

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



P.82

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU

TELEPHONE TRANSMISSION QUALITY

SUBJECTIVE OPINION TESTS

METHOD FOR EVALUATION OF SERVICE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SPEECH TRANSMISSION QUALITY

ITU-T Recommendation P.82

(Extract from the Blue Book)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation P.82 was published in Volume V of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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METHOD FOR EVALUATION OF SERVICE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SPEECH TRANSMISSION QUALITY

(Geneva, 1976; amended at Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984)

1 General

The CCITT recommends that Administrations make use of telephone users' surveys in the manner of Recommendation E.125 [1] as a means of measuring speech transmission quality on international calls.

Such surveys being call-related (in this instance to the last international call made) can be conducted either by the full use of the Recommendation E.125 questionnaires (where other valuable information is obtained on users' difficulties, e.g. knowing how to make the call, difficulties in dialling or understanding tones, etc.) or by making use of those questions solely related to transmission quality which appear in Annex A.

Note – The evaluation of the transmission performance may be altered by difficulties in setting-up call. Hence the response to incomplete questionnaires should be considered with some reservation.

2 Conduct of surveys

In order to make valid comparisons between data collected in different countries, Recommendation E.125 should be strictly adhered to. Specifically the preamble to the Recommendation, the notes of intended use of the questionnaires and the precise order and wording of the questions should be rigidly followed. In some cases, however, an exception will be made and Question 10.0 will be replaced by the wording indicated in Annex B (detailed information is given in [3]).

Note – This alternative version has the advantage of simplifying the classification of responses to open end probes by experts, as well as increasing the sensitivity to some types of impairments such as delay. These advantages should be weighed against the additional interview time which may be required.

3 Treatment of results

To provide quantitative information suitable for comparisons, the subjective assessments (e.g. those obtained from Question 9.0 of Annex A) of excellent, good, fair or poor (see Note) should be accorded scores of 4, 3, 2 and 1, respectively and a mean opinion score (MOS) calculated for all associated responses. Similarly for all those experiencing difficulty (under Question 10.0 of Annex A or, alternatively, Question 10.0 of Annex B) a percentage of the total responses should be calculated. These two criteria of MOS and percentage difficulty are now internationally recognized and have been measured under many different laboratory simulated connections and practical situations.

The results can be classified in a number of ways, e.g. in terms of the call-destination countries or by nature/composition of the connection i.e. cable/satellite circuits, presence or otherwise of echo suppressors etc. Typical methods of presentation of the results are shown in [2], in this case for several countries. It should be noted that in all presentations it is essential to show the number of responses.

¹⁾ This Recommendation was numbered P.77 in the *Red Book*

Note – Among the reasons which lead to the limitation of users' opinions of transmission quality to four classes, i.e. excellent, good, fair and poor, is the following. The experience gained in human factor investigations has shown that when a question which requires a selection from several different classifications is posed in aural form, e.g. by face-to-face interview or by telephone as with Recommendation E.125, the respondent is frequently unable to carry a clear mental separation of more than four categories. As a consequence, he is unable to draw on his short-term memory and judgement ability in a sufficiently precise manner to avoid confusion and gives an unreliable response. This restriction does not apply to other situations where a written presentation of the choices is used, in which case frequently five or more classes may be appropriate and shown to yield reliable responses.

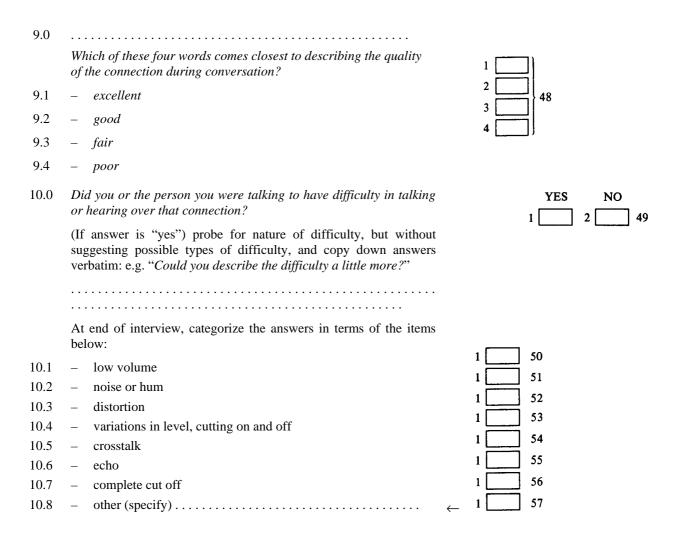
ANNEX A

(to Recommendation P.82)

Extract from the questionnaire annexed to Recommendation E.125

Reproduced below are the questions relating to transmission quality which appear in the questionnaire annexed to Recommendation E.125.

The CCITT recommends that this Annex should be used when customers' general impressions of transmission performance are required.



Note – Responses to Questions 10.1 to 10.8 are only obtained from customers who have expressed difficulty in Question 10.0.

ANNEX B

(to Recommendation P.82)

Alternative version for Question 10.0 of questionnaire annexed to Recommendation E.125

Studies at AT&T have shown that the verbatim responses describing impairments (requested after Question 10.0 of Annex A) are often too imprecisely worded to permit accurate classification by interviewers who are not experienced in transmission studies. A typical solution to this problem has been to convene a panel of experts to classify the responses, a method which may become impractical as the size and number of user reaction tests increases. This annex presents an alternative approach developed in 1976 and used widely since then by AT&T to measure customer's perceptions of transmission quality on domestic and international telephone connections. The approach involves a more complicated technique of probing for impairments which simplifies the ultimate task of classifying the responses. The alternative of Question 10.0 is reproduced below.

The CCITT recommends that this annex should be used for diagnostic purposes only.

10.0	Did you have any difficulty talking or hearing over that connection?		YES NO 1 2 49
	Do not probe: If the person volunteers an explanation, write it down		
	On question 10.1-10.8, attempt to read entire text before respondent replies.		
10.1	Now I'd like to ask some specific questions about the connection.		
	If the person has already described difficulty, add:		
	(In view of what you've already said, some of these may seem repetitious, but please bear with me). First, during your conversa- tion on that call, did you hear your own voice echoing back, or did your own voice sound hollow to you?		1
10.1.1	 echo hollow (own voice) 		2
10.1.2	– neither		50
10.1.3	 don't remember/not sure 		3
10.1.4	- other (specify)	\leftarrow	4
10.2	Did you hear another telephone conversation on the telephone network at the same times as your own?		1
10.2.1	– other conversation		2
10.2.2	– no		² <u>51</u>
10.2.3	 don't remember/not sure 		3
10.2.4	- other (specify)	\leftarrow	4
10.3	Now I'd like you to think about the voice of the person you were talking to. Was the volume of the voice low as if the person were faint and far away; did the voice fade in and out; or was the voice interrupted or chopped up at times?		1
10.3.1	– low volume		2
10.3.2	– fading		3
10.3.3	– chopping		4 52
10.3.4	– none		
10.3.5	 don't remember/not sure 		5
10.3.6	- other (specify)	\leftarrow	6

- 10.4 *How did the voice of the person your were talking to sound to you: did it echo or sound hollow and tinny; or did it sound fuzzy or unnatural?*
- 10.4.1 echo, hollow
- 10.4.2 fuzzy, unnatural
- 10.4.3 none

10.4.5 -

- 10.4.4 don't remember/not sure
- 10.5 Now let me describe three kinds of noise. Tell me if you noticed any of these noises during your conversaiton: a rushing or hissing sound; a frying and/or sizzling, crackling sound; or a humming or buzzing sound?

other (specify)

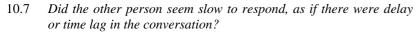
- 10.5.1 rushing, hissing
- 10.5.2 frying and/or sizzling, crackling
- 10.5.3 humming, buzzing
- $10.5.4\ \ none$

10.5.6 -

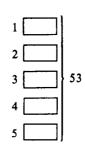
- $10.5.5 \ \ don't \ remember/not \ sure$
- 10.6 Now let me describe three more kind of noise. Tell me if you noticed any of these during your conversation: a clicking sound; a series of musical tones or beeps; or a continuous high-pitched tone?

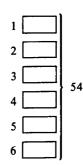
other (specify)

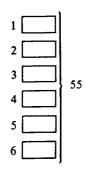
- 10.6.1 clicking
- 10.6.2 tones or beeps
- 10.6.3 high-pitched tone
- 10.6.4 none
- 10.6.5 don't remember/not sure
- 10.6.6 other (specify).....

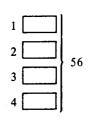


- 10.7.1 yes
- 10.7.2 no
- 10.7.3 don't know





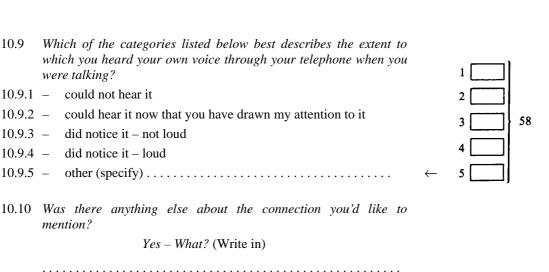


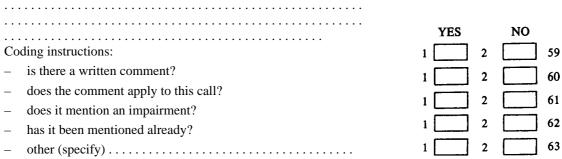


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10.8	Would you please try to remember the background noise in the		
	area around your telephone (e.g. noise from air-conditioning plant		
	unit, road traffic, office equipment or other people talking) when		
	you made the call. Which of the following categories best describes		
	it?		
10.8.1	– verv noisv		







Note – The responses to the specific questions are only obtained from customers who have expressed difficulty in Question 10.0. This may prevent the diagnosis of certain impairments (the bias produced is more serious than that mentionned at the end of Annex A).

References

10.9

10.9.4 –

10.9.5 -

mention?

- [1] CCITT Recommendation Inquiries among users of the international telephone service, Red Book, Vol. II, Rec. E.125, ITU, Geneva, 1985.
- CCITT Question 2/XII, Annex 2, Contribution COM XII-No. 1, Study Period 1977-1980, Geneva, 1977. [2]
- CCITT Question 2/XII, Annex, Contribution COM XII-No. 171, Study Period 1977-1980, Geneva, August [3] 1979.