

# A dynamic and exciting landscape for music engagement

## The music engagement mix

**2%**

**Other forms of music listening**  
(TV, on-demand premium video services such as Netflix or music swapped with family and friends)

GLOBAL: 5%

**1%**

**Live**  
(including livestreaming)

GLOBAL: 2%

**13%**

**Purchased music**  
(e.g., CDs, vinyl, DVDs, downloads)

GLOBAL: 9%

**22%**

**Music on the radio**  
(broadcast live, catch-up, internet radio stations)

GLOBAL: 16%

**2%**

**Social media platforms**  
(e.g., Facebook, Instagram)

GLOBAL: 3%

**25%**

**Subscription audio streaming**  
(e.g., Spotify Premium, Apple Music, Melon)

GLOBAL: 23%

**8%**

**Ad-supported audio streaming**  
(e.g., free tier of Spotify and Deezer)

GLOBAL: 9%

**18%**

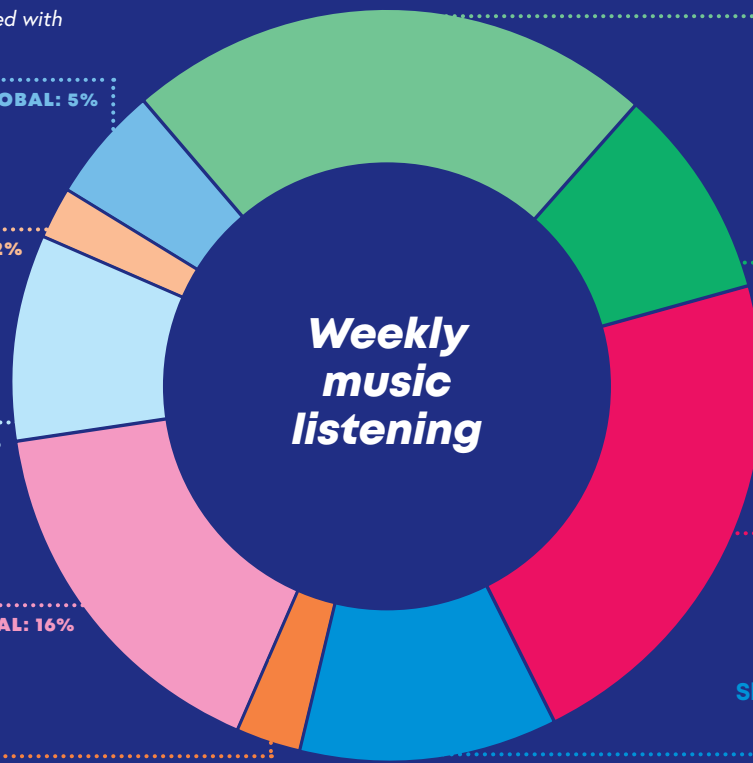
**Video streaming**  
(e.g., YouTube, DailyMotion, Niconico)

GLOBAL: 22%

**8%**

**Short form video apps** (new)  
(e.g., TikTok, Triller)

GLOBAL: 11%



GLOBAL: 18.4 HOURS

**17.7**  
hours

Time spent listening to music each week  
(up from 18 hours globally in 2019)

**That's the equivalent of listening to 368 3-minute songs a week**



**+36%**

People are spending more time listening to music through subscription audio streaming

GLOBAL: +51%



**90%**

said that music provided enjoyment and happiness during the pandemic

GLOBAL: 87%

## A new and exciting landscape for music listeners



## Music was vital for engagement with radio



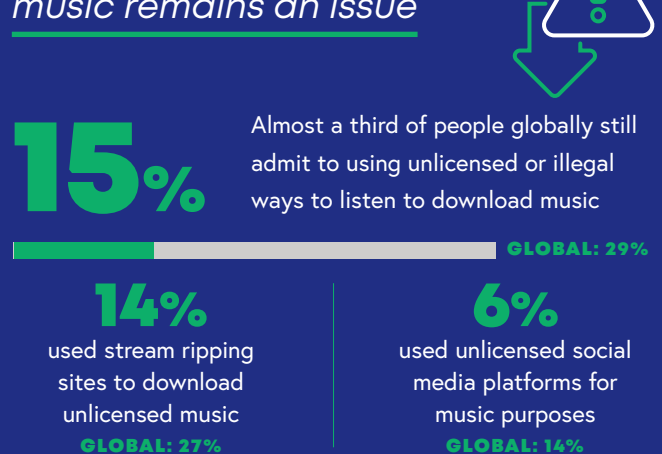
## The demand for physical music continues, especially in younger age groups



## A rich and diverse mix of genres



## The availability of unlicensed music remains an issue



For more information visit [ifpi.org](https://www.ifpi.org)

©IFPI 2021. All data copy and images are subject to copyright.

Data is based on fieldwork conducted in June and July 2021 across 21 countries and gathered the views of 43,000 respondents aged between 16-64. Panels were nationally representative in each country.