

# INDICARE Surveys: Digital music and video content

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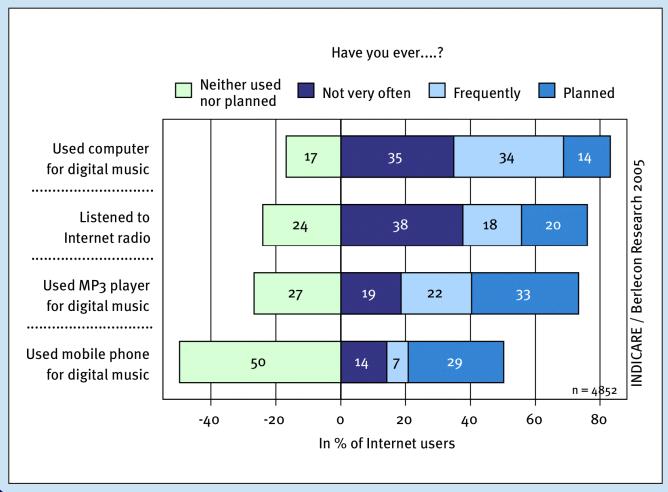
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## INDICARE Survey I Digital Music Usage and DRM



- Goal: To gather reliable data on the preferences and behavior of European consumers with respect to digital music and on their awareness and acceptance of DRM.
- Methodology: Online survey conducted in February 2005 among 4,852 Internet users from 7 countries.
- Countries: Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Hungary, The Netherlands, Sweden.
- Results: Representative for all Internet users in the respective countries from age 10 with respect to age, gender, education and Internet usage.
- What happened between then and now?

### **Digital Music Usage:** Experience with Digital Music

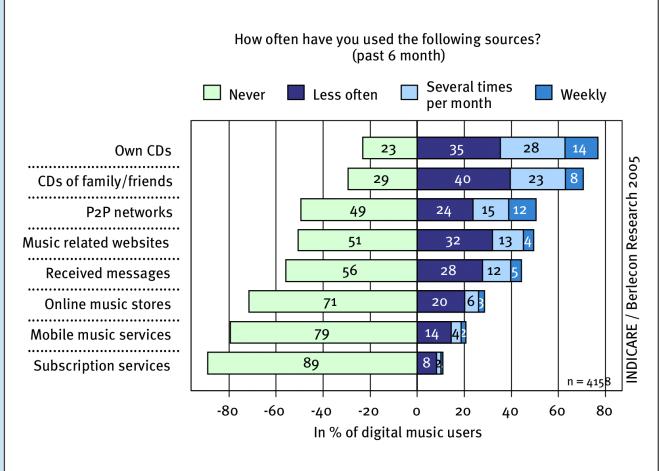




- Digital music is a fact of digital life in Europe!
- Almost 70% use digital music on their computers.
- Mobile phone is least popular device for digital music. No catchup.

### **Digital Music Usage**



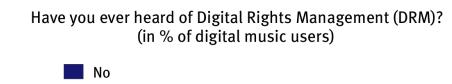




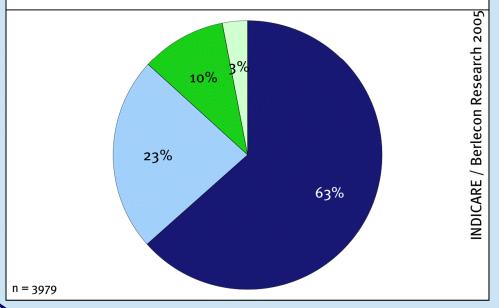
- Digital music is **NOT** equal to Internet downloading!
- Ripped CDs are primary source (think of your iPod).
- Mobile phone is least popular device for digital music.
- Potential of data flatrates?

### **DRM**What do consumers know?





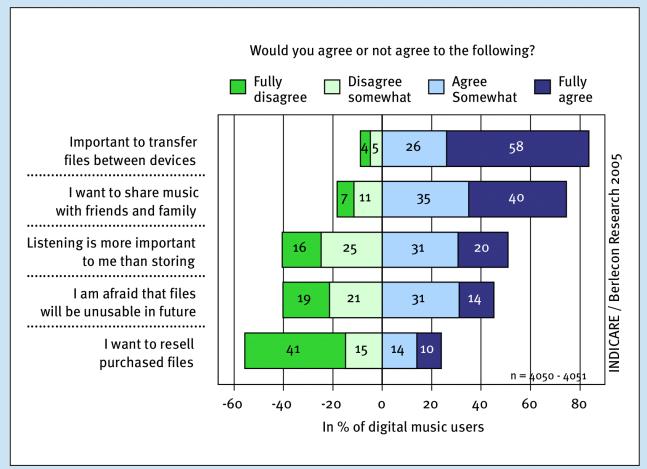
- Yes, but I don't know exactly what it is.
- Yes, and I know approximately what it is.
- Yes, and I know quite well what it is.



- Consumers don't know what DRM is.
- Two thirds haven't even heard of it.
- Outlook: Has this changed following recent events?

### **Digital Music Preferences**What Consumers Want

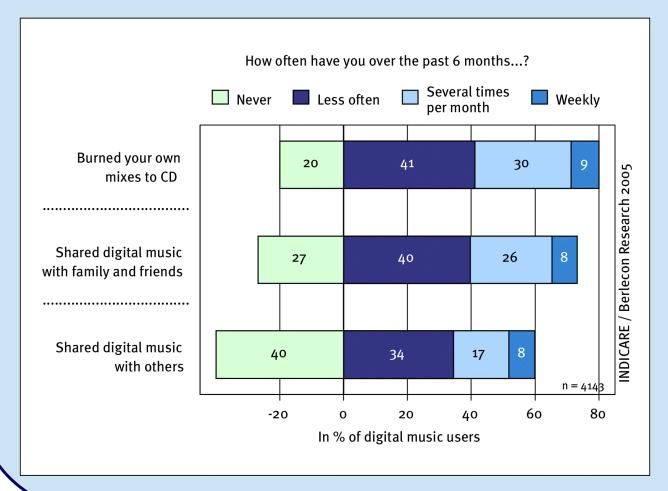




- Consumers want interoperability and they want to share.
- 84% want to transfer files between devices.
- 75% want to share music.
- Consumers divided about streaming.
- Reselling not (yet) important. Maybe later?

## **Digital Music Preferences Burning and sharing are key activities**

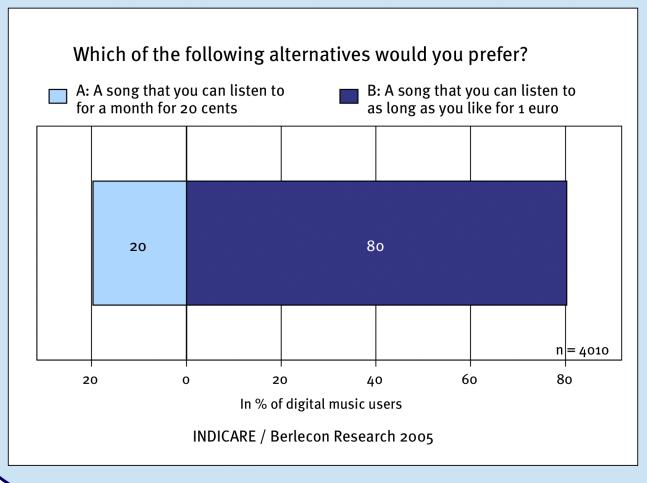




- Burning mixes to CD and sharing music are part of normal way of using digital music.
- DRM restrictions
   on these activities
   will meet
   resistance.
- Number of private copies granted is acceptable in many cases.

## **Digital Music Preferences Acceptance of Time-based Usage Restrictions**

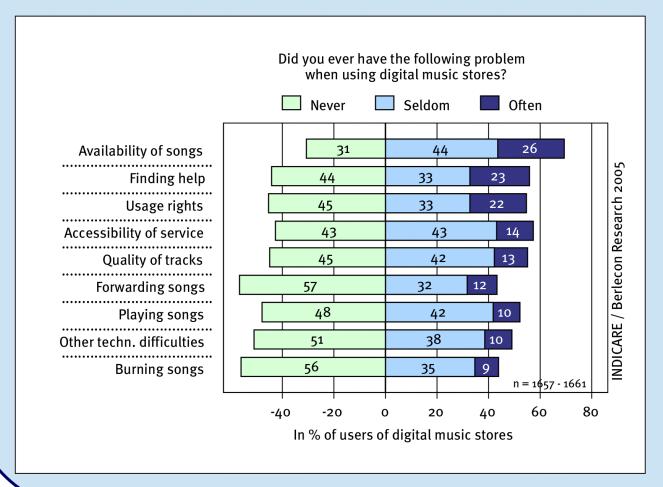




- Most consumers want to "keep" music.
- Even with reduced price, most consumers don't want music that expires.
- However, 2005 saw major subscription offerings (Yahoo!, Napster).
- Yahoo! even raised rates.

## **Digital Music Preferences**Problems with Using Digital Music Stores

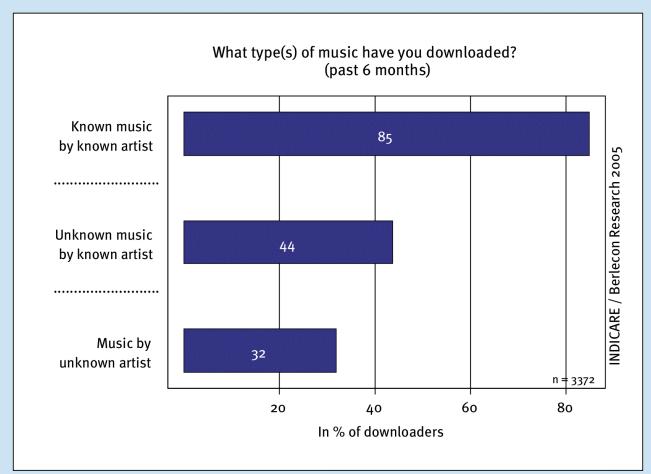




- Consumers want better music stores!
- Lack of songs is major problem (70%), but lack of information is important, too.
- About half experience technical difficulties.
- Poor understanding of DRM might be a cause.

## Conclusions for the Music Industry Type of downloaded music

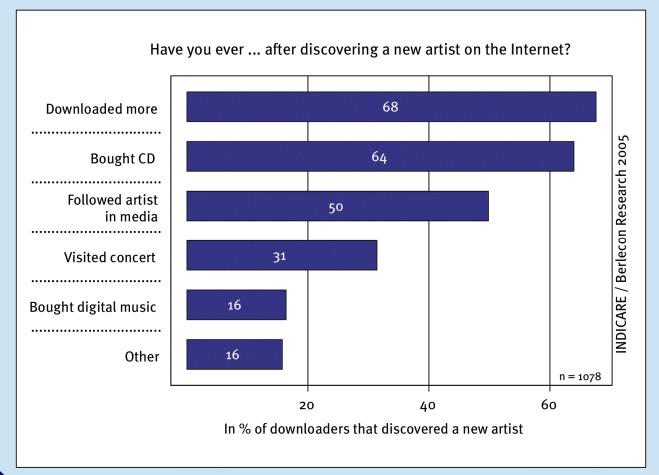




- Substantial share of consumers discover new music on the Internet.
- Music downloads can be used as a promotion tool.
- Especially within communities (e.g. MySpace)
- Shift away from mass marketing?

### Conclusions for the Music Industry What downloaders do after discovering new artists





- Internet downloaders spend money on music after downloading.
- Marketing via music downloads works.
- Effects are strongest with older age group!
- Marketing via Internet downloads must reach beyond teens.

### **Key results**



### Digital music usage

- Digital music is a fact of Internet life in Europe.
- Major source of music are ripped CDs, not Internet downloads.
- Digital music can benefit music industry by raising offline sales.

#### DRM

- Consumers neither know what DRM is, nor are they informed about usage restrictions for digital music. (Has the "rootkit" changed this?)
- Some fair use rights are **granted** (private copy), some are not.

### Digital music preferences

- Consumers want to share and they want interoperability.
- Consumers are hesitant to accept new usage forms (streaming, renting of music). They want to own music.

### Conclusions for the music industry

- Consumers do discover new music on the Internet.
- Especially older users spend money on music after downloading.

## **INDICARE Survey II Digital Video Usage and DRM**



- Methodology: Online survey conducted in January 2006 among 2,500 Internet users from 5 countries.
- Countries: Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Sweden.
- Results: Representative for all Internet users in the respective countries from age 15 with respect to age, gender, education and Internet usage.
- Empirical data data available to date very limited.
- Only preliminary (pre-test) results available to date.

## Why is the market for video content different?



- Business model for movies based on "windows"
  - Release windows: Cinema / DVD / PayTV / Public broadcast.
  - Digital distribution could change business fundamentally.
  - e.g. Steven Soderbergh's "Bubble", to be released Jan. 27.
  - Do consumers care? What are the implications for DRM?

#### Multitude of formats

- Specific usage patterns and demands (music market more homogenous).
- More DRM systems? Think Google DRM for video...
- e.g. reformatting for iPod Video or PSP? Fair use?
- e.g. is sharing of full feature movies attractive?

### **Questionnaire design**



- 1. Experience with video content
  - Very limited experience with legal offerings expected.
- 2. Usage of video content
  - Recently released / older movies, TV shows, adult content, news & sports, movie previews & advertisements, amateur content (e.g. vlogs).
- 3. **Preferences** for digital video content
  - Transferability, P2P (What happens when P2P gets legal?).
- 4. Digital rights management
  - Cf. First INDICARE survey.
  - New: In which case would you accept protective measures?
  - Remember: **DRM can add value!**



# Free download of music report: www.indicare.org

- Digital video report will be available in Feb. 2006 -