

E-commerce 2014

business. technology. society.

tenth edition

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Chapter 10 Online Content and Media

e Commerce Course :

Parts of Chapters 1.1 & 1.2, 5.1 8.1, 8.2 & 8.3 10.1

Complete Chapters 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9

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Trends in Online Content, 2013–2014

- Vertical integration: Distributors enter content production business
- Netflix transitions to TV show distribution
- The mobile platform accelerates the transition to digital content
- E-book sales grow rapidly
- Digital music sales top physical sales
- Console games stagnate as online, social, casual games soar

Trends in Online Content (cont.)

- Four Internet titans compete for ownership of online content ecosystem: Apple, Google, Amazon, and Facebook
- YouTube launches 100 entertainment channels
- Internet content challenges cable TV for home viewing
- Revenues from online media are the fastest growing media revenues

Content Audience and Market

- Average American adult spends 4,500 hrs/yr consuming various media
- 2013 media revenues: \$526 billion
- More than 77% of the hours spent consuming TV, radio, Internet
- Desktop and mobile use: 4.6 hrs/day

Internet usage doesn't reduce TV viewing



Media Consumption

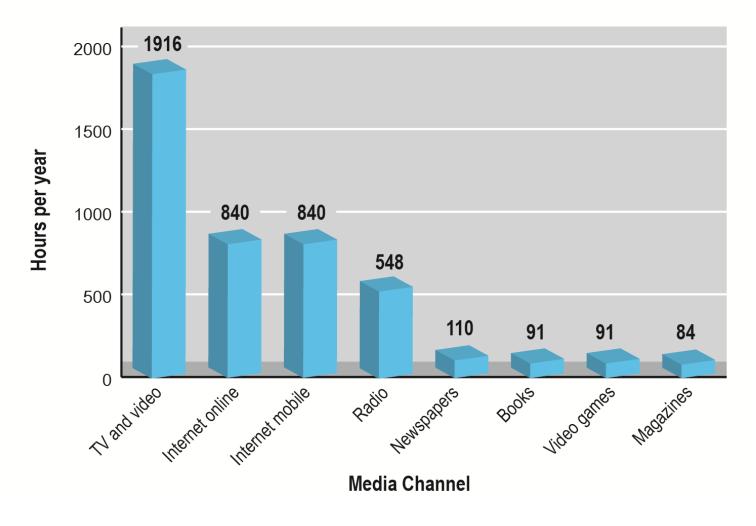


Figure 10.1, Page 632

SOURCE: Based on data from eMarketer, Inc., 2013a, authors' estimates

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Internet and Traditional Media

Cannibalization vs. complementarity

- Does time on Internet reduce time spent with other media?
- Books, newspapers, magazines, phone, radio

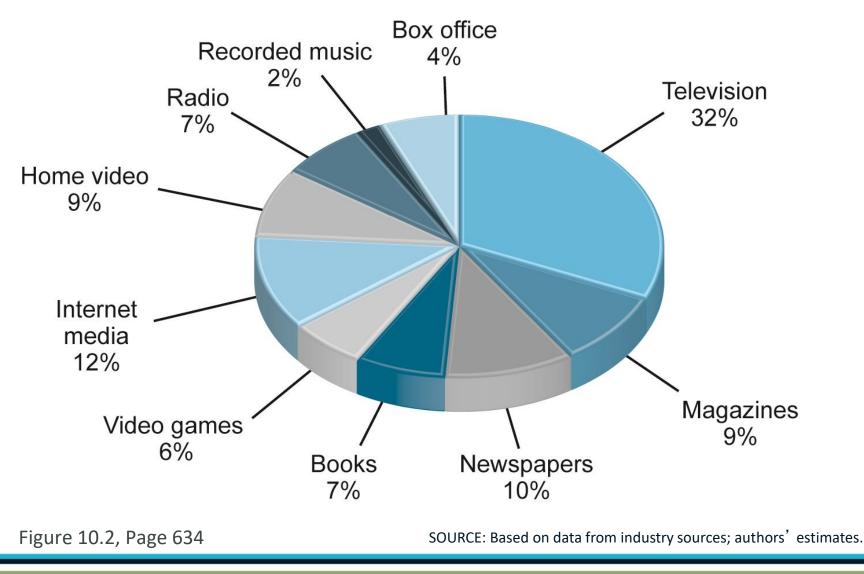
Internet users

- Spend relatively less time with traditional media
- Consume more media of all types than non-Internet users
- Often "multitask" with media consumption

Multimedia—reduces cannibalization impact for some visual, aural media



Media Revenues by Channel



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Digital Content Delivery Models

Online content delivery revenue models

- Subscription
- A la carte
- Advertising supported (free/freemium)
- Free content can drive users to paid content

Users increasingly paying for highquality, unique content



Online Content Consumption 2012

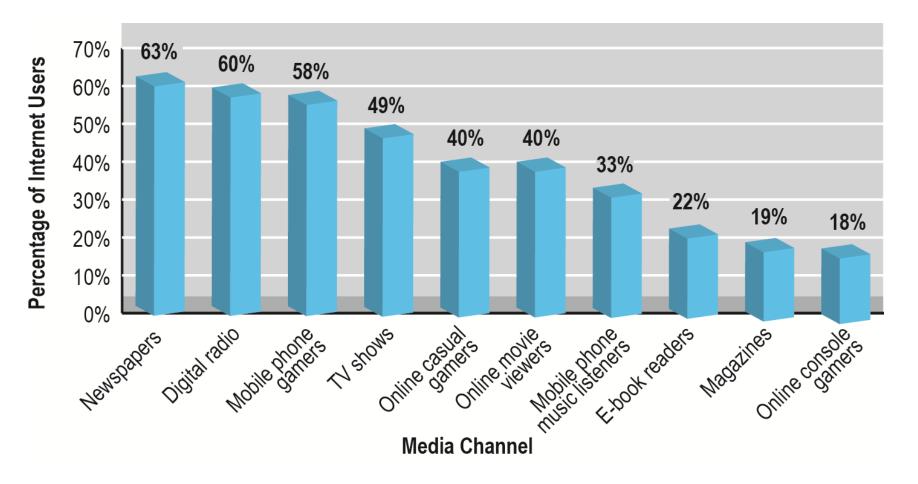


Figure 10.3 Page 650 SOURCE: Based on data from eMarketer, Inc., 2013b; industry sources; authors' estimates.

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Free or Fee

Early years: Internet audience expected free content but willing to accept advertising

Early content was low quality

With advent of high-quality content, fee models successful

- iTunes
- * 80 million buy from legal music sites
- YouTube cooperating with Hollywood production studios

Digital Rights Management (DRM)

- DRM: Technical and legal means to protect digital content from unlimited reproduction and distribution
- Issue often cast as moral contest
- Telecommunications and device industries benefit from increased traffic

23% of global Internet traffic is stolen material



Media Industry Structure

Three separate segments

- Print
- Movies
- Music

Each dominated by few key players with little crossover

Larger media ecosystem

- Millions of individuals, entrepreneurs
- Blogs, YouTube, independent music bands, and so on



Media Convergence

Technological convergence

Hybrid devices

Content convergence

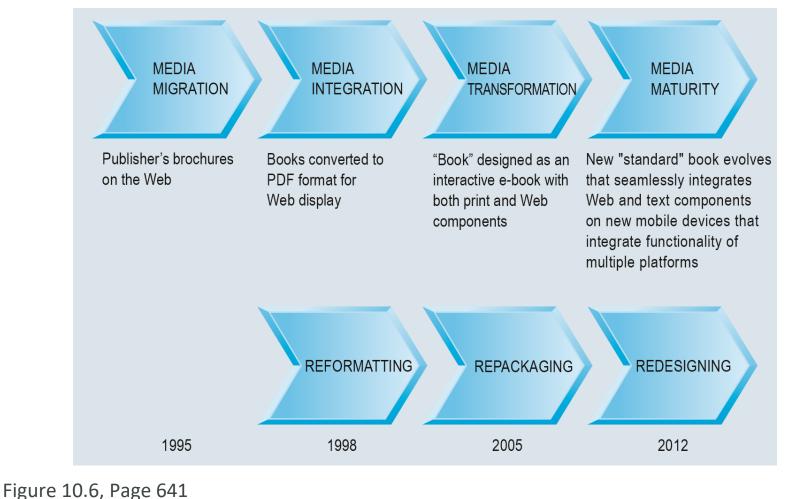
Three aspects: Design, production, distribution

New tools for digital editing and processing

Industry convergence

Merger of media enterprises into firms that create and cross-market content on different platforms

Convergence and the Transformation of Content: Books



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Making a Profit with Online Content

25% users will pay for some content

Four factors required to charge for online content

- Focused market
- Specialized content
- Sole source monopoly
- High perceived net value
 - Portion of perceived customer value that can be attributed to fact that content is available on the Internet