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Netflix Viewer Trend Analysis

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Introduction: Netflix is a streaming company that deals with providing customers with movies, shows and exclusives to subscribers of the service. I am using the data that was provided to solve data problems and task given to me.

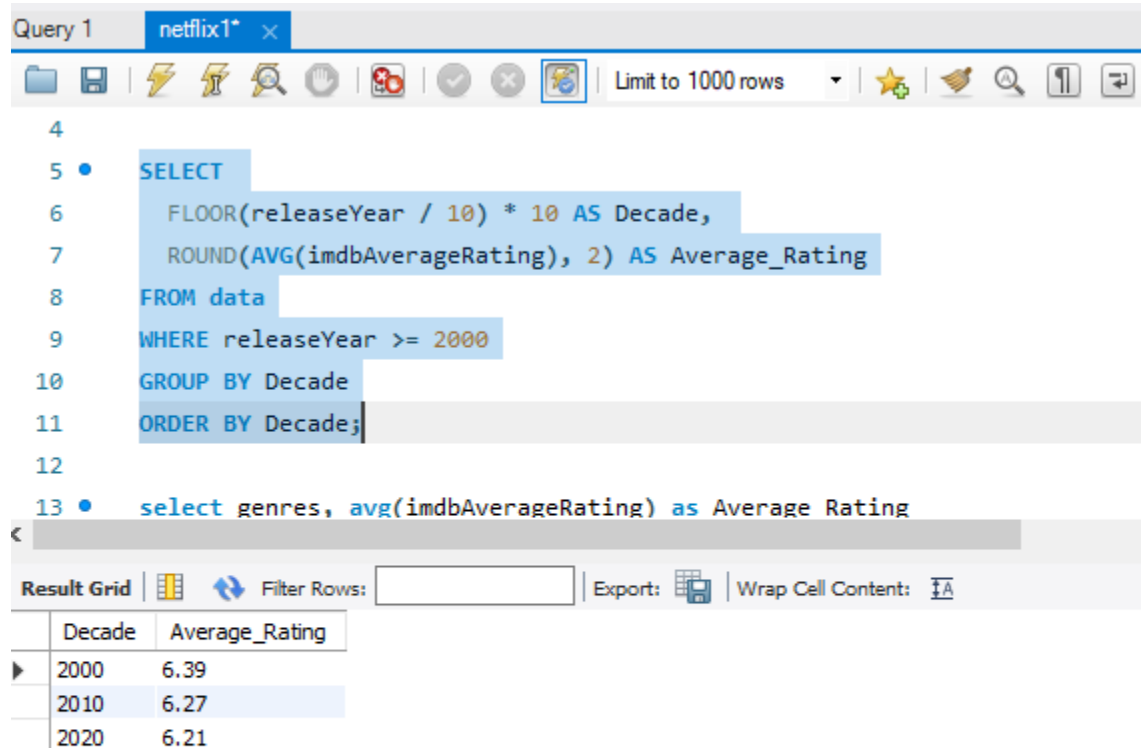
Task:

"Analyze how audience interests and content performance have changed over time on Netflix using IMDB ratings, genres, and engagement data from the 2000s and above. The goal is to uncover trends in viewer preferences and genre popularity to inform content strategy and investment decisions. “

Netflix has provided a set of 9 data questions. In addition, you are tasked with developing 3 original data questions of your own to further explore the dataset. Your objective is to analyze these questions and present your insights into a final presentation focused on those 3 self formulated questions that tackle the task given.

Data Questions:

1. How have average ratings changed by decade since 2000?



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query titled "Query 1" in a tab labeled "netflix1". The query is as follows:

```
4  
5 • SELECT  
6     FLOOR(releaseYear / 10) * 10 AS Decade,  
7     ROUND(AVG(imdbAverageRating), 2) AS Average_Rating  
8 FROM data  
9 WHERE releaseYear >= 2000  
10 GROUP BY Decade  
11 ORDER BY Decade;  
12  
13 • select genres, avg(imdbAverageRating) as Average Rating
```

Below the query editor, there is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows:" input field, an "Export:" button, and a "Wrap Cell Content:" checkbox. The result grid displays the following data:

Decade	Average_Rating
2000	6.39
2010	6.27
2020	6.21

Explanation:

This query calculates the average IMDb rating for each decade starting from the year 2000. It uses the $\text{FLOOR}(\text{releaseYear} / 10) * 10$ expression to group movies by decade (e.g., 2000s, 2010s, 2020s). The $\text{AVG}()$ function is applied to find the mean rating for each decade, and $\text{ROUND}()$ limits the result to two decimal places. This allows us to analyze how movie ratings have shifted over long periods and detect trends across generations of film content.

2. How have average ratings shifted year-by-year?

Query 1 netflix1*

```

13 order by Average_Rating desc
14 limit 10;
15
16 • select releaseYear, round(avg(imdbAverageRating),2) as Average_Rating
17 from data
18 group by releaseYear
19 order by releaseYear desc
20 limit 26;
21
22

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

releaseYear	Average_Rating
2025	4.5
2024	6.19
2023	6.35
2022	6.25
2021	6.3
2020	5.83
2019	6.22
2018	6.12
2017	6.26
2016	6.29
2015	6.2
2014	6.32
2013	6.34

Result 30

Explanation:

This query focuses on identifying average IMDb ratings for each of the last 26 years by grouping records by releaseYear. Using AVG() to calculate mean ratings and ROUND() to improve readability, it highlights how ratings have changed on a yearly basis. By ordering the results in descending order, it provides a top down view of recent trends in movie quality.

3. What are the most voted (engaged-with) Netflix movies?

server tools scripting help

query 1 netflix1*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

2
3
4
5 • SELECT title, imdbNumVotes
6 FROM data
7 ORDER BY imdbNumVotes DESC
8 LIMIT 10;
9
0 • select title, releaseYear, imdbAverageRating
1 from data

```

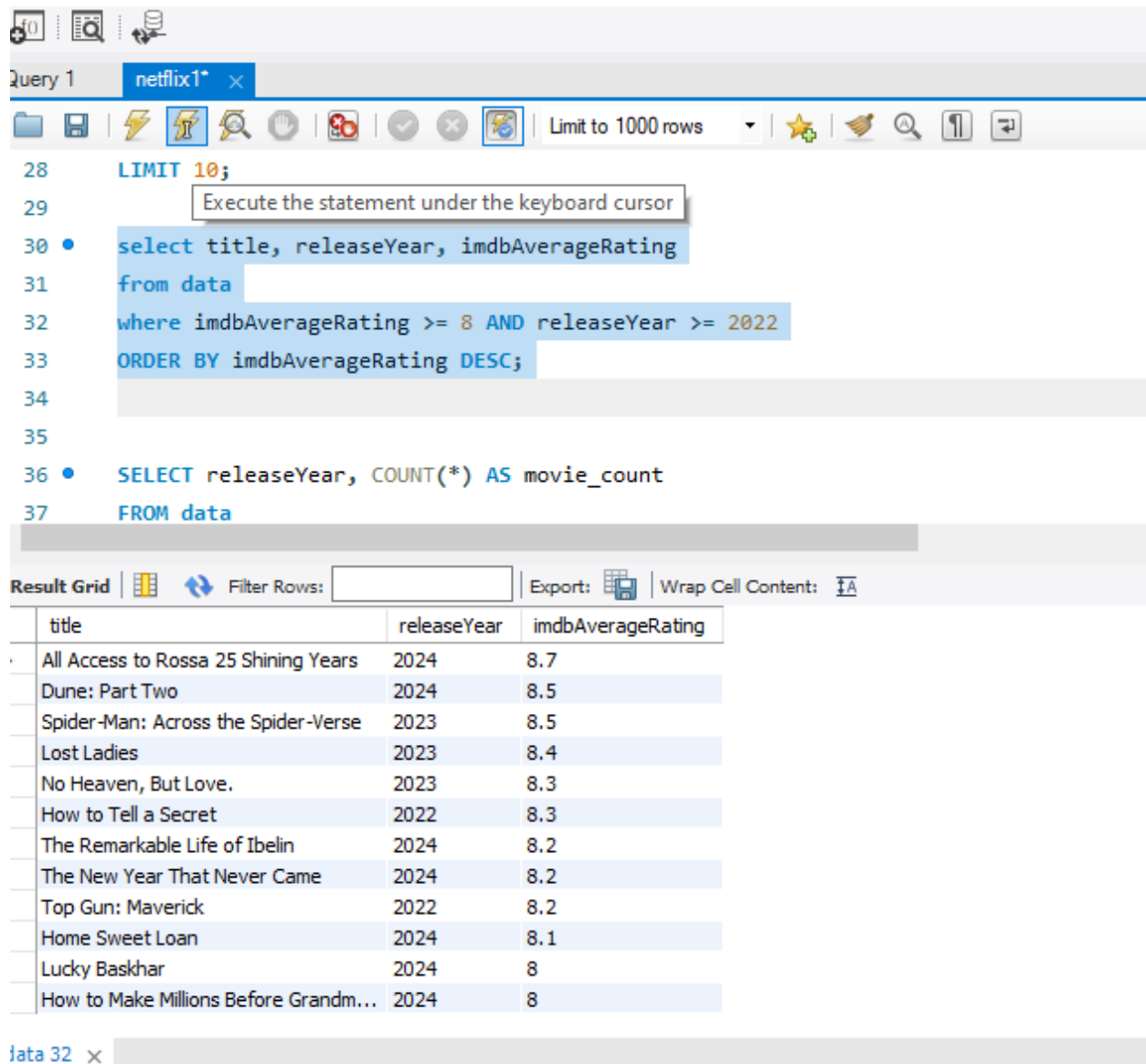
Table Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch

title	imdbNumVotes
The Shawshank Redemption	3024160
The Dark Knight	3000297
Inception	2666425
Forrest Gump	2363944
Pulp Fiction	2320508
Interstellar	2318503
The Matrix	2142402
The Godfather	2110507
The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	2095251
The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	2065772

Explanation:

This query finds the top 10 movies that received the most IMDb votes, which serves as a strong proxy for engagement and popularity. It selects each movie's title and vote count and sorts them in descending order of `imdbNumVotes`. This is useful for identifying blockbuster hits or cult favorites that generated significant audience interaction.

4. What are the best-rated Netflix movies released since 2022?



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query named 'Query 1' in a tab labeled 'netflix1*'. The query is as follows:

```

28  LIMIT 10;
29
30  • select title, releaseYear, imdbAverageRating
31  from data
32  where imdbAverageRating >= 8 AND releaseYear >= 2022
33  ORDER BY imdbAverageRating DESC;
34
35
36  • SELECT releaseYear, COUNT(*) AS movie_count
37  FROM data

```

Below the query editor is a 'Result Grid' section. It includes a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox. The grid displays the following data:

title	releaseYear	imdbAverageRating
All Access to Rossa 25 Shining Years	2024	8.7
Dune: Part Two	2024	8.5
Spider-Man: Across the Spider-Verse	2023	8.5
Lost Ladies	2023	8.4
No Heaven, But Love.	2023	8.3
How to Tell a Secret	2022	8.3
The Remarkable Life of Ibelin	2024	8.2
The New Year That Never Came	2024	8.2
Top Gun: Maverick	2022	8.2
Home Sweet Loan	2024	8.1
Lucky Baskhar	2024	8
How to Make Millions Before Grandm...	2024	8

At the bottom of the editor, there is a tab labeled 'data 32'.

Explanation:

This query targets high-performing recent movies by filtering for those released after 2022 with IMDb ratings of 8.0 or higher. It provides insight into which new releases are resonating best with viewers and could guide strategic decisions on which genres, styles, or stories Netflix should continue investing in.

5. How many movies has Netflix released each year?

Query 1 netflix1* x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
34
35
36 • SELECT releaseYear, COUNT(*) AS movie_count
37 FROM data
38 GROUP BY releaseYear
39 ORDER BY releaseYear DESC
40 limit 26;
41
42 • SELECT title, imdbAverageRating, imdbNumVotes
43 FROM data
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	releaseYear	movie_count
▶	2025	2
	2024	176
	2023	114
	2022	86
	2021	54
	2020	47
	2019	113
	2018	261
	2017	691
	2016	644
	2015	559
	2014	466
	2013	412

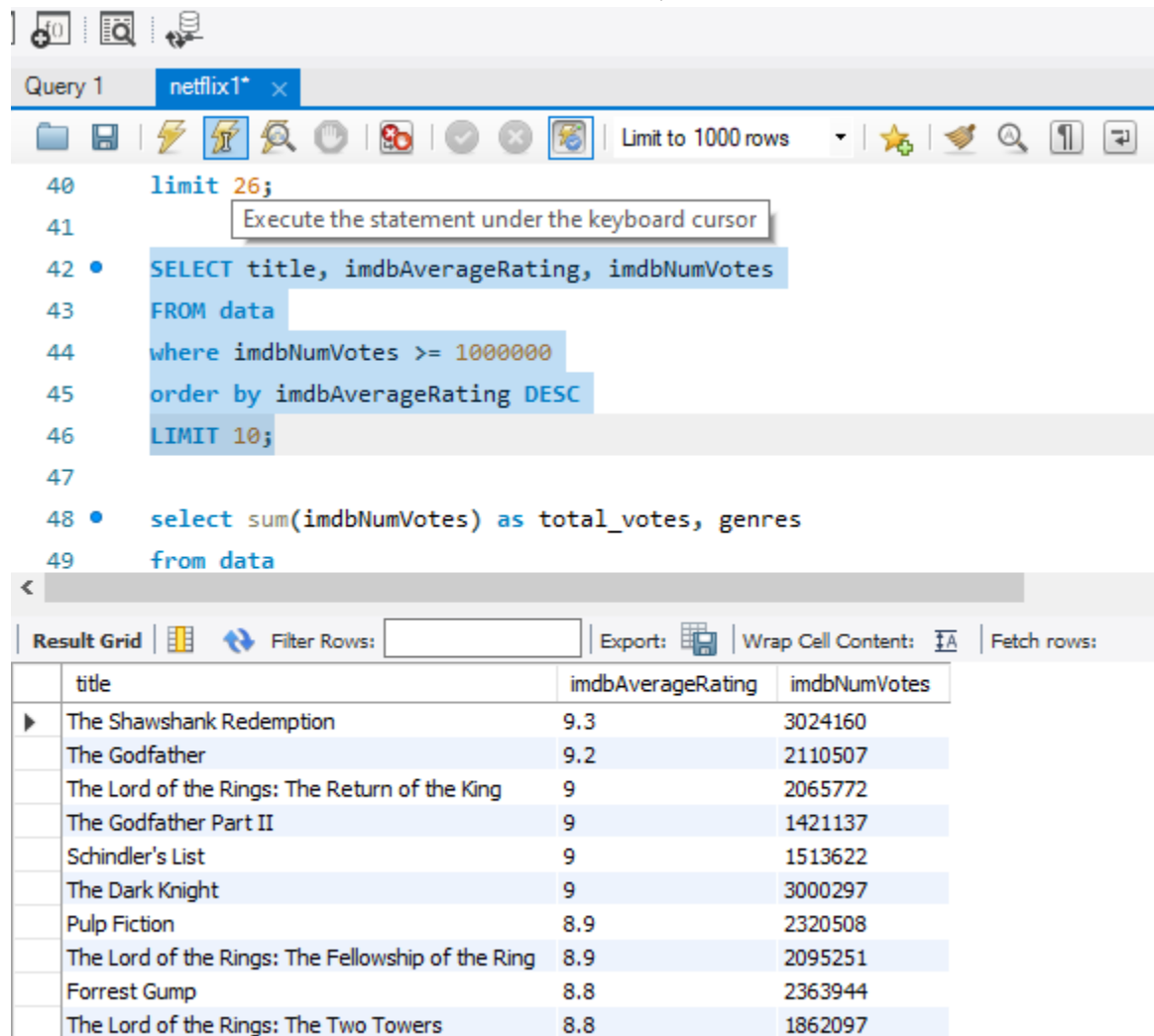
Result 33 x

Output :

Explanation:

This query counts how many movies were released each year using the COUNT(*) function grouped by releaseYear. It shows how Netflix's content production volume has evolved, helping analysts evaluate whether the platform is ramping up or reducing movie releases over time. It's especially useful when compared with viewer ratings to assess both quality and quantity.

6. What Netflix movies have over 1 million votes, limit to 10.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query named "Query 1" titled "netflix1*". The query is as follows:

```
40 limit 26;  
41  
42 • SELECT title, imdbAverageRating, imdbNumVotes  
43 FROM data  
44 where imdbNumVotes >= 1000000  
45 order by imdbAverageRating DESC  
46 LIMIT 10;  
47  
48 • select sum(imdbNumVotes) as total_votes, genres  
49 from data
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" is displayed, showing the top 10 highest rated movies with over 1,000,000 IMDb votes. The results are as follows:

	title	imdbAverageRating	imdbNumVotes
▶	The Shawshank Redemption	9.3	3024160
	The Godfather	9.2	2110507
	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	9	2065772
	The Godfather Part II	9	1421137
	Schindler's List	9	1513622
	The Dark Knight	9	3000297
	Pulp Fiction	8.9	2320508
	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	8.9	2095251
	Forrest Gump	8.8	2363944
	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	8.8	1862097

Explanation:

This query retrieves the top 10 highest rated movies that have received over 1,000,000 IMDb votes. By applying a WHERE clause to filter movies with high vote counts (implying significant viewer engagement) and ordering the results by `imdbAverageRating` in descending order, the query surfaces highly rated movies that are also very popular. This gives insight into which widelywatched movies are also the most well received, making them ideal references for future content investments.

7. Which genres have the highest total audience engagement (votes)?

Query 1

```

46  LIMIT 10;
47
48  •  select sum(imdbNumVotes) as total_votes, genres
49      from data
50      group by genres
51      order by total_votes desc
52      limit 10;
53
54  •  select genres, max(imdbAverageRating) as topRated
55      from data

```

Result Grid

	total_votes	genres
▶	32916671	Action, Adventure, Sci-Fi
	14645811	Action, Crime, Drama
	14217221	Drama, Romance
	13505085	Action, Crime, Thriller
	13418656	Comedy, Drama, Romance
	12876994	Comedy
	12729942	Drama
	12305743	Crime, Drama, Thriller
	11862280	Crime, Drama
	10943426	Comedy, Romance

Explanation:

This query calculates the total number of votes per genre by summing `imdbNumVotes` and grouping the results by genres. It then orders the results in descending order of total votes and limits the output to the top 10 genres. This query identifies which genres have received the most engagement overall, offering insight into what types of content attract the most audience attention.

8. What are the 10 highest rated genres

Query 1 netflix1*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

52 limit 10;
53
54 • select genres, max(imdbAverageRating) as topRated
55 from data
56 group by genres
57 order by topRated desc
58 limit 10;
59
60 • WITH GenreRanked AS (
61 SELECT

```

Result Grid

genres	topRated
Drama	9.3
Crime, Drama	9.2
Adventure, Drama, Fantasy	9
Biography, Drama, History	9
Action, Crime, Drama	9
Comedy	8.9
Drama, Romance	8.8
Action, Adventure, Sci-Fi	8.8
Drama, Family	8.8
Comedy, Drama, Family	8.8

Explanation:

This query identifies the highest rated movie within each genre by using the MAX function on imdbAverageRating and grouping by genre. The result shows the best rated content for each genre and helps stakeholders understand the upper limits of quality and audience satisfaction by genre. It also helps identify standout genres where exceptional quality content exists.

9. What is the top-rated genre each year after 2000?

Query 1	netflix1*	
66	FROM data	
67	WHERE releaseYear >= 2000	
68	GROUP BY releaseYear, genres	
69)	
70		
71	SELECT *	
72	FROM GenreRanked	
73	WHERE genre_rank = 1	
74	ORDER BY releaseYear DESC;	
75		
Result Grid		
releaseYear	genres	avg_rating
2025	Adventure, Animation, Comedy	5.4
2024	Biography, Documentary, Music	8.7
2023	Comedy, Drama	8.15
2022	Action, Drama	8.2
2021	Action, Adventure, Drama	8
2020	Drama, Mystery	8.2
2019	Crime, Drama, Romance	7.6
2019	Adventure, Comedy, Drama	7.6
2018	Drama, Family	8.8
2017	Action, Drama, Mystery	8
2016	Drama, Mystery, Sci-Fi	7.9
2015	Documentary, History	8.3
2014	Adventure, Drama, Sci-Fi	8.7

Explanation:

This Common Table Expression (CTE) ranks genres by their average IMDb rating for each year starting from 2000. The RANK() window function assigns a rank to each genre per year based on descending average rating. The final query filters for only the top-ranked genre per year (genre_rank = 1) and orders the results by releaseYear. This allows analysis of the most highly rated genres year-over-year, helping track shifts in viewer preferences and top performing genres over time.

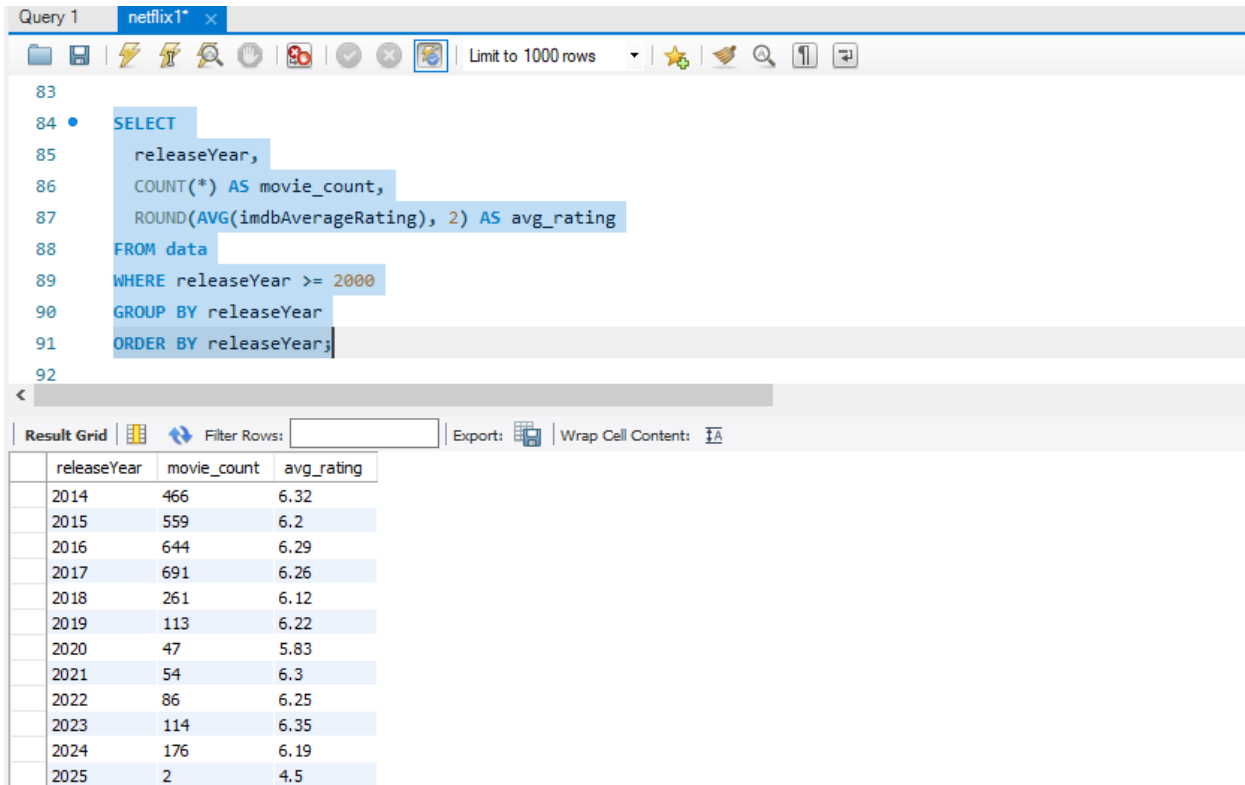
Data Questions I used to solve the given task

1. Average Rating and Total Votes for Retrospective Years(2000-2025)

By knowing the average rating and total votes for each year we can gain a basic understanding of how movies are generally viewed by the public during certain years.

Through the data we can see a gradual increase after 2024 which means we should start to invest more into the platforms movies as it is gaining more interest.

Side Note: 2025 only consists of 2 movies which makes the data skewed.



```
83
84 • SELECT
85     releaseYear,
86     COUNT(*) AS movie_count,
87     ROUND(AVG(imdbAverageRating), 2) AS avg_rating
88 FROM data
89 WHERE releaseYear >= 2000
90 GROUP BY releaseYear
91 ORDER BY releaseYear;
92
```

releaseYear	movie_count	avg_rating
2014	466	6.32
2015	559	6.2
2016	644	6.29
2017	691	6.26
2018	261	6.12
2019	113	6.22
2020	47	5.83
2021	54	6.3
2022	86	6.25
2023	114	6.35
2024	176	6.19
2025	2	4.5

2. The Most Voted for Movies and their Numbered Releases (Top 5)

Despite having the least movie releases, Action Adventure, Sci-Fi is still the most engaged in genre, because of this we can

- Capitalize on an already popular genre
- Take advantage of there not being a lot of releases of the genre

Query 1 netflix1*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

92
93 • SELECT
94     genres,
95     SUM(imdbNumVotes) AS total_votes,
96     COUNT(*) AS movie_count
97 FROM data
98 WHERE releaseYear >= 2000
99 GROUP BY genres
100 ORDER BY total_votes DESC
101 limit 5;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

genres	total_votes	movie_count
Action, Adventure, Sci-Fi	28602459	66
Action, Crime, Thriller	12647351	104
Action, Crime, Drama	11983667	159
Crime, Drama, Thriller	10723498	94
Comedy	10672544	514

3. Most Consistent Performing Genres in Votes and Average Rating (Top 5)

We want to find a genre that has a good amount of engagement along with a good amount of average rating. Focusing on movies from the Animation, Drama, Family genres will yield the most engagement and satisfaction.

Query 1 netflix1*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

102
103 • SELECT
104     genres,
105     ROUND(AVG(imdbAverageRating), 2) AS avg_rating,
106     SUM(imdbNumVotes) AS total_votes
107 FROM data
108 WHERE releaseYear >= 2000
109 GROUP BY genres
110 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5
111 ORDER BY avg_rating DESC, total_votes DESC

```

Result Grid

	genres	avg_rating	total_votes
▶	Biography, Documentary, History	7.65	51753
	Animation, Drama, Family	7.53	464829
	Animation, Drama, Fantasy	7.43	362224
	Action, Animation, Comedy	7.39	14425
	Documentary, Drama	7.39	5112