## Identifying Factors that Boost YouTube Video Engagement

YouTube User Engagement Study



## 01 Background

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Growing interest in factors contributing to YouTube success

Existing studies on social media post timing

Aim to assist creators with controllable variables

02 **Dataset** 





"Trending YouTube Video Statistics" dataset from Kaggle



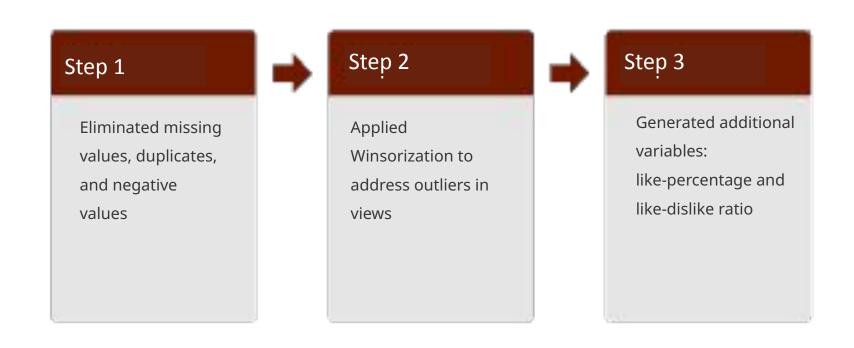


Mainly focus on the subset of the United States.

Key features: video title, video category, publish time, views, likes, dislikes, number of comments



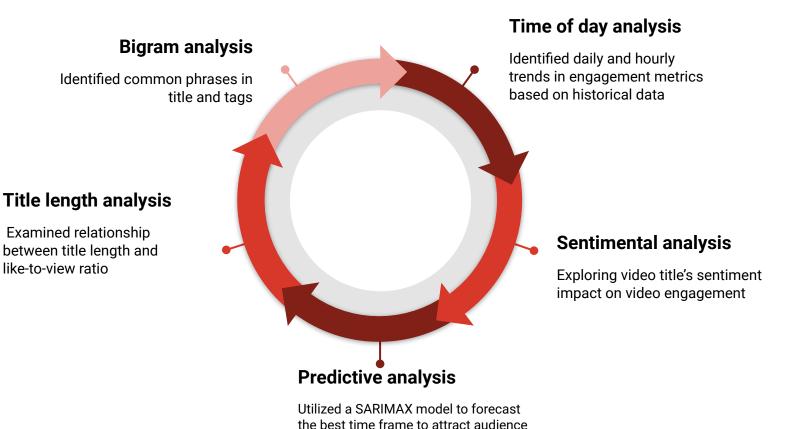
## **Data Cleaning and Preparation**



## 03 Analysis Methodology

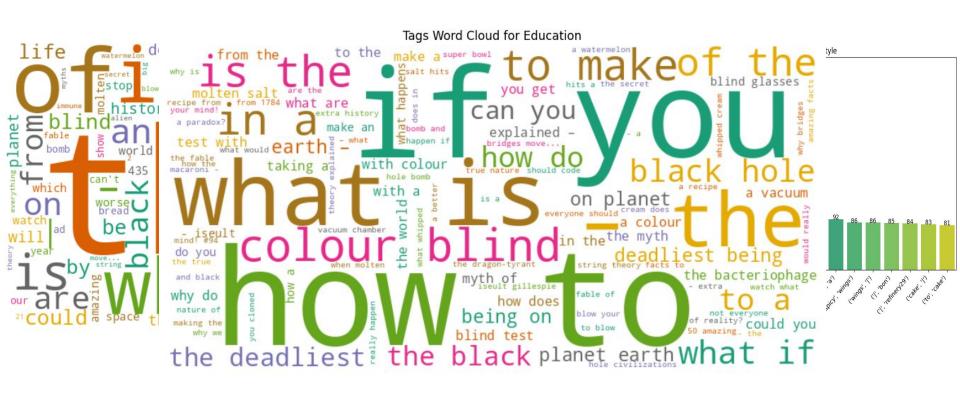
## **Analysis Overview**

like-to-view ratio

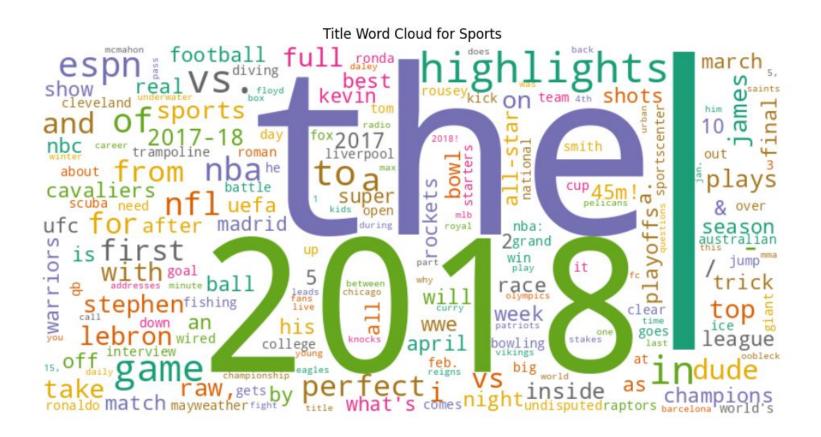


# 04 **Observations**

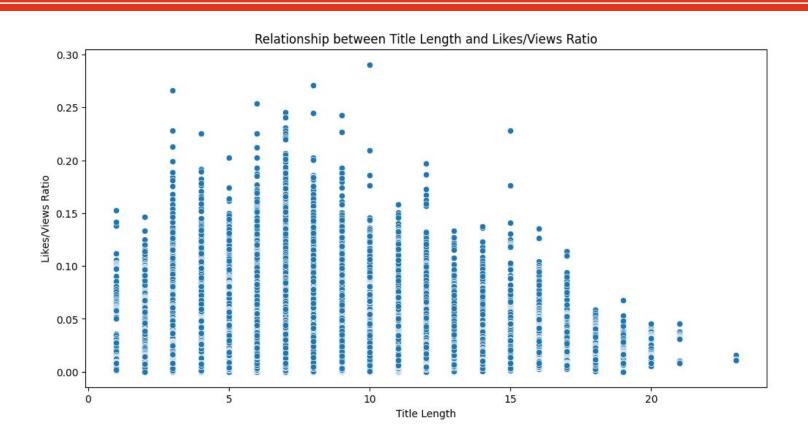
### **Bigram Analysis - Education**



## **Bigram Analysis**



## **Title Length Analysis**

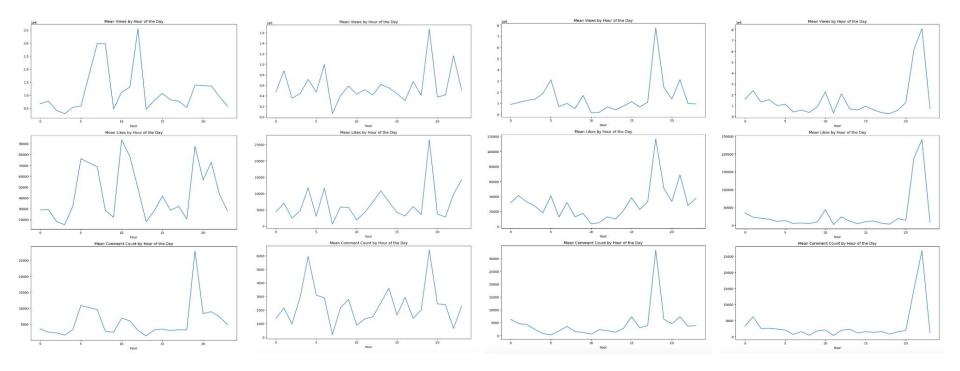


## **Title Length Analysis**



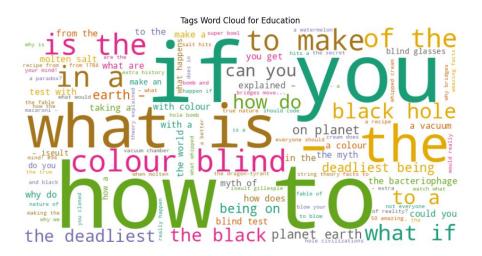
## **Publish Time of Day Analysis**

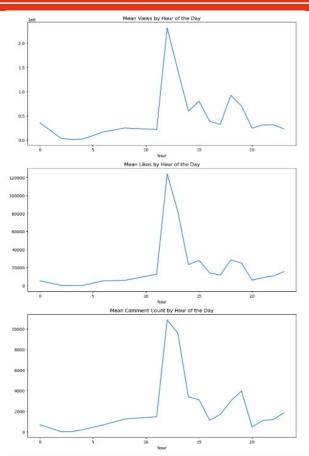
- Daily peaks in views, likes, and comments across all categories
- Peak times vary among different categories



## **Publish Time of Day Analysis - Education**

 Certain top bigrams correlate with content nature and user engagement patterns





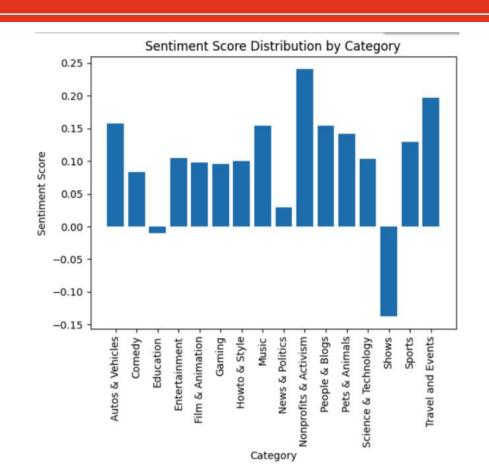
## **Predictive Analysis Using Time Series**

#### **Time Series:**

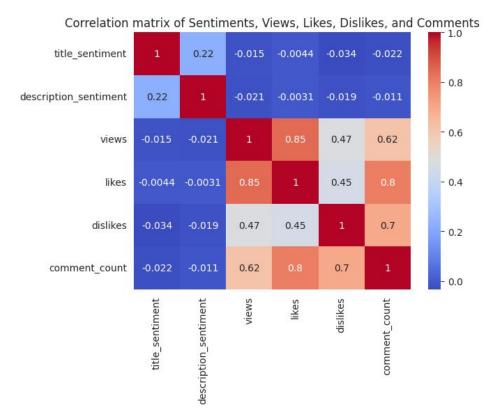
Leveraging a SARIMAX model, we predicted the views, likes, and comments for different days and times for the upcoming week, aggregating the predictions by time block (morning, afternoon, and night). This allowed us to determine the optimal time to post content based on the maximum predicted value for each metric in different time block.

#### **Predictive Result:**

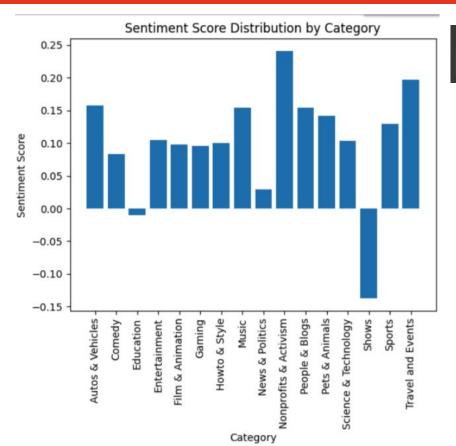
The best time to post for maximum views is 1 PM in the afternoon, for maximum likes is 12 AM at midnight, and similarly for maximum comments is 12 AM at midnight.



- a python library **TextBlob** to generate sentiment analysis.
- In addition, we ran confusion
   matrix in heatmaps to analyze if
   any correlation exists between likes
   and title sentiments and
   description\_sentiments



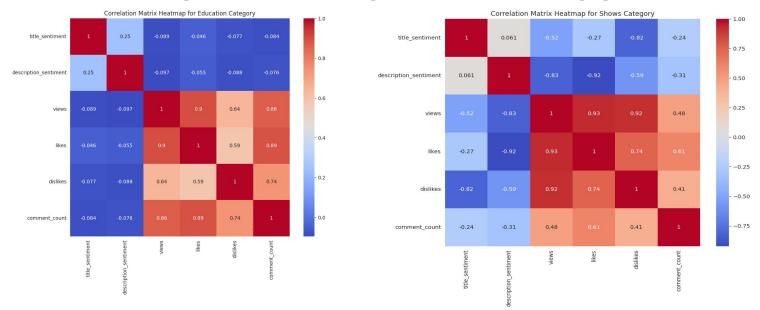
- No direct influence from title sentiments over views and likes
- Still crucial to have a more appealing and positive title and description overall



	title	category	title_sentiment
26612	Meet World 'Terrifying Caterpillar	Education	-1.0

- Negative sentiments in 'Shows' and 'Categories'
- Mostly negative sentiment words are adjectives to exaggerate in order to catch user attention, such as words like "Terrifying, deadliest"

- In 'Shows' and 'Education' categories, exaggerate Words like "terrifying" might stimulate a polarized opinion in users, thus we see sentiments negatively correlates to both likes and dislikes
- More neutral or negative sentiment might stimulate more engagement.



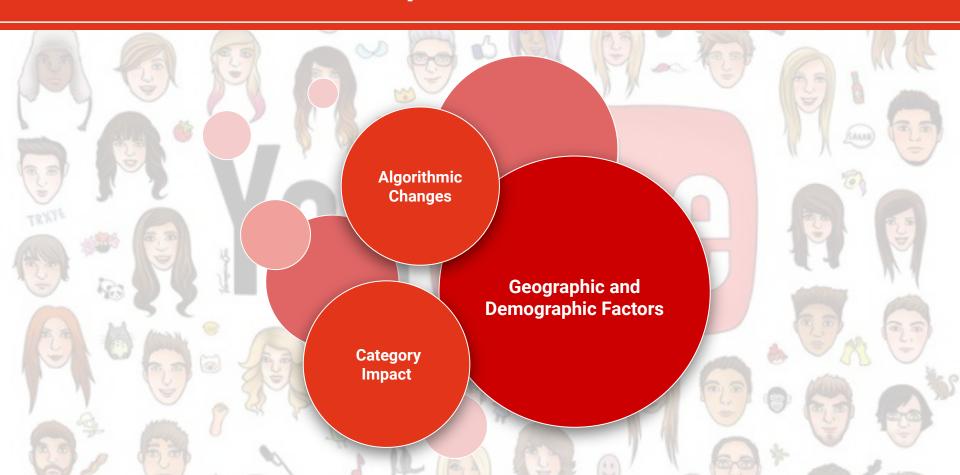
## 05 Conclusion

#### Conclusion

To increase engagement metrics without modifying contents of the videos, YouTubers could utilize the following insights generated from our project:

- Posting Time:
  - Max views: 1 PM in the afternoon
  - Max likes and comments: 12 AM in the midnight
  - Various across categories
  - Title and Description:
    - General appealing wording
    - Title length between 6 to 10 words

## **Discussion: Further potential areas**



## 06 Reference

#### Reference

• Singh, N., Jaiswal, A., & Singh, T. (2022). Best time to post and review on Facebook and Instagram:

Analytical evidence. South Asian Journal of Management. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJM-09-2022-0059">https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJM-09-2022-0059</a>

• Statsmodels Developers. (n.d.). SARIMAX: Statsmodels tsa statespace sarimax. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.statsmodels.org/stable/generated/statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax.SARIMAX.html">https://www.statsmodels.org/stable/generated/statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax.SARIMAX.html</a>

• Brownlee, J. (2018). Forecasting time series data with SARIMA and Python. Machine Learning Mastery. Retrieved from <a href="https://machinelearningmastery.com/sarima-for-time-series-forecasting-in-python/">https://machinelearningmastery.com/sarima-for-time-series-forecasting-in-python/</a>

• Box, G. E. P., Jenkins, G. M., Reinsel, G. C., & Ljung, B. E. (2015). Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control.



## THE END

**THANKS**