

# Choosing Growth in a Price-Compressed TV Market

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December 2025



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## Introduction

Retail price erosion is reshaping how television manufacturers and retailers compete. As price points compress, particularly above the \$1,000-mark threshold, premium brands face mounting pressure to trim features to meet increasingly aggressive manufacturer's suggested retail prices (MSRPs). Simultaneously, retailers are prioritizing smart TV advertising economics and retail media outcomes as complementary revenue streams, reinforcing incentives for lower upfront prices and entry-level configurations.

In the US, market power is shifting. For the first time in 19 years, Samsung will no longer be the number one TV brand in unit shipments in 2026, and Roku will lose its position as the leading TV operating system in 2026. Instead, Walmart's private-label Onn brand, paired with the Vizio operating system, is positioned to lead in both hardware and software. In this environment, many TV brands are understandably asking which features can be removed to protect price competitiveness.

Omdia's recent Consumer TV Research on Feature Preferences and Willingness To Pay (WTP) survey indicates a different course of action for Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos. Rather than discretionary extras, these features measurably influence consumer preference, willingness to pay, and viewing engagement, factors that support both near-term price realization and long-term ad-monetization value. The data suggests a pragmatic response to deflation: retain the features that move the market.

Omdia research program quantifies how these premium audio-visual features shape consumer preference, WTP, and purchase behavior in retail-like settings. Anchored by a large-scale survey (n=1,099) and a choice-based conjoint (CBC) module that mirrors real-



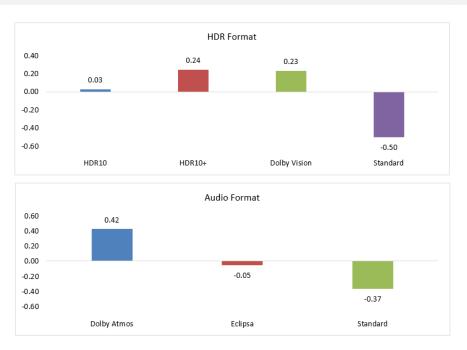
world TV shopping trade-offs, the study provides actionable insights for TV brands, retailers, streaming providers, and platform partners.

#### What consumers value when choices are close

A central finding of Omdia's stated survey is that consumers anchor their decisions on price, brand, and screen size. Together, these three factors account for 80% of the decision weight in the conjoint model. This anchoring context matters. Picture and audio formats are not the first attributes consumers scan, but when options are otherwise comparable, they play a decisive role in settling close calls.

According to Omdia's conjoint survey results, the high dynamic range (HDR) format contributes 10.08% of the choice influence and the audio format 9.51%. Across these attributes, Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos consistently outperform alternatives, boosting both unit share and revenue potential.

Figure 1: HDR and audio formats act as tiebreakers when decision choices are closely matched



Source: Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos

For senior TV OEM executives, this nuance is critical: when price, brand, and size bring a shopper to a short list, picture and sound quality are the tiebreakers that convert consideration into purchase. In a crowded aisle with near-identical MSRPs, that conversion effect compounds through assortment, display, and promotion cycles.



# A consistent \$200 willingness to pay across entry, mid, and premium test points

The research isolates a stable consumer willingness to pay that remains consistent across entry, mid, and premium test points. At 55 inches, two complementary tests illustrate the clarity of this signal.

In one test, respondents chose a TCL configuration with Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos priced at \$499 over a standard configuration at \$299 by a ratio of 2.2 to 1. This 2.2x unit volume preference equates to 3.7x hardware revenue ((2.2x\$499)/\$299), explicitly valuing Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos at a \$200 premium on a 55-inch set.

Figure 2: Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos valued at \$200 WTP on a TCL 55-inch TV



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Source: Dolby Vision, Dolby Atmos, and Omdia

A second 55-inch TV comparison reveals the same \$200 signal at a higher price band: respondents selected an LG Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos configuration at \$699 at roughly the same rate as a Samsung standard configuration at \$499. Across entry (\$299), mid (\$499), and premium (\$699) test points, the \$200 differential recurs.

Figure 3: Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos valued at \$200 WTP on an LG 55-inch TV



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Source: Dolby Vision, Dolby Atmos, and Omdia



The implication is straightforward and powerful: As the rest of the offer changes, the value attached to Dolby picture and sound persists, providing headroom for price realization without sacrificing conversion.

The implications extend beyond immediate hardware revenue. In Omdia's Consumer Research on Platform Engagement and Content Consumption survey (refer to the *Elevating Ad-Supported Streaming with Premium Picture and Sound* white paper), respondents indicated they would increase viewing with a more engaging picture and more immersive audio. This engagement dividend adds advertising revenue over the life of the set, a critical consideration as retailers increasingly monetize smart TV usage.

#### Value persists at larger screen sizes and against competing formats

At 75 inches, the tests hold the price constant to isolate the effect of picture enhancement formats, offering these conclusions (**Figures 4–7**):

Figure 4: Switching from HDR10+ and Eclipsa to Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos materially increases projected sales across brands



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Source: Dolby Vision, Dolby Atmos, and Omdia

#### Segment-level analysis further underscores the robustness of this effect.

Figure 5: Among males in Western US aged 25–44 with incomes over \$100,000 (n=23), the uplift reaches 80% for Samsung, 84% for TCL, and 63% for Hisense

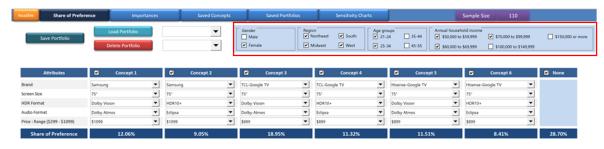


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Source: Dolby Vision, Dolby Atmos, and Omdia



Figure 6: Among females aged 21–34 with incomes under \$100,000 (n=110), the uplift remains significant at 33% for Samsung, 67% for TCL, and 37% for Hisense



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Source: Dolly Vision, Dolly Atmos, and Omdia

Figure 7: Among females in Western US aged 25–44 with incomes over \$100,000 (n=29), the uplift rises further: 138% (Samsung), 90% (TCL), and 43% (Hisense)



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Source: Dolby Vision, Dolby Atmos, and Omdia

These results demonstrate three key points. First, the advantage holds at larger screen sizes, where brand and size cues are strongest, and importantly, formats are decisive tiebreakers. Second, the uplift appears across both price-sensitive and price-insensitive segments. Third, Dolby maintains a clear edge over HDR10+ and Eclipsa in both broad and targeted segments.

#### Closing the brand gap for value-tier OEMs

Brand power remains a foundational driver of choice, and premium brand share scales with income. However, the conjoint results show that Dolby can narrow expected performance gaps for lower brand index OEMs, as these examples demonstrate:



- TCL's Dolby configuration not only outperformed its own standard configuration by a wide margin at 55 inches, but it also delivered significant comparative gains versus HDR10+ and Eclipsa at 75 inches across multiple segments (**Figure 4**).
- Hisense, too, realized meaningful relative lifts (e.g., over 40% overall; up to over 63% in certain segments) when moving to Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos (**Figures 4** and **5**).

This pattern indicates that Dolby can help value-tier brands overperform against their expected baseline, changing the retail math in mixed-brand assortments.

#### Demographics, awareness, and opportunity to educate

The research also highlights clear patterns that inform go-to-market plans.

Younger consumers (ages 21–34) are more interested in, and more willing to pay
for, premium audio-visual experiences than older cohorts. Household income is
inversely related to willingness to pay; those with incomes under \$100,000 are more
likely to pay for premium features than higher-income households.

This may appear counterintuitive alongside the fact that premium brand share scales with income, but it reflects different dynamics: High-income households lean toward premium brands, while incremental willingness to pay for specific features is stronger among sub-\$100,000 segments.

Awareness and familiarity with Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos are uneven. Males show higher awareness of Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos and are more likely to use external audio devices like soundbars—an indicator associated with paying for premium audio. Females, by contrast, are more likely to rely on built-in speakers and report lower technical familiarity. At the same time, from a content-consumption standpoint, both women and young adults show a higher willingness to pay for enhanced experiences.

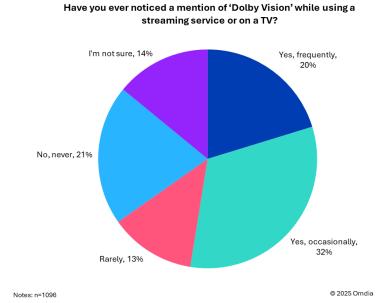
This combination, higher willingness paired with lower familiarity, signals an opportunity: Make Dolby immediately visible and unmissable at the point of sale and in the user interface, rather than buried in settings.

Awareness cues in services and devices also matter. A majority report noticing
 Dolby Vision (52%) and a substantial share notice Dolby Atmos (40%) in services or on
 TVs.

That recognition can be converted into action when discovery is simple, and the value is clearly linked to the content people care about most, movies and sports, where respondents most often say enhanced sound and visuals are worth the additional cost.

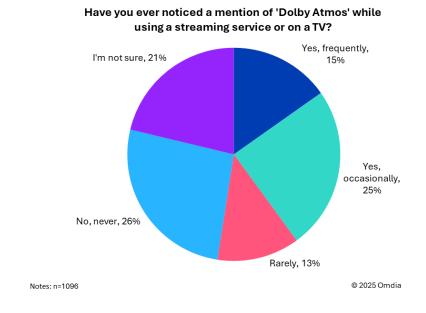


Figure 8: 52% noticed a mention of 'Dolby Vision' while using a streaming service or on TV



Source: Omdia

Figure 9: 40% noticed a mention of 'Dolby Atmos' while using a streaming service or on TV



Source: Omdia





### **Conclusions**

#### Retain features that move the market

The data is consistent across brands, sizes, and segments. Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos command a measurable hardware premium at entry, mid, and premium configurations; outperform competing HDR10+ and Eclipsa combinations at 75 inches; help lower brand index OEMs overperform in multi-brand settings; and increase hours watched and willingness to pay in streaming.

In a deflationary price environment, these are not incremental extras. They are pivotal to sustaining consumer preference, supporting price realization, boosting unit share, and compounding value through engagement. For OEMs and retailers alike, retaining Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos is a pragmatic decision rooted in observed behavior, not assumption—and it is one of the few levers that works for both the hardware aisle and the ad-driven future that follows.



# **Appendix**

#### Methodology

Omdia conducted two surveys to quantify Dolby Vision and Dolby Atmos. Survey 1 (n=1099) used a CBC module to model TV purchase trade-offs, while Survey 2 (n=1096) assessed impact on watch time, subscription, quality, awareness, and value. In the CBC, respondents chose among six TV concepts plus a "None" option, with attributes including brand, screen size, HDR, audio, and price. The outputs included share of preference and attribute importance, supported by sensitivity charts. Demographic filters, such as gender, region, age, and income, enabled segment analysis. The content survey quantified engagement and loyalty.

#### Further reading

Elevating Ad-Supported Streaming with Premium Picture and Sound (December 2025)

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