21st century learning is increasing the demand for broadband. Schools need to continue to grow their bandwidth to make technology a part of learning in every classroom, every day.

**BANDWIDTH**

- **MEETING FCC BANDWIDTH GOALS:**
  - 100% of your students are meeting 100 kbps per student, and
  - 7% of your students are meeting 1 Mbps per student, in comparison to 24% nationally.

**AFFORDABILITY**

- Taking advantage of improved affordability is the key to meeting the 1 Mbps per student goal.

**FIBER**

- Since 2016, Colorado has upgraded 80% of its unscalable schools to fiber.
  - 1,379 schools now have scalable infrastructure, and only
  - 12 schools still need to be upgraded to scalable infrastructure.

**WI-FI**

- E-rate funds have enabled Colorado schools to upgrade Wi-Fi networks and bring broadband to every classroom.
  - $43.8 M in federal Wi-Fi funding has been utilized in Colorado since 2015.

**Source:** USAC Form 471 2019 E-rate applications, n=174 of 178 school districts, n=1,339 of 1,391 schools, n=761,343 of 791,136 students

1 Mbps = 1,000 kbps

*Service providers with scalable infrastructure within a mile of these districts are offering better pricing to other districts in the state.*

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"Ensuring every school in Colorado has access to high-speed broadband and fiber is critical for ensuring every Coloradan can take advantage of 21st century learning opportunities. I look forward to working with stakeholders across our state to close connectivity gaps and help Colorado schools meet the school bandwidth standard of at least 1 megabit per second per student."

- Governor Jared Polis
BANDWIDTH

Median District Bandwidth per Student
We determine a school district’s bandwidth by dividing the district’s total monthly internet access bandwidth by the number of students. We determine the median district bandwidth per student by calculating the median of all districts in the state. The increase factor is generated by dividing the median bandwidth per student in 2019 by the median bandwidth per student in the first year represented on the chart.

Students meeting FCC Bandwidth Goals
We assess if a district is meeting the short-term (100 kbps/student) and long-term (1 Mbps/student) FCC Bandwidth Goals by dividing the district’s total monthly internet access bandwidth by the number of students. We then sum the total number of students in every district meeting the goals.

To account for oversubscription, we discount the amount of bandwidth needed based on the size of the district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Meeting Long-term Bandwidth Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5 schools</td>
<td>1 Mbps per student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-15 schools</td>
<td>850 kbps per student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-50 schools</td>
<td>700 kbps per student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-99 schools</td>
<td>400 kbps per student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ schools</td>
<td>170 kbps per student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AFFORDABILITY

Median Cost per Mbps
We determine the cost per Mbps at a district level by dividing the district’s total monthly internet cost by the total monthly internet bandwidth. We then take the median cost per Mbps across all districts within the state.

Districts and Students with Expiring Internet Contracts and Better Deals
This metric shows the number of districts and students not meeting 1 Mbps/student with expiring internet contracts in 2020. These districts and students have an opportunity to upgrade their bandwidth to meet 1 Mbps per student without additional costs.

FIBER

Fiber Upgrades Since 2016
This metric shows the percentage of public K-12 schools that have been upgraded from a non-scalable connection to fiber since 2016.

% of Schools on Fiber
This metric shows the percentage of public K-12 schools in the state that are currently connected on a scalable fiber connection. Fixed wireless connections with capabilities of 1 Gbps are a sufficient option for some school districts.

Schools with or without scalable infrastructure
This metric reports on the availability of scalable infrastructure based on the FCC-recommended goal that every school’s broadband infrastructure be scalable to 10 Gbps (which currently requires fiber). There are some cases in which a 10 Gbps connection is not required because of school population. In these cases, we made an assumption that these schools already have sufficient infrastructure. For schools where the connection type was unknown, we applied a set of rules to determine the connection type based upon extensive research.

WI-FI

“Wi-Fi funds” are E-rate Category 2 funds for schools to upgrade their internal connections. For funding years 2015 - 2019, the FCC provided every school with a Category 2 budget (adjusted yearly for inflation) of $150 per student or a minimum of $9,200 per school. We calculated the total Category 2 funding utilized by summing the funds requested by districts (excluding the requests denied by USAC) for Funding Years 2015 - 2019.