additional bandwidth at average cost per Mbps of top (lowest) 50% of prices observed at total needed bandwidth level

### Accelerator 3:

## Lower the Cost of Broadband

*Increasing competition significantly reduces district WAN cost*

**District WAN: Monthly cost per circuit**



*Rural healthcare fund allows self-provisioned fiber WANs when it is the most affordable option*

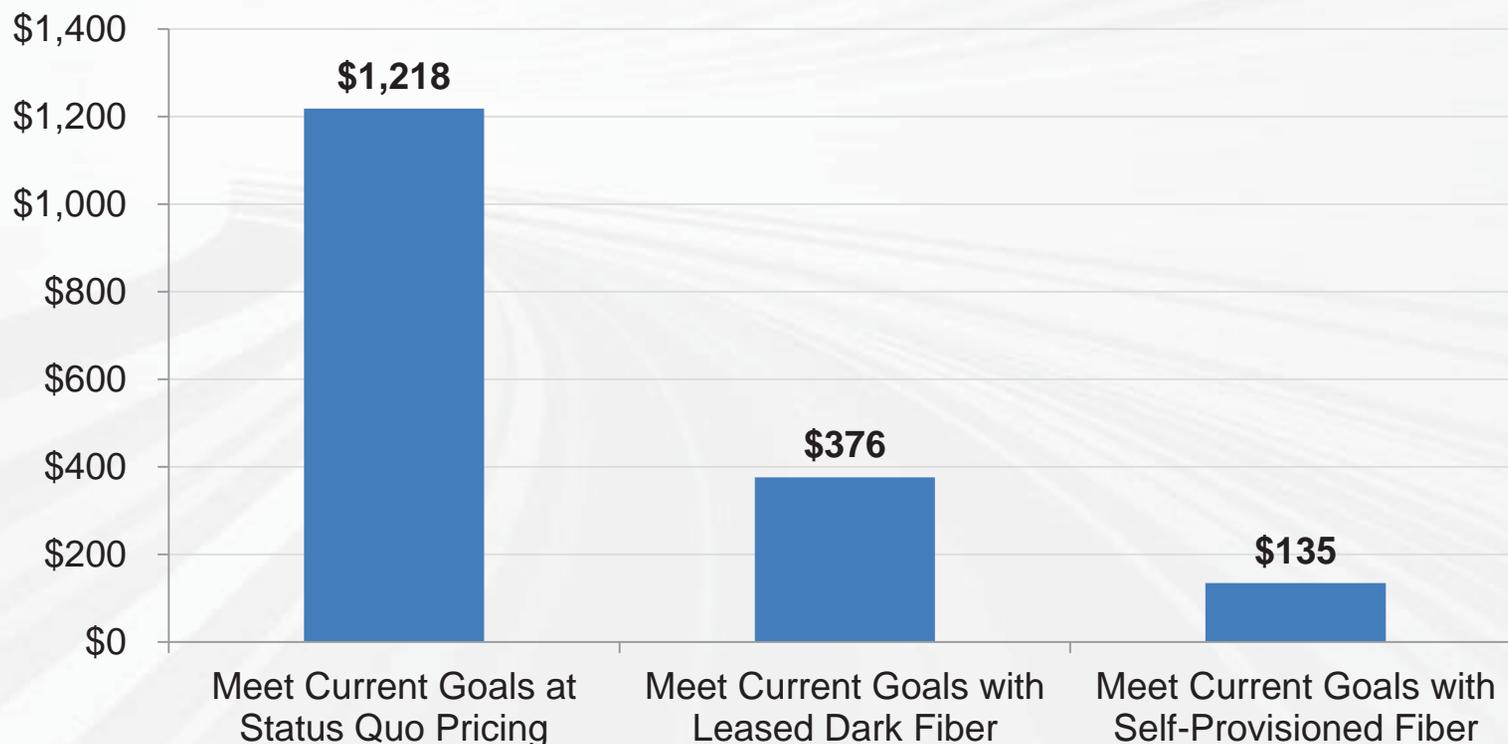
**Accelerator 3:**



# Lower the Cost of Broadband

*Widespread deployment of dark fiber could save up to 70 - 90% annually for district WAN*

**District WAN: Annual cost to E-rate (\$M)**



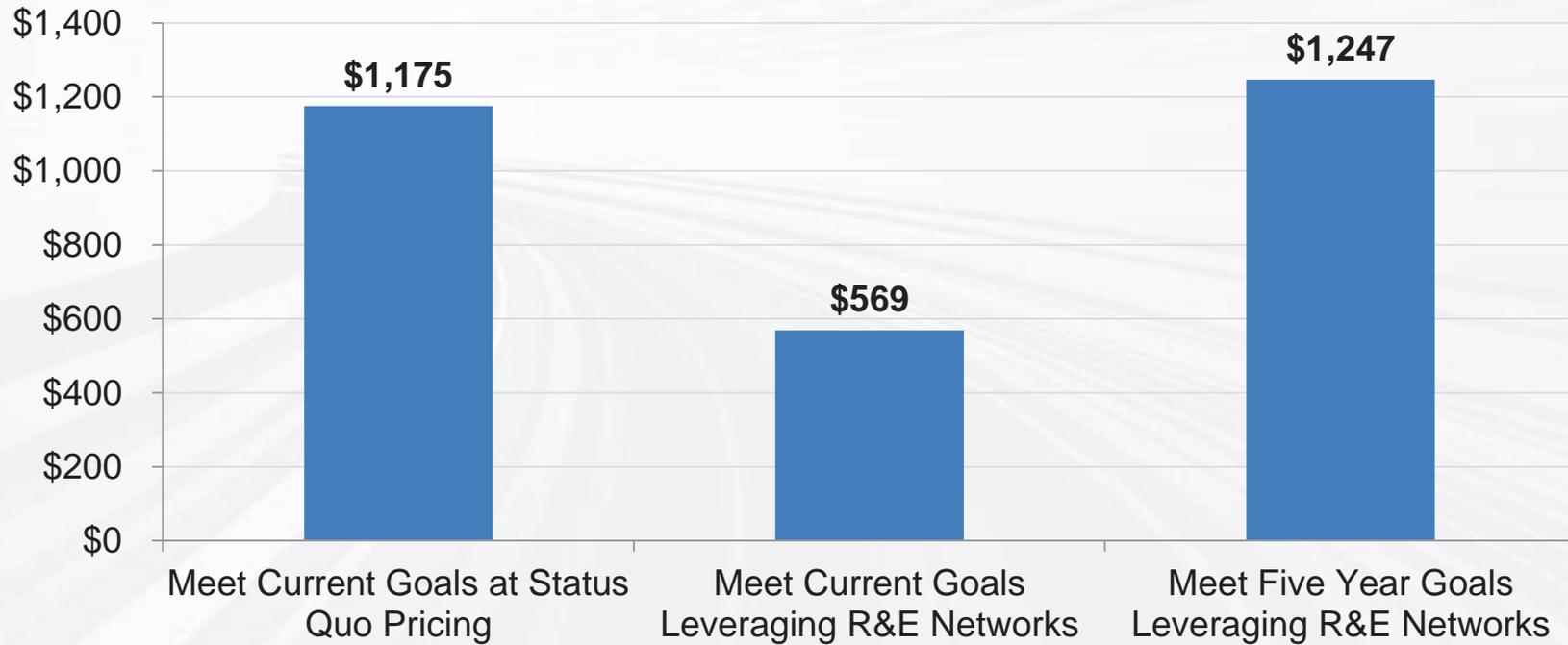
**Accelerator 3:**



# Lower the Cost of Broadband

State R&E networks can deliver Internet access for \$3 per Mbps and could save E-rate up to ~90% annually

**Internet Access: Annual cost to E-rate (\$M)**



*Requires one-time investment in transport*

Note: Includes \$15M annual fixed operating overhead per state

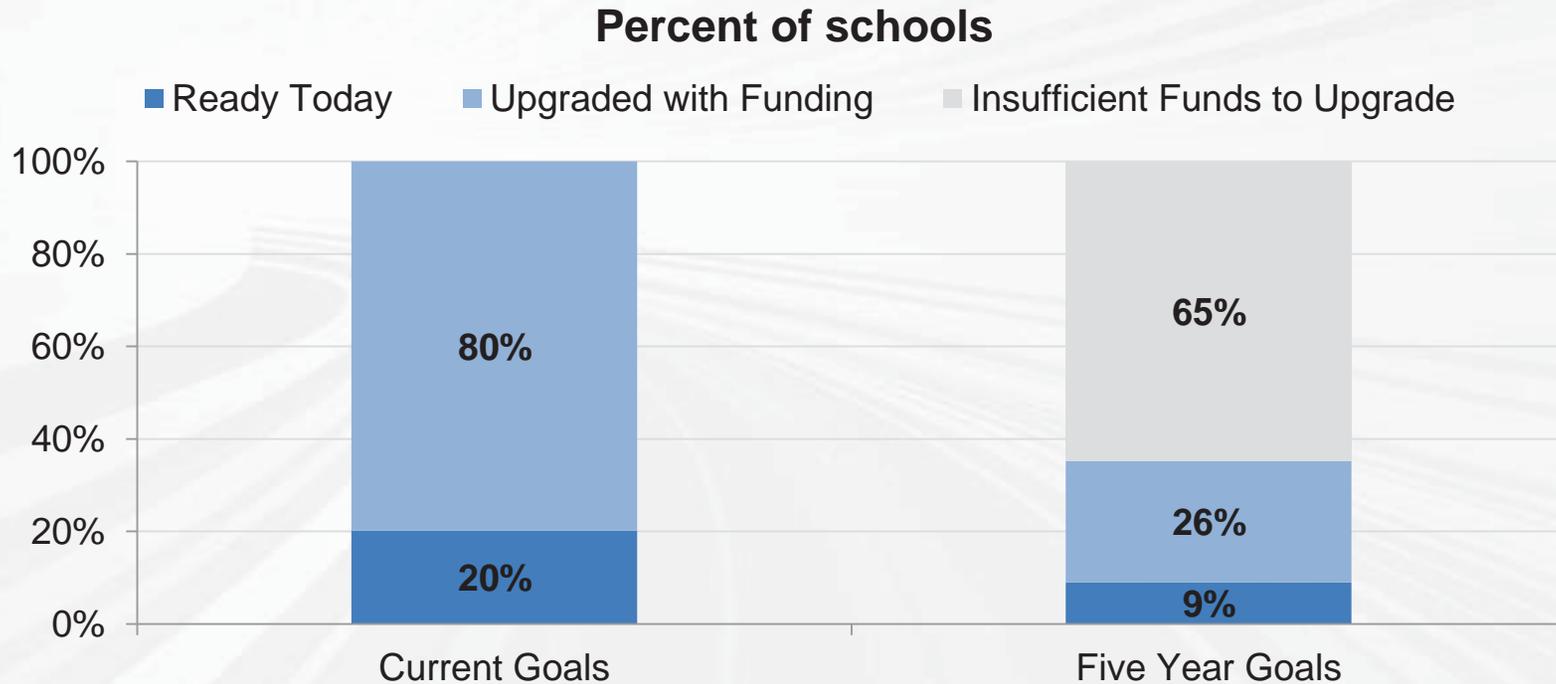
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**Accelerator 4:**



# Increase the E-rate Funding Cap

*Doubling E-rate funding addresses Current Goals but does not meet Five Year Goals without significant improvements in affordability*



**Additional \$750-800M / year needed for Five Year LAN / Wi-Fi Goals**

# Conclusions and Implications

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- **E-rate modernization must holistically address all challenges driving the connectivity gap in schools**
- **Key policy levers available to achieve ConnectED goals:**
  1. Eliminate capital investment barrier that precludes districts from the option of connecting their schools via fiber
  2. Focus on broadband by swiftly and thoughtfully phasing out support for non-broadband services
  3. Leverage all available options to lower the cost of bandwidth
    - Goal: Average costs of \$750 per 1 Gbps WAN connection and \$3 per Mbps for Internet access
    - Additional funding needed if average cost goal cannot be met

# Thank You

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If you have additional questions, please  
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