

Beyond Access: Broadband Affordability and Adoption

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- Study Overview
- Background
- Summary of key findings
- Policy recommendations

Agenda



Timeline	8-10 months
Source material	Literature review, subject matter expert interviews, & original data collection
Scope	Focus: aspects of the digital divide in Virginia beyond access and infrastructure (deployment) alone, with a particular emphasis on affordability.
Partnership	University of California, Santa Barbara; University of California, Berkeley
Advisory Group	Dr. Christopher Ali, Penn State (fmr. UVA), Dr. John Horrigan, Benton Institute for Broadband & Society Dr. David Nemer, UVA Dr. Bianca Reisdorf, UNC Charlotte

Study Overview 3



Broadband Subscription

95% of adults with an annual income >\$100,000

57% of adults with an annual income <\$30,000

Reliance on a smartphone for internet access

28% of adults with an annual income of <\$30,000

4% of adults with an annual income of >\$100,000

Pew Research Center 2024 US Survey

Affordability Barriers	Subscription costs	 Broadband subscription may cost more than low-income households can reasonably afford Reported "lack of interest" in broadband in surveys may mask cost as a factor
	Device access	Low-income households disproportionately rely on smartphones to get online There may be only one device available to access the internet and/or
	Geography	household members may share devices The rural/urban divide is increasingly defined by differences in type of deployment technology (e.g. satellite vs. fiber), with implications for consumer costs Tribal lands also continue to lag behind in broadband access and face higher costs Broadband costs can vary by location, even in well-connected urban areas, disproportionately penalizing households in historically underserved neighborhoods
	Competition/Market dynamics	Monopoly markets often result in higher price Subsidized infrastructure initiatives may create monopoly conditions
	Broadband literacy/Dark patterns	 Shopping for broadband plans and pricing can be confusing, despite FCC-mandated broadband labels There may be hidden fees or discounts, and low-cost plans may be hard to find
	Life circumstances	Subscription vulnerability describes condition where people have broadband but struggle to pay bills Changes in life circumstances, like losing a job, could result in digital exclusion

How do we define broadband affordability in Virginia?



Key Terms and Metrics

Low-cost Plans

Minimum quality requirements for affordable plans

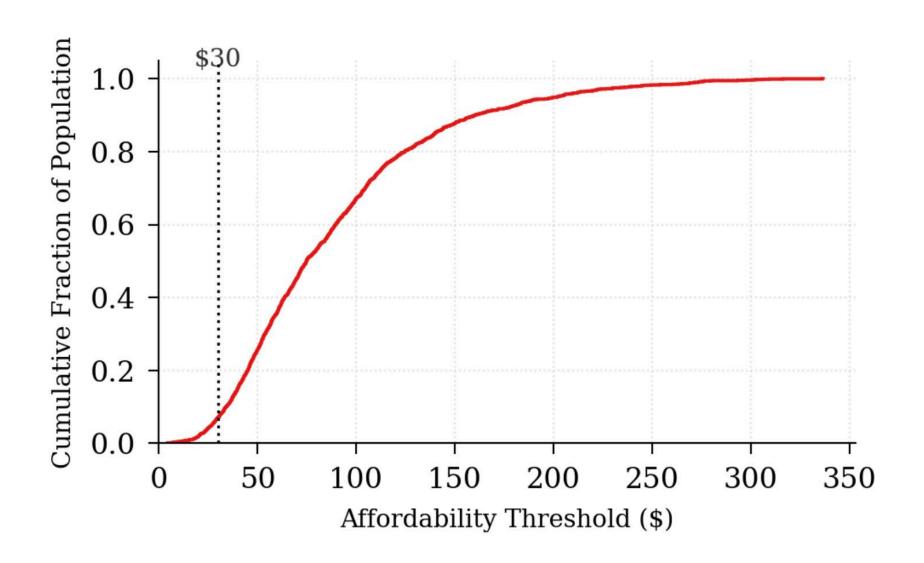
Select the broadband plan with download speed closest to 100 Mbps

Affordability Threshold

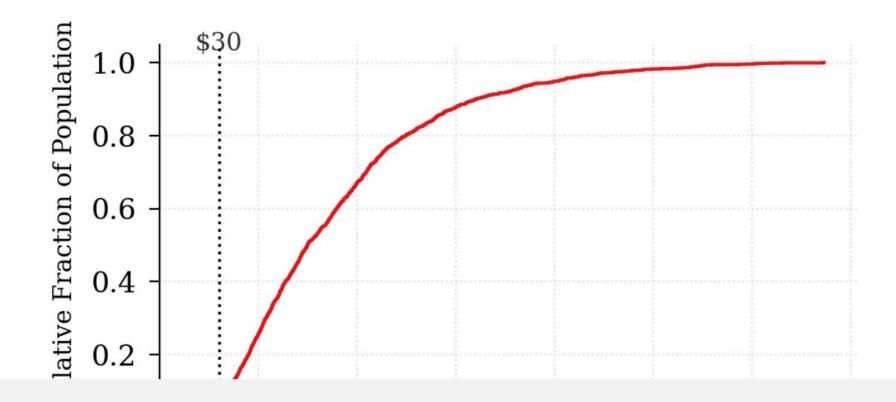
Income-based threshold

Computed for every census block group, 2% of the disposable household income at the 20th percentile within a census tract

Select Affordability Target Price

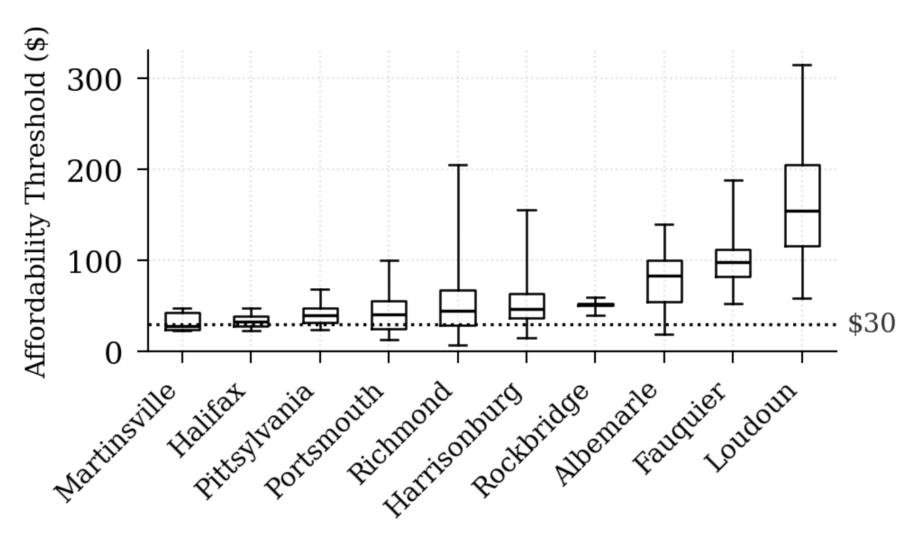


Select Affordability Target Price

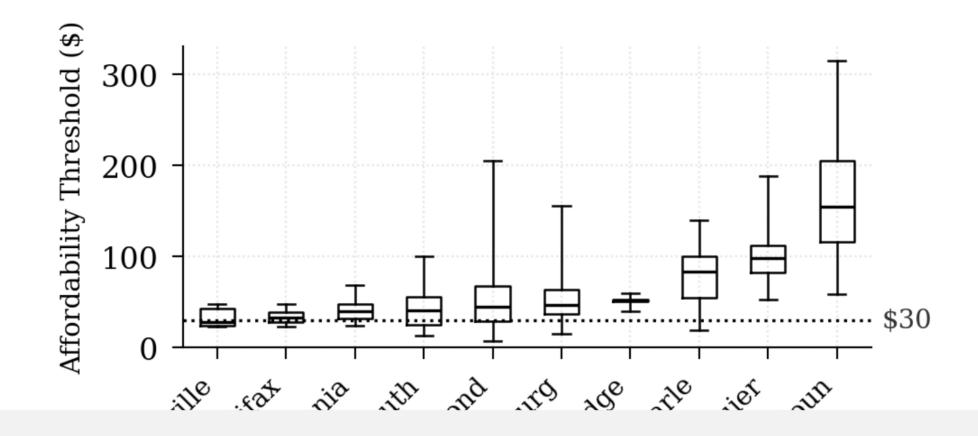


\$30/month plans are affordable for ~93% of population

Effect of Affordability Target Price



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The effect of \$30/month plans transcend across the state

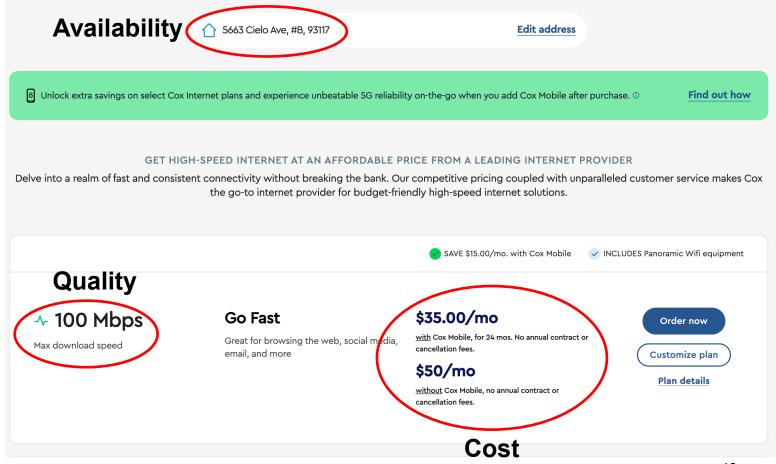
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What are consumers paying for low-cost plans in VA?

How to Collect the Data?

Accurate information readily available to potential customers at street address granularity





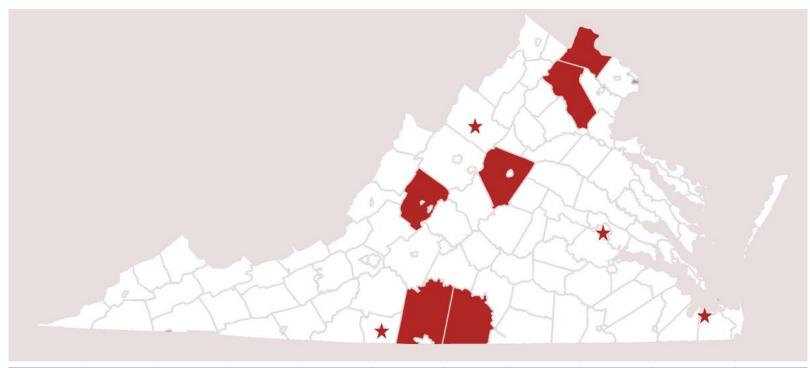
BQT: Broadband Plan Querying Tool

Automates querying ISPs' web interfaces to extract advertised broadband speeds and prices at street addresses granularity---mimicking a real user



Enabled querying 1M+ addresses for 50+ ISPs

From Where to Collect the Data?



	Pittsylvania	Halifax	Rockbridge	Loudoun	Fauquier	Albemarle	Portsmouth	Martinsville	Harrisonburg	Richmond
% served by connectivity ^a	50	43	76	93	62	79	100	99	99	100
% rural population ^h	89.06	78.21	90.08	11.95	57.46	40.37	0	0.08	0.62	0
% below poverty line	15	17.9	8	4	6.1	6.8	17.6	21.8	25.6	18.8
% nonwhite ^d	25.6	39.7	10.4	44.6	19	23.4	63.1	56.9	33.5	56.8
# of ISPs*	10	10	9	22	9	11	4	4	5	7

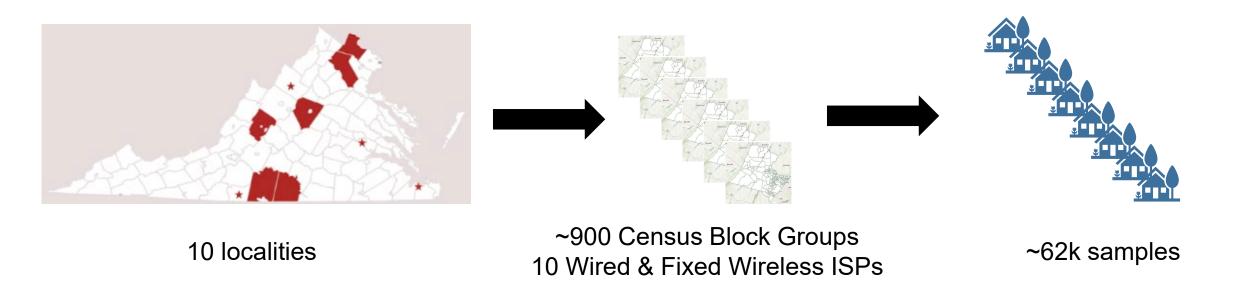
From Where to Collect the Data?



Prioritized capturing diversity in key socioeconomic metrics and broadband connectivity & coverage

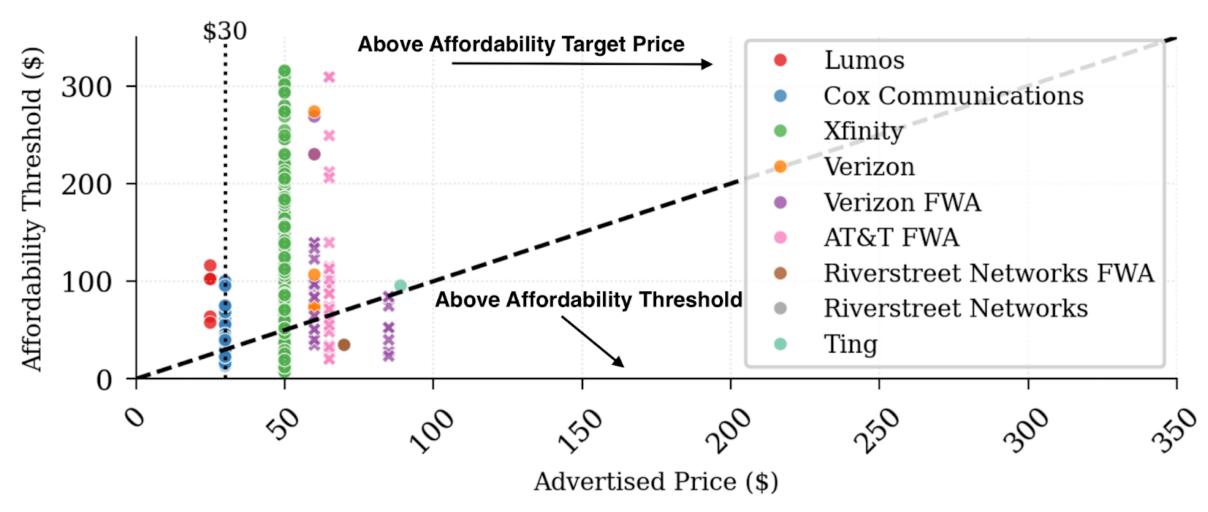
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How to Collect Representative Samples?



Sampled 30 addresses for each active ISP across all CBGs

Observation



State of Broadband Affordability in Virginia



Low-cost plans are priced above \$30 target price for 90% of Census Block Groups

Advertised Price (\$)



Noteworthy Observations

- Low-cost plans are not readily accessible on ISP's websites
- Xfinity is the most affordable provider (80% CBGs), yet its plans start at \$50
- AT&T and Verizon have extensive **fixed wireless** coverage but are rarely most affordable (5.5 and 3.5 %, respectively)
- Verizon (wired) shows the greatest variation in low-cost plans (\$60-85)



Summary

Target Price

Around 93% of population could benefit from a \$30 target price for low-cost plan

Data Collection using BQT

Collected advertised speed tier and pricing information across 62k addresses, served by 10 different (wired + fixed wireless) ISPs in 10 diverse localities

Key Observations

Accessing low-cost plans is non-trivial; low-cost plans exceed target price for 90% of the ~900 census block groups studied in 10 localities



Policy Recommendations

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Recommendation 1: Require mobileresponsive websites for essential services, starting with public sector and publicly funded services.



Recommendation 2: Require accessibility for low-cost internet plans.



Recommendation 3: Require ISPs to offer a basic 100 Mbps plan for \$30 per month.



Recommendation 4: Offer targeted tax credits to help ensure near-universal affordability.



Recommendation 5: Establish a grant funding program to replace lost BEAD non-deployment and Digital Equity Act funding.

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