

The Main Effects on Netflix Revenue and Subscribers

The Effect on Netflix Global Revenue
Before, During and After Covid-19 Virus

taisia1989@gmail.com - Taisia Leikin
sasha.meerovich@gmail.com - Sasha Meerovich
minakov.regina@gmail.com - Regina Minakov

Review

Netflix is one of the world's leading entertainment services in over 190 countries enjoying TV series, films and games across a wide variety of genres and languages.

Members can play, pause and resume watching as much as they want, anytime, anywhere, and can change their plans at any time.

Netflix started in 1997 as a DVD-rental-by-mail firm, and spent the first five years struggling to get to a sustainable model that was cash flow positive. They began streaming in the US in 2007, and internationally in 2010. Netflix's first original series debuted in 2013. They became global in 2016, nearly twenty years after starting Netflix.

During 2022, Netflix was struggling to show meaningful growth given a weak economy, increasingly aggressive competition, and an apparently saturated U.S. market for streaming.

Sources:

<https://about.netflix.com/en>

<https://ir.netflix.net/ir-overview/profile/default.aspx>

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/josephassaker/covid19-global-dataset>

<https://www.demandsage.com/netflix-subscribers/>

https://www.crunchbase.com/organization/netflix/company_financials

<https://www.businessoffapps.com/data/netflix-statistics/>

<https://www.statista.com/topics/842/netflix/#topicOverview>

https://www.calcalist.co.il/world_news/article/bjekmcwdn

<https://truelist.co/blog/netflix-statistics/>

Countries where Netflix Services is Available In



Scope Of Work

We have been assigned **Ad hoc Analysis** for the Netflix Company revenue and subscribers.

Furthermore, we aim to portray some of the leading influences on the company's revenue and subscribers such as Covid-19 Virus and its leading competitors.

Date range: 2022/12- 2018/08

Countries: Only countries which Netflix is available in.

We are targeting the sales and revenue operation units.

Due to inherent limitations, such as data availability and time constraints, we focused solely on gathering information about Netflix and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We did not collect data on subscribers and trends from Netflix's competitors. Therefore, we cannot account for any events or developments at competing platforms, such as Disney's special sale, that may have influenced Netflix.

Research Questions

We present an ad hoc analysis of Netflix revenue and subscribers to find out the trend changes as a result of Covid-19 and the competition Netflix deals with:

- What are the main trends of revenue and subscribers number and market cap during the years 2018-2022?
- How has the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak affected Netflix revenue and subscribers number ?
 - Has the revenue before the outbreak of the Covid-19 remained the same across the three years of the pandemic?
 - Has the number of subscribers reduced or grown?
- How was the company's pricing strategy affected through the years 2018-2022?
- How Netflix revenue, subscribers number and pricing have been changed in comparison to its leading competitors during the years 2019-2022?

KPI & Measures

- The number of **subscribers per quarter** - the growth trend resulting from the pandemic.
- The increase in **plan prices** is a result of the growing number of subscribers.
- Examine the trend changes of **market competitors** over a given period.
- The year **revenue** report will show the growing trend changes as a result of a large number of people staying at home due to the pandemic.

Main Variables Glossary

- **Subscribers** - Number of subscribers per quarter in millions.
The number of subscribers per year is represented by the number of subscribers in the last quarter of the year, as it is a cumulative measure
- **Revenue** - Company revenue per quarter in billions
- **Plan price** - The price for the streaming watching plan per year in US dollars.
When compared to competitors - only premium plan prices are taken in account.
- **New Deaths**- Sum of new death cases from COVID-19 for each quarter (measure for the pandemic severity).
Source: <https://pandem-ic.com/four-perspectives-on-pandemic-severity/>
- **Geographic Regions** - Four regions (Asia and Pacific, Latin America, US & Canada, EMEA - Europe, Middle East and Africa) which have netflix streaming services, calculated according to Netflix financial reports

Data List

Original File Name	Sql Table / Python Result File Name	Record Count	Record Count After Transformation
Competition.xlsx	competition.py	24	25
Competitors.xlsx	competitors.py	7	8
CovidCountryData.xlsx	covid_country_data.py	227	226
CovidDailyData.xlsx	covid_daily_data.py	184.788	599
GlobalStreamingRevenue.xlsx	global_streaming_revenue.py	5	5
NetflixCountries.xlsx	netflix_countries.py	227	213
NetflixMarketCa.xlsx	netflix-market-cap.py	21	21

Data List

Original File Name	SQL Table / Python Result File Name	Record Count	Record Count After Transformation
NetflixPlanPrices.xlsx	netflix-plan-prices.py	4	52
NetflixRevenueSubscribers.csv	netflix-revenue-subscribers.py	81	80
Regions.csv	regions.py	4	4

Data Review - Summary

We have built a database containing 10 tables, the largest of which contains around 200K records.

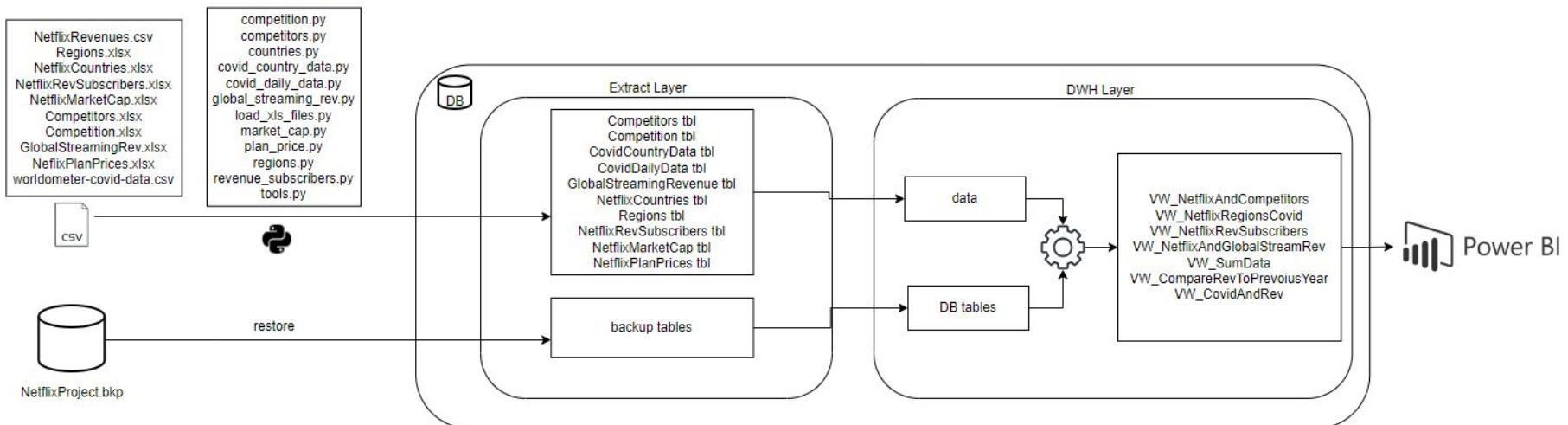
Assumptions:

- The number of subscribers is shown in millions
- The revenues are given in billions
- The prices are given in U.S. dollars and show US prices only (prices vary significantly between countries over the world <https://vpnwiki.com/en/netflix-subscription-prices>) .

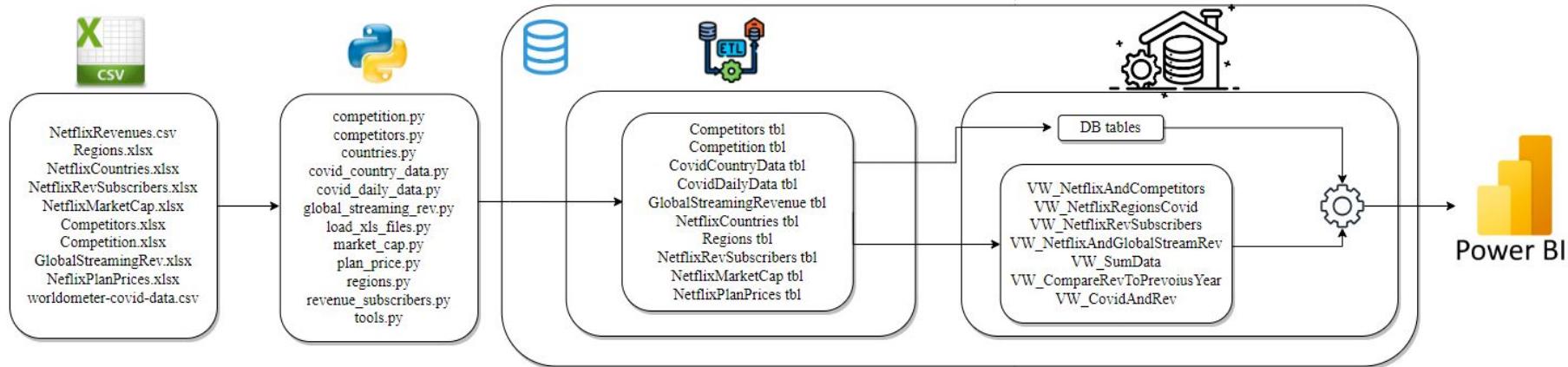
Filters on the data:

- We have focused only on countries which Netflix is available in
- We have focused on the premium plan prices per year only

Data Flow High Level



Data Flow High Level (version 2)



Preparing data with Python - Example

```
# preparing NetflixRevenuesSubscribers table
DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['SubscribersPrctChange'] = DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['SubscribersQuarterEndM'].pct_change()

DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['RevenuePrctChange'] = DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['RevenueBillions'].pct_change()

display(DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers)

#Splitting Column Year to quarter and year and cleaning Qaurters of letter 'Q'
DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers[['Quarter', 'Year']] = DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers["Year"].apply(lambda x: pd.Series(str(x).split("-")))

DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['Quarter'] = DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers['Quarter'].apply(lambda x: pd.Series(str(x).replace('Q', '')))

# Changing Data Type
DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers[['ID', 'RegionID', 'Quarter', 'Year']] = \
    DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers[['ID', 'RegionID', 'Quarter', 'Year']].astype('int32')

# Calculating percentage change
DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers[['SubscribersQuarterEndM', 'RevenueBillions', 'SubscribersPrctChange', 'RevenuePrctChange']] = \
    DfNetflixRevenueSubscribers[['SubscribersQuarterEndM',
                                'RevenueBillions',
                                'SubscribersPrctChange',
                                'RevenuePrctChange']].astype('float32')
```

Preparing data with Python - Example

```
# preparing NetflixPlanPrices table - Pivot
NetflixPlanPrices = pd.melt(NetflixPlanPrices, id_vars='Netflix_Plans/year',
                           value_vars= [2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018] )

# define columns
NetflixPlanPrices.columns = [Netflix_Plans, 'Year', 'Price']

# define ID column
NetflixPlanPrices.insert(0, 'ID', range(1, len(NetflixPlanPrices) + 1))

# change data types
NetflixPlanPrices[['Price']] = NetflixPlanPrices[['Price']].astype('float32')
NetflixPlanPrices[['ID', 'Year']] = NetflixPlanPrices[['ID', 'Year']].astype('int32')
NetflixPlanPrices[[Netflix_Plans]] = NetflixPlanPrices[['Plan']].astype('str')
```

Preparing data with Python - Example

```
# set primary key
def set_primary_key(engine, table_name, column_name):
    with engine.connect() as con:
        con.execute('ALTER TABLE ' + table_name + ' ALTER COLUMN ' + column_name + ' int NOT NULL;')
        con.execute('ALTER TABLE ' + table_name + ' ADD PRIMARY KEY ('' + column_name + '');')

# NetflixRevenueSubscribers table
set_primary_key(engine, 'NetflixRevenueSubscribers', 'ID')
```

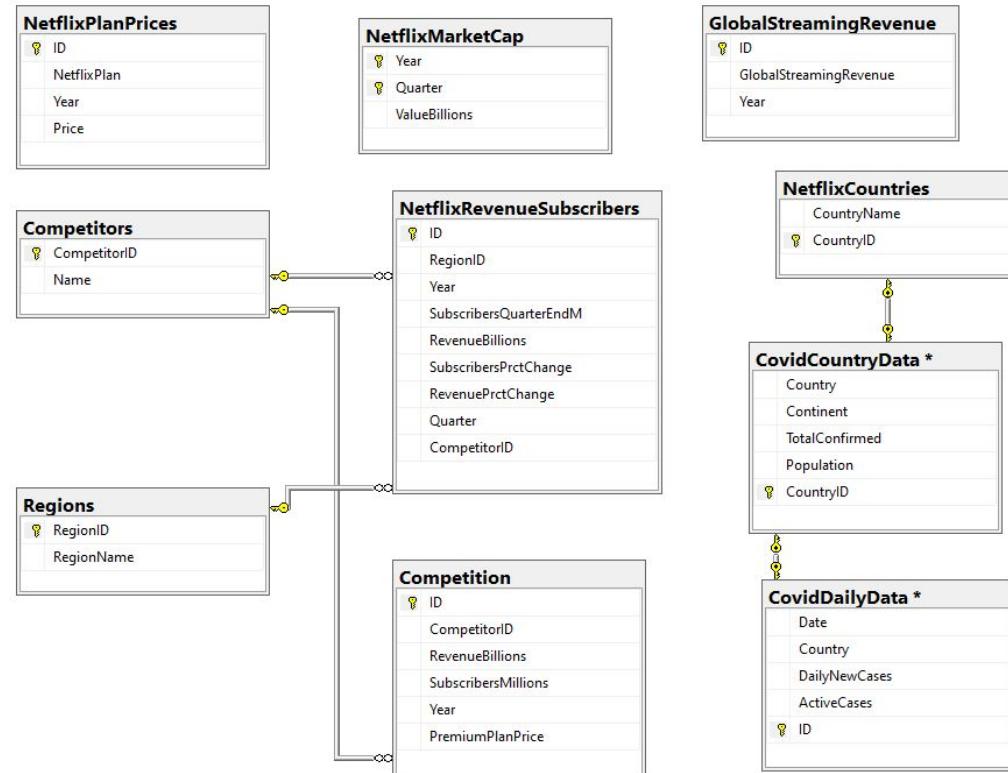
Preparing data with Python - Example

```
# COSTANTS
# uid, psw, dsn = 'computer-name', 'computer-name', 'dsn_name'
UID, PSW, DSN = 'PC', 'PC', 'NetflixProject'
ENGINE = sc.create_engine(f"mssql+pyodbc://{{UID}}:{{PSW}}@{{DSN}}")
DB_PATH = "../FinalProject/OperationalDB/"

# create db
NetflixPlanPrices.to_sql(name='NetflixPlanPrices',
                           con=ENGINE,
                           index=False,
                           if_exists='replace')
```

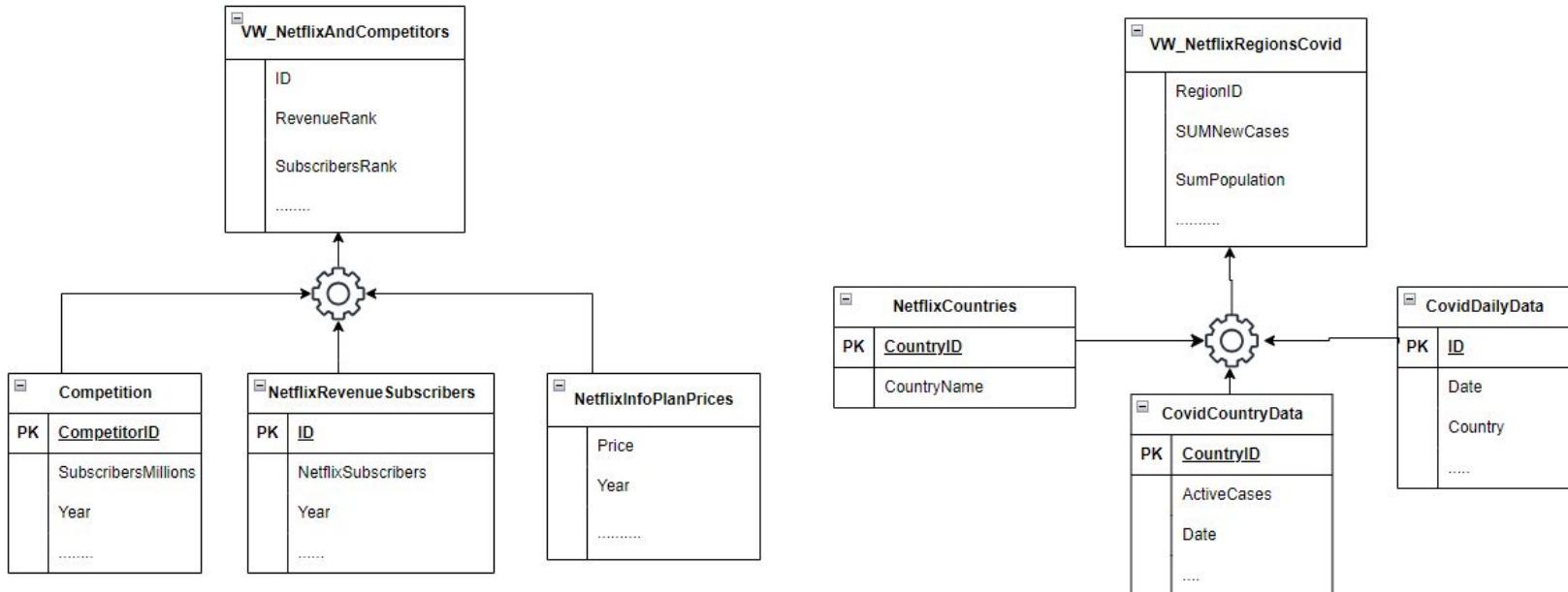
Data Review

Final tables ERD:



Data Review 1

Views



Netflix Revenues and Subscribers Analyses

Descriptive Statistics- Netflix Revenue and Subscribers

Region Name	MinYear	MaxYear	Average Revenue (Billions)	Min Revenue (Billions)	MaxRevenue (Billions)	STDRevenue (Billions)	Avg Subscribers (Millions)	Min Subscribers (Millions)	Max Subscribers (Millions)	STD Subscribers (Millions)
Asia Pacific	2018	2022	0.58	0.199	0.916	0.26	22.16	7.394	38.023	10.18
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	2018	2022	1.75	0.189	2.561	0.7	57.3	29.339	76.729	16.07
Latin America	2018	2022	0.79	0.54	1.030	0.16	33.55	21.26	41.699	6.6
US & Canada	2018	2022	2.84	1.976	3.601	0.54	70.07	60.909	75.215	4.79

Descriptive Statistics- Netflix Revenue and Subscribers

2018 15.43 139.26

Min of Year

Min of NetflixYearRevenue

Min Subscribers in Millions

2022 31.47 230.75

Max of Year

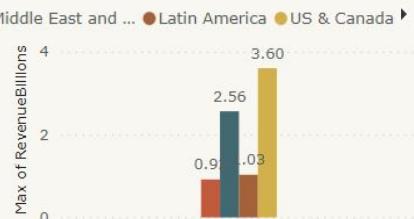
Max of NetflixYearRevenue

Max Subscribers in Millions

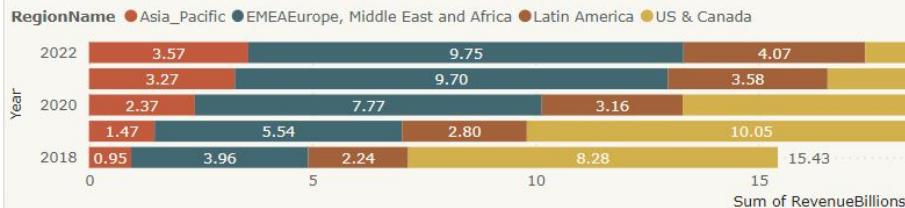
Min of RevenueBillions by RegionName



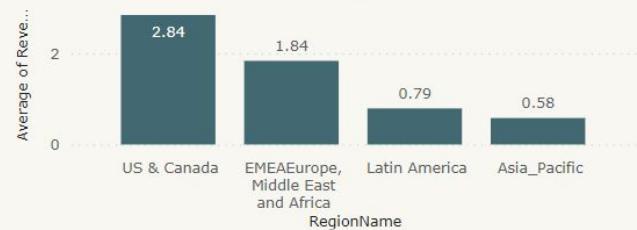
Max of RevenueBillions by RegionName



Sum of RevenueBillions by Year and RegionName



Average of RevenueBillions and Standard deviation of RevenueBillions by RegionName



Average Subscribers by RegionName



Descriptive Statistics- Netflix Revenue and Subscribers SQL Query

```
SELECT      R.RegionName
            ,MIN(NRS.Year)  as MinYear
            ,MAX(NRS.Year)  as MaxYear
            ,ROUND(AVG(NRS.RevenueBillions), 2)  as AverageRevenue
            ,MIN(NRS.RevenueBillions)  as MinRevenue
            ,MAX(NRS.RevenueBillions)  as MaxRevenue
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NRS.RevenueBillions), 2)  as STDRevenue
            ,ROUND(AVG(NRS.SubscribersQuarterEndM), 2)  as AverageSubscribers
            ,MIN(NRS.SubscribersQuarterEndM)  as MinSubscribers
            ,MAX(NRS.SubscribersQuarterEndM)  as MaxSubscribers
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NRS.SubscribersQuarterEndM),2)  as STDSubscribers
FROM        NetflixRevenueSubscribers NRS
JOIN        Regions R
          ON NRS.RegionID=R.RegionID
GROUP BY    R.RegionName
```

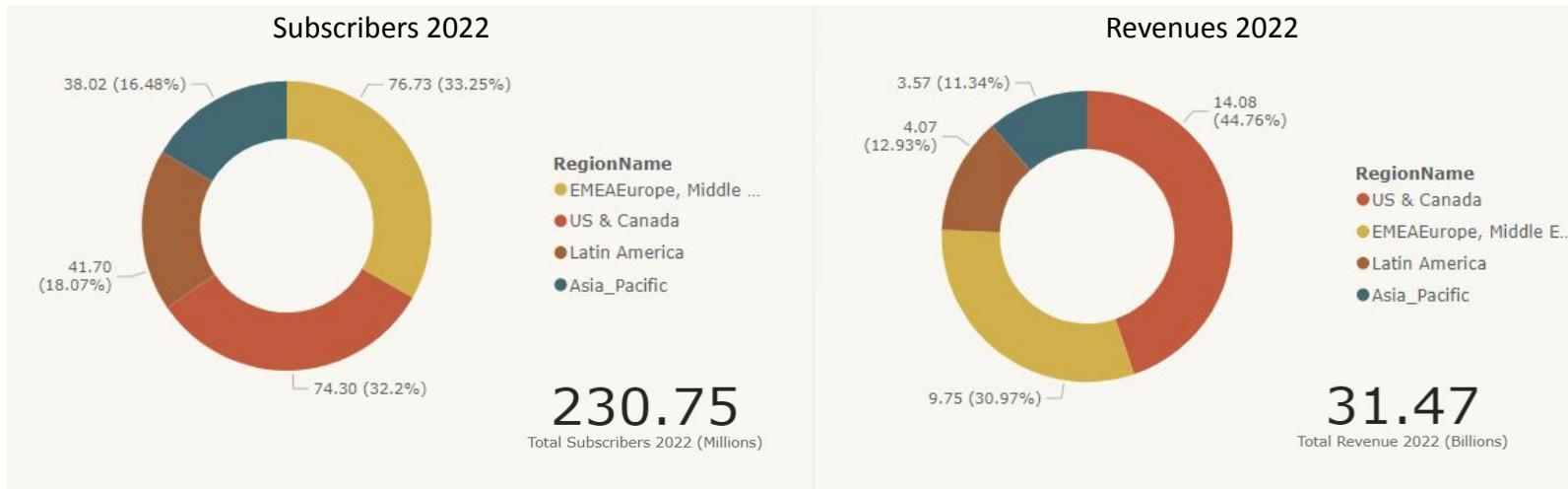
Descriptive Statistics- Netflix Market Capital

MinYear	Max Year	Average Value	MinValue	Max Revenue	STDValue
2018	2023	170	90	270	53.58

```
SELECT      Min(Year) as MinYear  
            ,MAX(Year) as MaxYear  
            ,ROUND(AVG(ValueBillions), 2) as AverageValue  
            ,MIN(ValueBillions) as MinValue  
            ,MAX(ValueBillions) as MaxValue  
            ,ROUND(STDEV(ValueBillions), 2) as STDValue  
FROM        NetflixMarketCap
```

Netflix Revenue and Subscribers By Region - Year 2022

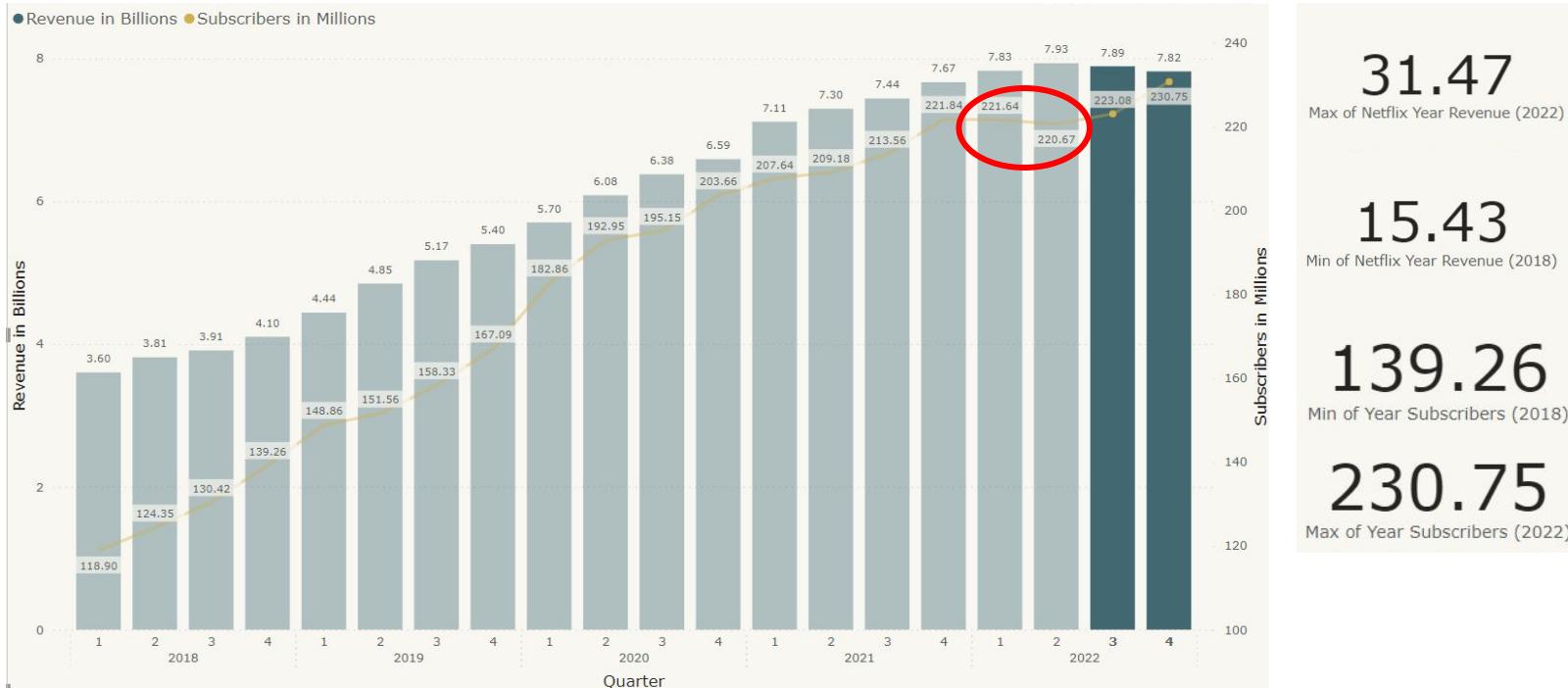
Here we can see the latest year data which show Netflix Revenue and subscribers by region:



As shown, most of Netflix subscribers are from EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) (33.25%) and US & Canada (32.2%)

The revenue in US & Canada is the largest (44.76%)

Netflix Revenue and Subscribers Totals by Quarter and Year



Netflix showed long term subscribers and revenue growth, until 2022, where in Q1 and Q2 Netflix experienced subscribers loss, and in Q3 and Q4 revenue descent.

theguardian.com/media/2022/jul/19/netflix-slump-earnings-call-second-quarter-2022

Netflix Revenue Totals by Previous Year Same Period vs Current Year

PreviousYear vs. CurrentYear Revenues by Year

● Previous Year Revenue ● Current Year Revenue



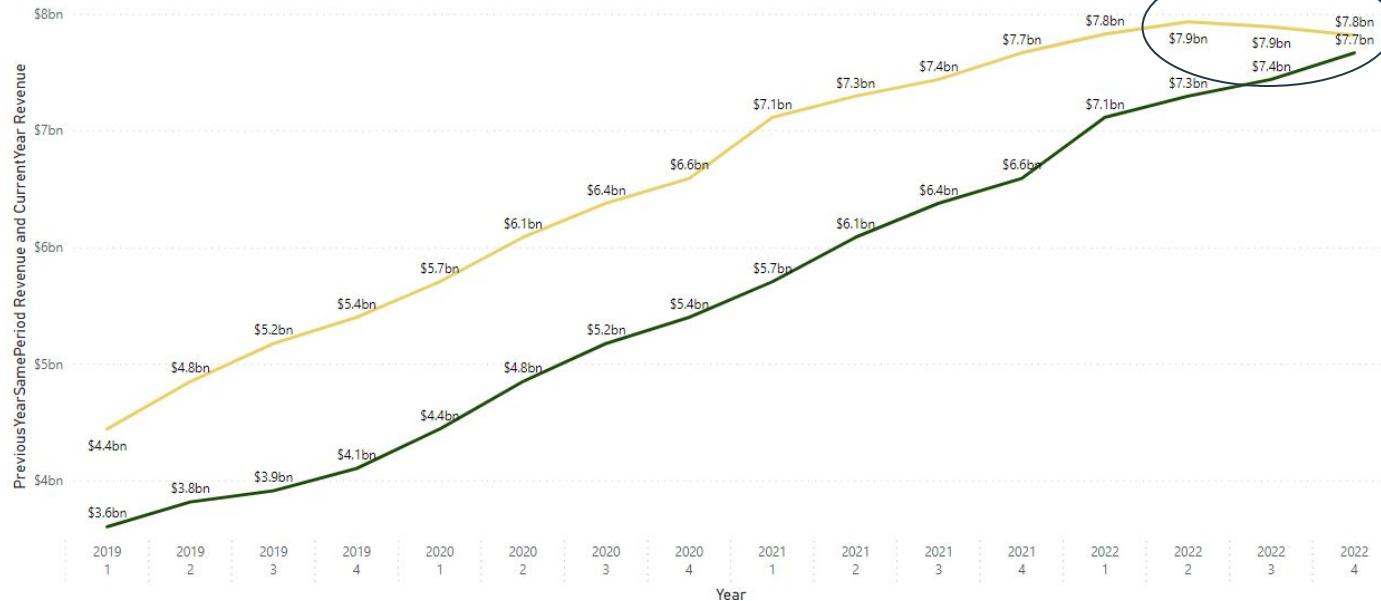
We can observe the trend changes of Quarter Revenue (yellow) compared to the Previous Quarter (green).

It can be summarized, that although the company experienced a **reduction in revenue growth** in the Q3 and Q4 of 2022, the tendency was still positive in comparison to previous year.

Netflix Total Revenues of Current Year vs Previous Year Same Period

PreviousYearSamePeriod vs. CurrentYear Revenues by Year

● PreviousYearSamePeriod Revenue ● CurrentYear Revenue



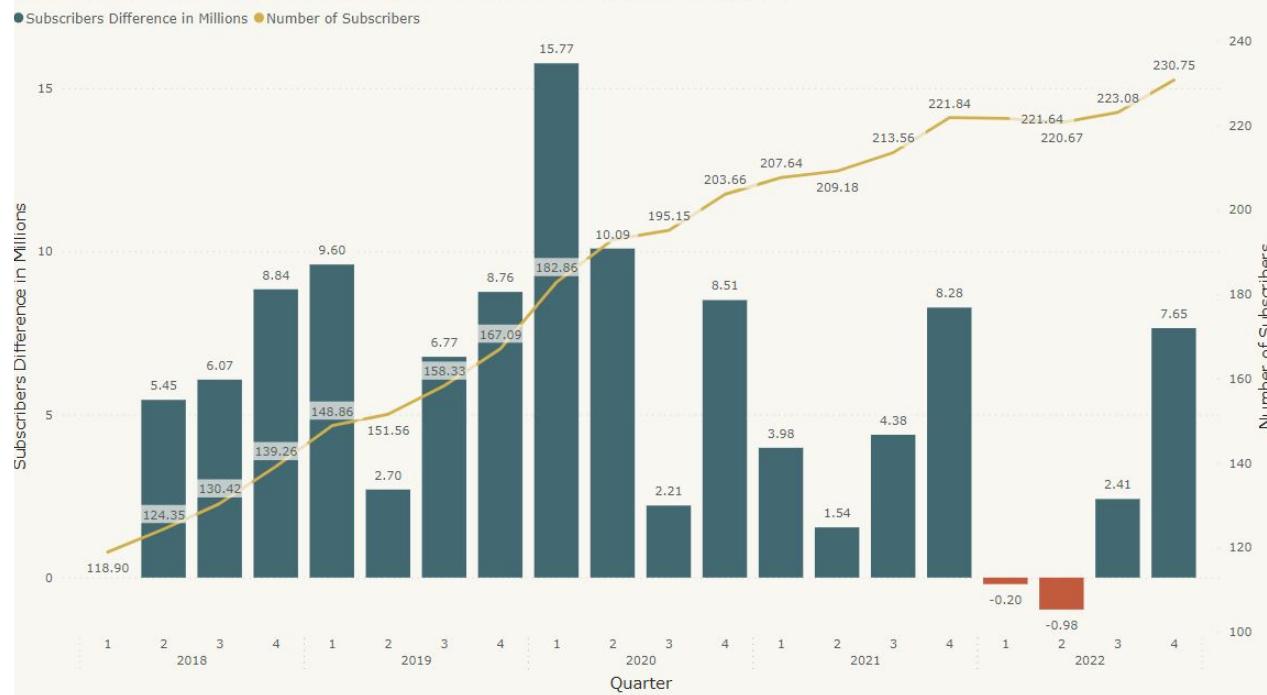
We can observe the trend changes of Current Year Revenue (yellow line) compared to the Previous Year Same Period (green line).

It can be summarized, that although the company experienced a **reduction in revenue growth** in the Q3 and Q4 of 2022, the tendency was still positive in comparison to previous year.

Query

```
WITH Totals AS
(
    SELECT Year
          ,Quarter
          ,SUM(RevenueBillions) * 1000000000 AS TotalRevenue
     FROM NetflixRevenueSubscribers
    GROUP BY Year
          ,Quarter
)
, PreviousQuarter AS
(
    SELECT *
          ,LAG(TotalRevenue) OVER (ORDER BY Year, Quarter ASC) PreviousQuarterRevenue
     FROM Totals
)
SELECT a.Year
      ,a.Quarter
      ,ROUND(a.TotalRevenue, 2) TotalRevenue
      ,ROUND(a.PreviousQuarterRevenue, 2) PreviousQuarterRevenue
      ,ROUND(b.TotalRevenue, 2) AS YTD
   FROM PreviousQuarter a
  LEFT JOIN PreviousQuarter b
     ON b.Quarter = a.Quarter
    AND b.Year = a.Year - 1
```

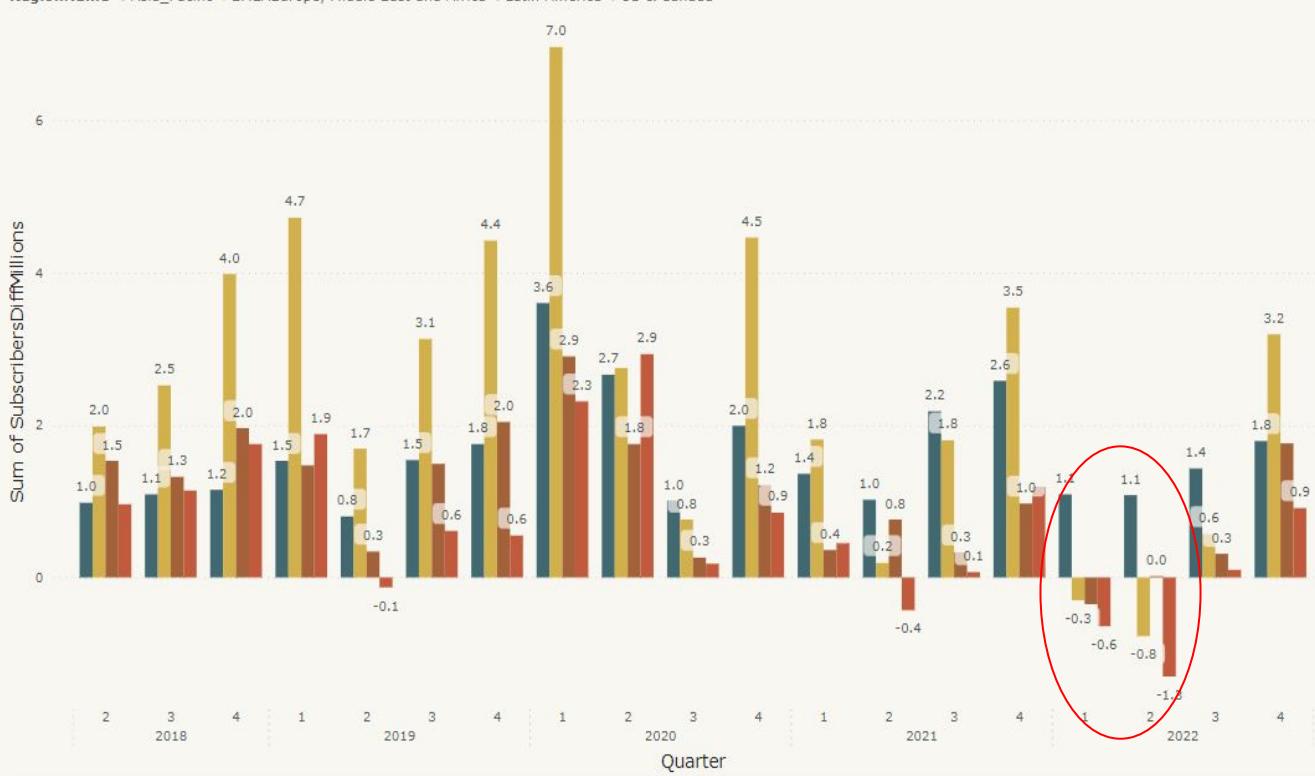
Netflix Subscribers Change by Quarter and Year



- This chart shows netflix growth or loss of subscribers in each quarter (the difference on subscribers numbers from quarter to quarter)
- A constant growth in subscribers until Q1 2022, where Netflix lost 200K subscribers and almost 1M in Q2 2022. The growth tendency in subscribers turned positive only in Q3 2022, maybe due to the release of a cheaper plan with ads.

Netflix Subscribers Change by Quarter, Year and Region

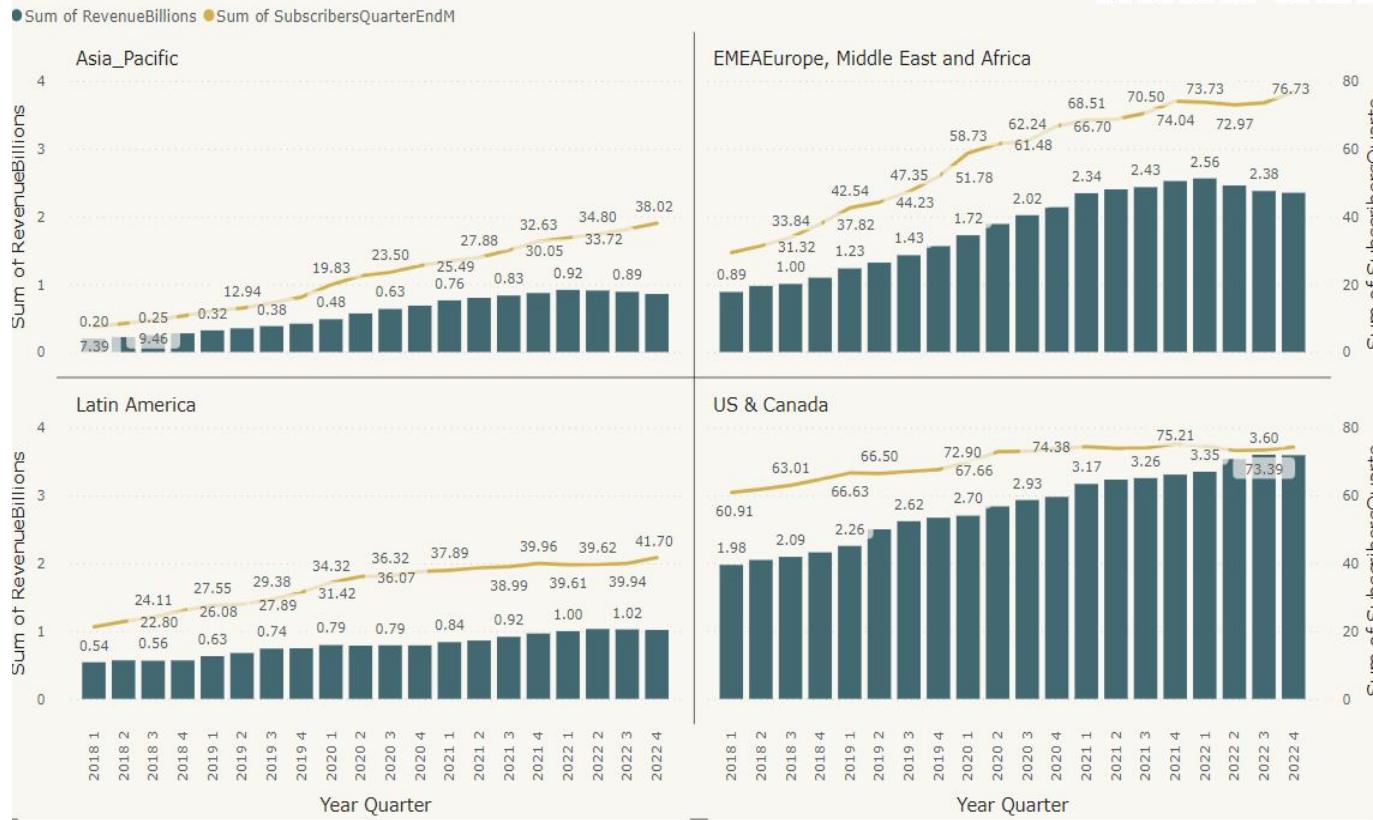
RegionName ● Asia_Pacific ● EMEA Europe, Middle East and Africa ● Latin America ● US & Canada



The first and the second quarters in 2022 show a significant decrease in subscribers numbers in all Netflix regions, except Asia and Pacific, which continued its growth.

The possible reason for this can be the change in dollar rater, week economy and the end of the COVID-19 pandemic

Netflix Revenue and Subscribers Totals by Region



- We can see that the US & Canada Market is saturated and the growth is slowing down.
- The most promising Netflix market, for now, is Asia Pacific region (Australia and Asian countries).
- According to the press, indeed Netflix is to increase Asia content spending.

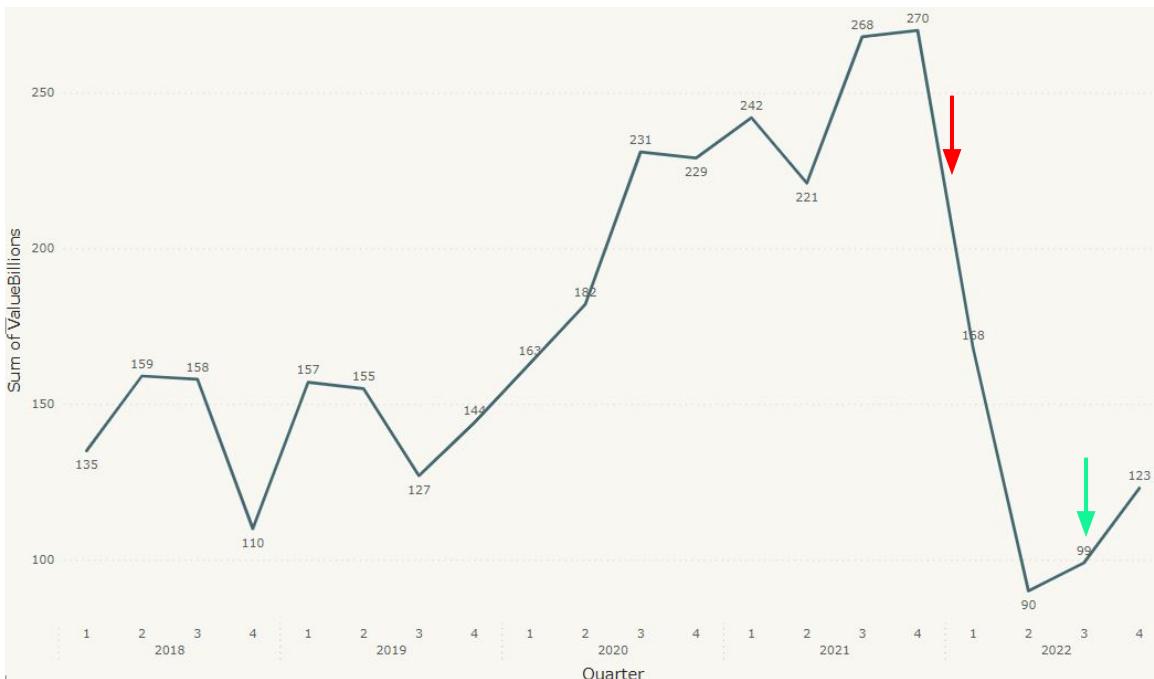
Source:

<https://variety.com/2023/tv/news/netflix-content-spending-asia-pacific-1235543665/>

Netflix Subscribers Change by Quarter and Year - SQL Query

```
;WITH CTE AS
(
SELECT      Year
            ,Quarter
            ,RegionID
            ,SubscribersQuarterEndM
            ,LAG(SubscribersQuarterEndM) OVER (PARTITION BY RegionID ORDER BY Year, Quarter) AS PreviousQuarterSubscribers
FROM        NetflixRevenueSubscribers
)
SELECT      *
            ,ROUND(SubscribersQuarterEndM - PreviousQuarterSubscribers, 2) AS SubscribersDiffMillions
FROM        CTE
```

Netflix Market Cap by Quarter and Year



- The meteoric growth of Netflix market cap during the COVID-19 Pandemic suddenly turned over at the first quarter of 2022. This process escalated in Q2 2022, when Netflix has lost two thirds of its value in comparison to its peak at Q4 2021 .
- The most prominent Netflix change in the first two quarters of 2022 was the subscribers abandonment, which corresponds to the drastic market cap collapse.
- This, with combination with the weak economy and dollar rate changes and COVID-19 pandemic end can explain current data.

Source:

<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/01/11/investing/netflix-stock-rebound/index.html>

Summary

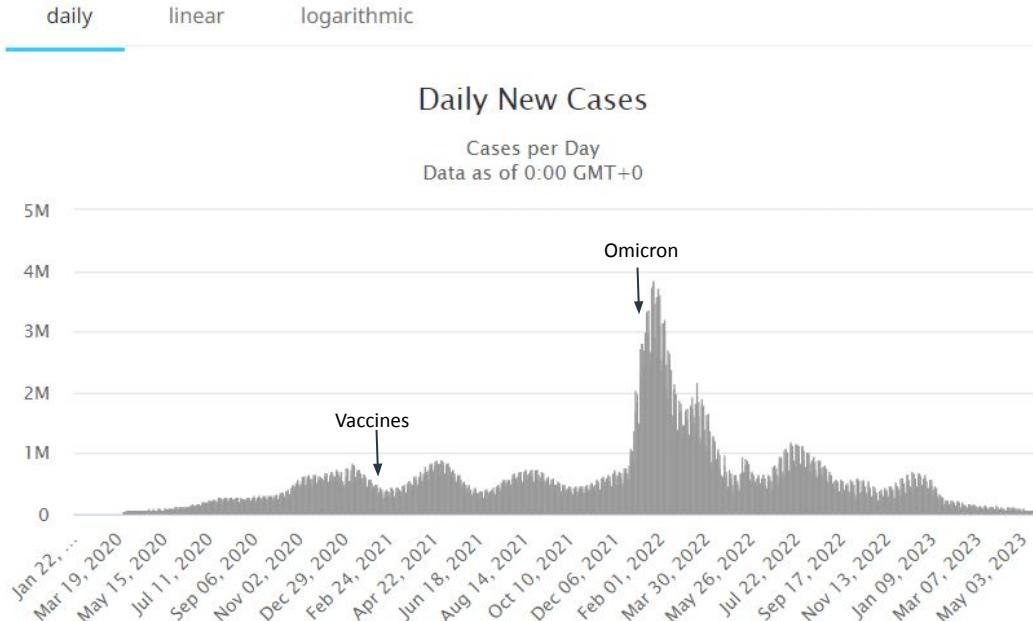
- As said earlier, during 2022 Netflix was struggling to show meaningful growth given a weak economy, increasingly aggressive competition, and an apparently saturated U.S. market for streaming.
- The company, which lost 200,000 subscribers in the first year-ago quarter, returned to subscriber growth in the second half of 2022 but its pace of additions has slowed dramatically, forcing it to think of ways to squeeze out revenue from the 100 million people who use the service without paying for it.
- The streaming giant has cracked down in some countries on password-sharing, or streaming Netflix by non-members who don't belong to the same household. According to the press, after that move, Netflix has started to show a significant growth again.

Sources:

- <https://www.barrons.com/articles/netflix-earnings-preview-advertising-password-sharing-16b3e861?mod=bol-social-tw>
- <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/technology/article-netflix-set-to-report-first-quarter-results-a-mid-investor-scrutiny/>

COVID-19 Analysis

COVID-19 Worldwide



- The **COVID-19 pandemic** is a global pandemic of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)
- WHO (World Health Association) referred to COVID-19 as global pandemic on March 11, 2020
- Worldwide lockdowns were carried out during the two years of the pandemic
- The Omicron wave was more contagious but less lethal due to vaccination and virus type

Sources: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic

COVID-19 Analysis

- The COVID-19 Pandemic which forced people to stay at homes, naturally brought growth to the streaming companies, such as Netflix.
- In order to investigate Covid-19 pandemic influence on Netflix revenue and subscribers tendencies, the current analysis refers to Covid-19 pandemic data only in countries which have Netflix services (or had during the pandemic, such as Russia).
- The data has been analyzed regionally, corresponding the regions which Netflix refers to in its quartile finance reports.
- For the sake of current analysis, Covid-19 country data and Netflix financial data have been placed crosswise using SQL view.

COVID-19 Analysis- SQL Query

```
CREATE VIEW VW_NetflixRegionsCovid AS
WITH CTE AS
(
    SELECT C.Continent
        ,C.Population
        ,NC.CountryName
        ,CONVERT(VARCHAR(30),CD.Date,3) as DATE
        ,CD.DailyNewCases, CD.ActiveCases, CD.DailyNewDeaths
        ,(CASE WHEN C.Continent = 'Asia' THEN 4
            WHEN C.Continent = 'Australia/Oceania' THEN 4
            WHEN C.Continent = 'Europe' THEN 2
            WHEN C.Continent = 'Africa' THEN 2
            WHEN C.Continent = 'North America' THEN
                CASE WHEN NC.CountryName = 'Greenland' THEN 2
                    WHEN NC.CountryName NOT IN ('USA', 'Canada') THEN 3
                    ELSE 1 END
            WHEN C.Continent = 'South America' THEN 3
            END) as RegionID
    FROM NetflixCountries NC
    JOIN CovidCountryData C ON NC.CountryName=C.Country
    JOIN CovidDailyData CD ON NC.CountryName=CD.Country
)
SELECT RegionID
    ,DATEPART(Quarter, Date) as Quarter
    ,Year(Date) AS Year, SUM(DISTINCT Population) As SumPopulation
    ,SUM(DailyNewCases) as SUMNewCases
    ,SUM(DailyNewDeaths) AS SUMNewDeaths
FROM CTE
GROUP BY RegionID, DATEPART(Quarter, Date), Year(Date)
```

Descriptive Statistics- COVID-19

RegionName	Countries Count	Min Year	Max Year	Avg Population	Min Population	MaxPopulation	STDPopulation
Asia & Pacific	59	2020	2022	4440125971	72468	129285119036	15711559319.14
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	95	2020	2022	1685577282	268884	19839931008	2812449513.26
Latin America	47	2020	2022	1155002805	219912	19814362276	3091839090.98
US & Canada	2	2020	2022	15292019608	1687772460	30784821316	13258384688.43

Descriptive Statistics- COVID-19

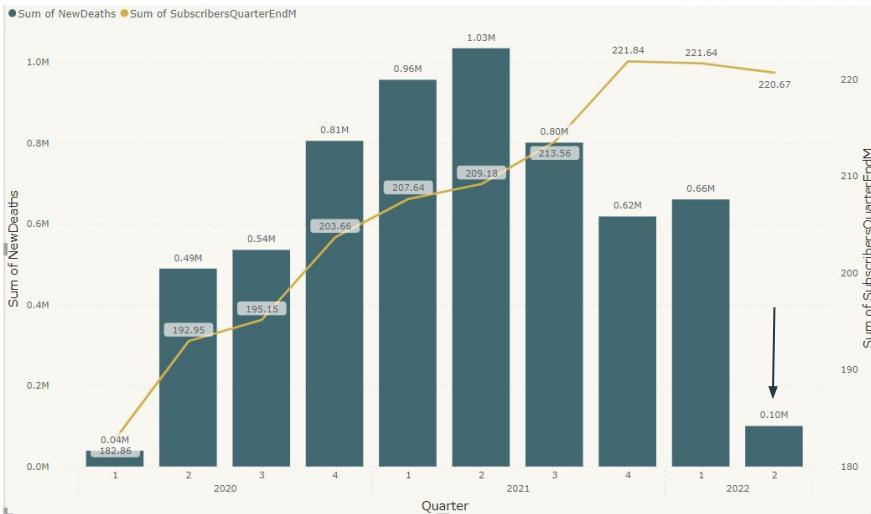
RegionName	AvgDailyNewDeaths	MinDailyNewDeaths	MaxDailyNewDeaths	STDDailyNewDeaths	AvgDailyNewCases	MinDailyNewCases	MaxDailyNewCases	STDDailyNewCases
Asia Pacific	2958.64	0	243918	13552.43	275427.29	0	18189908	1185665.92
EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa)	2157.17	0	101605	6967.69	195405.66	0	15642043	895338.03
Latin America	4059.25	0	196360	15572.15	146479.22	0	7660374	617465.43
US & Canada	53343.7	101	200824	67027.66	4401539.8	8604	25427540	6611138.53

Descriptive Statistics- COVID-19

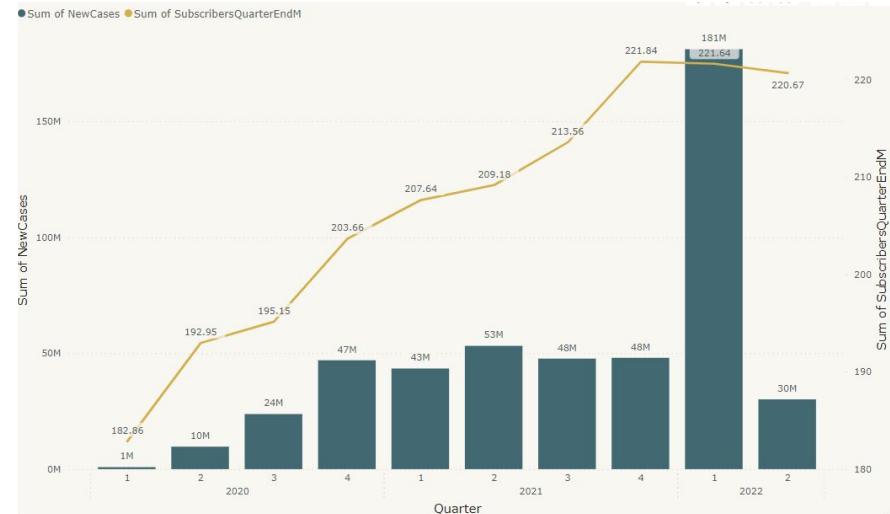
```
SELECT      R.RegionName
            ,COUNT(DISTINCT NCC.CountryName) as CountriesCount
            ,ROUND(AVG(NCC.SUMPopulation), 2) as AvgPopulation
            ,MIN(NCC.SUMPopulation) as MinPopulation
            ,MAX(NCC.SUMPopulation) as MaxPopulation
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NCC.SUMPopulation), 2) as STDPopulation
            ,ROUND(AVG(NCC.SUMDailyNewCases), 2) as AvgDailyNewCases
            ,MIN(NCC.SUMDailyNewCases) as MinDailyNewCases
            ,MAX(NCC.SUMDailyNewCases) as MaxDailyNewCases
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NCC.SUMDailyNewCases), 2) as STDDailyNewCases
            ,ROUND(AVG(NCC.SUMDailyNewDeaths), 2) as AvgDailyNewDeaths
            ,MIN(NCC.SUMDailyNewDeaths) as MinDailyNewDeaths
            ,MAX(NCC.SUMDailyNewDeaths) as MaxDailyNewDeaths
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NCC.SUMDailyNewDeaths), 2) as STDDailyNewDeaths
            ,Min(Year) as MinYear
            ,MAX(Year) as MaxYear
FROM        NetflixCountriesCovid NCC
JOIN        Regions R
            ON NCC.RegionID = R.RegionID
GROUP BY    R.RegionName
```

Subscribers Numbers (Millions) During Covid-19

Netflix Subscribers Numbers and COVID-19 Severity (Mortality Rate)



Netflix Subscribers Numbers and COVID-19 Severity (Positive Cases)

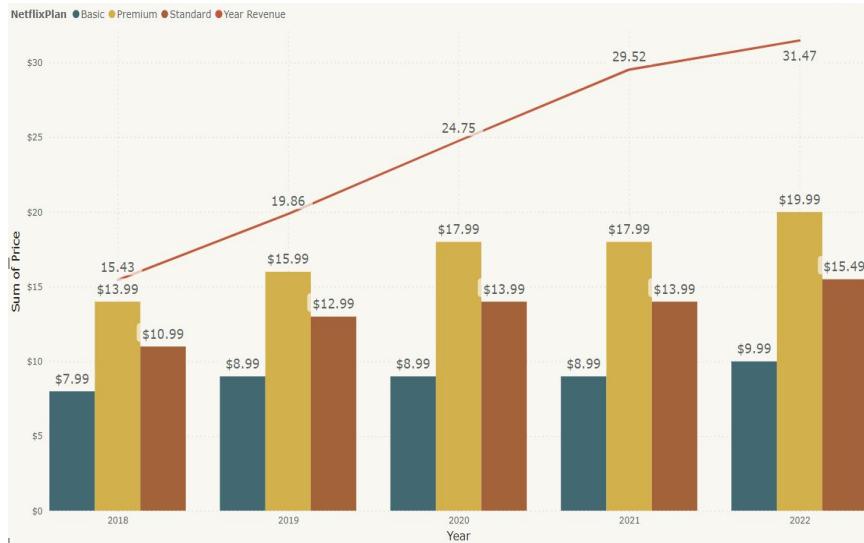


We've measured the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic using mortality rate (Sum of new death cases for each quarter during the peak of the pandemic) and daily new positive cases.

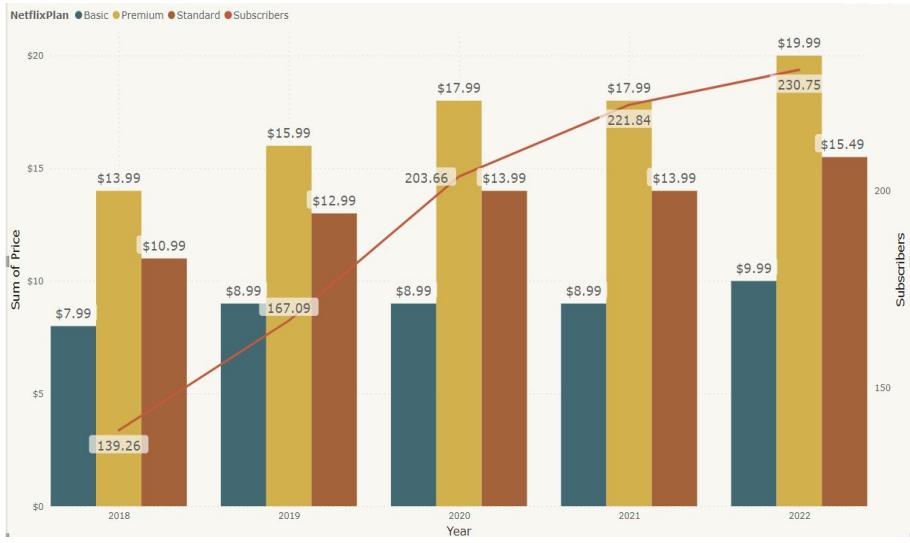
We can see a strong positive tendency of subscribers growth as the pandemic worsened.

Netflix Pricing Strategy

Netflix Pricing Strategy (in US dollars) and Revenue (in Billions) By Year



Netflix Pricing Strategy (in US dollars) and Subscribers (in Millions) By Year



- There is a constant raise in Netflix plan prices over the years.
 - Netflix has been criticized due to its high prices and constant price raises.
 - It seems that the number of subscribers has been, at least partially, influenced by the price raise in the beginning of 2022.
 - It has been reported that approximately 600 K subscribers of US & Canada abandoned Netflix due to the raise**
- Source: <https://www.makeuseof.com/why-netflix-is-losing-subscribers/>

Competition Analysis

Global Streaming Market

- The global video streaming market size was valued at USD 82.3 billion (estimation varies) in 2022 and is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 21.5% from 2023 to 2030.
- Innovations such as blockchain technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are used to improve video quality and anticipated to positively influence the growth of the market.
- In May 2016, AI technology was implemented by Netflix to create a superior personalized experience for its subscribed consumers, which is being a strong advantage of Netflix.

Source:

<https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/video-streaming-market>

Descriptive Statistics- Global Streaming Revenue (Billions)

MinYear	MaxYear	Average Global Revenue	MinGlobal Revenue	MaxGlobal Revenue	STDGlobal Revenue
2018	2022	61.3	42.4	82.3	16.11

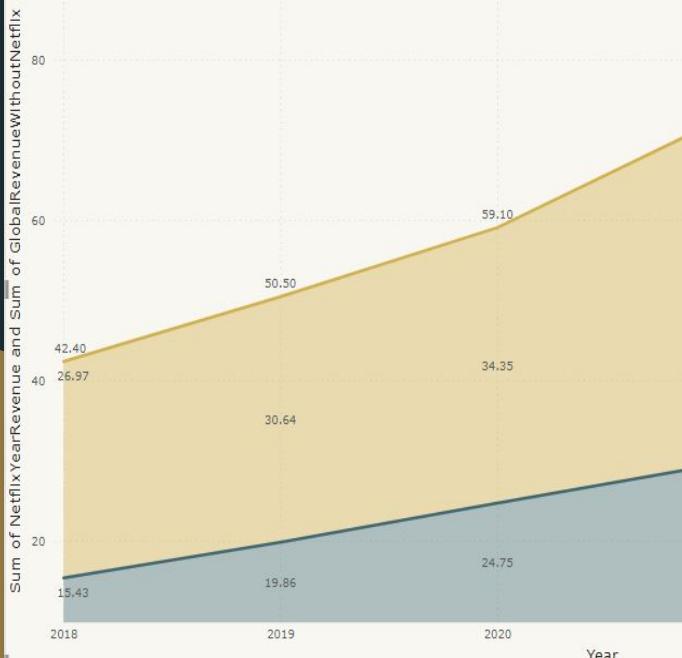
```
SELECT      Min(Year) as MinYear  
            ,MAX(Year) as MaxYear  
            ,ROUND(AVG(GlobalStreamingRevenue), 2) as AverageGlobalRevenue  
            ,MIN(GlobalStreamingRevenue) as MinGlobalRevenue  
            ,MAX(GlobalStreamingRevenue) as MaxGlobalRevenue  
            ,ROUND(STDEV(GlobalStreamingRevenue), 2) as STDGlobalRevenue  
FROM        GlobalStreamingRevenue
```

Netflix and Global Streaming Revenue - View

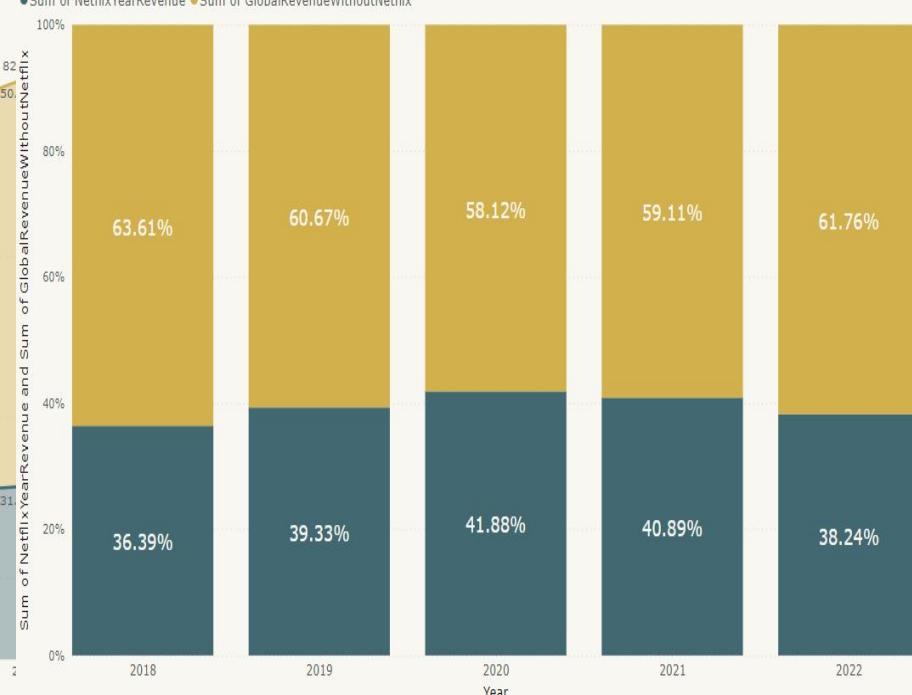
```
CREATE VIEW NetflixAndGlobalRevenue AS
WITH CTE AS
(
    SELECT      Year
                ,ROUND(SUM(RevenueBillions), 2) AS NetflixYearRevenue
        FROM      NetflixRevenueSubscribers
       GROUP BY  Year
)
SELECT      A.Year
            ,A.NetflixYearRevenue
            ,GSR.GlobalStreamingRevenue
            ,ROUND(A.NetflixYearRevenue / GSR.GlobalStreamingRevenue * 100, 2) AS PCTNetflixGlobal
            ,ROUND(GSR.GlobalStreamingRevenue - A.NetflixYearRevenue, 2)   AS GlobalRevenueWithoutNetflix
        FROM      CTE A
       JOIN     GlobalStreamingRevenue GSR
          ON A.Year = GSR.Year
```

Netflix and Global Streaming Revenue By Years (In Billions)

● Sum of NetflixYearRevenue ○ Sum of GlobalRevenueWithoutNetflix



● Sum of NetflixYearRevenue ○ Sum of GlobalRevenueWithoutNetflix



The global streaming revenue is constantly growing. It can be seen that Netflix is responsible for almost half of the global streaming revenue throughout the years, but its share is getting smaller.

Competition Overview

Netflix used to be the streaming platform with the most users in the US, but that has changed recently. In the latest ranking, Netflix is now in second place with 20% of the market share, coming right behind Amazon Prime Video with 21%. Another impressive growth was that of Paramount+, whose market share increased from 4% to 7%, overtaking Apple TV+.

Right now, this is the market share situation for streaming platforms in the United States:

1. Amazon Prime Video: 21%
2. Netflix: 20%
3. Disney+: 15%
4. HBO Max: 14%
5. Hulu: 11%
6. Paramount+: 7%
7. Apple TV+: 6%
8. Others: 6%

Sources:

<https://macdailynews.com/2023/04/14/apple-tv-holds-steady-with-6-u-s-streaming-market-share-as-netflix-cedes-first-place>

<https://www.feedough.com/the-10-biggest-netflix-competitors/>

<https://businesschronicler.com/competitors/netflix-competitors-analysis/>

Variety, Forbes, Business of Apps, Techjury

Descriptive Statistics- Competition

Name	Avg Revenue (Billions)	Min Revenue (Billions)	Max Revenue (Billions)	STD Revenue	Avg Subscribers (Millions)	Min Subscribers (Millions)	Max Subscribers (Millions)	STD Subscribers
Amazon Prime Video	25.35	19.2	31.8	5.15	172.5	120	220	45.73
Disney+	3.85	0	7.4	3.18	68.7	0	137.7	63.08
HBO	5.83	0.35	9.2	3.87	63	36	81.2	19.84
Hulu	5.05	3.7	6.3	1.21	32.8	23.2	41.4	8.31
Netflix	25.97	19.86	31.47	5.44	205.84	167.09	230.75	28.18
Paramount+	0.64	0.1	1.4	0.61	24.95	4	55	23.74
Youtube	23.21	15.15	29.2	6.94	2350	2000	2600	264.58

Descriptive Statistics- Competition

Name	AvgPrice (US \$)	MinPrice (US \$)	MaxPrice (US \$)	MinYear	MaxYear
Amazon Prime Video	8.99	8.99	8.99	2019	2022
Disney+	8.24	6.99	10.99	2019	2022
HBO	14.99	14.99	14.99	2019	2022
Hulu	12.495	11.99	13	2019	2022
Netflix	18.49	15.99	19.99	2019	2022
Paramount+	9.99	9.99	9.99	2019	2022
Youtube	11.99	11.99	11.99	2019	2022

Competition Descriptive Statistics- SQL Query

```
SELECT      CS.Name
            ,ROUND(AVG(NC.RevenueBillions), 2) as AvgRevenue
            ,MIN(NC.RevenueBillions) as MinRevenue
            ,MAX(NC.RevenueBillions) as MaxRevenue
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NC.RevenueBillions), 2) as STDRevenue
            ,ROUND(AVG(NC.SubscribersMillions), 2) as AvgSubscribers
            ,MIN(NC.SubscribersMillions) as MinSubscribers
            ,MAX(NC.SubscribersMillions) as MaxSubscribers
            ,ROUND(STDEV(NC.SubscribersMillions), 2 ) as STDSubscribers
            ,AVG(NC.PremiumPlanPrice) as AvgPrice
            ,MIN(NC.PremiumPlanPrice) as MinPrice
            ,MAX(NC.PremiumPlanPrice) as MaxPrice
            ,MIN(NC.Year) as MinYear
            ,MAX(NC.Year) as MaxYear
FROM        NetflixAndCompetitors NC
JOIN        Competitors CS
          ON NC.CompetitorID = CS.CompetitorID
GROUP BY    CS.Name
```

Revenue Analysis - Competition View SQL Query

```
CREATE VIEW VW_NetflixAndCompetitors AS
WITH CTE AS
(
SELECT CompetitorID
,Year
,ROUND(SubscribersMillions, 2) AS SubscribersMillions
,ROUND(RevenueBillions, 2) AS RevenueBillions
,PremiumPlanPrice FROM Competition

UNION ALL
SELECT SubscribersSum.CompetitorID
,SubscribersSum.Year
,SubscribersSum.NetflixSubscribers
,RevenueSum.NetflixRevenue
,NetflixPlans.Price
FROM (SELECT CompetitorID
,Year
,ROUND(SUM(SubscribersQuarterEndM), 2) as NetflixSubscribers
FROM NetflixRevenueSubscribers
WHERE Quarter = 4
GROUP BY CompetitorID, Year) AS SubscribersSum
JOIN
(SELECT Year
,ROUND(SUM(RevenueBillions), 2) as NetflixRevenue
FROM NetflixRevenueSubscribers
GROUP BY Year) AS RevenueSum
ON SubscribersSum.Year = RevenueSum.Year
JOIN
(SELECT Year
,ROUND(Price, 2) as Price
FROM NetflixPlanPrices
WHERE NetflixPlan = 'Premium') AS NetflixPlans
ON RevenueSum.Year = NetflixPlans.Year
)
SELECT ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY YEAR) AS ID
,*
,DENSE_RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY RevenueBillions ASC) AS RevenueRank
,DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY SubscribersMillions ASC ) AS SubscribersRank
,DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY PremiumPlanPrice DESC) AS PriceRank
FROM CTE
WHERE Year BETWEEN 2019 AND 2022
```

Competition Pricing and Subscribers

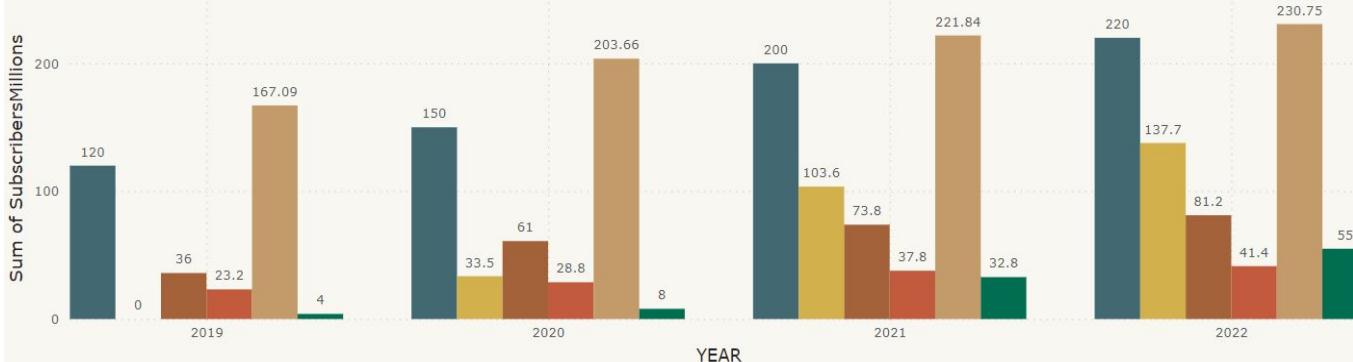
Sum of PremiumPlanPrice by YEAR and Name

Name ● Amazon Prime Video ● Disney+ ● HBO ● Hulu ● Netflix ● Paramount+



Sum of SubscribersMillions by YEAR and Name

Name ● Amazon Prime Video ● Disney+ ● HBO ● Hulu ● Netflix ● Paramount+



Although Netflix has the highest pricing in the market, it can be seen that it still leads in subscribers numbers.

However, it seems that Amazon Prime Video is closely keeping up with Netflix, with the cheapest premium plan price.

Competition Pricing ,Subscribers and Revenue

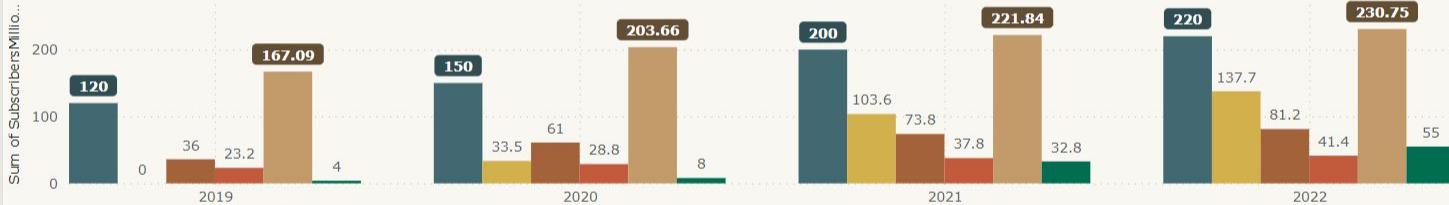
Sum of PremiumPlanPrice by YEAR and Name

Name ● Amazon Prime Video ○ Disney+ ■ HBO □ Hulu ▲ Netflix ▲ Paramount+



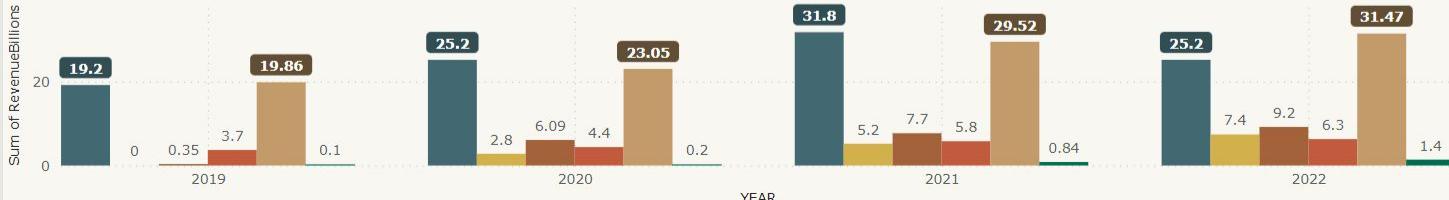
Sum of SubscribersMillions by YEAR and Name

Name ● Amazon Prime Video ○ Disney+ ■ HBO □ Hulu ▲ Netflix ▲ Paramount+



Sum of RevenueBillions by YEAR and Name

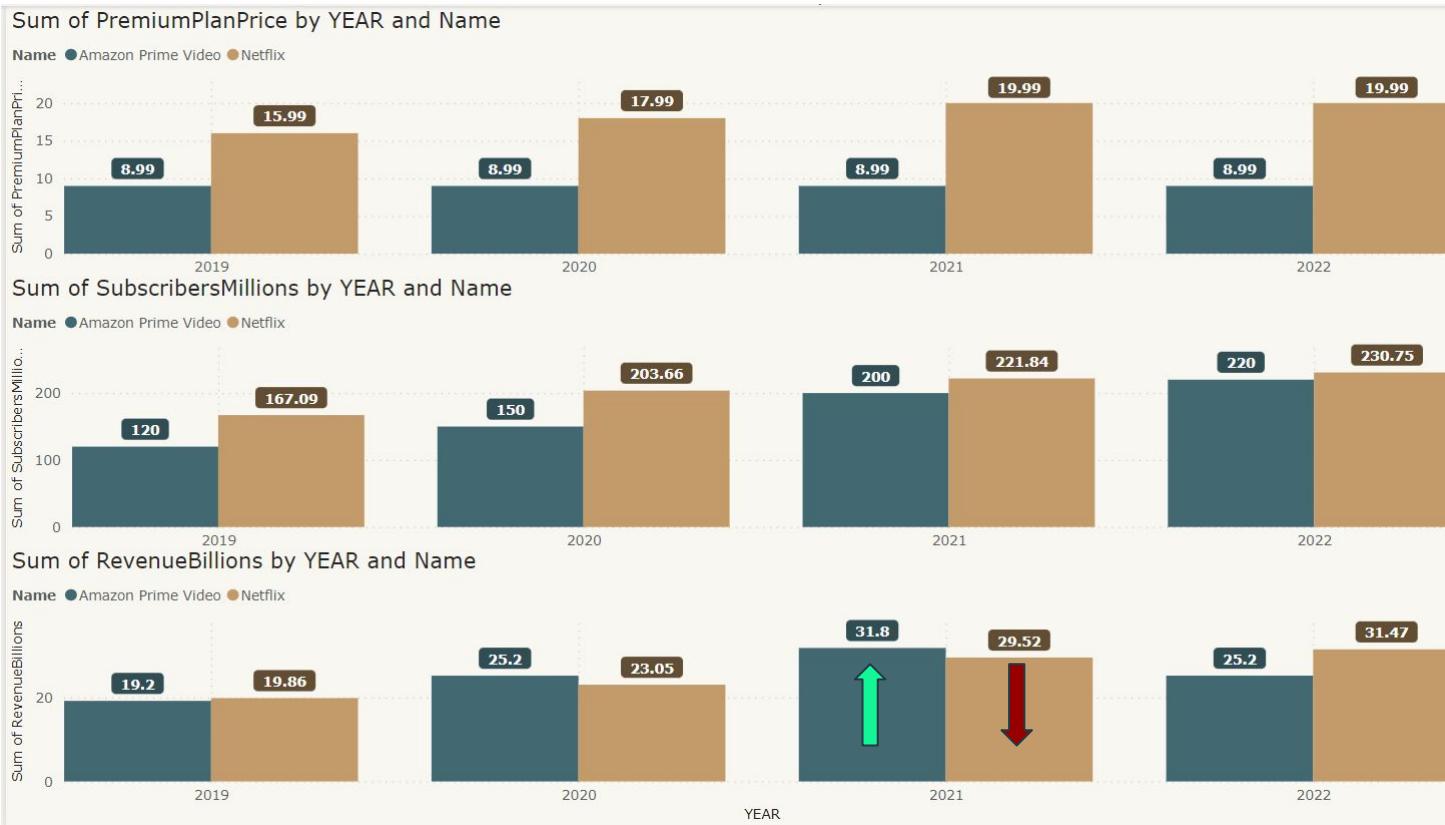
Name ● Amazon Prime Video ○ Disney+ ■ HBO □ Hulu ▲ Netflix ▲ Paramount+



Although Netflix has the highest pricing in the market, it can be seen that it still leads in subscribers numbers.

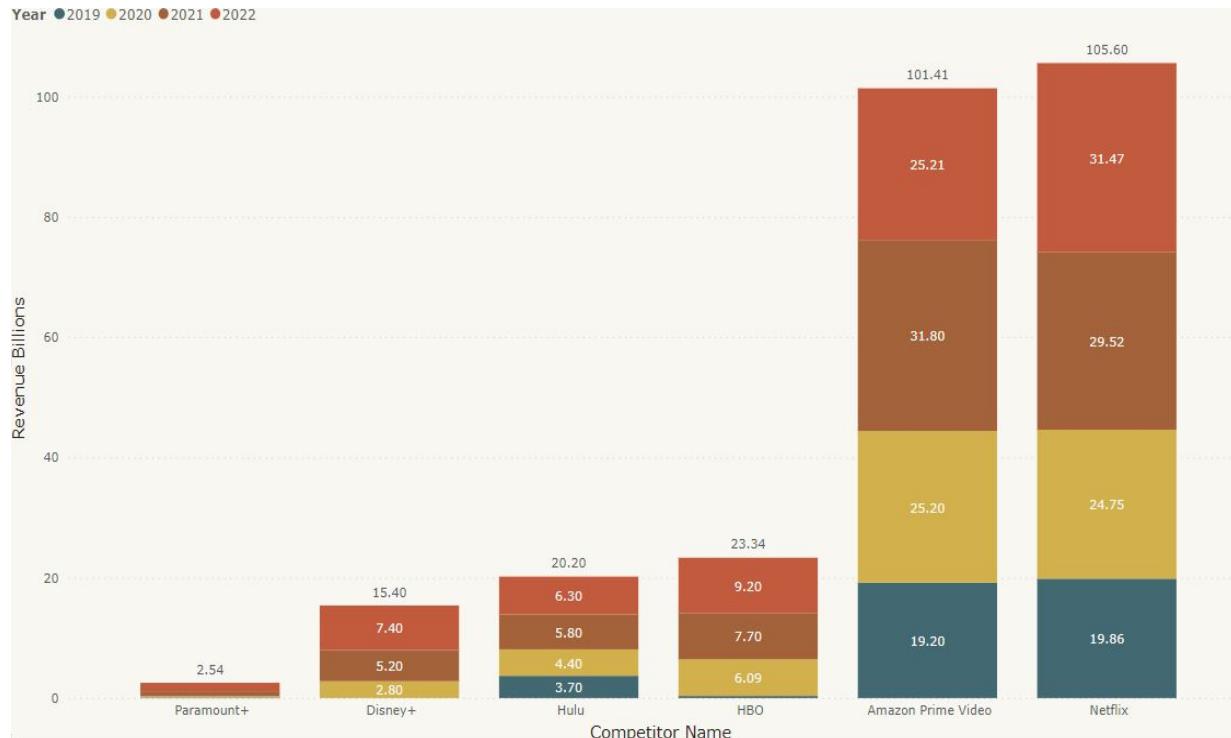
However, Compared to the plan price, Amazon shows an increase in revenue and subscriber numbers (relative to itself) , as we will now see in the next slide

Comparison between Netflix and Amazon



- Here you can see how Amazon has stayed with the same pricing plan compared to Netflix which continues to raise its prices consistently.
- It can be assumed that if Netflix had not increased the plan price Amazon would have overtaken them in profits even a year later.

Revenue Analysis - Competition

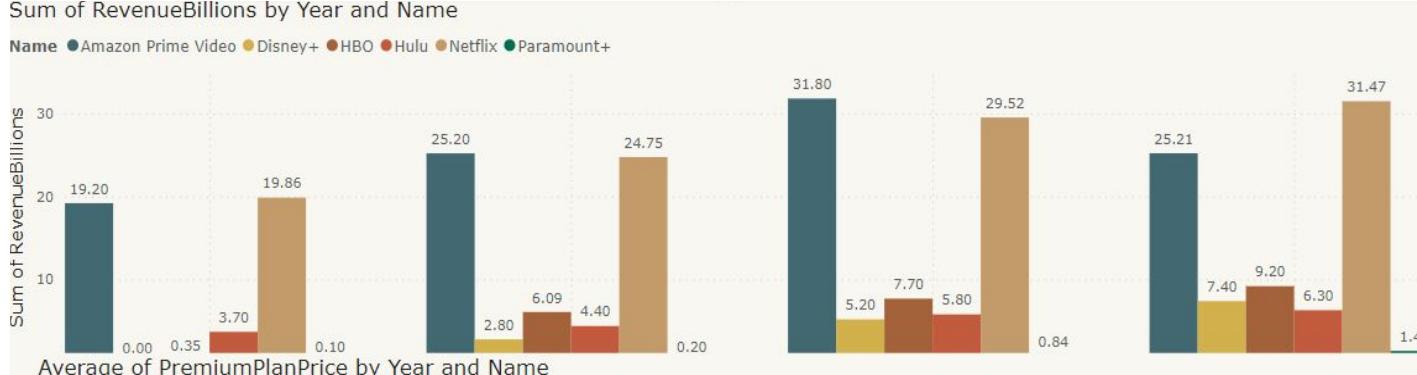


- Today there are over 200 available streaming services
- We chose to focus on Netflix and its leading competitors.
- As we can see, Netflix produces the biggest profits in comparison to its leading competitors, although Amazon Prime Video is a very strong competitor.

Revenue and Subscribers Analysis - Competition

Sum of RevenueBillions by Year and Name

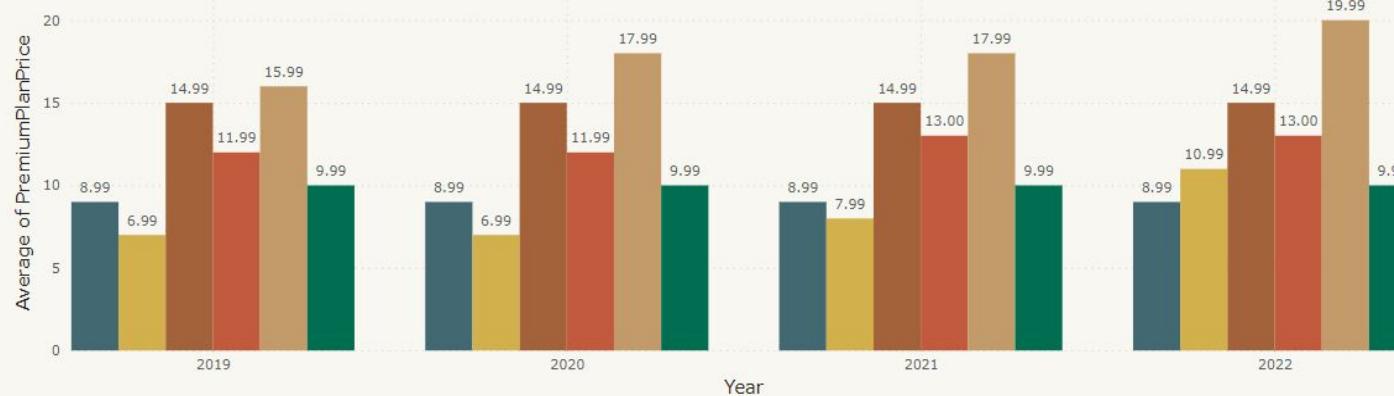
Name ● Amazon Prime Video ● Disney+ ● HBO ● Hulu ● Netflix ● Paramount+



Netflix Revenue is in constant growth through the years. Amazon Prime video had a peak in 2021 but in 2022 it far behind Netflix.

Average of PremiumPlanPrice by Year and Name

Name ● Amazon Prime Video ● Disney+ ● HBO ● Hulu ● Netflix ● Paramount+



It seems that the high subscription price helps Netflix to keep its revenue growth.

Summary



Between year 2018 and 2021 Netflix has shown a significant positive growth in revenue and subscribers.



The most significant growth was during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was described by some sources as “meteoric”.



This tendency has changed to a negative one in the first quarter of 2022, in comparison to the previous quarter.

It's important to state that the general tendency stayed positive from year to year.



Netflix is constantly raising prices, even in the beginning of 2022 when the world experienced vast economic crisis and war in Europe (Ukraine and Russia), which fueled the subscribers loss and market cap collapse.



Netflix revenue is almost 40% of global streaming industry revenue .



Thus, not surprising that although Netflix has the priciest premium plan, it is still leading in the subscribers numbers and revenue.



However, there are some strong competition to deal with, and with the last changes, Netflix has to consider new ways of attracting subscribers in new markets, besides the American and European which are already saturated.