

EXCERPT

Marketing With Video Report

Online, TV & Mobile

Note: This is an authorized excerpt from the full Marketing with Video Report: Online, TV & Mobile. To download the entire Report, go to: http://www.SherpaStore.com or call 877-895-1717

Director's Note

Welcome to MarketingSherpa's first Marketing With Video Report. It was inspired by the explosion in video formats and venues, and the high degree of interest expressed by our readers. "Video" means different things to different audiences. To some it's the :30 second spot, while others think of viral pieces on YouTube or rich media on web pages. This book covers all of these and more.

Across the spectrum of budgets and experience, this first edition addresses the needs of all video marketers, whether they're trying to slim their media budgets, explore the cutting edge of user-generated media, or maximize the impact of their SuperBowl ad.

Advertisers – Should you be pushing hard to use video and if so, how? Just as important, how do you get the biggest impact from the fewest impressions and lowest expense?

Publishers – What are the best ways to monetize video without negatively affecting traffic and user experience? What amount of advertising will the market bear?

Media Buyers – From old hands to newbies, what do you need to know about the next wave of video advertising across the 'four screens' of film, television, the Internet, and mobile?

Viral and Mobile Marketers – What are the important intersections between video, viral, and mobile? What's possible today, and what do you need to know tomorrow?

Many marketers are beginning to explore the potential of video across a variety of tactics: landing pages, viral campaigns, social media, direct-response, infomercials, lead-generation, search, and mobile. The Marketing With Video Report was designed to address the many facets of video using three central themes:

- Saving Money. Find out how much to spend to reach your goal, and spend no more, no less. Get ideas on creative strategies that will help keep your spending to a minimum. Create video content that effectively and efficiently addresses specific marketing goals.
- Improving ROI: For distribution, improve ROI through decreased media waste, better targeting, and greater contextual relevance. Learn how digital

- distribution, behavioral ad-serving, and online media buying are making video more accountable.
- Understanding the New Rules of Video: The landscape has fundamentally changed, making playing by the old rules outdated and inefficient. The Report also examines what you need to know about video production in a digital, multi-channel environment.

Obviously, this report covers a lot of territory, but it has to. Moving pictures are the most powerful tool for quickly communicating a sophisticated array of ideas and emotions that we've ever discovered. With the emergence of a new set of platforms and an evolving understanding of the old ones, it's no surprise that this report nears 400 pages in length. It will be longer next time, guaranteed.

We hope it exceeds your expectations, but more importantly, that it helps you achieve an important goal, saves you an hour of research, gives you practical data to support your marketing plan, or inspires you to try something new in the coming year.

5H Try

Stefan Tornquist Research Director, MarketingSherpa LLC

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Introduction

Writing a book on "video" in all its media formats and formless volatility was a daunting task. Video is a huge topic. Those most involved in video publishing, distribution, production, and monetization are often in violent disagreement about the medium. There is little "conventional wisdom" about how to proceed in this tumultuous environment precisely because video is evolving so rapidly.

So, this first edition is written with the intention of establishing some baselines. It is designed to arm you with the information you need to navigate the changing landscape of video, and to make the right strategic decisions for your organization.

We asked everyone who would tell us what they are doing and what they intend to do. We researched the politics and governmental regulations that establish the rules of the game. We even came up with a few ideas of our own.

We don't include up-to-date television ratings – Nielsen pretty much has this covered, and print is a poor medium for something that changes so rapidly. And we won't dwell on optimizing traditional 30-second ad spots. After more than 50 years of television advertising, there isn't much new to say on the subject, though we will revisit some of the best ideas out there.

We will talk about media-buying strategies, but you won't find the kind of detailed data you'll need to craft a functional media plan. This information is far too volatile for a book like this.

We've provided what we feel will best serve the typical MarketingSherpa reader — a savvy, experienced marketer who is familiar with online marketing but can use some help incorporating video into their marketing mix.

We've taken a media-agnostic approach that starts with ROI and recommends using the right video tactics to match your strategic goals. Take viral video; it can be an amazing tactic, but it's a gamble. Online video can be surprisingly effective for big companies, while traditional 30-second TV spots can be surprisingly affordable for local businesses. In short, we look at all forms of video and their similarities and differences.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE OF VIDEO

We can reference studies showing the greater efficacy of video in communicating a message, or simply talk about the common-sense notion that we are highly visual beings that learn with our eyes and fill in the gaps with our other senses. Both are valid ways of explaining why seeing something is more "real" than hearing something. Since there's plenty of quantitative data in this book, however, we'd like to illustrate the point with an anecdote.

Many MarketingSherpa analysts work remotely — they rarely see each other, the folks that sell our books, or the individuals at other companies who give us data. To write this book, I talked to dozens of people in a week, and yet one individual stands out above the rest.

Kevin owns a small personalized video company. He recorded a video greeting with his Web cam to introduce himself to me and comment on the MarketingSherpa homepage, which served as the backdrop for his video. It took about 20 seconds for him to create this greeting, but it had a huge impact on me.

I feel like I "know" Kevin far better than the people I talk to on the phone but have never seen. I'm not alone in experiencing this phenomenon. Many of the marketers we surveyed told us of the strange new Web celebrity status they are experiencing. After putting videos of themselves pitching their company on their websites, prospects and customers started behaving with a new familiarity, doing things like walking up at trade shows and yelling the person's name — a person they'd never met. It was as if they had become famous within the small universe of their target market.

Contrast this with a DR marketer to whom I sent an email. I received an automatic reply containing nothing but a lengthy, hard-sell form letter. I never did get a personal reply.

Customers have similar experiences. The personalization of electronic communication, combined with easy execution of highly targeted, relevant, one-to-few communications is a game-changer in a lot of real ways. Marketers that step up to the challenge will quickly differentiate themselves from the bunch.

ISTVTURNING INTO THE INTERNET OR VICE-VERSA?

Convergence has generated a lot of talk, and rightly so. Compared to only five years ago, TV looks a lot more like the Internet and the Internet looks a lot more like TV. This begs the billion-dollar question: Which one will emerge as the dominant medium? The answer: It will be both or neither, depending on the actions of just a few major media companies and government regulators.

Companies with a major monetary interest in maintaining the status quo, such as Time Warner and Comcast, are fighting for limits to be placed on what the Internet is capable of doing in this country. They desire to maintain an economic environment in which cable TV providers can double or triple dip – charge consumers multiple times for what is essentially the same thing – data.

Data transmission, like drinking water or electricity, acts like a commodity, and yet it's not treated as one. Imagine paying a subscription fee to the water company every month that "bundled" your shower water and toilet water for a small additional fee on top of what you pay for drinking water. If, however, you only want drinking water, you have to pay more in subscription fees for the drinking water than you would for the same water in a bundled package. This scenario is exactly what's happening with data transmission right now in this country.

The answer, it seems, is to meter bandwidth, which is exactly what these companies continually try to push through congress with anti-net neutrality legislation. What they want to do, however, is meter and charge the distributors – not the consumers. This could kill media innovation on the Internet as soon as the next viral video distributor that got popular is slapped with a bandwidth bill big enough to incur bankruptcy. Big media companies would be the only ones that could afford to distribute media to the masses via the Internet—effectively maintaining the monopoly the biggest media companies enjoy. On an economic level, it makes about as much sense as charging swimming pool makers for the extra water their customers use.

Online Video Portals such a Hulu, Veoh, Joost, MySpace, and even YouTube are distributing an ever-growing library of professionally-produced, made for prime-time TV programming and feature-length films — all ad-

supported. Much of this is high-bandwidth content, some even in HD, and this means large amounts of data transmission. Consumers wishing to watch ondemand programming without ads can pay a few dollars to Netflix to instantly stream commercial-free video on their computers or buy a \$99 device to skip the computer and stream directly to their TV.

Broadband companies, which tend to be owned by cable TV companies, have responded by introducing bandwidth caps to consumer accounts. Of course, the same subscribers that incur caps on internet usage can have all the bandwidth they want for the TV content the cable company gets a cut of ad revenue from. It's an obvious economic conflict of interest.

This stalemate kills the ability of online media publishers to distribute high-quality, innovative programming that's adequately monetized without subscription fees or sales revenue. If high-quality, ad-supported online video isn't allowed to flourish, the result will be consumers taking matters into their own hands the same way they have with iPods for music and DVRs for TV. It will drive up the incidence of media piracy and bankrupt the very people causing all the fuss (much as we've seen happen to the ineffectually squabbling music industry over the last 10 years). The only reason it took longer for video to reach this crossroads than it did for music was that we had to wait for the technology to catch up. Video requires more memory for storage and more bandwidth for distribution than music.

We haven't yet seen what happens when consumers run up against bandwidth caps on a large scale. The first thing I would do if my ISP capped my usage would be to find a new one. Small, local ISPs with "last-mile" solutions like fiber to the home are filling some of this void, but wireless is often a more practical option. We're not in the business of predicting the future, but you may want to keep an eye on the sky. As the airwaves switch from analog to digital signals, wireless methods of high-bandwidth content distribution like Wimax may make the cable industry obsolete.

For consumers, there has never been a better time. There's plentiful content available on just about any platform possible (even xBox!) and it's nearly all either cost-free or potentially ad-free thanks to the Internet and the DVR. This is, however, not a sustainable environment. Someone has to pay for content, whether it's advertisers or consumers directly – or all that content

goes away. Without a reasonable system of media monetization in place, content creation stagnates, and we're stuck watching kittens, skateboarders, and reality TV.

If the major players in the media industry aren't careful, they could easily take down their industry with them instead of reinventing it. Like any industry that suddenly has to incorporate incredibly more efficient methods of doing business, there are going to be painful cuts. If there aren't, the crash is going to be a lot more painful.

NBC is one of the few big media companies that have foregone some short-term profits to realign itself to better take advantage of new realities. NBC's parent, GE, does own one of the cable companies, Cablevision. But unlike other media giants, they've been trying new methods of ad-serving and are far more open to letting consumers decide when and how they want to consume content.

Cablevision's Optimum Online Broadband service does not cap download bandwidth; they only reserve the right to cap sustained abuse by uploaders. In other words, you can consume all you want, but can't run a TV station out of your garage unless you buy the right upload service. NBC has also been at the forefront of media-agnostic content distribution as part owner of Hulu. And it is one of the first networks to offer new content on their own website. While not perfect, they are a model for other companies trying to switch from outdated to advanced content distribution methods. Let's just hope their investors have the foresight to see it through.

New entrants to online video are forcing the status-quo to shift. Everyone has to rethink what they're doing in order to compete with them. Just as cell phone makers have scrambled to keep up as the iPhone re-wrote the definition of what a phone is capable of, media companies are scrambling to keep up with sites like Hulu. Change seems inevitable.

If, however, the global media economy gets pulled into anarchic piracy by a few short-sighted media giants, it matters little in the long run to marketers. Innovation will increase and alternative methods of reaching consumers will arise. The tools of the trade will change; the goals will remain the same.

MONETIZATION ISSUES: WHO PAYS FOR THE CONTENT?

Economics teaches us some pretty simple concepts
— scarcity drives up cost and clutter drives it down. If
you have too much of something in a saturated market,
you can't give it away, let alone sell it. Video portals
trying to monetize user-generated video are finding that
out the hard way right now.

Existing ad-supported monetization schemes tend to provide ad space that is worth less to marketers now that consumers have grown more adept at avoiding advertising. There is so much ad clutter online and on TV that the value of an ad impression on anything less than an excellent placement is often worth less to the advertiser than the publisher can afford to profitably sell it for.

Short-sighted publishers simply flood their property with more advertising, further driving down the worth of their media and creating a kind of inflationary effect similar to when governments flood their country with money. Smarter publishers know that the only good way to increase ad impressions without sacrificing quality and increasing clutter is to get more people to consume their content. This requires publishers to be better marketers.

Some publishers don't have the option of increasing the number of people they serve. A website that serves dentists cannot simply go out and mint more dentists. There is a limited audience to work with. Publishers of sites like this who want to monetize their content with ad dollars must increase the actual worth of the advertising opportunities. A site targeting dentists can charge a premium to advertisers hungry for this audience. Sites with a heterogeneous audience are a harder sell to advertisers. These publishers must find ways to make every ad relevant at an individual level. The only way to accomplish this is to plug into a large network of advertisers and employ advanced targeting options — something a little company called Google does very well.

Many publishers of premium content seek to shore up ad revenue with subscriptions (or vice-versa). For publishers and broadcasters of media content, however, coming up with inventive new ways to get paid is a daily struggle. As publishers ourselves, we feel that pain and have included some information that we hope will help.

VALUATION ISSUES: BUYING TIME VS. AUDIENCE

For marketers, it doesn't matter whether we're buying our advertising space from NBC, Google, or StupidPets. tv as long as it results in an efficient, positive return on investment. Every smart marketer gets this, but some advertisers may require a push to embrace the ways in which this will happen.

Historically, advertising space or time has been bought by the program. Advertising on Oprah gives an advertiser access to a pre-defined group of demographically similar eyeballs. While buying at the program level helps decrease media waste, it doesn't go far enough. Dynamic ad-serving technology allows advertising to disengage from the programming. Why serve an ad for diapers to everyone who sees Oprah when you could serve those diaper ads during all sorts of grown-up TV programs but only in households where children's television is on during the day?

This kind of targeting technology is already a reality online. As the distribution of TV programming becomes increasingly digital and on-demand, there's no reason this shouldn't be the dominant method of serving advertising. Broadcasters should love it because it makes individual impressions worth more, which can help reduce the amount of advertising shown and decrease clutter. Advertisers also should love it because it increases the effectiveness of their advertising while decreasing the amount of wasted media impressions they buy. Consumers should love it because they'll see fewer and more relevant ads.

BLURRING THE LINES—THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF VIDEO

Everyone is a media company. I am, you are, we all are. Publishers are marketers, and marketers are publishers. Television programmers increasingly turn to the internet to find the next hit show. Most new comedic talent was auditioned on YouTube without even knowing it. "Internet famous" is actually a real phenomenon.

The point of all this is that in a world where everyone has the tools and knowledge to create and distribute media, suddenly everyone is expected to do so. Like wearing a suit to an interview, it's simply becoming a normal part of doing business. If you're not engaging in this new form of self-published media, it's entirely possible that you'll miss out on your next sale because

you haven't put out as much information about yourself in an easily accessible, online format as your competitor has. Your potential customer is searching for someone to trust in a dangerous world, and you are an unknown entity.

Unless you're in the enviable position of being sought out so often you can't keep up with demand, as a marketer, you do have to publish information about yourself online. Increasingly, that means putting video content up. It's a quick and easy way to provide lots of information quickly, and more importantly, build trust. The information you provide with video may not be how much your widget costs, but whether you seem likable enough to put up with during the sales process. This kind of information is often far more valuable to a consumer than knowing your price is five cents less than your competitors'. If you can figure out how to get "internet famous" (preferably the way the Blendtec guy did, not the way the Star Wars kid did) your company will reap the rewards. The world marketers live in is changing, but the need for smart marketing is not.

Tim McAtee Senior Analyst, Lead Author MarketingSherpa LLC

Executive Summary

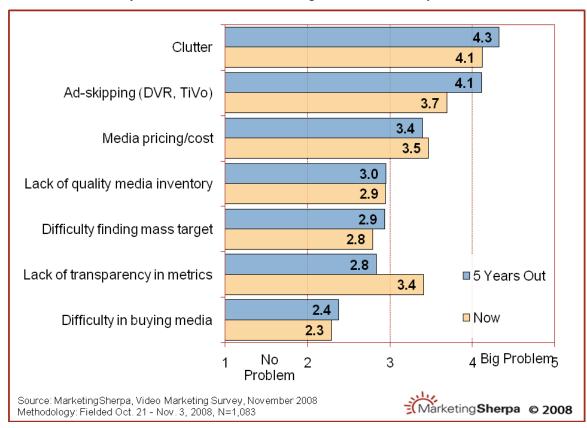
Understanding today's video environment is critical. Here's a book for those marketers saying: "I get it, but what do I do about it?" This book gives plenty of answers to questions about using video as a marketing tool. It offers solutions after looking at the problems.

1. Clutter and Ad-Skipping Will Force Improvements to the Advertising Model

The intertwined nuisances of clutter and ad-skipping top this list. These problems tie together because too much advertising is pushing consumers to go to great lengths to skip the ads. So the smarter publishers are figuring out how to limit the amount of ad content while boosting the value of their inventory through better targeting. Better targeting gives more relevance and increases satisfaction all around.

Advertisers, at some point, are going to have to vote with their dollars for publishers that figure this out and present a limited amount of high-value ad inventory. This is true regardless of medium. TV and online video viewing are both subject to the same constraints.

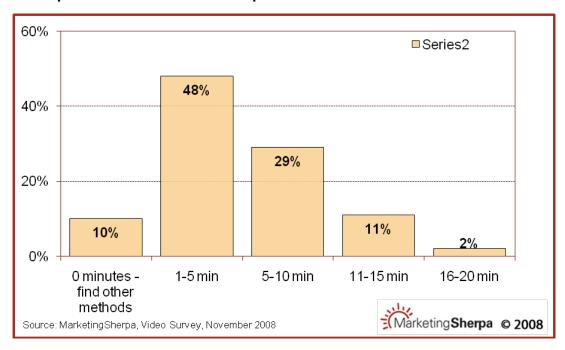
What are the worst problems for marketers using video, now vs. 5 years out?



2. Ads are OK within Reason

Consumers are willing to watch advertising. This is the truth. There are some consumers that refuse to pay for their media content with either their money or attention to ads, but they are a minority within the population.

Another truth is that consumers value their time and money highly. They will trade either for media content, unless they feel the cost is too high for the value received. Most people understand that someone has to pay for media content. They will turn to downloading stolen content or ad-avoidance technology only when the legitimate options are perceived as unfair or a bad deal, or the business itself makes obtaining content legally too difficult. iTunes would not be in business today if this were not the case. It has, in fact, been thriving.



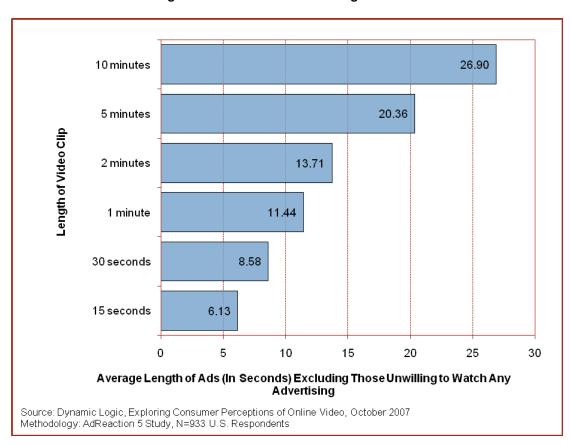
Pros' Opinion on Ideal Amount of Ads per Content-Hour for Linear Video

To avoid a nation of video Robin Hoods, advertisers and publishers need to find the right balance of advertising to content.

When you compare what marketing professionals think is an appropriate amount of advertising to what consumers think (see the next page), it turns out that the two groups agree. Both think that a certain amount of advertising is acceptable, but that amount is much lower than what is customary in media today —about 1/3 as much advertising per hour as we normally see on TV.

The really interesting qualitative factor we see is that the length of the advertising has to be proportionate to the length of the content and, to a certain extent, the quality of the content as well. What this says is that there is very much a transactional mindset in place among consumers. When consumers buy TV shows or Movies online, they're willing to pay more for longer content. A two-hour movie generally costs about \$15, while an entire 10-hour season of a TV show costs about \$25. The movie is worth more per hour because of its higher quality, but the TV season is worth more in total because of its quantity. Advertisers and publishers should acknowledge these qualitative factors when determining how to value the time being asked for from the consumer. It's really important that dynamic ad-serving systems be designed with this in mind. Automated ad-servers are absolutely capable of adjusting the amount and length of advertising an individual household is served based on these qualitative factors.

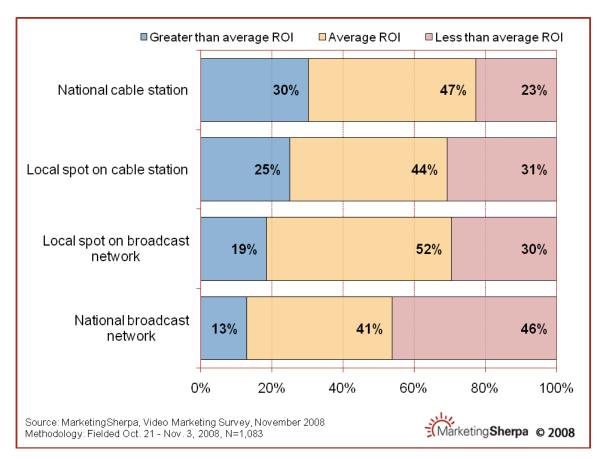
Consumers Think Ad Length Should Reflect Video Length



3. National Cable Producing the Best ROI on TV

Throughout this book, we attempt to approach all video vehicles from an agnostic viewpoint. We think the best way to do that is to approach each media vehicle from the standpoint of return on investment (ROI). In addition to comparing media vehicles as a whole, we drilled down here to see what TV buyers thought of the ROI received from these different methods of purchasing air time. Overall, we saw that national cable has a solid reputation for delivering decent reach within distinct demographic targets at reasonable prices. For spot buyers that need to target distinct geographic regions, however, the expense sometimes outweighs the benefits. It's these marketers that are most likely to turn to online video to find efficient methods of targeting video advertising.

How would you rate the ROI from a comparable ad spot bought from each of these media?

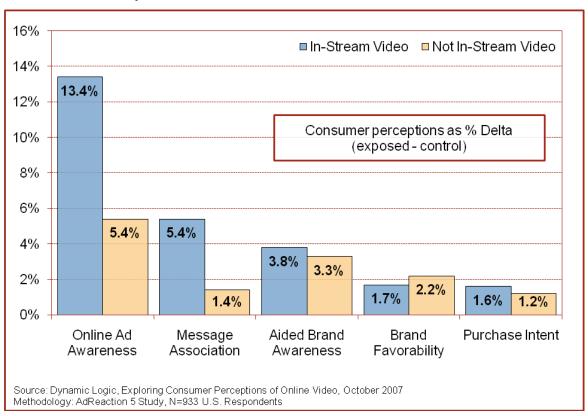


4. Online Video is the Future: In-Stream Ads Most Effective

Online video is roundly hailed as the next big thing in marketing. But there's still quite a bit of confusion about what form it should take, or how marketers should approach it for maximum effectiveness. What we find is that video on the whole does a far better job at moving qualitative branding metrics like awareness and consideration than does non-video advertising. Breaking it down further, however, we see that in-stream video advertising does a far better job of moving qualitative metrics up than its cousin – in-banner video advertising.

Both a blessing and a curse, in-stream video is far more intrusive than in-banner video. This higher level of intrusiveness ensures that the ad is seen, but it has the potential to suffer from backlash if the ad is perceived to be annoying or too long. Notice that while both in-stream and in-banner video are able to increase brand favorability, in-banner is able to do a little better job of it than in-video. On all other metrics, however, in-stream dominates.

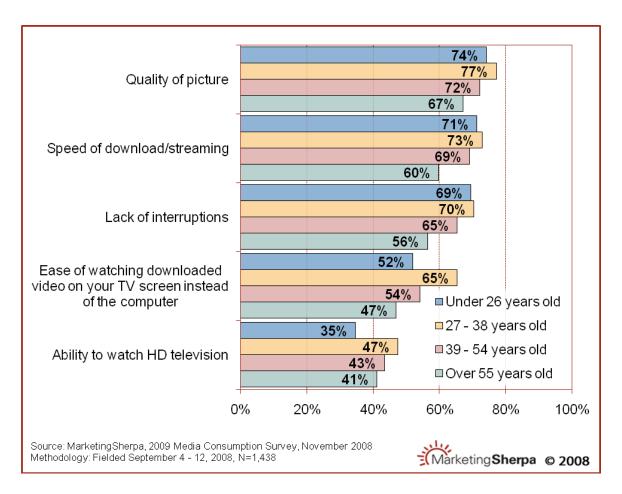
In-Stream Video Outperforms Not-In-Stream Video



5. Video Quality the Main Factor in Adoption of Streaming Video

To better understand how consumers view online video, we fielded a consumer survey asking about media usage. A main area of interest was finding out what the big factors were in adopting online video viewing, and how that changes with age. Overall, we saw that age plays a big part in how willing someone is to invest the money and effort it takes to adopt online video watching behaviors. Across all age groups, the key is that they simply want it to work. Unless broadband providers open up the data pipes for fast load times, and content delivery networks are able to keep up with the demand, satisfaction with the experience of streamed video will hold the medium back from becoming truly mainstream.

Most Important Factors in Adoption of Streaming Video by Age

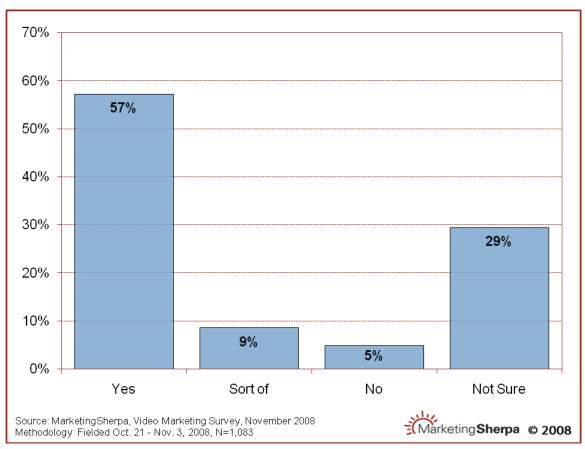


6. Very Positive Results for Marketers Putting Video on Marketing Websites

Putting video on websites has been a huge success. That's what our sample of marketers that put video on their own websites said about how it is working out for them. Their response was extremely positive. And these marketers gave us hundreds of great examples touching on dozens of ways in which adding video to their site has had a positive impact on sales, lead-generation, use of the site, and improved customer relations.

The 29% that fell into the Not Sure or Sort of camps still were almost all optimistic. They simply didn't have enough data to know for sure how effective their video was. Many of our unsure marketers have only had video on their websites for a short time. The minority of marketers that were unhappy with the results almost universally blamed themselves for not doing a good enough job. The medium didn't fail them, they failed the medium. Judging by these responses, we feel it's safe to predict that video will soon be commonplace on marketing websites. The task ahead for marketers is to figure out how to use it well, and in ways that differentiate them from competitors.

Overall Happiness with Adding Video to Website



#7. Viral Video Popular, But Needs Work

We took a long look at viral video. And we found out what's working for practitioners of the tactic and then established some benchmarks for how to define what "working" is. Overall, we found that viral is a much tried but little understood tactic. Because it's seen as "free," many marketers don't put enough effort into using it strategically or tracking the results. The chart below shows one of the more counterintuitive yet effective methods of spreading viral video: paid search ads. This marriage of the branding and educational power of video with the efficiency of non-CPM, contextual promotion is a peek into the future. As video marketers work more closely with search specialists, this new, hybrid method of marketing could become huge.

Effect of Promotion Tactics on Viral Success Rate

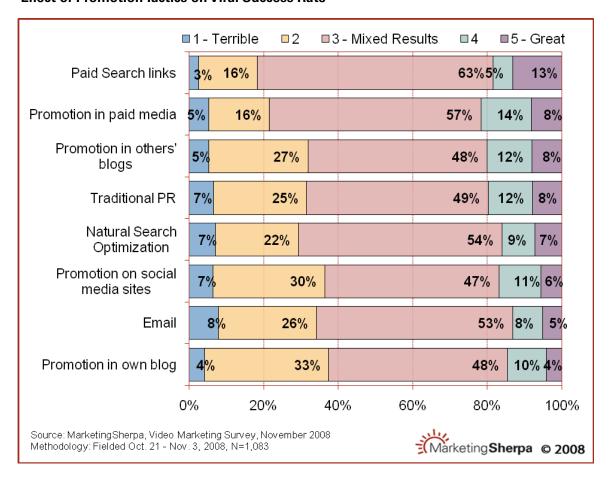


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ntroduction11
The fundamental difference of Video11
Is TV turning into the Internet or Vice-Versa?
Monetization Issues: who pays for the content? 14
Valuation Issues: buying time vs. audience
Blurring the lines—the democratization of video 15
Executive Summary17
1. Clutter and Ad-Skipping Will Force Improvements to the Advertising Model17
What are the worst problems for marketers using video, now vs. 5 years out?17
2. Ads are OK within Reason
Pros' Opinion on Ideal Amount of Ads per Content-Hour for Linear Video
Consumers Think Ad Lenath Should Reflect Video Lenath 19
#3. National Cable Producing the Best ROI on TV
How would you rate the ROI from a comparable ad spot bought from each of these media?
#4. Online Video is the Future: In-Stream Ads Most Effective 21
In-Stream Video Outperforms Not-In-Stream Video
#5. Video Quality the Main Factor in Adoption of Streaming Video
Most Important Factors in Adoption of Streaming Video by Age
#6. Very Positive Results for Marketers Putting Video on Marketing Websites
Overall Happiness with Adding Video to Website
#7. Viral Video Popular, But Needs Work
Effect of Promotion Tactics on Viral Success Rate24
Glossary
Television Acronyms46
Chapter 1. Video Business Benchmarks49
Video Usage
1.02 Types of Video Used by Budget
1.03 Changes in Video Usage - General Consumer Target (Everyone)
1.04 Changes in Video Usage - Niche Consumer Target 52
1.05 Changes in Video Usage - General B-to-B Target 53
1.06 Changes in Video Usage - Niche B-to-B Target 54
1.07 Platforms Created For by Budget - \$10 Million + 55
1.08 Platforms Created For by Budget - \$1 Million to \$10 Million
1.09 Platforms Created For by Budget - \$100k to \$1 Million 57
1.10 Platforms Created For by Budget - Less than \$100k 58
1.11 Online Media Used by Budget
1.12 Creative Investment vs. Marketing Budget - \$10 Million+60

1.13 Creative Investment vs. Marketing Budget - \$1 Million to \$10 Million	61
1.14 Creative Investment vs. Marketing Budget - \$100 \$1 Million	
1.15 Creative Investment vs. Marketing Budget - Less \$100k	
1.16 Creative Cost for Viral Video Production	64
1.17 Web Video Creation by Budget Level	65
1.18 Advertisers Using TV	66
1.19 Brands Using TV	67
Media Spending	68
1.20 Media Used by Budget	
1.21 Distribution of Ad Dollars	69
1.22 Top 25 Spot TV Advertisers	70
1.23 Top 25 Broadcast Advertiser Categories	71
1.24 Top 25 Subscription TV Advertiser Categories	72
1.25 TV vs. Internet, Share of Ad Dollars from Big Companies	73
1.26 Spend on Online Video 2006-2009	74
1.27 Advanced TV Spend 2006-2009	75
1.28 Mobile Ad Spending 2006-2009	76
1.29 Emerging Out of Home Spend 2006-2009	77
Outsourcing	78
1.30 Outsourcing Among Marketers by Budget Level \$10 Million+	
1.31 Outsourcing Among Marketers by Budget Level \$1 Million to \$10 Million	
1.32 Outsourcing Among Marketers by Budget Level \$100k to \$1 Million	
1.33 Outsourcing Among Marketers by Budget Level Less than \$100k	
1.34 Outsourcing of Video on Marketing Websites	82
Chapter 2. Video Business Benchmarks for Broadcasters & Publishers	83
Monetization models	
Publisher Benchmarks	
2.01 Source of Video Among Different Publisher Type	
2.02 Ad Policies Among Different Publisher Types	
2.03 Methods of Ad Sales by Publisher Type	
2.04 Reporting Offered Advertisers by Publisher Type	
Media Monetization for Broadcasters	
2.05 Top 25 Spot TV Categories	
2.06 Top 25 Syndicated TV Categories	
2.07 Projected Local TV Spot & Web Revenue Shifts to Broadcasters in 2009	for
2.08 Local Broadcast TV Web Revenue	
2.09 Top 10 Broadcast TV Companies by Revenue	
2.10 Top 10 Licensing/Distribution Companies by	
Revenue	94
2.11 Top 10 Cable Network Companies Ranked by Revenue	95
2.12 Top 10 Cable System/Satellite Companies Ranke	,
Revenue	95

2.13 Top 10 Movies/Home Entertainment Companies	4.07 Types of Video Watched Away From the TV by Age	. 123
Ranked by Revenue	4.08 Media Reach - Established Markets	124
Media Monetization for Online Publishers97	4.09 Media Reach - Emerging Markets	125
2.14 Portion of Revenue by Payment Model	4.10 TV Reach - Adults vs. Teens - Outside the U.S	126
2.15 Types of Ad Formats Used by Publishers98	TV - Broadcast, Cable, & Satellite	127
Advertising to Content Ratios	4.11 Percentage of U.S. Households with a TV, 1950 to Present	
Hour for Linear Video	4.12 Reach, Broadcast vs. Cable	128
Publishers' Best Practices100	4.13 Time Spent Viewing TV per Day per TV Home 1950)
2.17 Marketing Issues, Publishers vs. Marketers 100	to 2007	129
2.18 Publisher Opinion: Effects of Fragmentation on Linear Broadcasters101	4.14 Time Spent Viewing TV per Day by Gender/Age 1950 to 2007	130
Importance of Standards for Dynamic Ad-Serving 102	4.15 Hours per Week of TV Viewing Among Young Audiences 1991 to 2007	131
Chapter 3. Consumer Attitudes Toward Video103	4.16 Location of TV in House	132
3.01 Channels Received vs. Tuned103	4.17 TV Set Sales 1946 to 2007	133
How Consumers Decide What to Watch104	4.18 TV Sets per Household 1970 to 2008	134
3.02 How Consumers Find Programs on TV104	4.19 Multi-Set and VCR Households 1950 to 2009	135
3.03 Time Spent Searching for Video on TV vs. Other	4.20 Top 100 Primetime Programs	136
Device105	4.21 Top 100 Primetime Programs 26 - 50	137
3.04 Percent of Consumers Interested in a Personalized	4.22 Top 100 Primetime Programs 51 - 75	138
Program Guide by Age106	4.23 Top 100 Primetime Programs 76 - 100	139
TV vs. Online Video107	4.24 Top 50 TV Specials of All Time	140
3.05 Most Important Factors in Adoption of Streaming	4.25 Top 50 TV Specials of All Time 26 - 50	141
Video by Age107	4.26 Network TV Ads by Length	142
3.06 Willingness to download/stream a free TV show with ads by age108	Digital vs. Analog	
3.07 Willingness to download/stream a free movie with	4.28 HD Readiness by DMA as of July 2008	
ads by age110 3.08 Willingness to pay to download/stream ad-free	Cable vs. Satellite	
movies by age111	4.29 Delivery Systems-Cable vs. Other	
3.09 Why Consumers Watch Commercials during	4.30 Local TV HHs, TV Delivery Systems, and Station	
Recorded Shows112	Availability by DMA	146
Online Video Ad Opinions113	Time-Shifting Technology	152
3.10 Consumer Opinion of Online Ad Formats113	4.31 DVR Unit Sales 1999 to 2008	
3.11 In-Stream Video Outperforms Not-In-Stream Video 114	4.32 U.S. National DVR Penetration	153
3.12 In-Stream Ads Far More Likely to be Watched to End of Video115	4.33 DVR Penetration by DMA as of July 2008	
3.13 Interstitial Video Viewers More Favorable to Video 116	Video on Demand (VOD)	
3.14 Consumers Think Ad Length Should Reflect Video Length117	4.34 Free On-Demand Orders 2006-20084.35 Free On-Demand Orders by Hour, by Category	
3.15 Mid-Roll Ads OK if Short118	Online Video	162
	4.36 Trend of Total Unique Online Video Viewers	163
Chapter 4. Video Background Information - Facts	4.37 Trend of Total Videos Streamed Online	164
and Figures119	4.38 Trend of Videos per Viewer Streamed Online	165
The Holistic View of Video119	4.39 Trend of Minutes of Streamed Video per Viewer	165
4.01 Total U.S. Video Watcher119	4.40 Trend of Minutes per Video Streamed Online	166
4.02 Penetration of Emerging Media Among U.S. Households	4.41 Trend of Total Minutes Spent Watching Online Video	167
4.03 Average Time Spent by Video Watchers 121	4.42 How Often do U.S. Consumers Watch Online	
4.04 Average Time Spent per Month Watching Video by	Video?	
Medium	4.43 Frequency of Online Video Viewing by Age	
4.05 Age Composition of Video Watchers by Medium 122	4.44 Online Video Category Reach vs. Frequency	170
4.06 Gender Composition of Video Watchers by Medium 122	4.45 Demographic Profile of Online Video Watcher by Use	171
rviouium 122	OUC	1 / 1

4.46 Total Unique Online Viewers Trended by Media	4.83 MSN Video	195
Company172	4.84 MSN Video User Profile	195
4.47 Total Online Videos Trended by Media Company173	4.85 Example: 30s pre-roll with expandable banner on	
4.48 Share of Online Video Views by Media Company 174	MSN Video homepage	
4.49 Videos per Viewer	4.86 Yahoo! Video	
Online Video Site Profiles176	4.87 Yahoo! Video User Profile	197
4.50 Top 10 Online Video Sites by Video Streams176	4.88 Example: Branded wallpaper on Yahoo! Video	100
4.51 Online Video Websites Compared177	homepage	198
4.52 Amazon: Video-on-demand Service178	4.89 Example: 15s pre-roll interactive video ad before clip of TV show	198
4.53 Amazon Example: Free video preview on	4.90 YouTube Video	
Amazon.com	4.91 YouTube User Profile	199
4.55 AOL Video User Profile	4.92 Example: In-stream video overlay ad with	
4.56 AOL Advertising: 15s pre-roll with companion	companion banner	200
banner ad on AOL News channel	4.93 Example: End-frame ad with companion banner on brand channel video	200
4.57 CBS Video	Viral Benchmarks	
4.58 CBS Video User Profile	4.94 Use of Viral Marketing vs. Marketing Budget	
4.59 CBS Example: Branded wallpaper in HD Gallery 182	4.95 Use of Viral Marketing vs. Target	
4.60 CBS Example: 30s pre-roll before full episode	4.96 Viral Video Response Benchmarks	
video of CSI:Miami	4.97 What Counts as a View for Streaming Advertising	
4.61 CBS Example: 15s pre-roll with companion banner before clip of Survivor	4.98 Incidence of Social Behaviors Among Online Video	
4.62 Disney Video	Watchers	
4.63 Disney Video User Profile	4.99 Average Consumption Curve of Viral Videos	207
4.64 Disney Example: 15s pre-roll on classic movie tab	4.100 Top 10 Viral Videos of 2008	208
of video site	Video Overlay Ads	209
4.65 Disney Example: video ad with branded	Mobile Video Benchmarks	210
background	4.101 U.S. Mobile Internet and Video Audience	210
4.66 ESPN Video	4.102 Mobile Video Is Dominated by Older Audience	211
4.67 ESPN Video User Profile	4.103 Devices Used Mobile Internet Browsing, US & EU	J. 212
4.68 ESPN Example: Video ad with companion banner on branded background	4.104 Mobile Website Usage	213
4.69 ESPN Example: 15s pre-roll on ESPN homepage	4.105 Where Does Video Rank in Mobile Web	
video player	Categories?	
4.70 Fox Video	4.106 Wide Variety of Video on Mobile Devices	215
4.71 Fox Video User Profile	Chantar E Effective Video Marketing Strategies	217
4.72 Fox Example: Homepage banner ad	Chapter 5. Effective Video Marketing Strategies.	
4.73 Fox Example: 15s pre-roll with companion banner ad	Matching Strategy with Video Tactics	
before TV Episode	5.01 Marketing Strategy vs. Target Type	
4.74 Hulu Video	Old Model vs. New Model of Creation-to-Consumption 5.02 Importance of Interactivity	
4.75 Hulu User Profile	5.02 Importance of interactivity 5.03 Problems for Marketers Now vs. 5 Years Out	
before full movie feature	5.04 What Will Ad-Supported Video Look Like 10 Years	219
4.77 Hulu Example: 15s pre-roll with 300x60 companion banner before clip	From Now?	220
	Awareness Generating Video	
4.78 Hulu Example: End-card ad with companion ad at end of TV clip	5.05 TV a Brand Discovery Medium 5.06 Video Ads Outperform Non-Video in Effectiveness	
4.79 Hulu Example: Logo-bug with companion ad during video clip of TV show192	Metrics	226
4.80 Hulu Example: Clicking on the logo stops video and	5.07 Video View Time, Standard vs. Expandable Ads	227
expands the advertisement	Response-based Video	
4.81 Hulu Example: In-stream logo overlay ad with	5.08 Online Video Can Drive Response	
companion ad during clip	5.09 Response Actions by Incidence of Response	
4.82 Hulu Example: Hulu desktop widget, pre-roll video ad	5.10 Likelihood to Take an Action by Content Type	
	5.11 Click-Through Rate by Ad Format	231

Interruption in an On-Demand World		6.03 Interview with Chris Wall, Vice Chairman, Creative Ogilvy New York	
Awareness		Fifteen tips for effective TV commercials	
Ads?		Strategies to Create Winning Infomercial Offers	. 290
5.14 Ad-skipping Problem Now vs. 5 Years Out		Advice & Case Studies for Infomercials	290
5.15 VOD Advertisers Opinion on Interaction		6.05 Housewares Manufacturer	291
Online In-Stream vs. In-Banner Video Advertising	. 236	6.06 Hardware Manufacturer	292
5.16 Marketers React: In-banner vs. In-stream Video Ads	237	6.07 Electronics Manufacturer	292
5.17 Interview with David Clark, EVP Marketing and		6.08 Home Decorating Manufacturer	293
Advertising, Joost.com	239	6.09 How Long Should Long-form Be?	293
Putting Video on Your Own Site	. 240	Technical pitfalls	294
5.18 Why are Marketers Adding Video to their Websites?		6.10 Outsourcing, Creativity and Asking the Right Question – An Interview	294
5.19 Overall Happiness with Adding Video to Website	241	The Importance of Professional Creative	296
5.20 Overall Happiness with Adding Video to Website	242	6.11 Upload Helper for Viral Videos	297
5.21 Successful Video Mixes	247	6.12 Accessibility & Closed Captioning for the Deaf	299
Putting Your Video on Someone Else's Site		6.13 What Attributes Separate a Good Ad from a Bad Ad?	300
Viral Strategies		6.14 Creative Opinion: What's the difference between	
5.23 Viral Video Success Rate		a good ad and a bad one?	
5.24 To What do Marketers Attribute Viral Success?		6.15 Creative Opinion: What's the Difference Between Good Ad and a Bad Ad?	
5.25 Viral Success vs. Target	253	0000710 0110 0 200710	
5.26 Effect of Investment in Viral on Success Rate		Chapter 7. Ratings, Buying & Placing Media	303
5.27 Tactics Used to Promote Viral Video Spread		Understanding Media Currency: Ratings vs.	
5.28 Effect of Promotion Tactics on Viral Success Rate.	256	Impressions & Live vs. Time-Shifted	303
5.29 How Many Views for Viral to be Considered Successful?	257	7.01 Examples of Data Sources Marketers Turn to By Organization Type	
Video SEO	. 258	7.02 Info Marketers Turn to for Info on Buying Broadcas	
5.30 Video SEO and Email Play Important Role in Discovery		Ad Time The Dirty Secret of the GRP	
Tips for Video SEO		7.03 Ratings Analysis of Time-Shifting Behavior, Live vs.	
Optimizing Videos for Search		Live+7 Days, by Daypart	309
Mobile Video		7.04 Time-Shifting Commercial Ratings Top 50 Network	
5.31 Time Spent Watching Mobile Video		for Retention During Commercials	
5.32 How Often Do Users View Mobile Video?		7.05 Time-Shifting Commercial Ratings Top Programs in C3 Ratings vs. Program Ratings	
5.33 Mobile Content Consumption		7.06 Three Screen Ratings Exposures of Heroes by	. 012
5.34 Mobile Content Consumption on Smartphones		Episode by Viewing Method	313
5.35 Mobile Content User Ad Recall Rates		7.07 Problem of Clutter Now vs. 5 Years Out	314
5.36 Lack of Awareness For Mobile Content		Obtaining Eyeballs Efficiently	315
5.37 Where Are Users Watching Mobile Video?		7.08 Media Ranked by ROI	
5.38 Why Consumers Are Not Using Mobile Video		7.09 Media Ranked by ROI by Budget Level	316
5.39 User Willingness to Watch Mobile Ads		7.10 Overall Importance of Factors in Buying Broadcast	
Unorthodox Video Advertising		TV Spots	
VidSenseTouch of Grey Campaign		7.11 Factors in Buying vs. Strategy	
Videonse roudir or drey campaign	. 210	7.12 Problem of Media Costs Now vs. 5 Years Out	
napter 6. Creative Execution	273	7.13 Average price of a prime-time spot	320
		7.14 Problem of Lack of Quality Inventory Now vs. 5 Years Out	371
Smart Design	ng	7.15 Difficulty of Finding a Mass Audience Now vs. 5 Years Out	
		7.16 Overall Reported ROI	
6.02 Marketer Opinion on Effective Design Practices			

7.17 ROI of Ad Space vs. Strategy – Brand Awareness 324	ļ
7.18 ROI of Ad Space vs. Strategy – Lead Generation 325	,
7.19 ROI of Ad Space vs. Strategy – Direct Sales 326	5
7.20 Interest in Video Serving Tech	,
7.21 Difficulty of Buying Media Now vs. 5 Years Out 328	3
Advertising Relevance329)
7.22 Program Engagement Correlates with Ad Recall 329	
7.23 Premium Ad Space Is Worth the Premium 330)
7.24 When is Premium Ad Space Worth the Premium? 331	
7.25 TV Ad Receptivity Increases with Content	1
Engagement	
Engagement	,
7.27 How Different Types of Content Increase Ad Receptivity336	6
Special Report: Case Studies in HyperTargeting 337	,
7.28 Using Geo-Targeting and Geo-specific Creative	
Versioning	
7.29 Driving Online Conversion with Direct Response TV)
7.30 Targeting TV by Zip Code to Support Direct Mail 340)
Video Ad Networks341	
7.31 Advertising.com (Platform-A)	
7.32 BrightRoll	
7.33 Google	;
7.34 Specific Media	;
7.35 SpotXchange	r
7.36 Tremor Media	,
7.37 Tribal Fusion	;
7.38 Value Click	
7.39 Video Egg347	
7.40 Yahoo!348	
7.41 YuMe348	;
7.42 Interview with Tod Sacerdoti - Brightroll Founder and CEO349)
Tactics for Targeting & Efficiency351	
Frequency vs. Recency & Frequency Capping 351	
Dayparting352	
7.43 Common Dayparts	
Geo-Targeting353	,
7.44 Geographic Distribution by DMA of Prius vs. Silverado Owners353	}
7.45 Geographic Distribution Report Example from Quantcast.com354	ļ
7.46 Example of DMA Verticality - Computer Hardware/	
Software Sales	;
Software Sales355	;
Software Sales	;
Software Sales	;

Advanced Video Tests	358
Analytics, Metrics & Tracking	359
8.02 Incidence of Analytics	359
8.03 Who is Collecting Metrics?	360
8.04 Metrics Collection vs. Marketing Target	361
8.05 Lack of Transparency in Video Metrics Now vs. 5 Years Out	362
8.06 Overall Collection of Metrics	363
8.07 Metrics Used by Brand Awareness Marketers	364
8.08 Metrics Used by Brand Consideration/Education Marketers	365
8.09 Metrics Used by Lead Generation Marketers	366
8.10 Metrics Used by Direct Sales Marketers	367
8.11 Is Anyone Tracking Viral?	368
8.12 What Are Viral Marketers Tracking?	369
8.13 Best Metrics for Measuring On-Demand Video Ads	370
8.14 Having Metrics vs. Wanting Metrics	371
Appendix A – Demographic Data for 2009 Vide	0
Appendix A – Demographic Data for 2009 Vide Benchmark Survey	
	373
Benchmark Survey	373 373
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently An	373 373 id 374
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your	373 373 id 374
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Ar Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally?	373 373 ad 374 375 g?376
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing	373 373 ad 374 375 a; 376 377
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing A1.05 Please Choose the Target of Your Marketing	373 373 ad 374 375 g? 376 377 378
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing A1.05 Please Choose the Target of Your Marketing	373 373 ad 374 375 g?376 377 378 ur
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing A1.05 Please Choose the Target of Your Marketing	373 373 ad 374 375 g?376 377 378 ur 379
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing A1.05 Please Choose the Target of Your Marketing	373 373 ad 374 375 a? 376 377 379 ur 379
A1.01 Which Statement Best Describes Your Organization? A1.02 Which Areas Of Marketing Are You Currently Are Personally Involved In? A1.03 Approximately How Many People Work for Your Organization Globally? A1.04 How Many Years Have You Worked in Marketing A1.05 Please Choose the Target of Your Marketing A1.06 What Are Your Primary Objectives? Publishers A1.07 Which of the Following Media Vehicles Does Yo Organization Produce? Client/Marketers	373 373 ad 374 375 a?376 377 378 379 ur 379 ur 380 380

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