



OECD Broadband Statistics, December 2005

[\[Data 2005\]](#) [\[Timeseries\]](#) [\[Graphs\]](#)

The number of broadband subscriptions throughout the OECD continued to increase during 2005 from 136 million in June 2005 to 158 million by December 2005. Broadband penetration growth in the OECD held steady at 15% in the second half of the year reaching 13.6 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in December. Main highlights from the second half of 2005 are:

- In December 2005, four countries (**Iceland, Korea, the Netherlands and Denmark**) led the OECD in broadband penetration, each with more than 25 subscribers per 100 inhabitants.
- **Iceland now leads** the OECD with a broadband penetration rate of 26.7 subscribers per 100 inhabitants.
- **Korea's** broadband market is advancing to the **next stage of development** where existing subscribers **switch platforms** for increased bandwidth. In Korea, fibre-based broadband connections grew 52.4% during 2005. This switchover effect is evident by the net loss of DSL (-3.3%) and cable (-1.7%) subscribers during the year.
- The **strongest per-capita subscriber growth** came from Iceland, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands and Australia. Each country added more than 6 subscribers per 100 inhabitants during 2005.
- **Japan** leads the OECD in fibre-to-the-premises (FTTP) with **4.6 million fibre subscribers** at the end of 2005. **Fibre subscribers** alone in Japan **outnumber total broadband subscribers in 21 of the 30 OECD countries**.
- **DSL** is still the **leading platform** in 28 OECD countries. Cable subscribers outnumber DSL in Canada and the United States.
- The **United States** has the **largest total number of broadband subscribers** in the OECD at 49 million. US broadband subscribers represent 31% of all broadband connections in the OECD.
- **Canada leads the G7** group of industrialized countries in broadband penetration
- The breakdown of broadband technologies in December 2005 is as follows:
 - o DSL: 62%
 - o Cable modem: 31%
 - o Other technologies (e.g. satellite, fibre and fixed wireless) : 7%

Last updated on 11 April 2006

Data 2005

Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, by technology, December 2005

	DSL	Cable	Other	Total	Rank	Total Subscribers
Iceland	25.9	0.1	0.6	26.7	1	78 017
Korea	13.6	8.3	3.4	25.4	2	12 190 711
Netherlands	15.7	9.6	0.0	25.3	3	4 113 573
Denmark	15.3	7.2	2.5	25.0	4	1 350 415
Switzerland	14.7	8.0	0.4	23.1	5	1 725 446
Finland	19.5	2.8	0.1	22.5	6	1 174 200
Norway*	17.8	2.9	1.2	21.9	7	1 006 766

Canada	10.1	10.8	0.1	21.9	8	6 706 699
Sweden*	13.3	3.4	3.6	20.3	9	1 830 000
Belgium	11.3	7.0	0.0	18.3	10	1 902 739
Japan	11.3	2.5	3.8	17.6	11	22 515 091
United States	6.5	9.0	1.3	16.8	12	49 391 060
United Kingdom	11.5	4.4	0.0	15.9	13	9 539 900
France	14.3	0.9	0.0	15.2	14	9 465 600
Luxembourg	13.3	1.6	0.0	14.9	15	67 357
Austria*	8.1	5.8	0.2	14.1	16	1 155 000
Australia	10.8	2.6	0.4	13.8	17	2 785 000
Germany	12.6	0.3	0.1	13.0	18	10 706 600
Italy	11.3	0.0	0.6	11.9	19	6 896 696
Spain	9.2	2.5	0.1	11.7	20	4 994 274
Portugal	6.6	4.9	0.0	11.5	21	1 212 034
New Zealand	7.3	0.4	0.4	8.1	22	331 000
Ireland	5.0	0.6	1.1	6.7	23	270 700
Czech Republic**	3.0	1.4	2.0	6.4	24	650 000
Hungary	4.1	2.1	0.1	6.3	25	639 505
Slovak Republic	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.5	26	133 900
Poland	1.6	0.7	0.1	2.4	27	897 659
Mexico	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.2	28	2 304 520
Turkey	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	29	1 530 000
Greece	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	30	155 418
OECD	8.4	4.2	1.0	13.6		157 719 880

Notes:

* Data are preliminary estimates

** The OECD statistics for the "Other Broadband" category of the Czech Republic include a large number of fixed wireless broadband connections provided over mobile networks. Broadband subscriptions over 3G networks are not included for other countries but an exception was made for the Czech Republic because the connections make use of "fixed" equipment in a home and offer speeds greater than 256 kbit/s to individual users. The Czech market is particular due to the high number of these wireless broadband connections as a percentage of total connectivity. It is important to note that there is continuing debate in international circles as to whether this type of wireless connection (numbering 188 000 in CZ) should be included in international broadband comparisons.

Time Series**Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2001-2005**

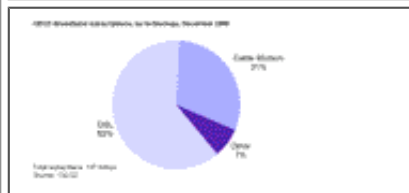
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australia	0.9	1.8	3.5	7.7	13.8
Austria	3.6	5.6	7.6	10.1	14.1
Belgium	4.4	8.7	11.7	15.5	18.3
Canada	8.9	12.1	15.1	17.6	21.0
Czech Republic	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.5	6.4
Denmark	4.4	8.2	13.0	19.0	25.0
Finland	1.3	5.5	9.5	14.9	22.5

France	1.0	2.8	5.9	10.5	15.2
Germany	2.3	4.1	5.6	8.4	13.0
Greece	0	0	0.1	0.4	1.4
Hungary	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.6	6.3
Iceland	3.7	8.4	14.3	18.2	26.7
Ireland	0	0.3	0.8	3.3	6.7
Italy	0.7	1.7	4.1	8.1	11.9
Japan	2.2	6.1	10.7	15.0	17.6
Korea	17.2	21.8	24.2	24.8	25.4
Luxembourg	0.3	1.5	3.5	9.8	14.9
Mexico	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.2
Netherlands	3.8	7.0	11.8	19.0	25.3
New Zealand	0.7	1.6	2.6	4.7	8.1
Norway	1.9	4.2	8.0	14.8	21.9
Poland	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	2.4
Portugal	1.0	2.5	4.8	8.2	11.5
Slovak Republic	0	0	0.3	1.0	2.5
Spain	1.2	3.0	5.4	8.1	11.7
Sweden	5.4	8.1	10.7	14.5	20.3
Switzerland	2.0	5.6	10.1	17.5	23.1
Turkey	0	0	0.3	0.7	2.1
United Kingdom	0.6	2.3	5.4	10.5	15.9
United States	4.5	6.9	9.7	12.9	16.8
OECD	2.9	4.9	7.3	10.2	13.6
EU15	1.6	3.4	5.9	9.7	14.2

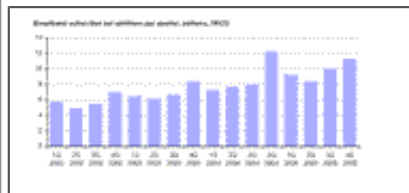
Graphs



[Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, by technology, December 2005](#)



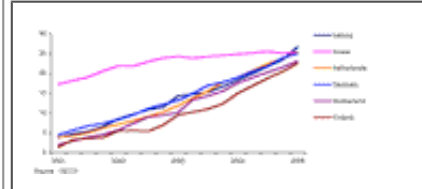
[OECD broadband subscriptions, by technology, December 2005](#)



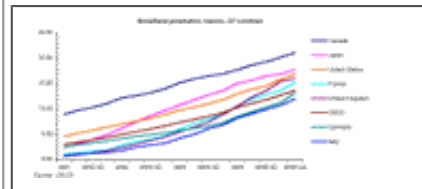
[Broadband subscriber net additions per quarter, millions, OECD](#)



[OECD Broadband penetration \(per 100 inhabitants\) net increase Q4 2004-Q4 2005, by country](#)



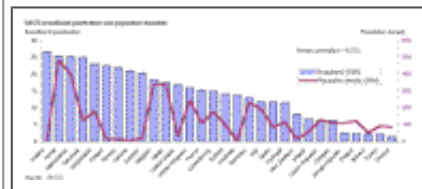
[Broadband penetration, historic, top five OECD countries, December 2005](#)



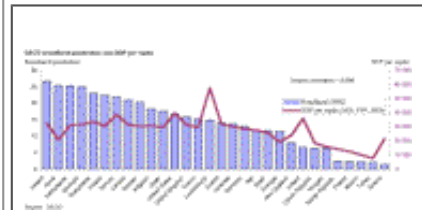
[Broadband penetration, historic, G7 countries](#)



[Total broadband subscriptions, percentage of OECD, top 5 countries, December 2005](#)



[OECD broadband penetration and population densities](#)



[OECD broadband penetration and GDP per capita](#)