5G is not universally faster than Wi-Fi; their speeds depend on factors like implementation, network congestion, and signal strength, though 5G can achieve multi-gigabit speeds in ideal conditions, comparable to the latest Wi-Fi 6 standard. While both offer speed improvements over their predecessors, Wi-Fi generally provides a more reliable and consistent connection in a private, local setting, whereas 5G is a public cellular network designed for broader coverage and mobility.

In areas with robust 5G coverage, 5G can offer speeds higher than typical home Wi-Fi networks.

5G networks are designed for high-capacity, high-definition content streaming and other data-intensive tasks.

A wired connection to a home router, followed by Wi-Fi 6, can provide extremely high speeds within the home.

Wi-Fi offers a private, local area network that is often more reliable and consistent than a public cellular connection, particularly within a home or office.

For many users, Wi-Fi remains the more affordable and readily available option for high-speed internet.

The specific capabilities of a 5G network or a Wi-Fi network can vary greatly.

5G requires significant infrastructure, such as cell towers and small cells, while Wi-Fi relies on routers and access points.

5G uses licensed spectrum from carriers, while Wi-Fi uses unlicensed, shared spectrum, which can lead to differences in signal strength and congestion.

5G is built for mobile connectivity across vast areas, while Wi-Fi is designed for local, private networks.

Ultimately, 5G and Wi-Fi serve different, but often complementary, purposes, and they can work together to provide comprehensive and fast wireless connectivity.