

Fixed network data traffic: worldwide trends and forecasts 2019–2025

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About this report

This report analyses fixed data traffic trends worldwide, and draws out implications for operators.

It is based on several sources, including:

- Analysys Mason's internal research, including broadband and next-generation access (NGA) forecasts, wireless traffic forecasts, *Connected Consumer Survey* and smartphone analytics research
- operator and regulator data
- ongoing engagement with stakeholders in the fixed telecoms sector.

WHO SHOULD READ THIS REPORT

- CTO and strategy teams in fixed network operators (FNOs)
 - This report will help them to understand how to tie their NGA conversion (and hence ARPU uplifts) to changes in usage demand, and in emerging markets, to understand how soon patterns of consumption could encourage fixed broadband (FBB) take-up.
- CTO and strategy teams in MNOs
 - The ability to substitute fixed (to gain greater share of wallet) is at the core of mobile revenue growth. MNOs urgently need a holistic fixed—mobile view of data consumption in order to plan for mobile and/or new fixed network investment.
- CTO and strategy teams in content/TV businesses
 - Rapid shifts to non-linear viewing present uncertainty for the continued use of RF (on unidirectional broadcast networks). A more-rational use of network options is possible, and spectrum used for RF could be of greater use to MNOs, for example.



Our forecasts are refined throughout the year. This report presents the results at the time of publication and will continue to give useful background information about key drivers. However, we recommend that you always use the Analysys Mason <u>DataHub</u> to view the latest data associated with this report.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	KEY METRICS
 8 regions worldwide: Central and Eastern Europe (CEE): Poland, Romania, Russia, Turkey Developed Asia - Pacific (DVAP): Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea Emerging Asia - Pacific (EMAP): China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia Latin America (LATAM): Brazil Middle East and North Africa (MENA): Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE North America (NA): USA Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA): South Africa Western Europe (WE): Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Spain, UK 	 Overall national and per broadband (BB) subscriber data year total and year end Internet, managed IP, multicast data NGA and non-NGA split Median usage Fixed-mobile traffic ratios Asymmetry ratios Internet bandwidth per subscriber, average and busy hour Global split by device (TV, smartphone, PC/other)

Contents

5. Executive summary

6. Worldwide summary: subscriber growth and video substitution are the two main drivers, and 5G is unlikely to have a major impact

7. Worldwide trends

- 8. Mobile usage is not displacing fixed at a notable rate, except where there is a lack of fixed infrastructure
- 9. Fixed usage per connection does not strongly correlate to income
- 10. Large-screen video dominates the share of traffic, but there are limits to video growth and a healthy VR ecosystem has not emerged
- 11. The impact of 5G FWA will be greater than the impact of 5G mobile on fixed traffic usage, but neither will be dramatic
- 12. Understanding the balance of mobile and fixed data traffic is a vital part of getting future ISM and mobile spectrum allocation right
- 13. Traffic levels and actual end-user-path bandwidth speeds tell us very little about the real drivers of FTTP roll-out and take-up
- 14. In a 20-year timeframe, high-bandwidth services and data traffic volumes will become less important as inputs for network investment decisions
- 15. Forecast methodology
- 16. This report measures and forecasts IP data generated by fixed broadband connections
- 17. The report covers three broad classes of data traffic: internet, managed IP and multicast IPTV
- 18. The methodology focuses on shifts in video consumption and technologies

19. About the authors and Analysys Mason

- 20. About the authors
- 21. Analysys Mason's consulting and research are uniquely positioned
- 22. Research from Analysys Mason
- 23. Consulting from Analysys Mason



List of figures

Figure 1: Total fixed IP traffic split by type, worldwide, 2015-2025

Figure 2: Fixed broadband (wired only) subscribers, 2012-2025

Figure 3: Average fixed internet and mobile usage per capita, selected countries, 2019

Figure 4: Average data usage per FBB connection, and GDP per capita, selected countries, 2019

Figure 5: Share of IP traffic by device, Western Europe, 2014–2025

Figure 6: Global data traffic, by type, 2015–2025

Figure 7: UK, Austria and Finland data usage per capita, December 2019

Figure 8: Estimated split of mass-market data traffic by type of connection, Western Europe, 2019 levels

Figure 9: Traffic per MHz of data, mobile and Wi-Fi (4 and 5), Western Europe, 2019 levels

Figure 10: Data traffic per broadband connection, by technology, Ireland, 2015–3Q 2019

Figure 11: Scope of this forecast

Figure 12: Simplified diagram of three classes of fixed IP data traffic

Figure 13: Fixed data traffic forecast methodology



Worldwide summary: subscriber growth and video substitution are the two main drivers, and 5G is unlikely to have a major impact

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Subscriber growth will be strong in emerging economies, which will drive up the volume of data traffic, and broadcast to IP substitution will remain the largest driver of growth in usage. 5G will have limited impact on fixed trends.

The volume of fixed IP data traffic increased by 34% in 2019. It accounted for about 87% of all IP traffic worldwide. The number of fixed broadband subscriptions worldwide increased in 2019, but the growth rate slowed to 4% (compared with 8–10% for the previous 5 years). Subscription growth in emerging economies is strong, but will shift away from China. We remain cautious about FTTP take-up in the Indian subcontinent. However, if the level of adoption in this region reaches that in low-income countries (such as Vietnam), then earlier global levels of FBB growth may be possible.

TV screens are the largest driver of in creased usage. There are two main reasons for this: substitution of broadcast by IP and the slow trend towards higher-definition TV. If fixed traffic is to grow at higher rates, other applications than flat-screen video will drive it.

5G is not constrained significantly by capacity, and will affect fixed-access traffic in two ways. First, 5G fixed-wireless access (FWA) continues where 4G leaves off, and will only be a significant factor in locations where it can compete on price or speed. Second, 5G enables more unlimited smartphone plans, and it is therefore possible for the end-user to ignore home Wi-Fi. Indeed, it may be possible in some cases to give up FBB completely (if indoor coverage is sufficient and the household has few devices). However, we see few signs of this occurring yet.



Figure 1: Total fixed IP traffic split by type, worldwide, 2015–2025

Source: Analysys Mason



Contents

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Executive summary

Worldwide trends

Forecast methodology

About the authors and Analysys Mason



About the authors



Rupert Wood (Research Director) is the lead analyst for our *Operator Investment Strategies*, *Network Traffic* and *Spectrum* research programmes. His research covers the following areas: the evolution of operators' investment priorities; operator business structures; business models for FTTx and convergence; fixed broadband technology; the economic impact of digital transformation; capex forecasting; and network traffic forecasting. He has extensive experience of advising senior management on strategic issues. Rupert has a PhD from the University of Cambridge, where he was a Lecturer before joining Analysys Mason.



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