

CASE 2 - Viewer Retention in OTT Platforms: Diagnosing Engagement Patterns

By,

Danush V Darshan

National Institute of Technology, Calicut

Why do viewers drop off early in OTT series?

Context

- OTT series attraction at its initial stages are strong
- Yet, a large share of viewers are getting disengaged during/after Season 1
- These Early drop-off directly impacts:
 - Consumer (OTT user) longterm value
 - Content production (Creators) and Investment decisions (Producers)

Hypothesis

- Following Episode-level design choices have high correlation to disengagement:
 - Pacing and Narrative flow
 - Cognitive load and Attention effort
 - Strength of early hooks

Objective

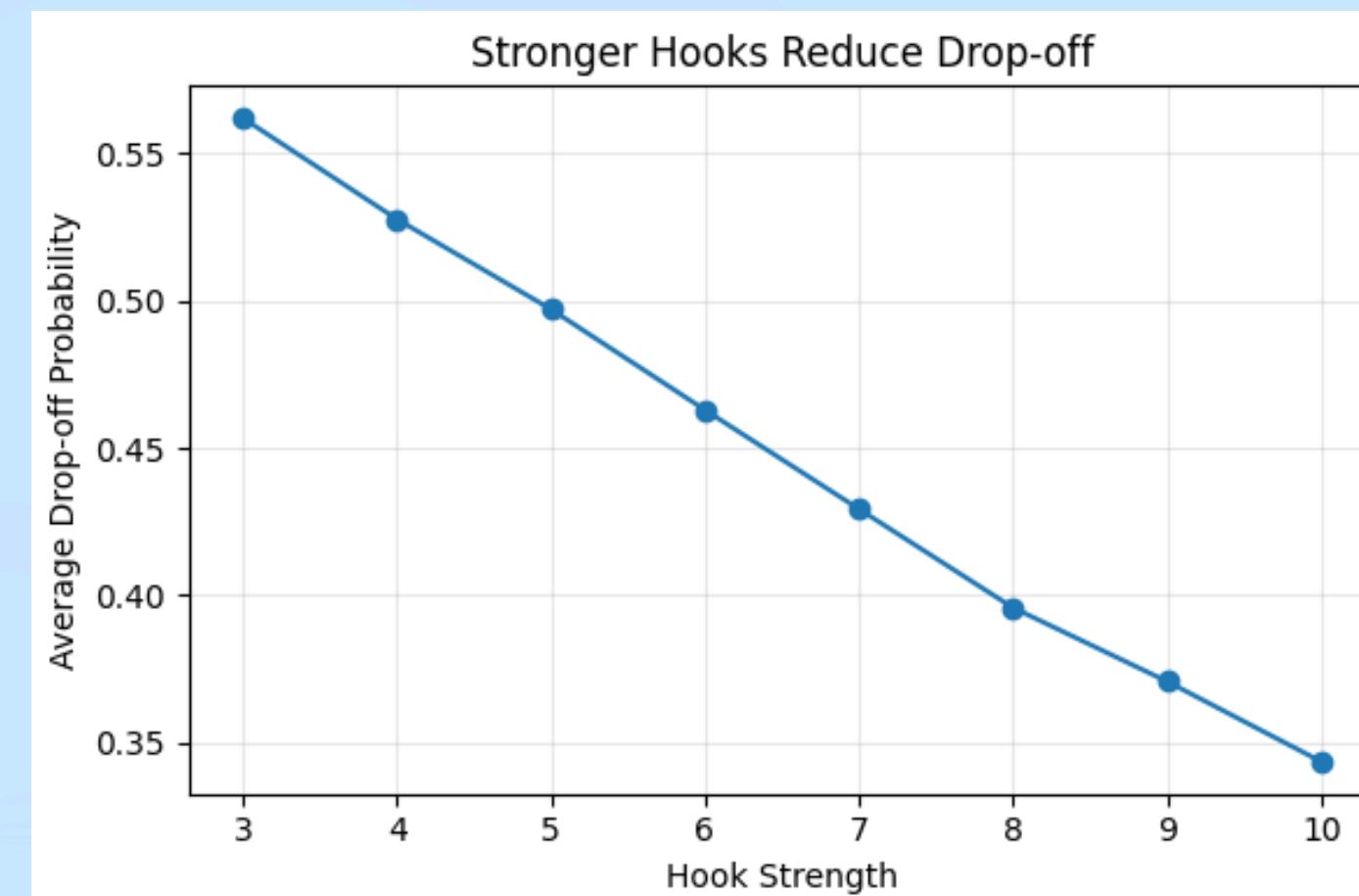
- Using OTT series engagement data to:
 - Identify what drives viewer continuation
 - Segment episodes by design & behaviour
 - Recommend practical actions to reduce early drop-off

Data Driven Insights

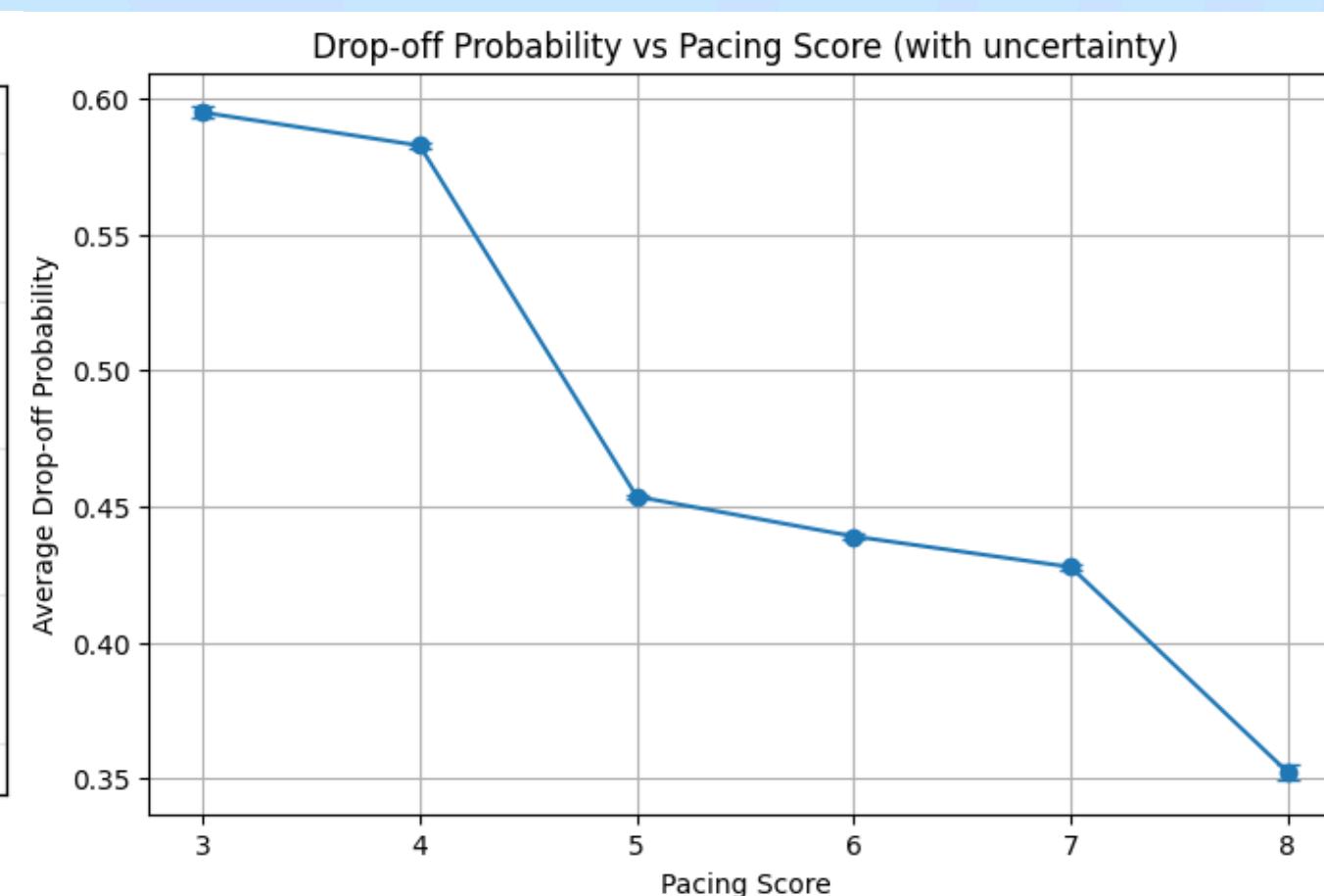
What explains differences in viewer continuation?

Cognitive load amplifies disengagement

- High cognitive load episodes show:
 - More pauses and rewinds
 - Lower average watch percentage
 - Significantly higher drop-off
- Impact is **strongest when pacing is low**



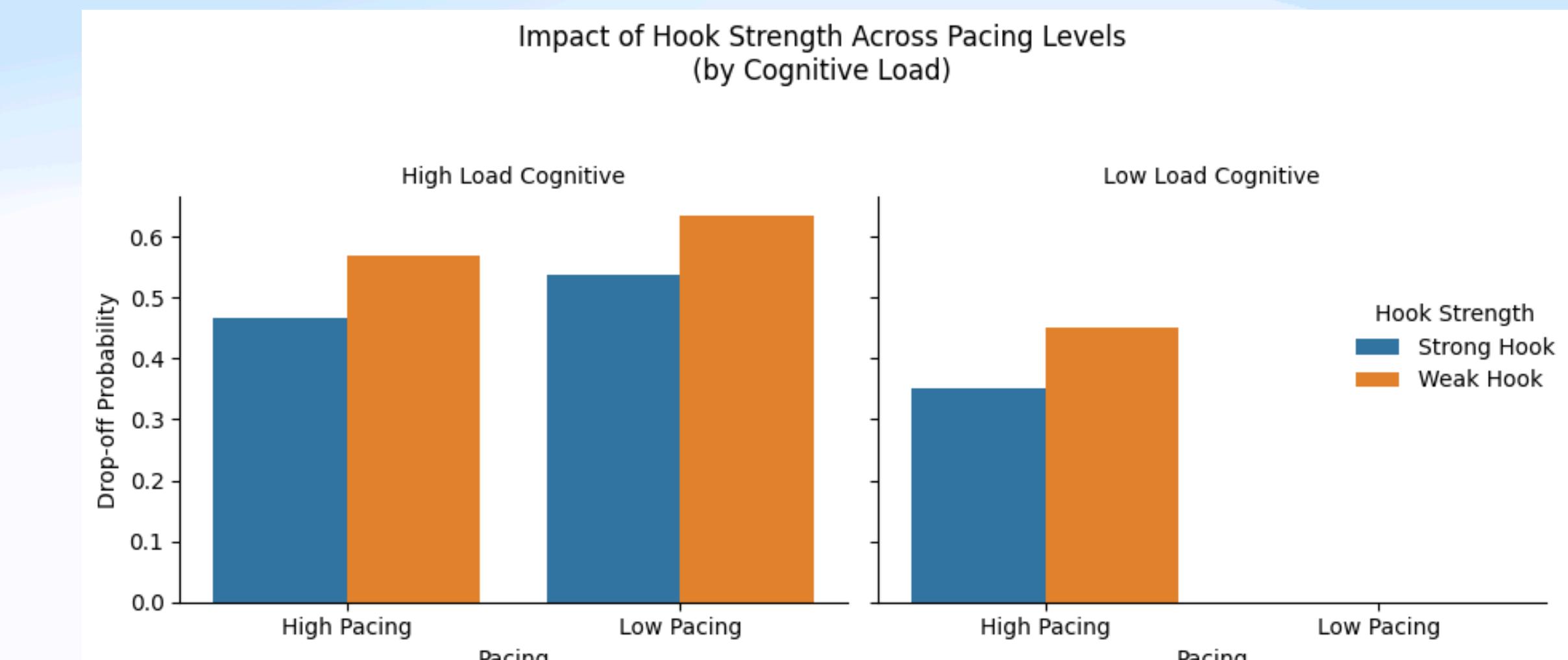
Caption



Caption

Faster pacing consistently reduces drop-off

- Drop-off probability declines steadily as pacing increases
- High-pacing episodes show **~20% lower drop-off** than slow-paced ones
- Pattern holds across early and later episodes



Caption

Faster pacing consistently reduces drop-off

- Drop-off probability declines steadily as pacing increases
- High-pacing episodes show **~20% lower drop-off** than slow-paced ones
- Pattern holds across early and later episodes

Episode Segmentation & Engagement Outcomes

Episodes were segmented using **pacing**, **cognitive load**, and **hook strength**, combining **content design** and **viewer behaviour**.

Key Segments Identified

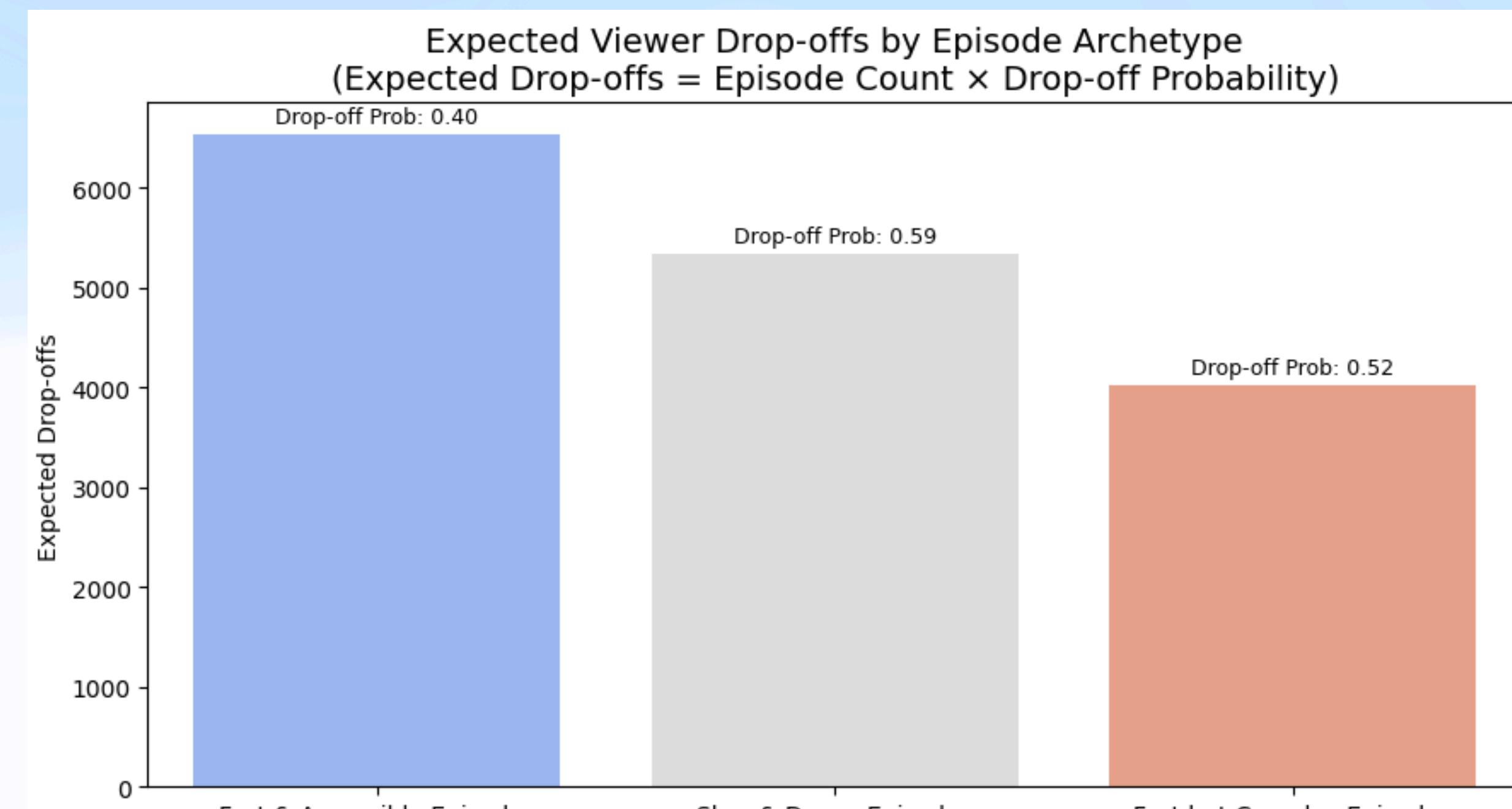
- ***Fast & Accessible Episodes*** — High pacing, low cognitive load
- ***Fast but Complex Episodes*** — High pacing, high cognitive load
- ***Slow & Dense Episodes*** — Low pacing, high cognitive load

Core Insight

- Slow & Dense episodes influence high drop-offs
- Fast & Accessible episodes deliver the strongest retention
- Episode structuring does explain the disengagement

Viewer disengagement is driven by how demanding and slow an episode feels, not just by how many episodes or the duration of the season.

Reference : Appendix A1, A2



Archetype Definitions:
Fast & Accessible → High pacing, low cognitive load
Moderate → Balanced pacing and cognitive load
Slow & Dense → Low pacing, high cognitive load

Caption

Key Conclusions

Viewer Drop-off Is Primarily Driven by Episode Design, Not Just Content Volume

Summary of Insights

1. Faster pacing reduces drop-off

- Drop-off decreases almost linearly as pacing increases
- Effect consistent across early and later episodes

2. High cognitive load increases disengagement

- High pause & rewind behaviour
- Lower average watch percentage
- Especially impactful when combined with slow pacing

3. Strong hooks help, but do not fully mitigate risk

- Most effective when paired with fast pacing and low cognitive load

4. Episode archetypes show distinct retention outcomes

- Slow & Dense: highest drop-off (~58%)
- Fast & Accessible: lowest drop-off (~39%)
- Fast but Complex: intermediate (~52%)

Recommended Actions

Design Interventions to Reduce Viewer Drop-off

Episode-Level Recommendations

1. Increase pacing where possible

- Shortening slow sequences and maintain narrative momentum.
- Focusing on early episodes of a season to boost binge watching.

2. Manage cognitive load

- Simplifying complex storylines or provide visual/contextual cues.
- Using recap segments for multi-thread narratives.

3. Leverage hooks strategically

- Introducing strong hooks in critical episodes (especially slow & dense episodes)

4. Target episode archetypes differently

Slow & Dense	→ Streamline narrative & add hooks.	→ High reduction in drop-off
Fast but Complex	→ Provide viewer aids (subtitles, recaps)	→ Moderate reduction
Fast & Accessible	→ Maintain current design	→ Already low drop-off

Product-Level Recommendations

- Consider adapting pacing indicators or viewer guidance.
- Use analytics dashboards to monitor drop-off and engagement trends by archetype to resolve them as soon as possible.

Prioritisation

Focus Areas for Maximum Impact

Priority	Action	Rationale
High	Streamline slow & dense episodes (pacing + hooks)	Largest drop-off reduction, early episodes are critical for binge retention
Medium	Simplify high cognitive load segments	Reduces disengagement but less impactful than pacing
Low	Maintain fast & accessible episodes	Already low drop-off; minimal intervention needed

Risk Considerations

Key Risks & Mitigation

1. ***Risk:*** Over-simplifying content may affect creative quality.

Mitigation: Use viewer testing before changes, apply only to critical episodes.

2. ***Risk:*** Misalignment with genre expectations.

Mitigation: Customise pacing & hooks based on genre norms. Ex: Hannibal letter & The Office

3. ***Risk:*** Viewer fatigue from excessive hooks or cues.

Mitigation: Balance hooks with narrative flow & avoid repetitive interventions.

Appendix A1 — How We Defined Episode Archetypes (Methodology)

Episode Archetypes were created by combining three interpretable episode design dimensions :

- **Pacing**
 - High Pacing: $\text{pacing_score} \geq \text{median}$
 - Low Pacing: $\text{pacing_score} < \text{median}$
- **Cognitive Load**
 - High Load: $\text{cognitive_load} \geq \text{median}$
 - Low Load: $\text{cognitive_load} < \text{median}$
- **Hook Strength**
 - Strong Hook: $\text{hook_strength} \geq 6$
 - Weak Hook: $\text{hook_strength} < 6$

Resulting Archetypes :

- **Fast & Accessible Episodes**
 - High pacing + Low cognitive load (best engagement)
- **Fast but Complex Episodes**
 - High pacing + High cognitive load
- **Slow & Dense Episodes**
 - Low pacing + High cognitive load (worst engagement)

These categories were chosen for interpretability and actionability, not model complexity.

Appendix A2 — Segment-Level Performance Summary (Supporting Table)

Drop-off probability is averaged at the episode level.

Expected drop-offs = episode count × average drop-off probability.

Episode Archetype	Episodes	Avg Drop-off Prob	Avg Watch %	Avg Pauses
Fast & Accessible	16,293	0.40	64.6%	2.5
Fast but Complex	7,766	0.52	54.4%	3.5
Slow & Dense	9,112	0.59	44.6%	3.8