

Your cable company wants to be your phone company, too

January 26 2017, by Tali Arbel



In this July 23, 2015, file photo, a man walks past the Comcast Building in New York. In the next few months, cable giant Comcast will start selling wireless service, just as AT&T and Verizon already do. (AP Photo/Mary Altaffer, File)

Your TV provider may soon become your phone company. Which seems only fair, because your phone company also wants to be your TV provider.

In the next few months, cable giant Comcast will start selling wireless

service, just as AT&T and Verizon already do. Charter, the No. 2 cable company, also has a mobile plan. Meanwhile, the largest wireless carriers—AT&T and Verizon—have launched digital TV services.

The wireless companies are also developing a faster, more reliable version of the mobile internet that could compete with cable's broadband.

In Europe, it's increasingly common for consumers to get home internet, mobile service and TV from the same provider, and the U.S. may be heading the same way, helped along by big mergers. Wall Street analysts are already analyzing potential deals, assuming that the Trump administration will be more open to big acquisitions even in industries with just a few dominant companies.

This process would spool out over several years, if it happens at all. Cable companies probably won't have much impact on the wireless business until after 2020, MoffettNathanson analyst Craig Moffett wrote in a note back in September. The new wireless standard, called "5G," may also emerge widely around then.

If new services work well, it could mean more competition and lower bills for consumers. But mergers could drive prices higher. Broadband providers could also try to steer consumers to their own apps and services, disadvantaging rivals and ultimately limiting consumer choice.

THE PHONE COMPANY ALREADY DOES VIDEO

AT&T's moves are pressuring Big Cable to act, says JPMorgan analyst Philip Cusick. AT&T offers DirecTV and cellphone broadband nationwide and wants to buy Time Warner, the owner of CNN, HBO, TBS and Warner Bros.

Its new mobile-focused online-cable equivalent, DirecTV Now , could steal cable customers if the bugs get worked out . And AT&T promotes DirecTV Now by exempting it from its wireless data caps. That makes it cheaper for a consumer than a rival service.

Other phone companies also see video as a way to make more money. T-Mobile hopes to attract more customers with unlimited data plans , which allow endless amounts of (degraded to DVD-level quality) video watching. That could also work as a cable substitute for customers who don't mind TV on a small screen. And Verizon promotes its own, relatively unknown video app, go90, by exempting it from its mobile data caps.

CABLE IN WIRELESS

Regular cable service, of course, is far from dead. Comcast reported growth in cable subscribers in 2016, the first annual gain in a decade, mostly because fewer customers are leaving. Its service bundles can be cheaper than paying Comcast for internet and getting TV elsewhere, its updated X1 cable box helps keep them on board and less expensive "skinny bundles" with fewer channels appeal to customers turned off by cable's expense.

The rush of election-related ads and football ads on NBC, which Comcast owns, also boosted results. Fourth-quarter net income rose 16.5 percent to \$2.3 billion, and revenue grew 9.2 percent to \$21.03 billion.

But Comcast is also pushing into wireless because phone video is increasingly popular and people spend a lot of time on mobile devices. As far as consumers are concerned, much of cable's internet service is already, in effect, "wireless," because of home Wi-Fi and millions of hotspots sprinkled throughout cities.

Those hotspots don't reliably provide internet access to phones, however, so Comcast and Charter will resell Verizon cell service. Pricing and terms aren't known yet.

Down the road, however, analysts figure that cable companies could expand wireless coverage with more carrier deals, building their own wireless networks or just acquiring mobile carriers outright. (Mobile carriers might also buy out cable companies.)

Asked if reselling Verizon's network was the extent of the company's wireless ambitions or a stepping stone to something larger, Comcast CEO Brian Roberts said during the company's earnings call Thursday that he hopes the Verizon deal is a sustainable "end-state strategy."

But John Malone, a cable pioneer and a major investor in Charter, has suggested that the three biggest cable companies—Comcast, Charter and Cox—could together buy T-Mobile, the country's fastest-growing carrier. There have been reports that Verizon is interested in buying Charter.

John Legere, T-Mobile's outspoken CEO, predicted that cable's wireless effort won't work. Instead, he foresees a "mobile moonshot" from a tech giant. Google already sells a wireless service, Project Fi. It relies on the Sprint, T-Mobile and U.S. Cellular networks.

THE "5G"

Wireless carriers, meanwhile, are working on 5G—an upcoming technology that promises much faster internet for cellphones and other uses. (And, maybe, higher prices.)

Before it gets to phones, however, 5G might provide an alternative for fast home internet. AT&T and Verizon are both testing "fixed wireless"

services for the home. Verizon has launched field tests in 10 areas around the country. AT&T says it will experiment with this home-internet option in Austin, Texas, for customers using its DirecTV Now internet-cable service. It also plans more 5G tests in the second half of the year.

It's not clear how widespread 5G fixed wireless will be. There are also questions about whether it'll be as reliable as cable broadband for the ever-growing number of devices in a household, said Strategy Analytics analyst Jason Blackwell.

© 2017 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

Citation: Your cable company wants to be your phone company, too (2017, January 26) retrieved 19 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-01-cable-company.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.