

The availability of communications services in the UK

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Rural Services Network, London

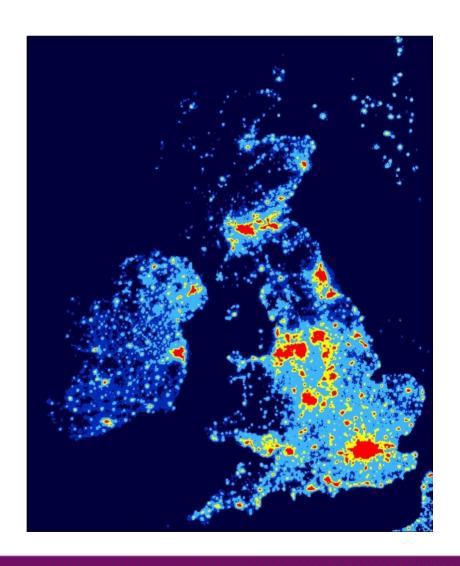


Content

- Introduction
- Why availability matters
- The availability of communications services
- The role of markets
- The role of interventions
- Findings and observations



Where there is light there are people





Classification of the landmass of the UK (%)





Classification of the population of the UK (%)





Why availability matters

- Access to the internet is a particular concern
 - For consumers
 - For citizens
 - For the economy
- Mobile internet availability also matters
- Internet availability and quality of service are likely to matter even more in the future
- Other communications services
- Take-up



The availability of communications services

- Fixed telephony
- Fixed broadband
- Mobile (voice and data)
- Digital television
- Radio
- Post

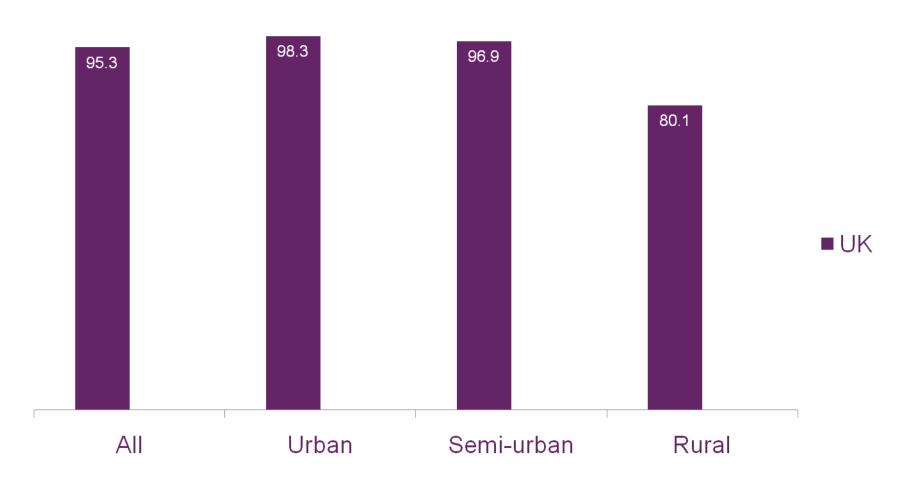


Fixed telephony

- Universal service obligation BT and KCom
- £3400 threshold for unreasonable cost
- More than 99.9% of requests for service fulfilled

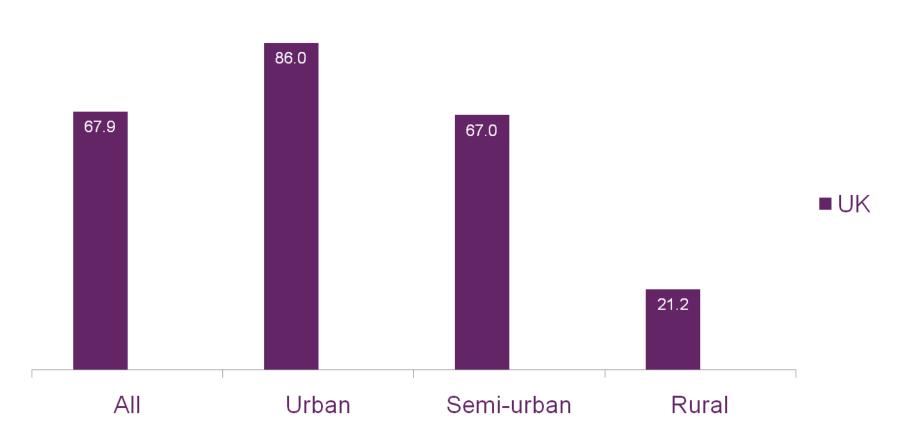


Standard broadband (% households)





Superfast broadband (% households)



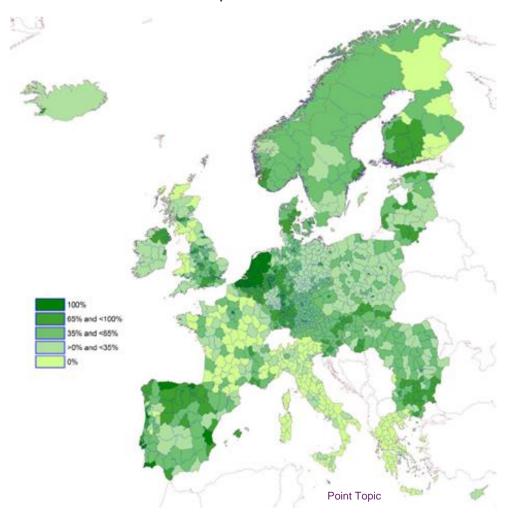


Availability of superfast broadband in the UK



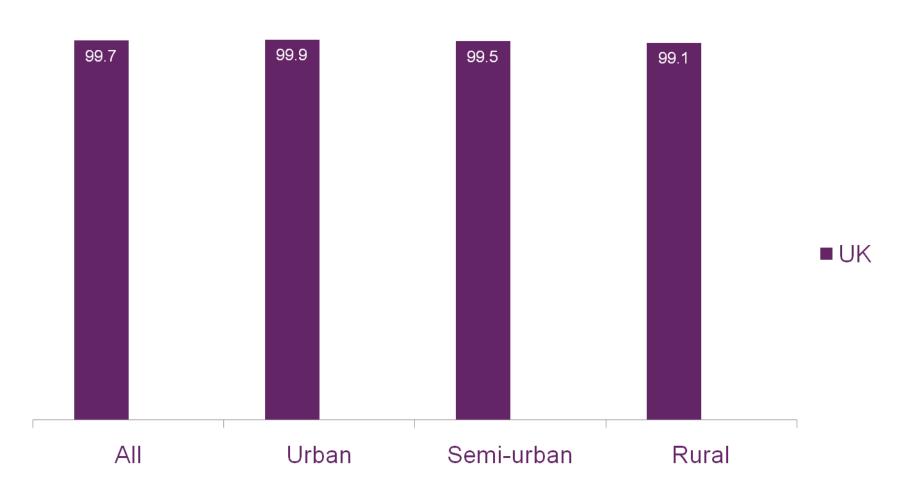


Availability of superfast broadband in Europe



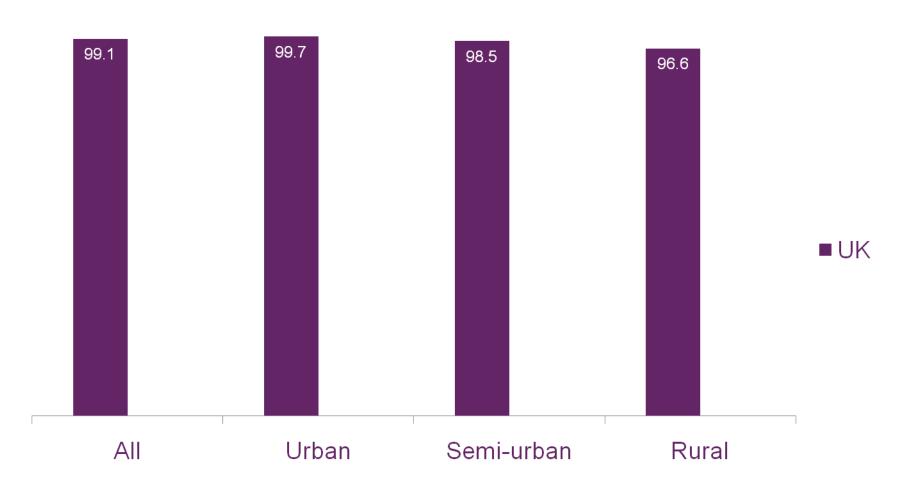


2G mobile (% premises served by at least one operator)



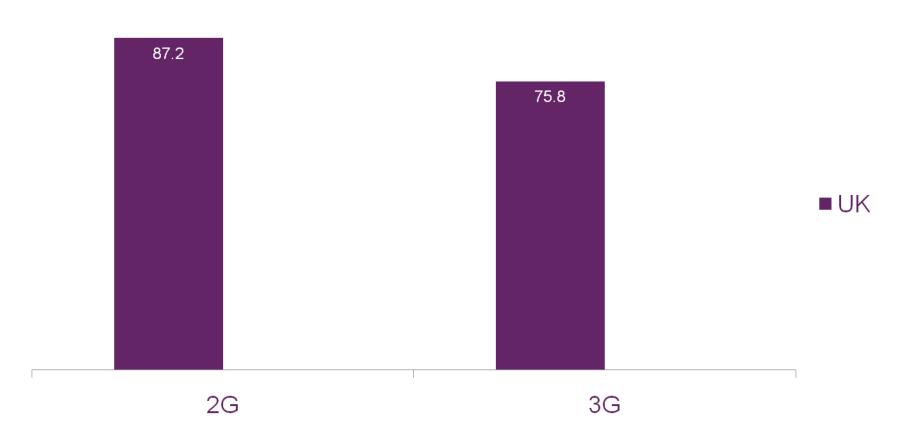


3G mobile (% premises served by at least one operator)



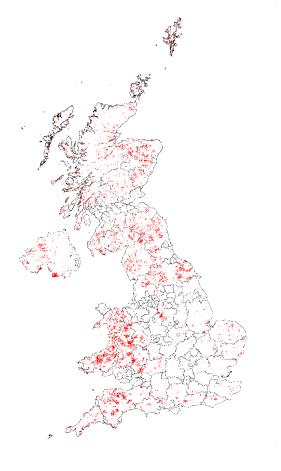


Mobile (% landmass served by at least one operator)

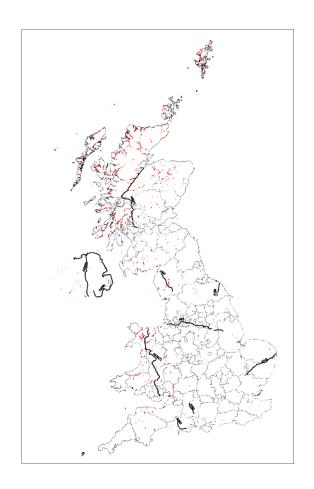




Not spots



Land mass



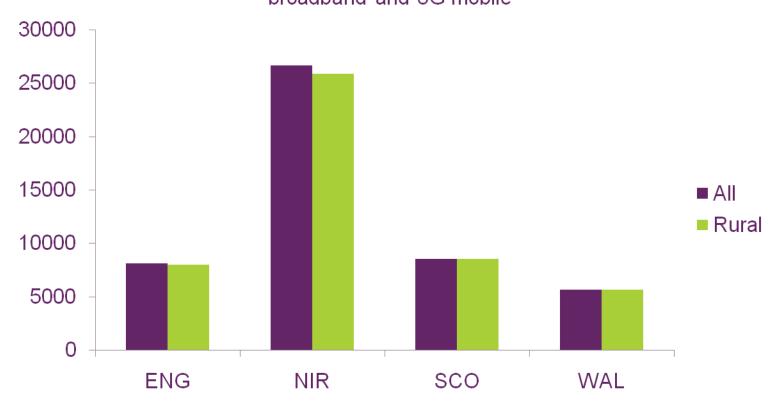
Roads

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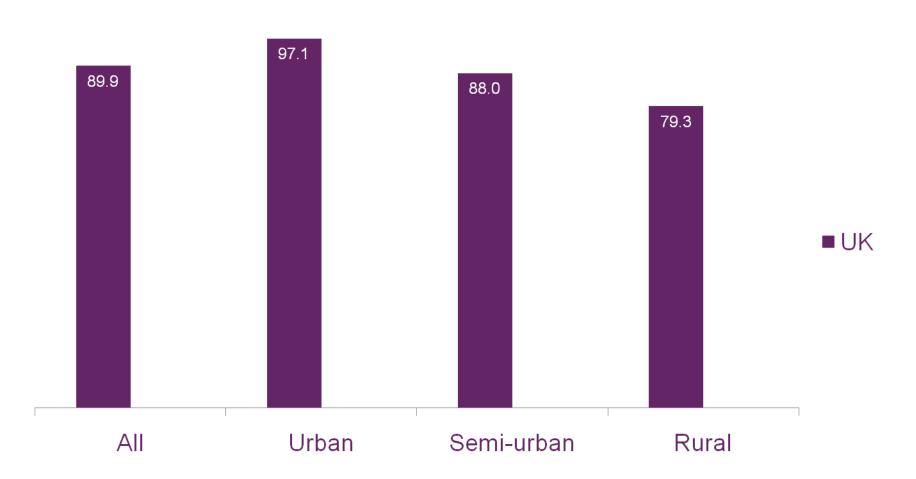
Nearly 50,000 do not have either broadband or 3G mobile

Estimated number of homes that cannot receive standard broadband and 3G mobile



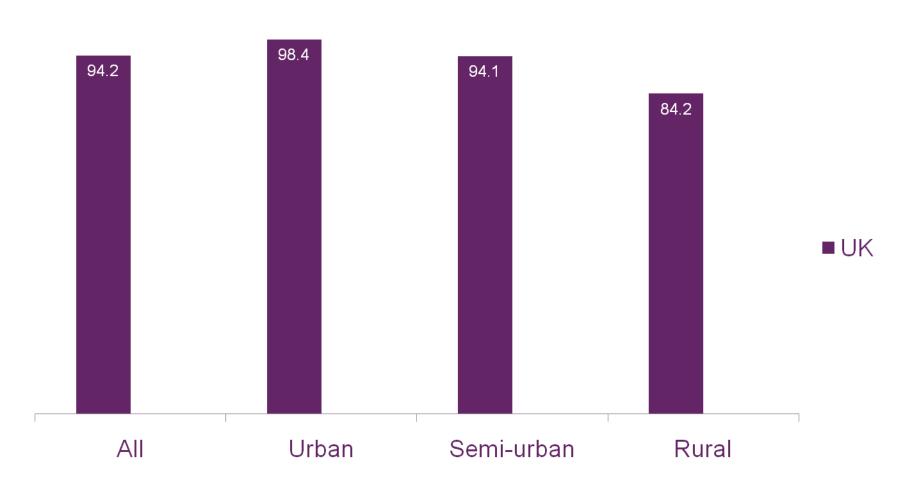


DTT (% households served by all multiplexes)



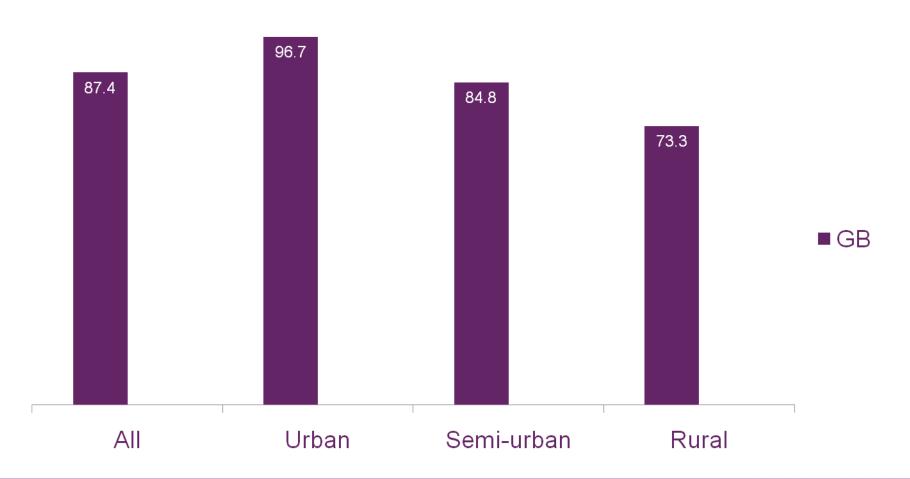


DAB (% households with BBC coverage)



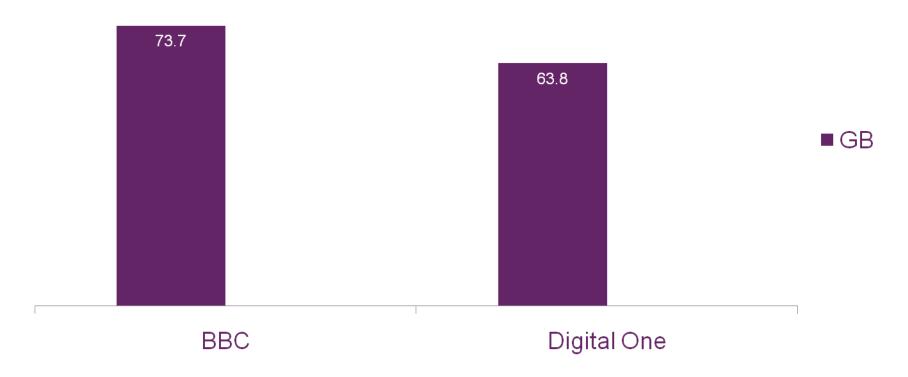


DAB (% households with Digital One coverage)





DAB (% miles of road with coverage)





Post

- Universal service obligation
- Collection and delivery six days per week, at uniform prices throughout the UK
- Royal Mail was allowed 3,000 delivery exceptions in 2012
- Represents 0.01% of UK addresses

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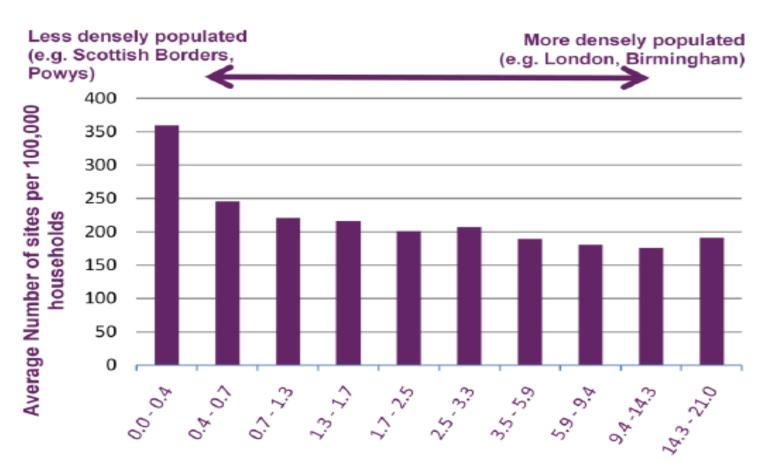


The role of markets

- The benefits of competitive markets
- Market imperfections
 - High fixed costs
 - Externalities
 - Pricing inflexibility
 - Market power
- What drives local availability in practice?
 - The size of demand in a particular local area
 - The cost of providing services



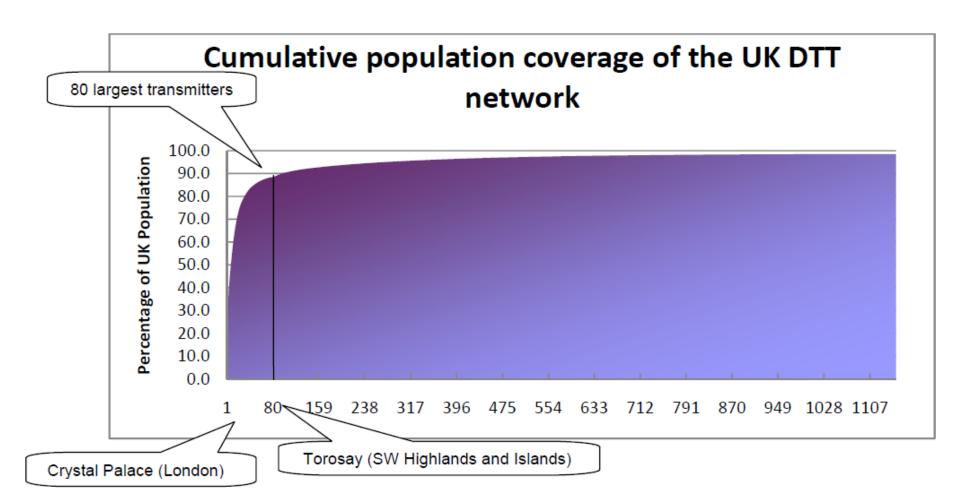
Average number of cell sites by local authority in Great Britain



Grouped local authority household density (Homes per hectares)

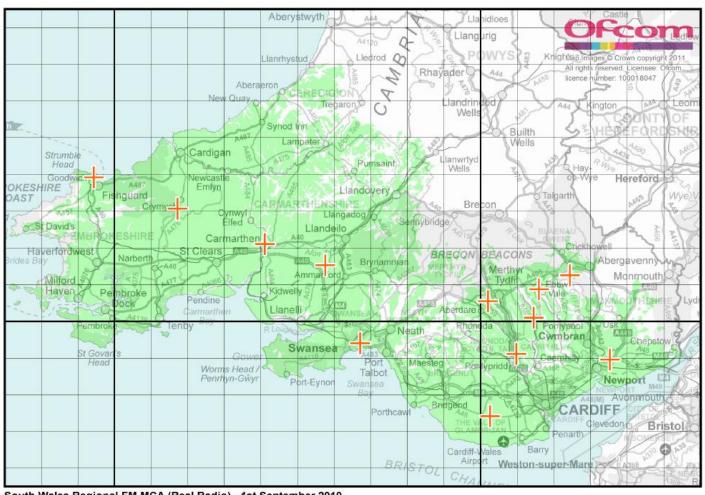


Cumulative population coverage of the UK DTT network



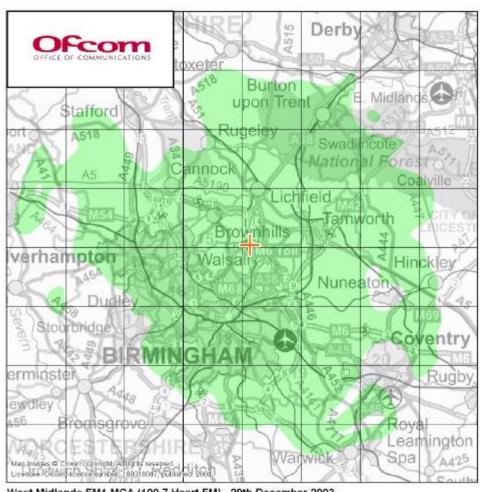


Transmitter sites and radio availability in South Wales





Transmitter sites and radio availability in Birmingham



West Midlands FM1 MCA (100.7 Heart FM) - 29th December 2003



The role of intervention

- Forms of intervention
 - Subsidy or public procurement
 - Service obligations on providers
 - Facilitation of market-based solutions
 - Community-based solutions
- Intervention in practice
 - To increase the pace of rollout to commercial levels
 - To increase coverage beyond commercial levels
 - To mimic the effects of competition

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Interventions







Community Broadband Scotland

Department for Culture, Media & Sport

Broadband Delivery UK



Superfast Cornwall







department for culture, media and sport

Mobile Infrastructure Project



Findings

- Rural areas experience lower availability of communications services
- Market-led rollout reflects differences in population and geography
- Universal service obligations ensure some services are available to all but at the cost of higher prices or taxes
- Areas that have not previously benefited from commercial rollout are more likely to experience market shortfalls in the future
- Intervention by public bodies and other interested parties can anticipate this
- The frameworks for universal availability are best set by elected representatives

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