CALSpeed - California's Mobile Broadband Assessment Fall 2014

(Spring 2014 measurement data)

Ken Biba Novarum, Inc. November 2014

Why Should We Care?

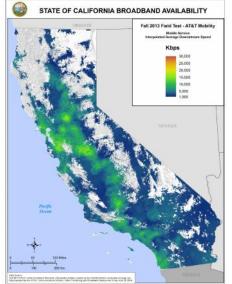
- Mobile broadband quickly becoming the de facto mission critical Internet access
- Service providers have provided inadequate information about coverage, performance and quality
- Identify and document the Mobile Digital Divide
 - Rural and tribal with half the service of urban
 - Allocate State resources effectively
- Public Safety
 - Mobile critical to first responders and citizens in emergency management
 - Is there adequate service for Highway Patrol video streaming of accidents?
 - What is the quality of service in high fire risk areas?
 - Is mobile service adequate for each school's public safety needs?
 - Assess FirstNet coverage, performance and quality of service
- Smart resource management
 - Water management for irrigation
 - Energy
- CALSpeed provides answers to these questions

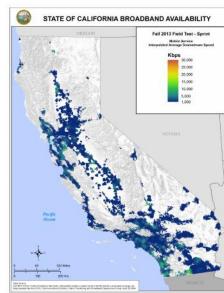
Some Questions We Wanted Data For

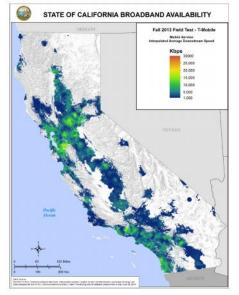
- What is the quality of mobile broadband Internet throughout California?
 - Urban, Rural, Tribal
 - Including where there are no crowds
- What is the quality of the <u>end-to-end</u> mobile broadband user experience?
 - Radio network <u>and</u> backbone to servers throughout the Internet
- How is the quality of mobile broadband changing over time?
- How does the quality of mobile broadband correlate to other demographic factors?
 - Economic, geographic, political
- How ready is mobile broadband to replace wire?
- What can we determine about the quality of middle mile?

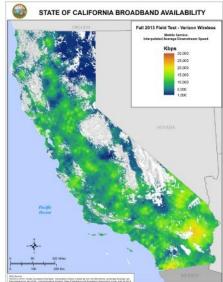
Uniquely Competent Measurement

- Open Source
 - · Based on industry standard open source tools
- End-to-end User Experience
 - Both near and far servers
 - Upstream and downstream TCP throughput
 - Latency
 - Packet loss
 - Jitter
 - MOS for VoIP
- Not Just for Crowds
 - Explicit sampling in 1,986 locations throughout California
 - Urban, rural, tribal
 - Multiple devices (smartphone, laptop/tablet)
 - Repeated at the same location with same measurement at periodic intervals (~10,000,000 measurements to date)
 - Complemented by crowd sourced data
- Just the facts
 - No filtering of measurements
- Maps for decision makers
 - Advanced geostatistical techniques to translate raw measurements into geographic information







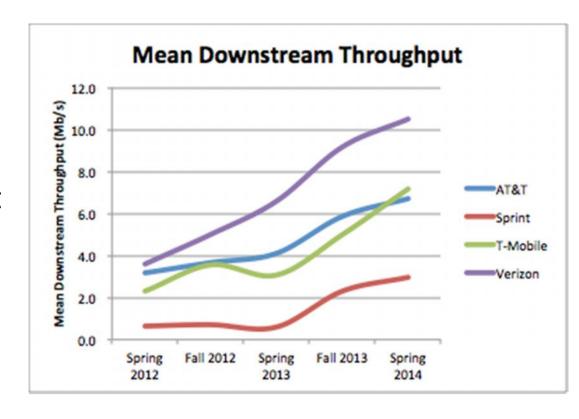


Six Key Themes

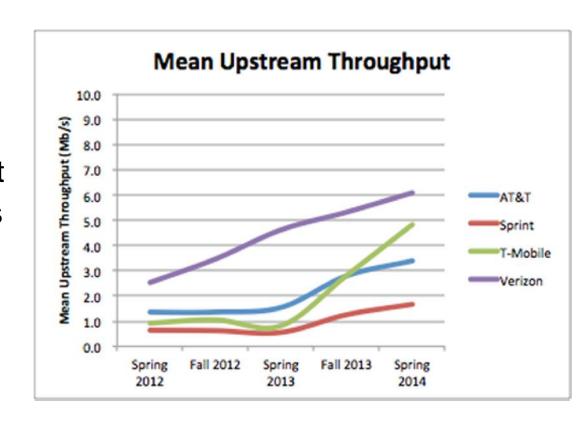
Two+ Years of Data Spring 2012 - Spring 2014

- Mobile broadband continues to get much better VERY quickly (on average)
- Wide variation in mobile broadband performance across California
- Not all carriers are equal
- Mobile broadband service is not just wireless access
- Real and growing mobile digital divide
- Bulk of California's mobile network is still not yet VoIP ready
- Measured service substantially less than advertised

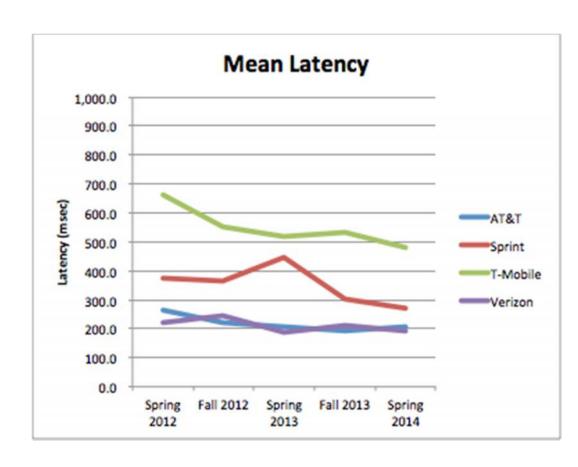
 Best carrier (Verizon) triples mean downstream throughput



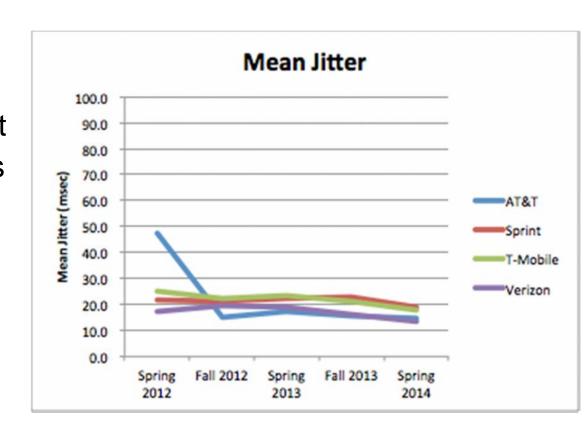
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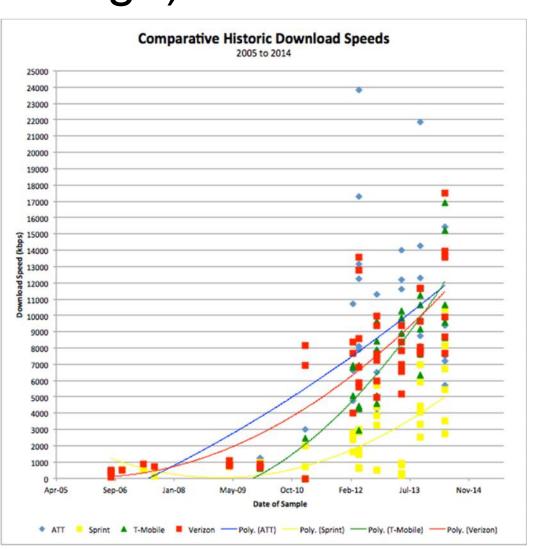
- Best carrier (Verizon) triples mean downstream throughput
- Best carrier (Verizon) doubles mean upstream throughput
- Latency continues to improve



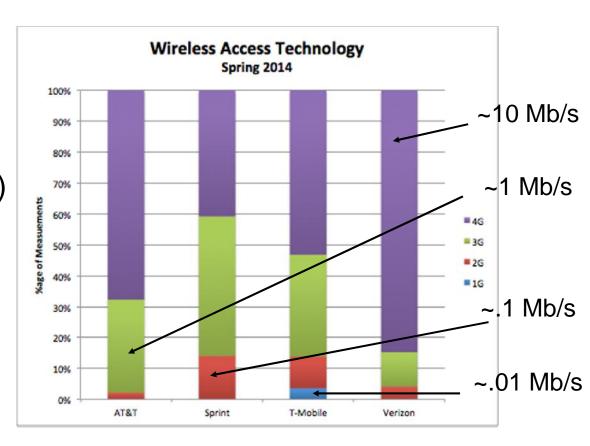
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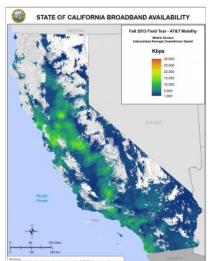
- Best carrier (Verizon) triples mean downstream throughput
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- Latency continues to improve
- Jitter continues to improve
- Historic growth trend in mobile performance

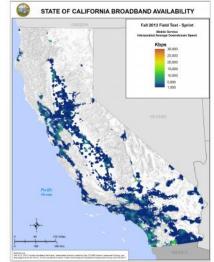


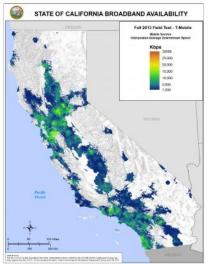
- Wireless Technology (1000x)
 - Choice of local wireless access technology

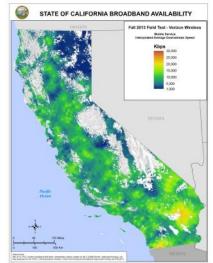


- Wireless Technology (1000x)
 - Choice of local wireless access technology
- User Location (30x)
 - Tower density and location
 - Choice of backbone peering policy

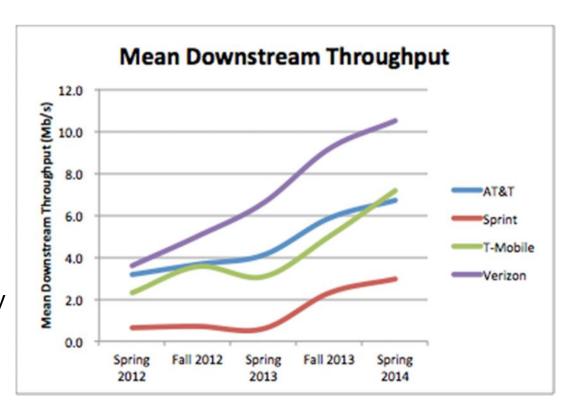




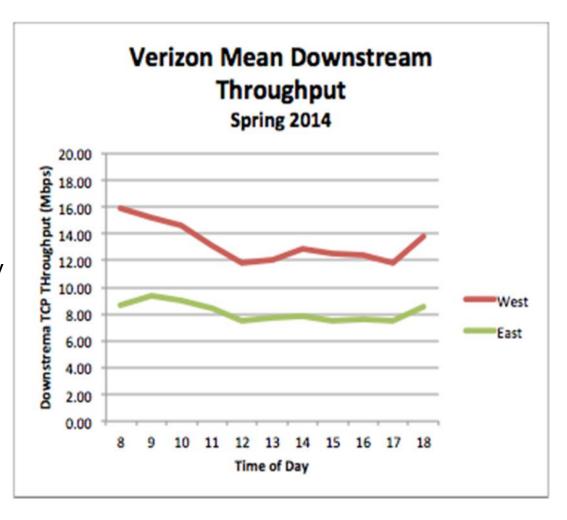




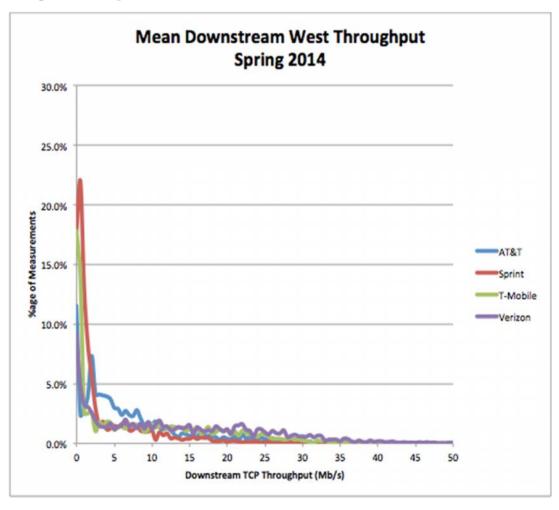
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- Location of Internet Service (2x)



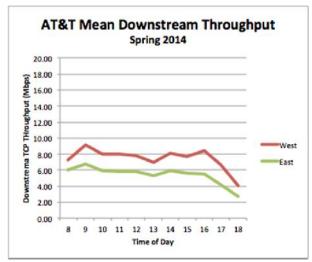
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- User Location (30x)
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- Carrier (5x)
- Location of Internet Service (2x)
- Huge variation as seen by user

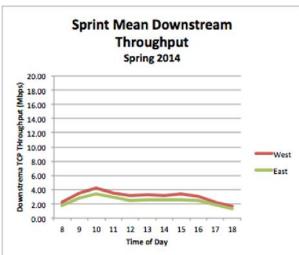


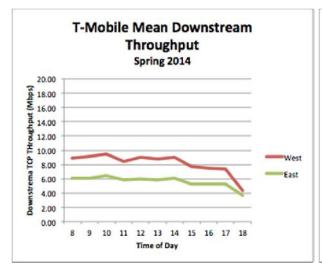
Modest Variation

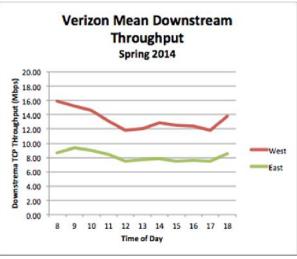
by Time of Day

- Modest variation by time of day (~.2x)
 - Only measured daylight hours
 - Similar pattern for upstream throughput
- Less important than
 - Location of user
 - Carrier
 - Wireless technology
 - Location of service
 - User device choice

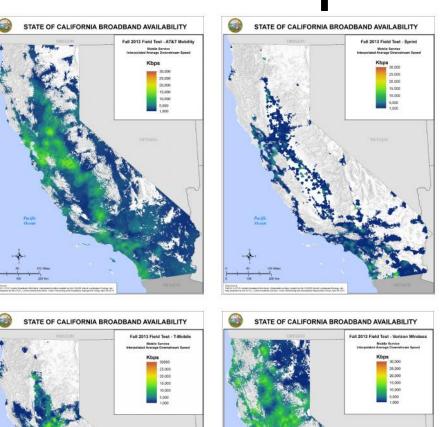


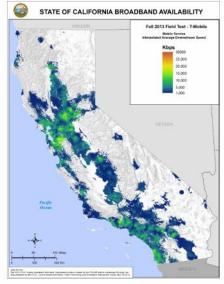


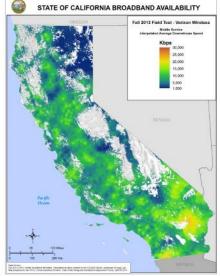




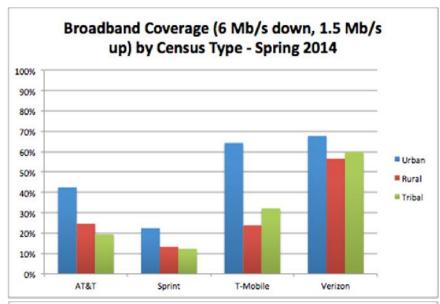
Wide variation in coverage

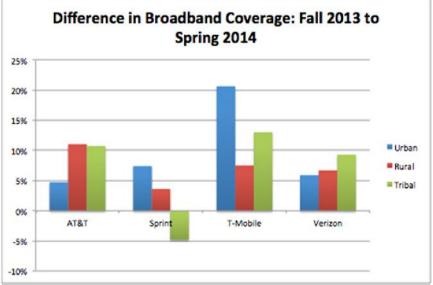




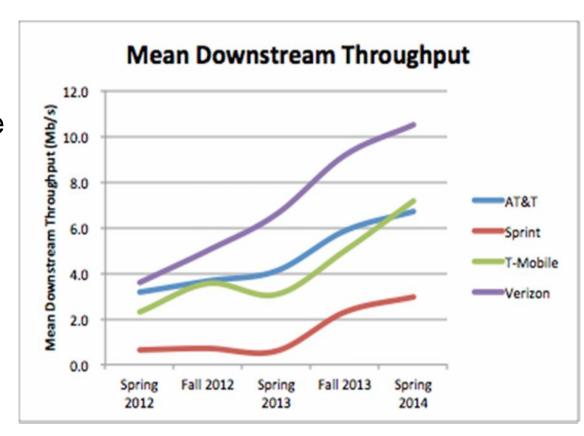


- Wide variation in coverage
- Disparity in broadband service
 - Between carriers
 - Between urban/rural/tribal

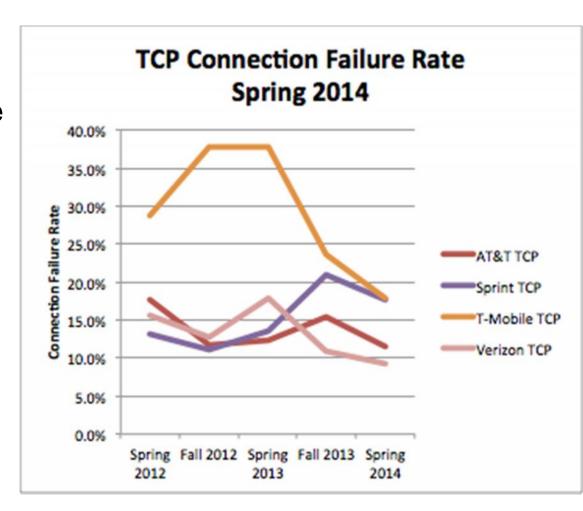




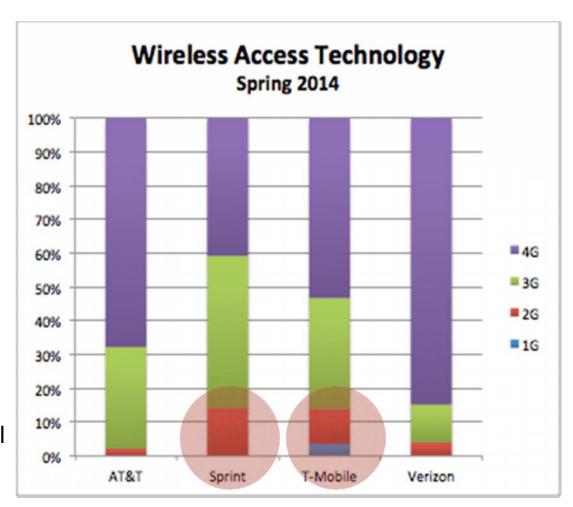
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 - 5x between best and worst



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- Quality
 - 2x difference in TCP connection failure rates

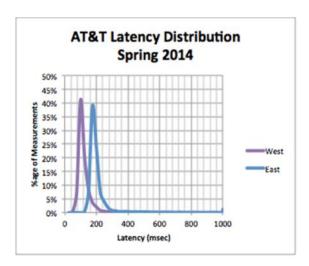


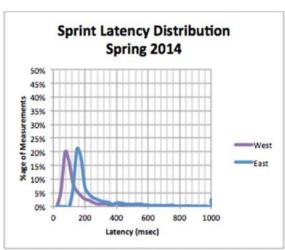
- Wide variation in coverage
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 - 2x difference in TCP connection failure rates
- Technology
 - Legacy 1/2G wireless access technology particularly in rural/tribal

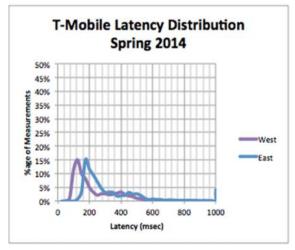


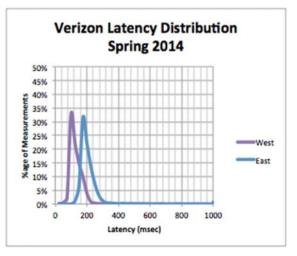
Mobile Broadband Not Just Wireless

- Latency is the key driver of Internet performance
 - Lower latency yields higher throughput, better streaming media
- Latency comes from the aggregate path from user to service
 - · Wireless access
 - · Middle mile
 - Internet transport
- Crossing the US is a 2x latency penalty (rural/urban/tribal)
 - This becomes a 25-40% throughput penalty



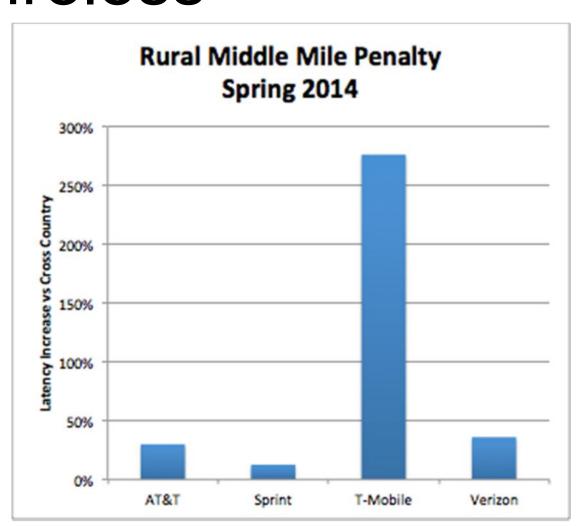






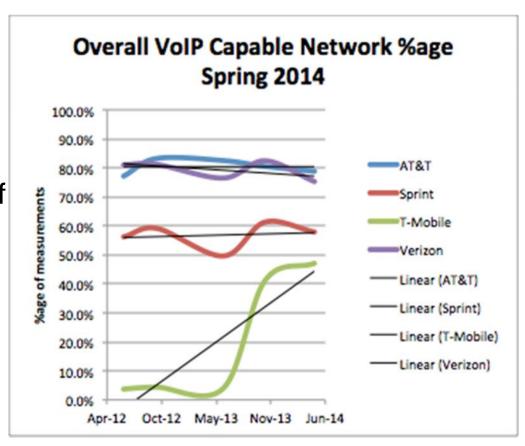
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 - Wireless access
 - · Middle mile
 - Internet transport
- Crossing the US is a 2x latency penalty (rural/urban/tribal)
 - This becomes a 25-40% throughput penalty
- Crossing California for rural users is ~1.4x latency penalty over urban users
 - ~10-15% throughput penalty
 - Rural middle mile penalty



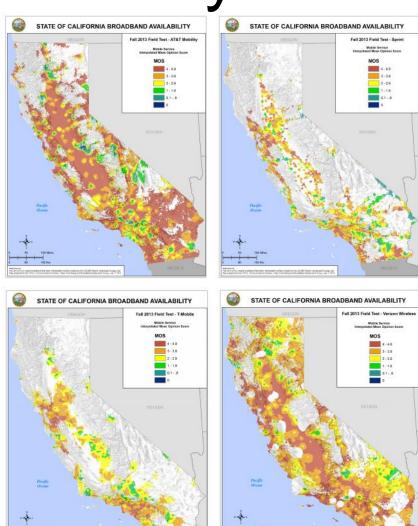
California's Mobile Networks not yet VoIP Ready

- VoIP Quality is Synthesis
 - Throughput
 - Latency
 - Jitter
 - Packet loss
- Mean Opinion Score is metric of voice quality
 - >= 4.0 is "toll quality" VoIP
- Overall networks not ready
 - AT&T and Verizon
 - ~80% of networks VoIP ready
 - Sprint: ~60%
 - T-Mobile: ~45%



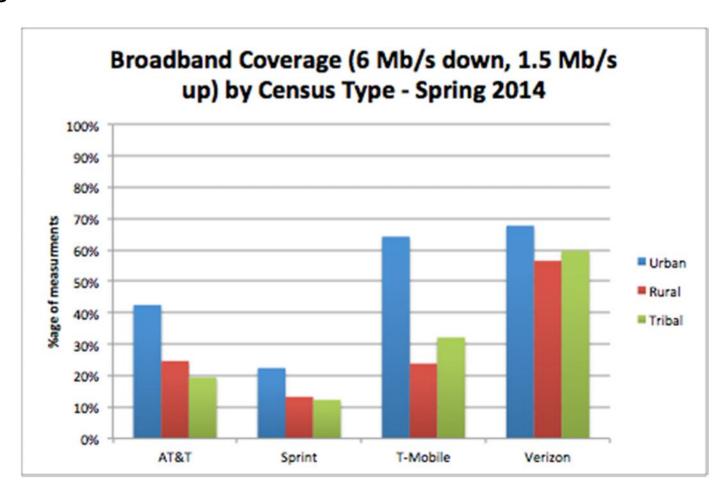
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- Rural/Tribal materially worse



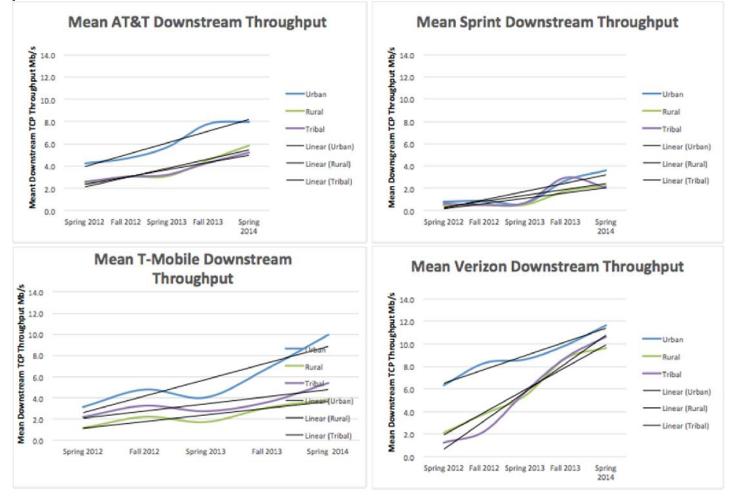
Mobile Broadband Materially Worse in Rural/Tribal

• Coverage - Rural/Tribal locations achieve broadband service levels half as often as Urban



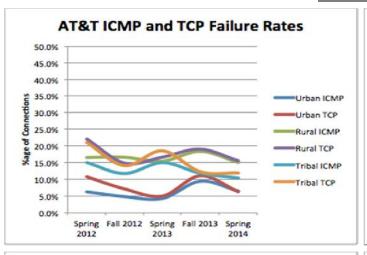
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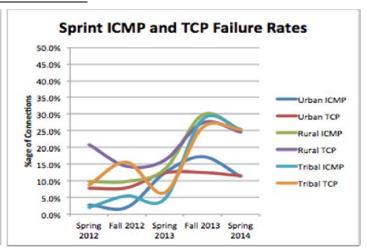
• Throughput - Rural/Tribal have half the throughput of Urban

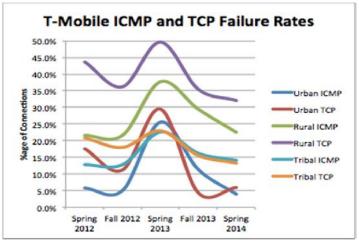


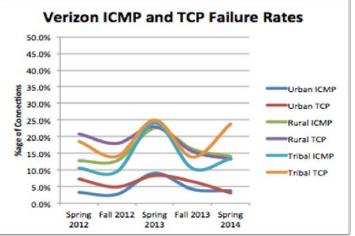
Mobile Broadband Materially Worse in Rural/Tribal

• Quality - Rural/Tribal TCP connections fail twice as often as Urban



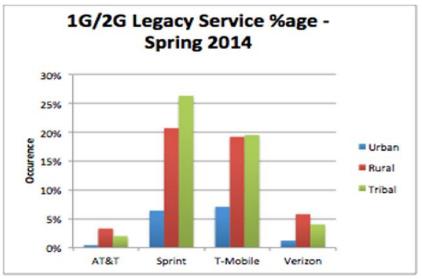


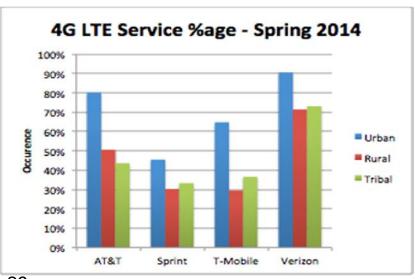




Mobile Broadband Materially Worse in Rural/Tribal

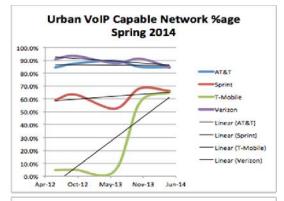
- Obsolete wireless access technology
 - ~1 out of 5 rural and tribal wireless connections on Sprint and T-Mobile made using technology considered old when the first iPhone introduced (2007)

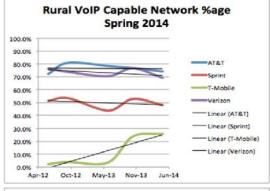


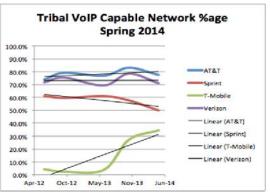


Mobile Broadband Materially Worse in Rural/Tribal

- VoIP quality materially worse
 - · Best carriers (AT&T and Verizon)
 - ~15% worse than urban
 - Worst carriers (Sprint and T-Mobile)
 - ~35% worse than urban (Sprint)
 - ~50% worse than urban (T-Mobile)
- Gap increasing, in some way, for every carrier



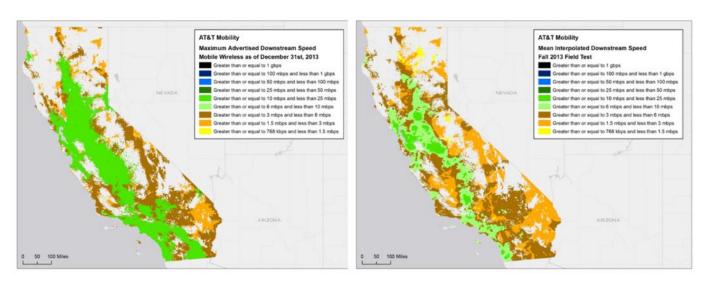


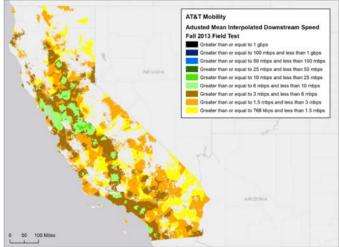


Measured Service vs Advertised Service - AT&T

Advertised Max Measured Mean

Measured Mean minus 1 Std Dev



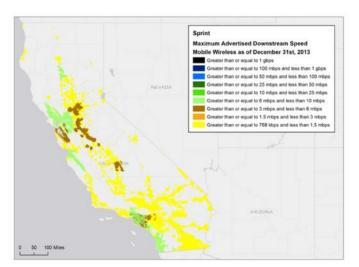


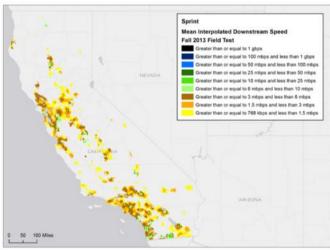
Measured Service vs Advertised Service - Sprint

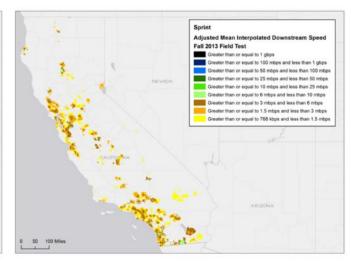
Advertised Max

Measured Mean

Measured Mean minus 1 Std Dev





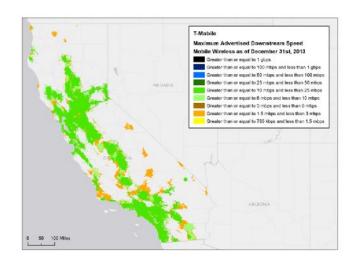


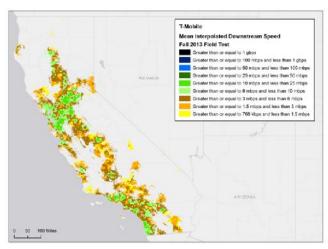
Measured Service vs Advertised Service - T-Mobile

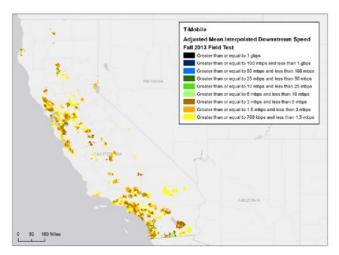
Advertised Max

Measured Mean

Measured Mean minus 1 Std Dev





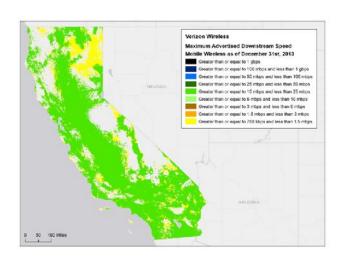


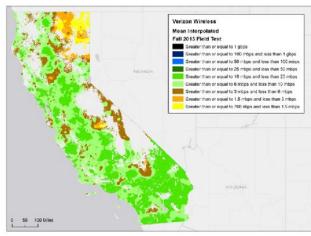
Measured Service Less Than Advertised - Verizon

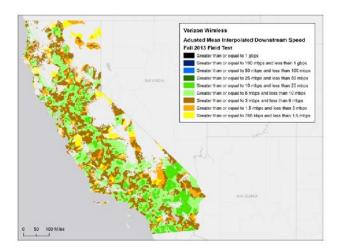
Advertised Max

Measured Mean

Measured Mean minus 1 Std Dev





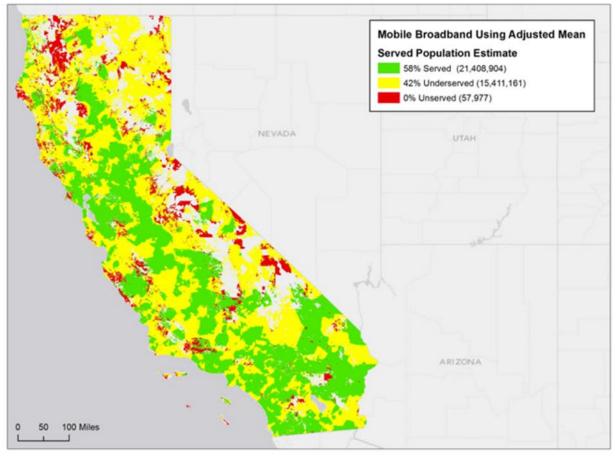


Mobile Measured Served vs Advertised Served (all carriers)

Advertised Max

Measured Mean - 1 std dev





Six Key Themes

- Mobile broadband continues to get much better VERY quickly (on average)
- Wide variation in mobile broadband performance across California
- Not all carriers are equal
- Mobile broadband service is not just wireless access
- Real and growing mobile digital divide
- The bulk of the mobile network is not yet VoIP ready.
- Measured service is less than carrier's "advertised service"