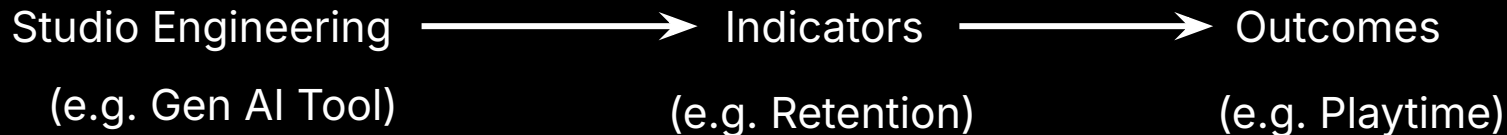


July 2024

# **Productive Creators: A New Studio Indicator**

# The Role of Indicators



What is a good indicator?

- Strong causal driver of business outcomes.
- Movable— connected to creator behaviours that can be nurtured.
- Predictable.
- Easy to build.
- Easy to communicate.

# Studio Indicators

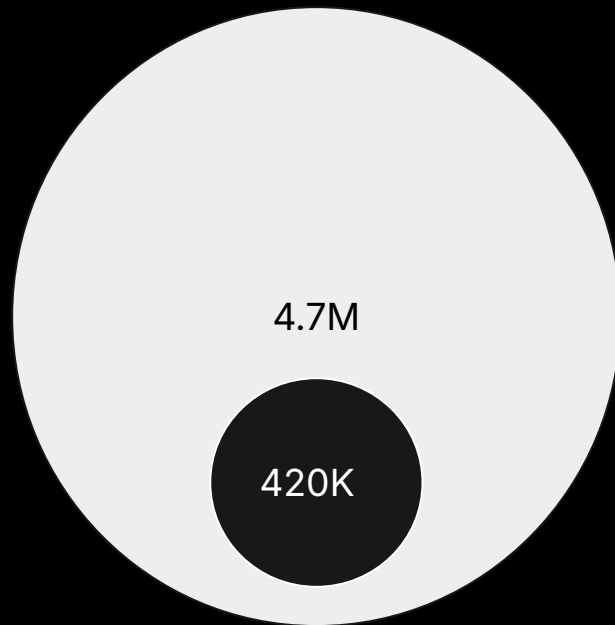
Indicator	Source Data	Size <sup>1</sup>	Definition	Concern
Total Creators	Time Spent	9.4M	Total users who downloaded Studio.	Too Broad
Active (L28)	Time Spent	3.7M	No. of users with time spent > 0.	Not quality adjusted.
Time Spent (L28)	Time Spent	392K Hours	Time spent by anyone with an active studio session.	Not quality adjusted.
New User Retention (L7)	Time Spent	60%	% active in current period, over those active in current & past.	Not quality adjusted.
Funnel (Playtime): Inactive, Active, Core, Top	Time Spent + Playtime	5.7M, 3.6M, 50K, 2.3K	Number of active creators with 0, 0-100, 100-100K, 100K+ amount of playtime in hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is actually an outcome</li> <li>• Not an intrinsic behaviour</li> <li>• Does not rule out luck</li> </ul>
★ Productive Creators (L28)	Time Spent + Collaboration + Publishing +Tenure	0.42M	(Long Tenure OR Recently Engaged) AND (Collaborating OR Publishing)	Complex, involves multiple series and thresholds.

# Productive Creators: Definition

Only <10% of active creators also productive.

Productivity:  
(1000H Tenure OR Active L28>4)  
AND  
(Collaboration L28 >=1 OR Team Publishing>3)

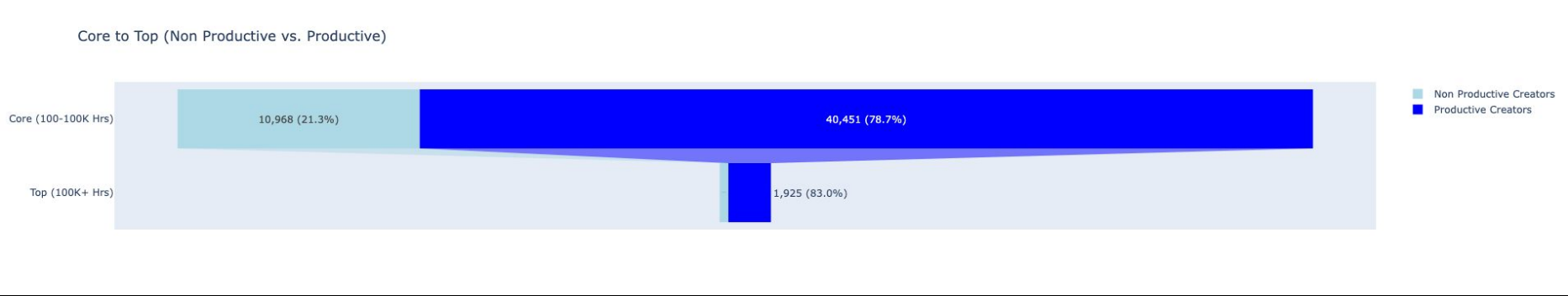
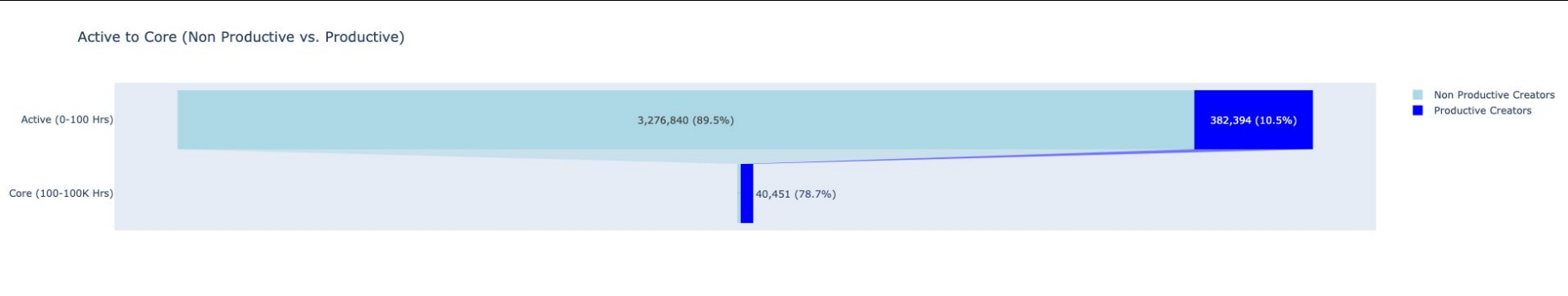
"Quantity of Time x Quality of Time"



Productive in Active (L28) in 2024-07-01

# Funnel

About ~80% of current top and core creators are productive.



Studio Eng → Productivity → Playtime

# Platform Level Correlations

**Y: Agg. Playtime WoW Growth**

**X: Agg. Indicator WoW Growth**

Period: 2022-10 to 2024-07

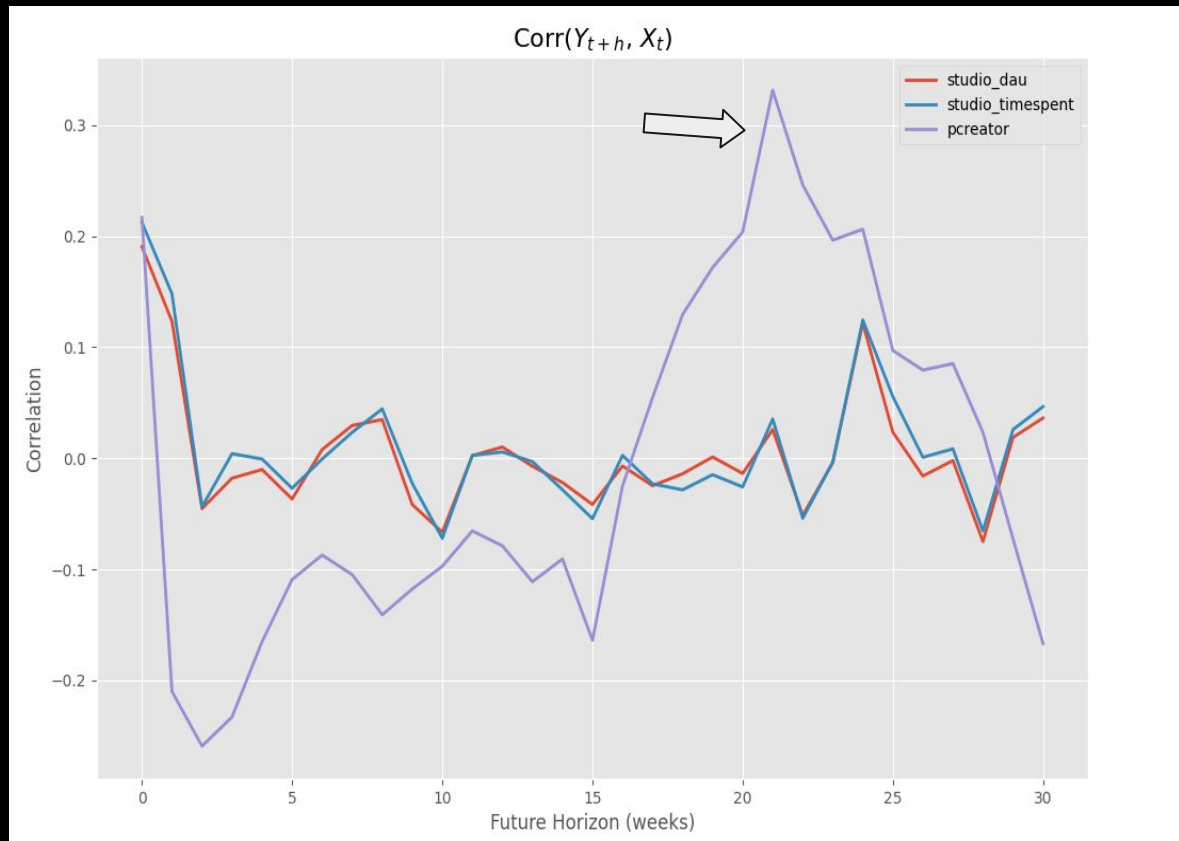
Productive Creators correlated  
to *future* playtime.

Problems:

- $Y(t-1), X(t-1) \rightarrow Y(t+h)$
- $Y(t-1), X(t-1) \rightarrow X(t)$
- How far back?

Solution:

Control for as many lags without  
overfitting.



# Platform Level VAR

Vector AutoRegression:

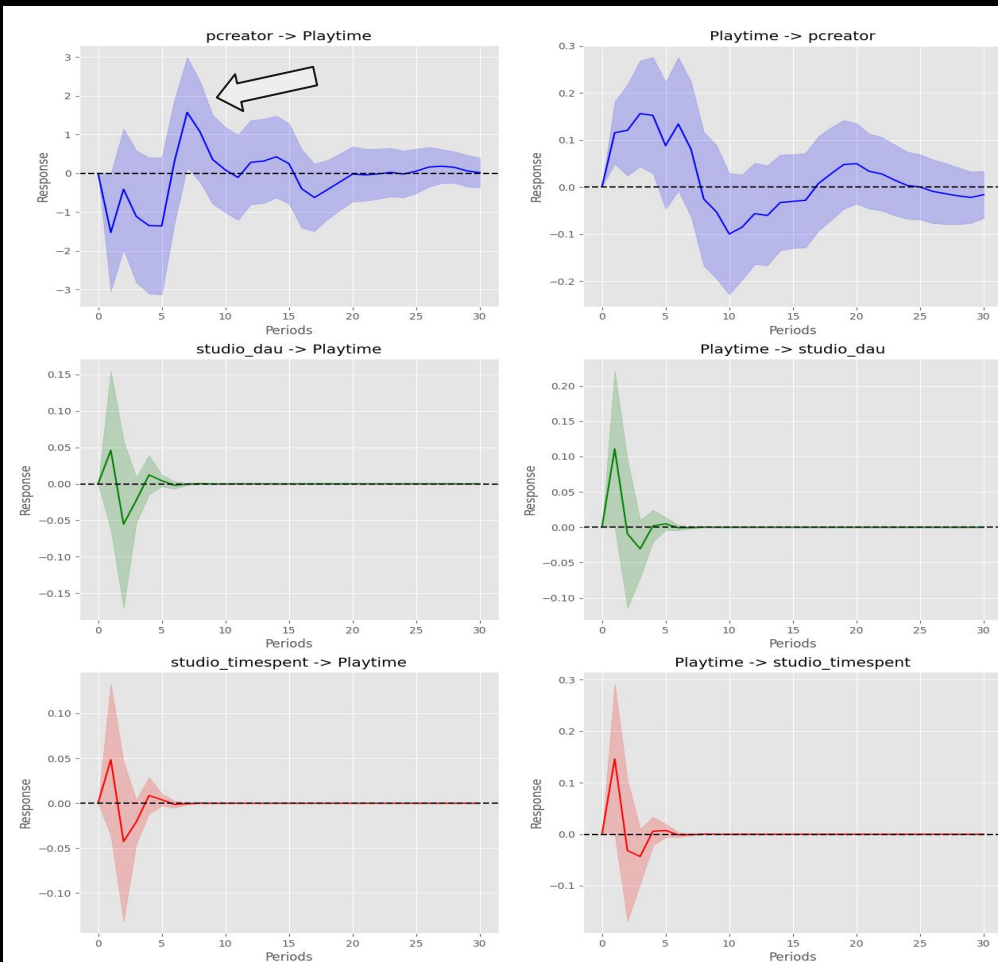
$$Y_t = \alpha^Y + \sum_r \beta_r^Y Y_{t-r} + \sum_r \tau_r^Y X_{t-r} + \epsilon_t^Y$$

$$X_t = \alpha^X + \sum_r \beta_r^X X_{t-r} + \sum_r \tau_r^Y Y_{t-r} + \epsilon_t^X$$

A 1 pp jump in productivity growth leads to a 1.5 pp jump in playtime growth in 8 weeks.

Indicator	Lag Order Chosen
DAU	2
Time Spent	1
Productive	9

## Impulse Responses





# Tests of Predictability

- Granger Causality Test: Can series X predict *future* values of series Y?
  - Null Hypothesis: All Taus are 0.

$$Y_t = \alpha^Y + \sum_r \beta_r^Y Y_{t-r} + \sum_r \tau_r^Y X_{t-r} + \epsilon_t^Y$$
$$X_t = \alpha^X + \sum_r \beta_r^X X_{t-r} + \sum_r \tau_r^X Y_{t-r} + \epsilon_t^X$$

Indicator	Indicator → Playtime (P-Value)	Playtime → Indicator (P-Value)
DAU	0.282	0.1350
Time Spent	0.177	0.1304
Productive	0.044	0.001

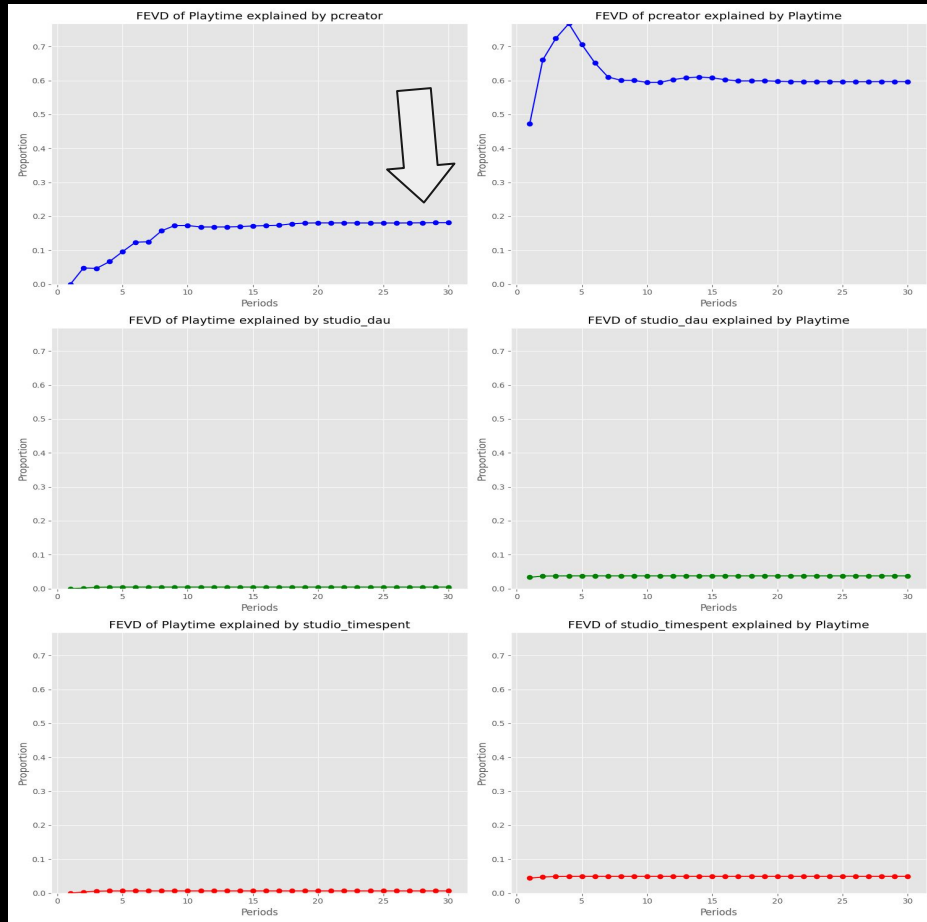
Only playtime and productivity predict each other.

# Forecast Error Variance Decomposition

How much one series is explained by shocks to the other series?

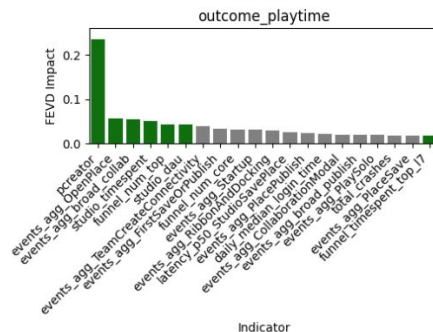
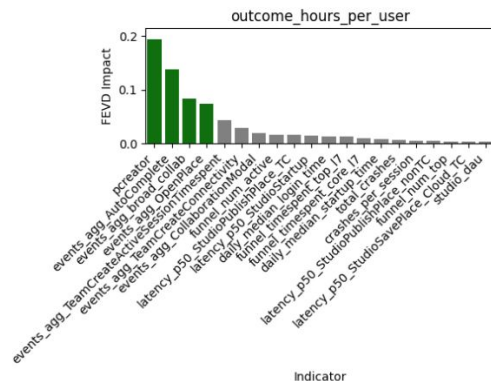
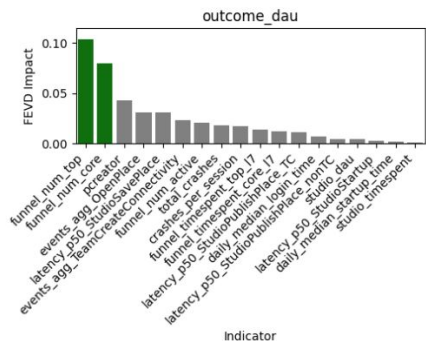
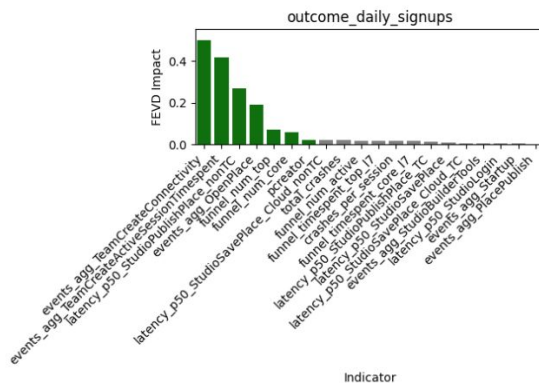
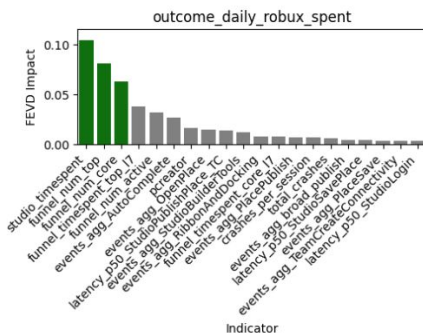
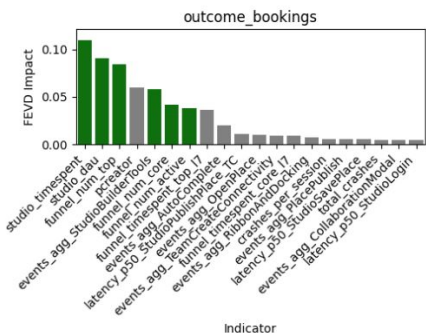
Productivity growth explains 20% of future playtime growth.

Playtime growth explains 60% of productivity growth.



# Extended Variance Decomposition

Top 20 12-week FEVDs: Indicators --> Outcome

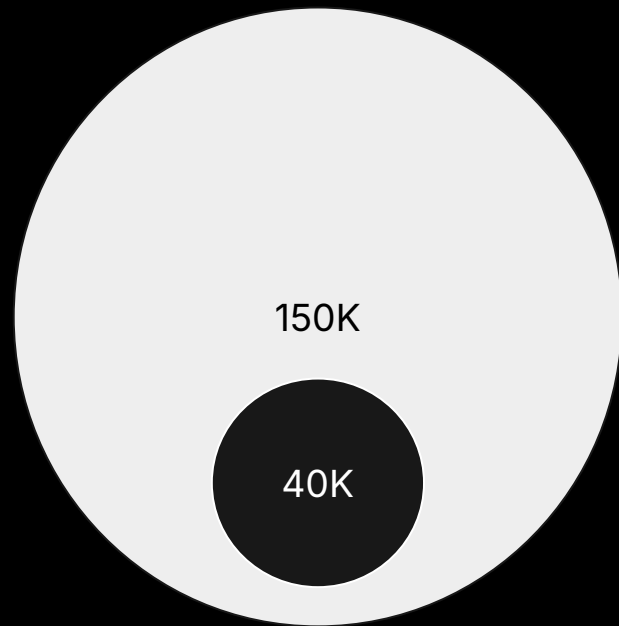


# What if a creator was productive for a long time?

How much does it matter compared to mere activity?

**Consistently Productive:** Being a Productive Creator on the first date of every month, for 9 months.

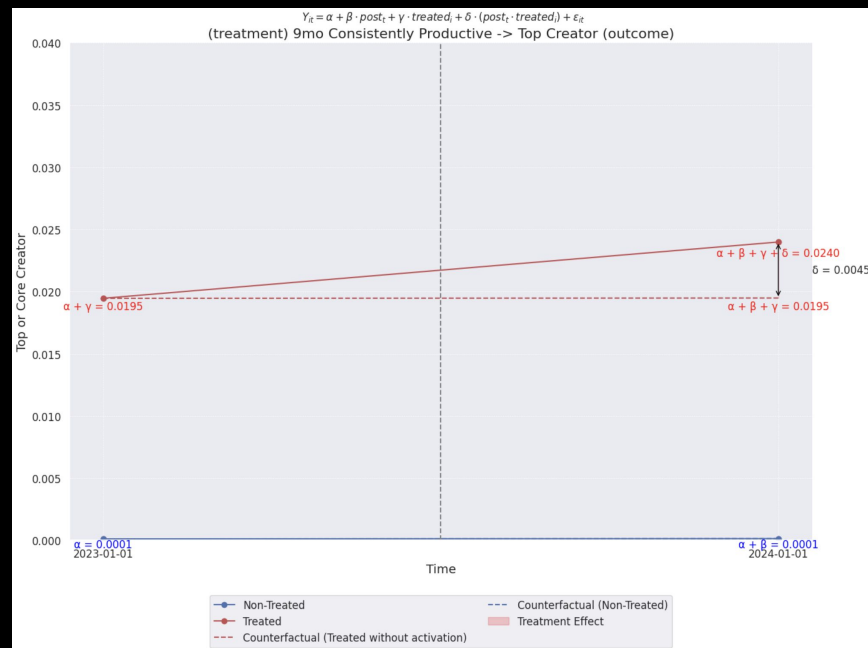
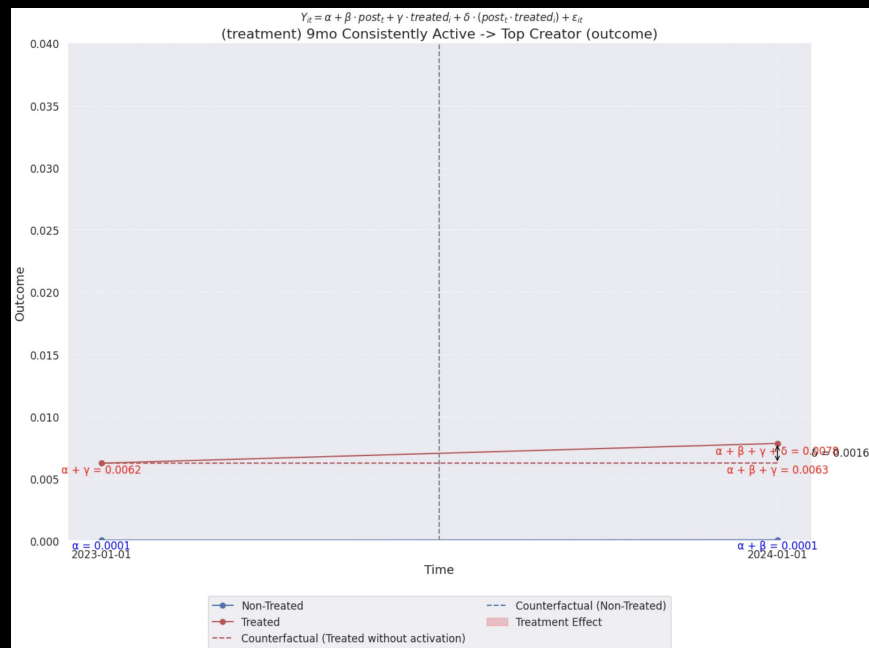
**Consistently Active:** Being a Active L28 at least once on first date of every month, for 9 months.



Consistently Productive vs Active  
between 2023-02 to 2023-10 (9 months).

# Outcome: Prob(Top Creator in Future)

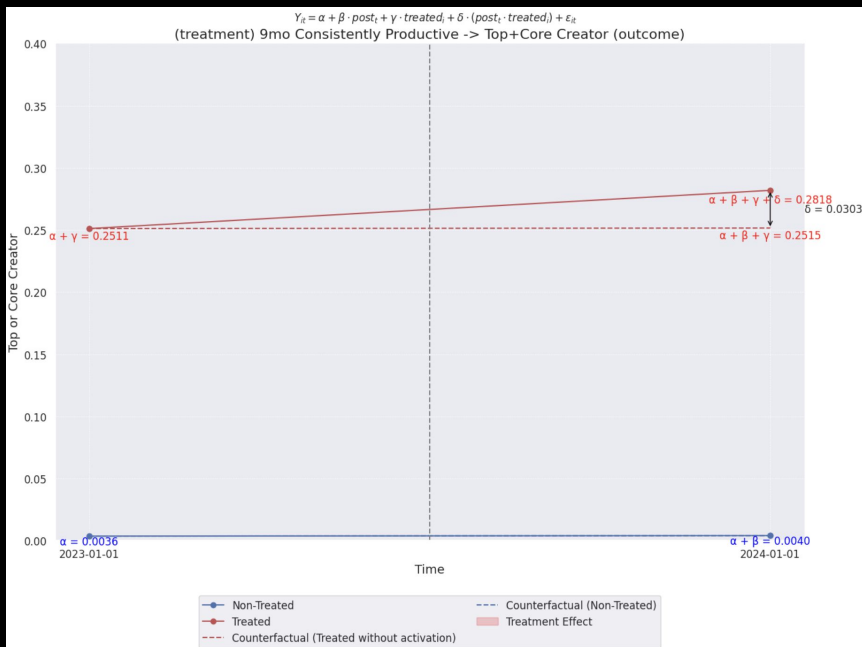
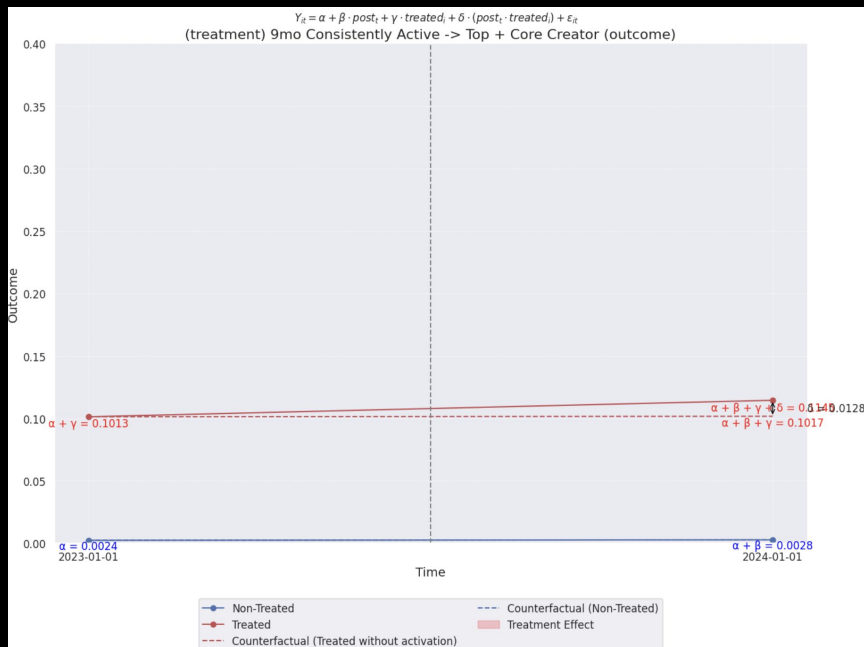
The impact of being "productive" on Prob(Top in Future) is ~280% more than simply being active.



Consistent productivity/activity captured at end of each month from 2023-02 to 2023-10. For outcomes, Pre Period: 2023-01 and Post Period: 2024-01.

# Outcome: Prob(Top or Core Creator in Future)

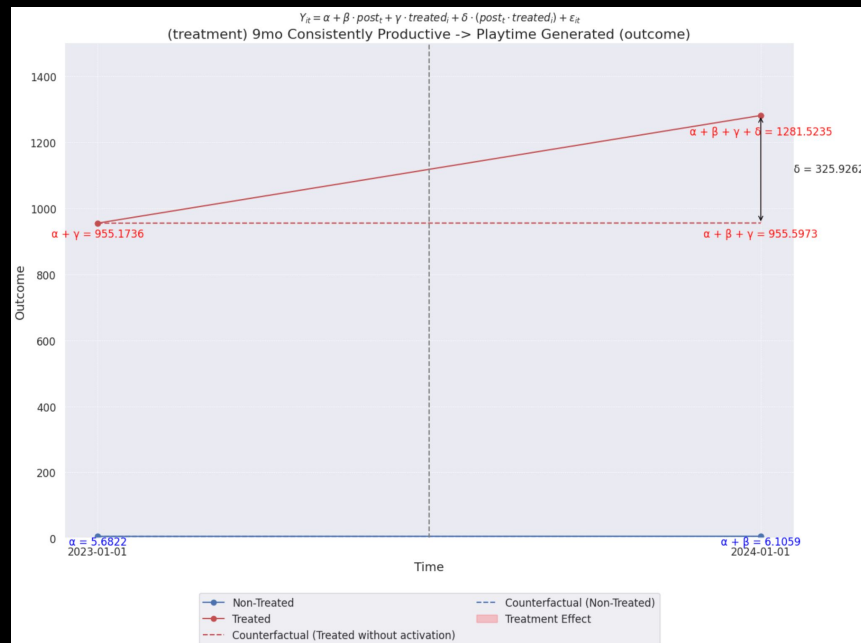
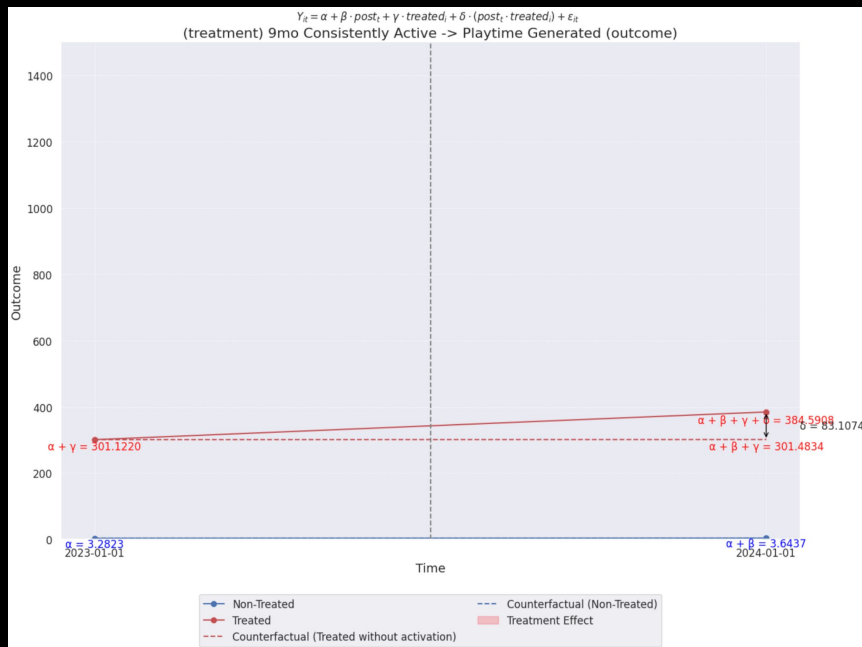
The impact of being "productive" on Prob(Top or Core in Future) is ~240% more than simply being active.



Consistent productivity/activity captured at end of each month from 2023-02 to 2023-10. For outcomes, Pre Period: 2023-01 and Post Period: 2024-01.

# Active/Productive → Playtime Generated in Future

The impact of being “productive” on Playtime Generated is ~400% more than simply being active.



Consistent productivity/activity captured at end of each month from 2023-02 to 2023-10. For outcomes, Pre Period: 2023-01 and Post Period: 2024-01.

# Lift



1.5 pp Lift to  
Playtime  
Growth  
(Weekly)

1% pp inc in Productive Creators

35% Lift to  
Playtime  
Generated  
(Annual)

Creator is Consistently  
Productive



**Studio Eng → Productivity → Playtime**

# Onboarding Tutorial → Productivity

Pos stat sig impact of new studio tutorial on productivity of new creators.



Estimand	Model	Equations	Estimate (b)	Std. Error	t-value	p-value
ATE for Enrollment	Bivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + e$	0.0007	0.0003	2.5536	0.0107
ATE for Enrollment	Multivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + c*D + e$	0.0007	0.0003	2.4406	0.0147
ATE for Enrollment	DML	$Y = b*Z + g(X) + e$	0.0007	0.0003	2.386	0.017
ATE for Enrollment	DML (Interactive)	$Y = g(Z, X) + e$	0.0007	0.0003	2.5536	0.0107
LATE for Compliance	Bivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + e$ $T = c + d*Z + u$	0.0025	0.001	2.5545	0.0106
LATE for Compliance	Multivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + c*X + e$ $T = e + f*Z + g*X + u$	0.0024	0.001	2.477	0.0132
LATE for Compliance	DML IV	$Y = b*T + g(X) + e$ $T = m(Z, X) + u$	0.0023	0.001	2.3701	0.0178
LATE for Compliance	DML IV (Interactive)	$Y = g(T, X) + e$ $T = m(Z, X) + u$	0.0033	0.001	3.2118	0.0013

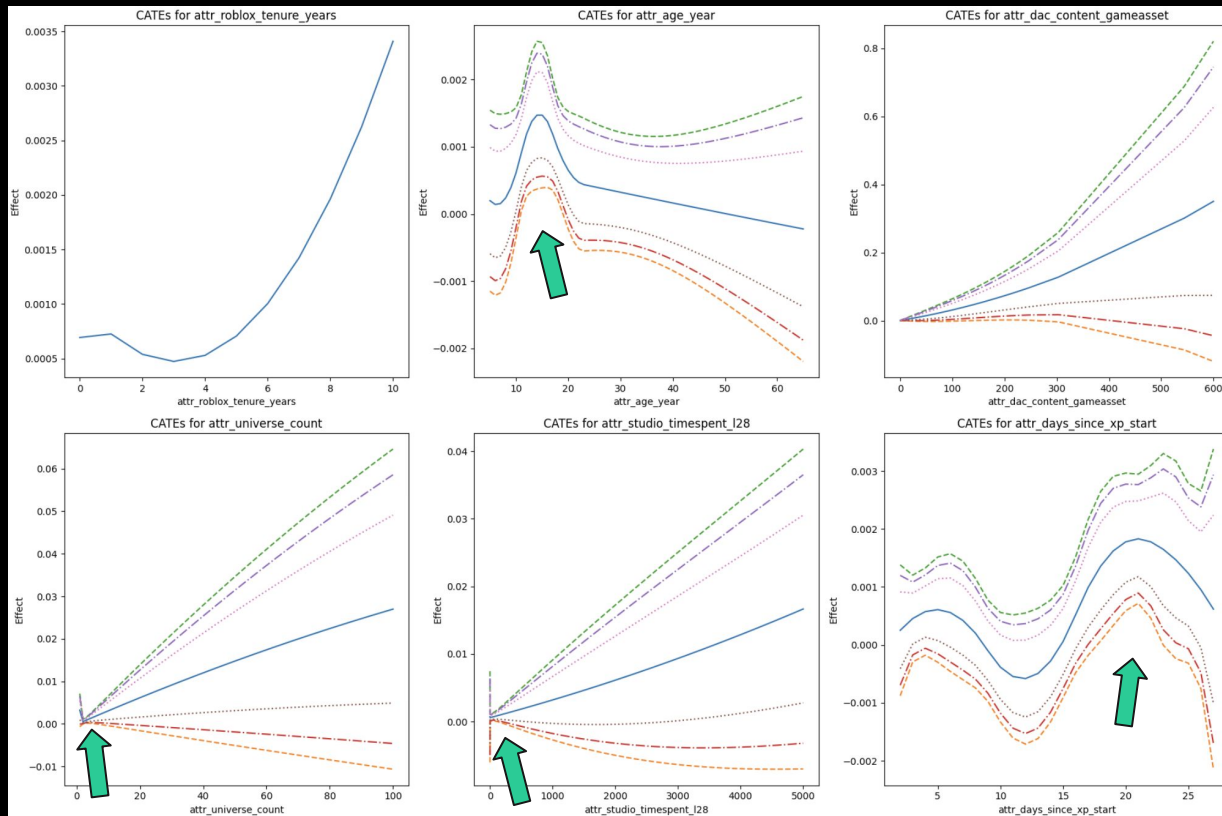
Y:Productive/Not, T:Compliance, Z:Enrollment, X: Covariates. N=1.4 million, First stage: AUC of T on Z is 0.8, on T+X is 0.85. Enrollment rate 50%, compliance rate 14%. Launch date: 08-2023 for 25 days. Eligibility is joining 1 month prior to experiment.

# CATE

Stat sig CATE:

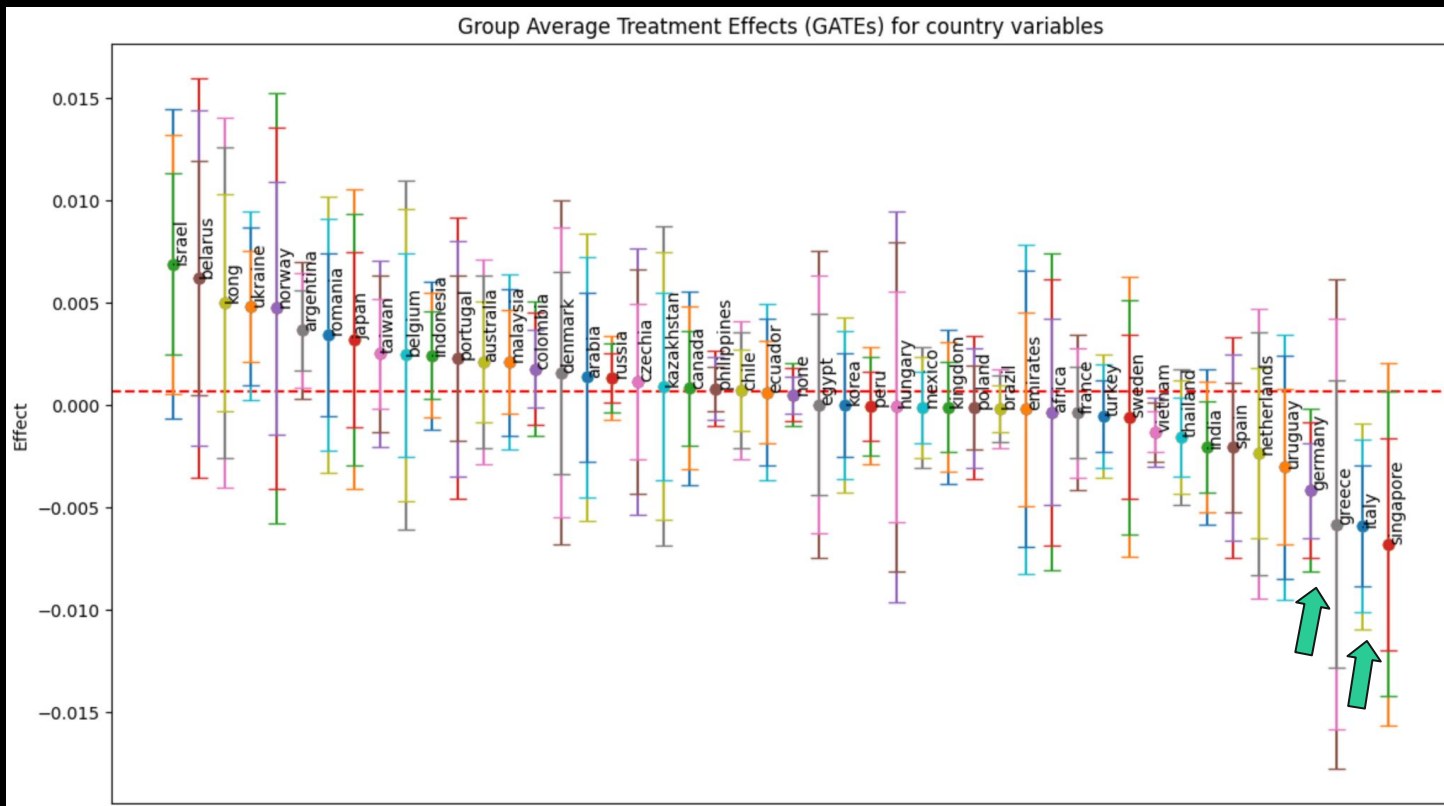
- In 15 year olds
- Early enrollers
- With 2-4 universes.
- 0-50m Time Spent

Method: DML-IRM



# GATE

Tutorial failed to work in Italy, Germany.



# Code Assist (GPT) → Productivity

No stat sig impact of code assist (GPT) on productivity of scripters.



Estimand	Model	Equations	Estimate (b)	Std. Error	t-value	p-value
ATE for Enrollment	Bivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + e$	0.0058	0.0048	1.1902	0.234
ATE for Enrollment	Multivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + c*D + e$	0.0047	0.0045	1.0403	0.2982
ATE for Enrollment	DML	$Y = b*Z + g(X) + e$	0.0056	0.0042	1.3322	0.1828
ATE for Enrollment	DML (Interactive)	$Y = g(Z,X) + e$	0.0063	0.0043	1.4663	0.1426
LATE for Compliance	Bivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + e$ $T = c + d*Z + u$	1.1459	1.1216	1.0217	0.3069
LATE for Compliance	Multivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + c*X + e$ $T = e + f*Z + g*X + u$	1.004	1.1216	0.8952	0.3707
LATE for Compliance	DML IV	$Y = b*T + g(X) + e$ $T = m(Z,X) + u$	1.4453	1.4521	0.9953	0.3196
LATE for Compliance	DML IV (Interactive)	$Y = g(T,X) + e$ $T = m(Z,X) + u$	1.3256	1.2582	1.0536	0.2921

Y: Productive/Not, T: Compliance, Z: Enrollment, X: Covariates. N=85k;  
Feb 2024 A/B Test: Control: 20%, GPT: 40%, CodeLlama: 40%.  
Weak instrument problem.

# Code Assist (CodeLlama) → Productivity

No stat sig impact of code assist (CodeLlama) on productivity of scripters.



Estimand	Model	Equations	Estimate (b)	Std. Error	t-value	p-value
ATE for Enrollment	Bivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + e$	0.0005	0.0048	0.104	0.9172
ATE for Enrollment	Multivariate OLS	$Y = a + b*Z + c*D + e$	0.0000	0.0045	-0.0087	0.993
ATE for Enrollment	DML	$Y = b*Z + g(X) + e$	-0.0003	0.0042	-0.0771	0.9386
ATE for Enrollment	DML (Interactive)	$Y = g(Z,X) + e$	-0.0004	0.0043	-0.0924	0.9264
LATE for Compliance	Bivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + e$ $T = c + d*Z + u$	0.1019	0.976	0.1044	0.9168
LATE for Compliance	Multivariate IV	$Y = a + b*T + c*X + e$ $T = e + f*Z + g*X + u$	-0.0085	0.9732	-0.0087	0.993
LATE for Compliance	DML IV	$Y = b*T + g(X) + e$ $T = m(Z,X) + u$	-0.0605	0.9155	-0.066	0.9473
LATE for Compliance	DML IV (Interactive)	$Y = g(T,X) + e$ $T = m(Z,X) + u$	-0.0667	0.9183	-0.0727	0.9421

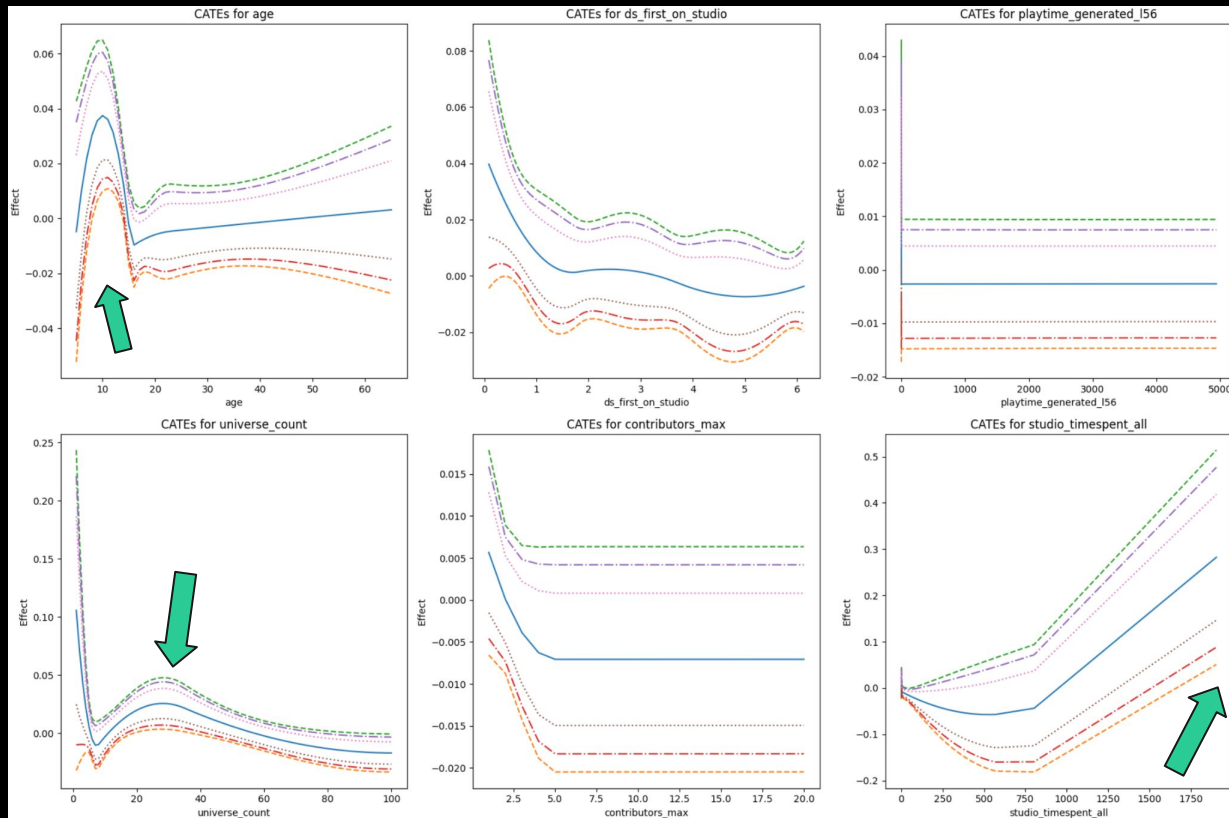
Y: Productive/Not, T: Compliance, Z: Enrollment, X: Covariates. N=85k;  
Feb 2024 A/B Test: Control: 20%, GPT: 40%, CodeLlama: 40%.  
Weak instrument problem.

# CodeLlama: CATE

Stat sig CATE:

- 10 year olds
- 0-50 minutes spent on studio
- 20-60 universes.

Method: DML-IRM

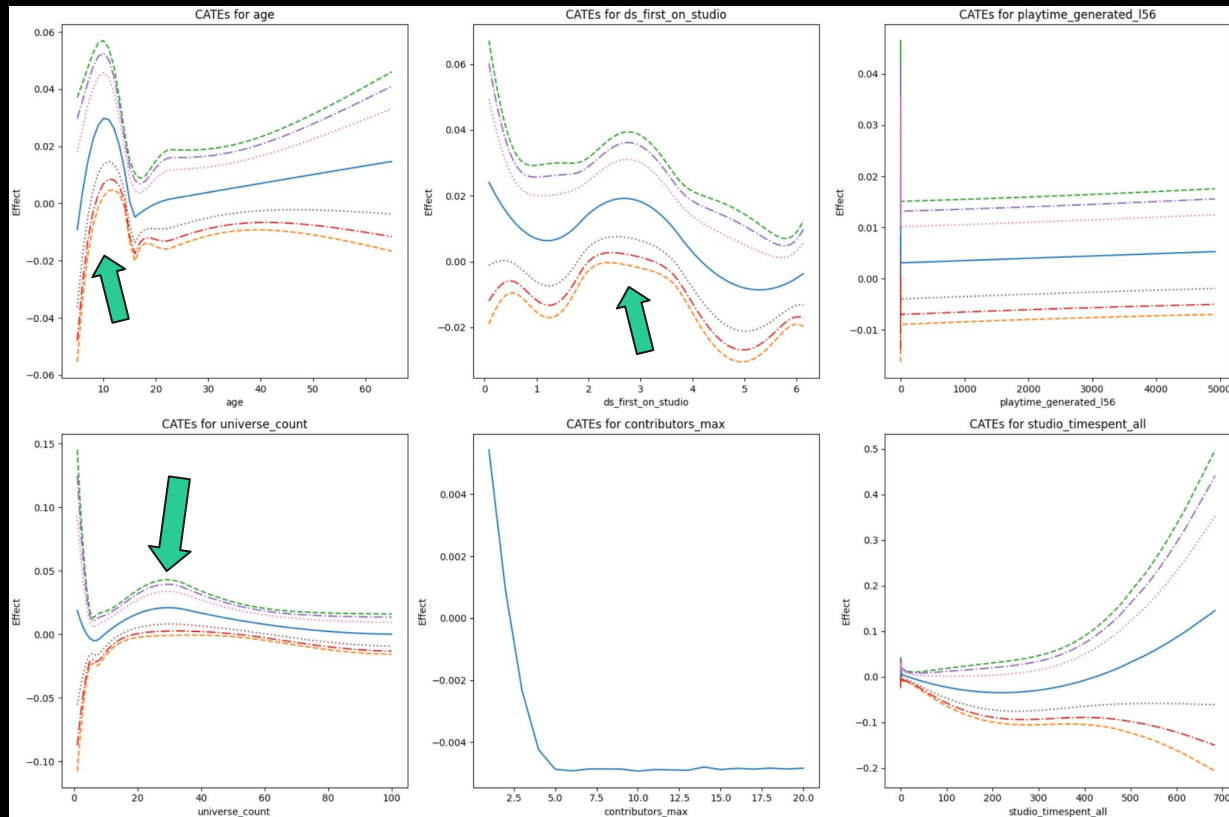


# GPT: CATE

Pos stat sig:

- 10 year olds
- 2-3 year tenure
- 25-50 universes

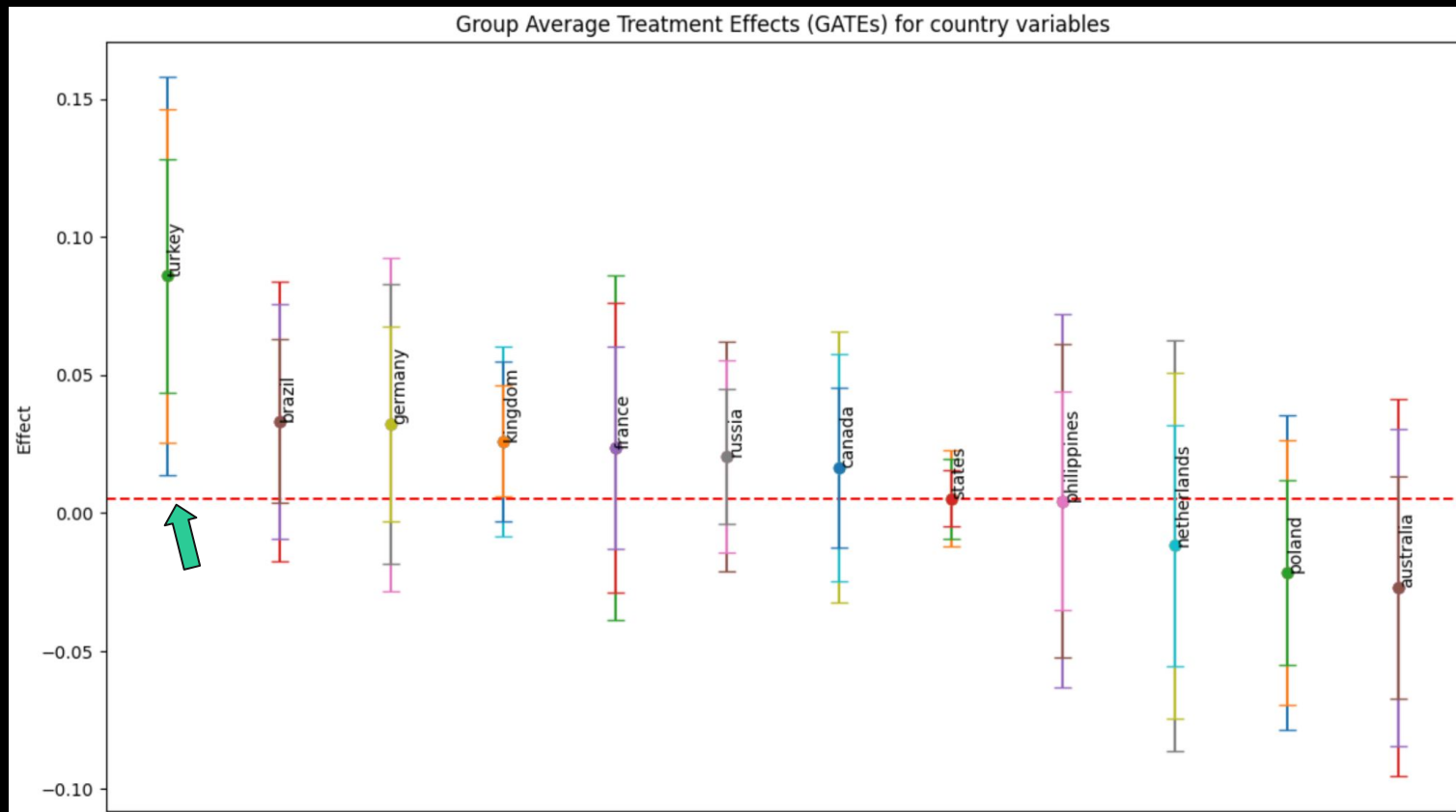
Method: DML-IRM



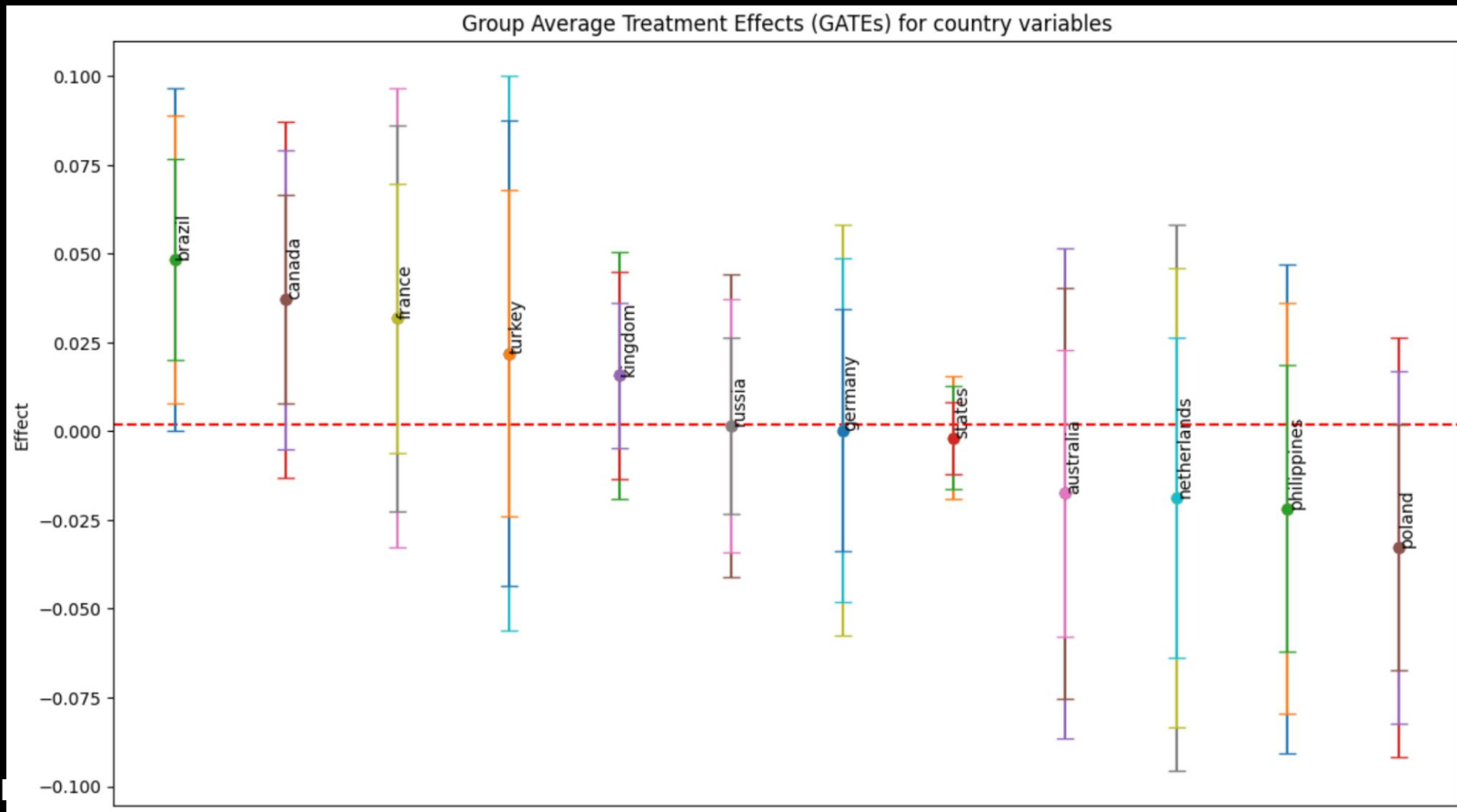


# GPT: Countries

Pos stat sig impact in Turkey.

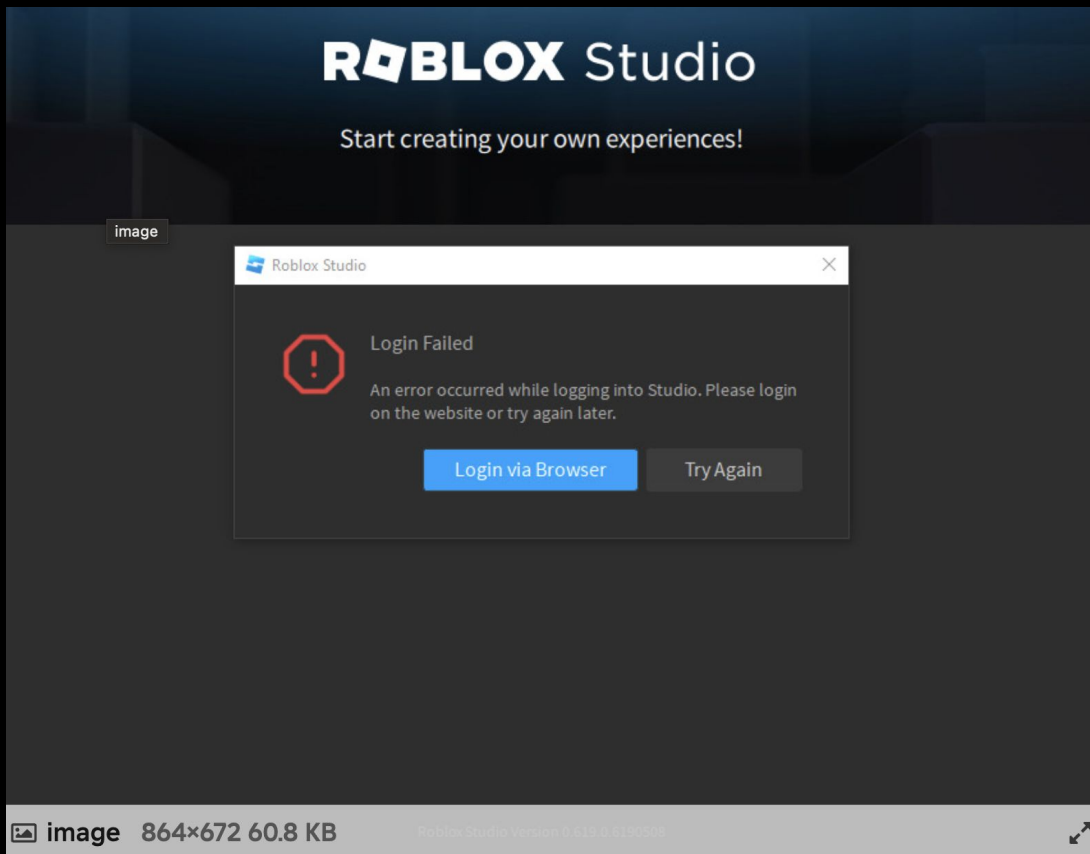


# CodeLlama: Countries



# Mac Bug Fixing

In April large number of Mac users began to face serious issues at login.



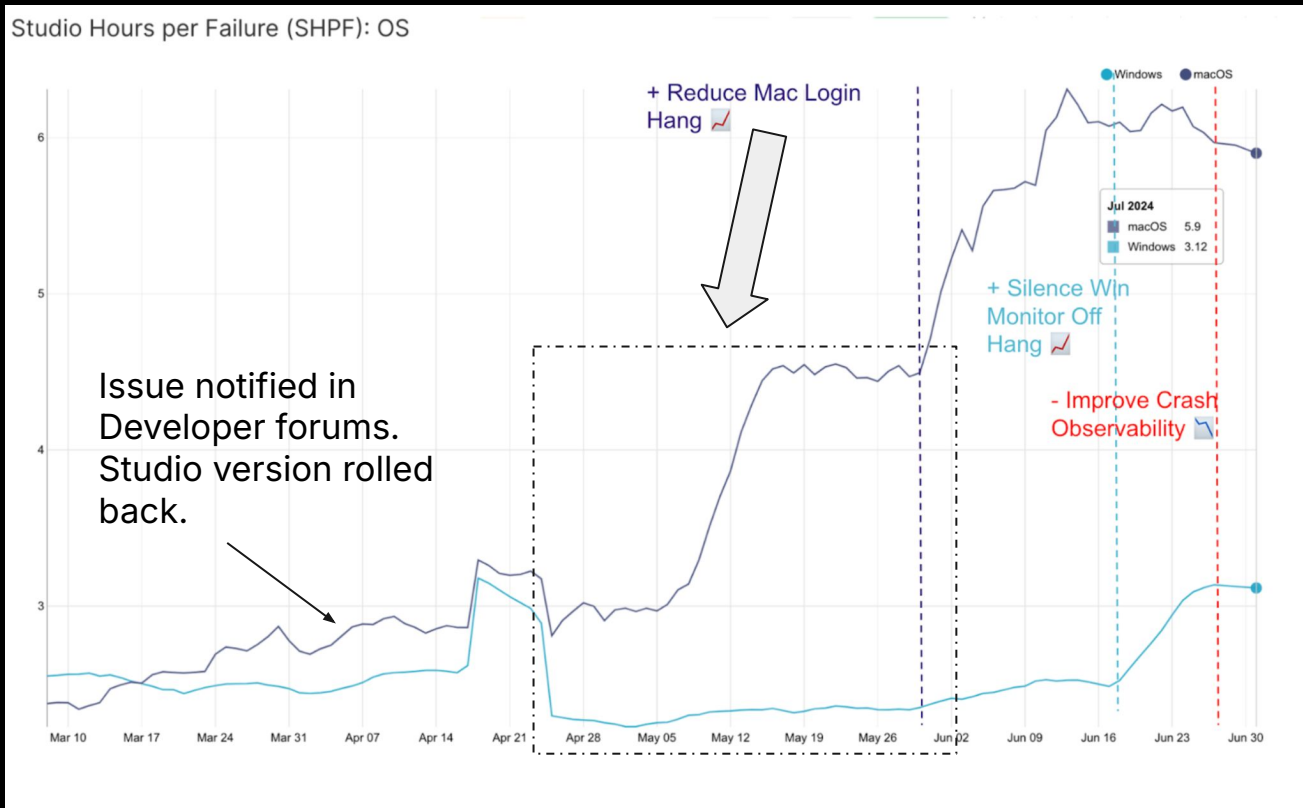
# Mac Bug Fixing: Studio Hours Per Failure

Focused bug fixing in mid-May led to approx 30% inc in the SHPF for Mac users.

Context: Engineers confirmed that no major update went out to Windows in May, and that this fix would majorly benefit Mac users, esp. who had not logged in for a long time.

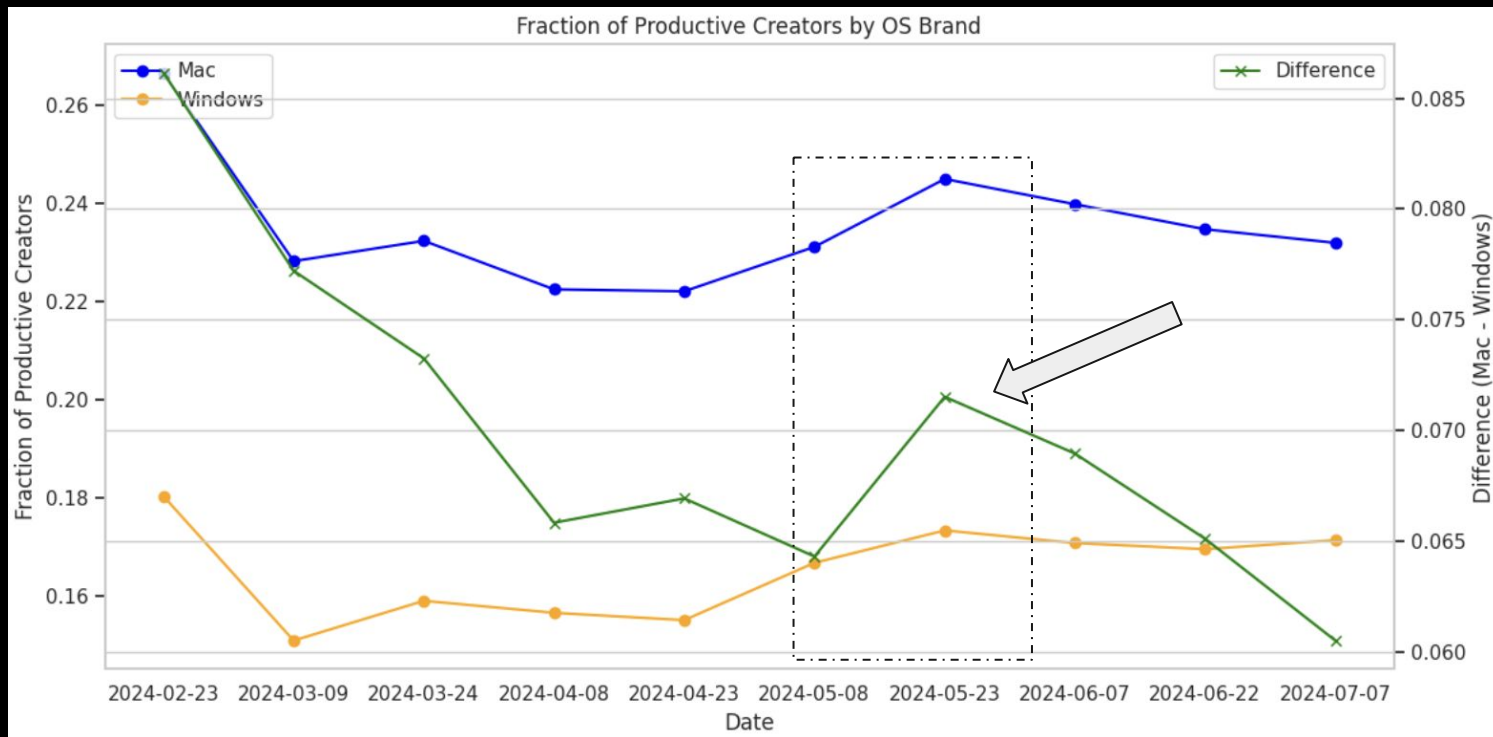
[Dev forum link.](#)

[Git commit link.](#)



# Natural Experiment: Mac Bug Fixing

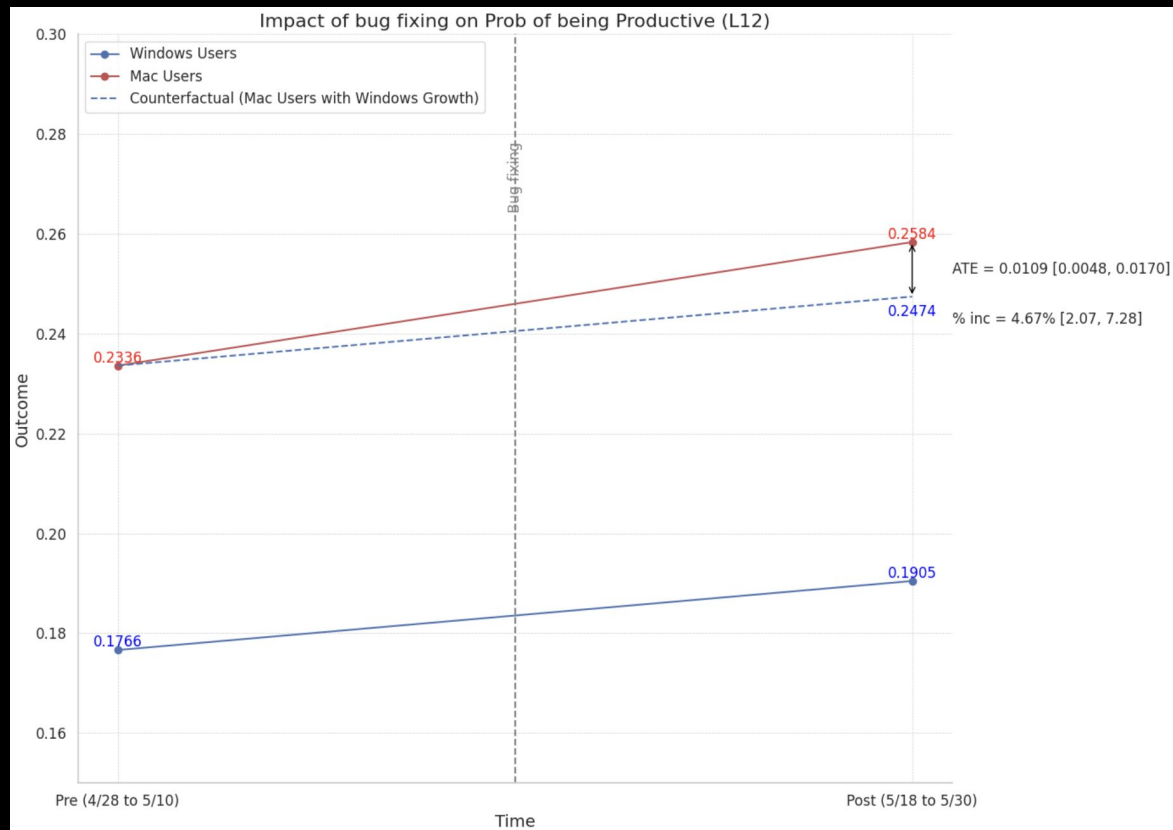
Declining Mac/window differences in productivity:



# Mac Bug Fixing: Instrumented Diff-in-Diff

A 5% stat sig increase in productivity in mac users, due to bug-fixing.

Thus a 10% increase in SHPF is associated with a 2% increase in Productivity in Mac users.



## Suggested Enhancements

- Improvements:
  - Productivity not predictive of Bookings!
  - Thresholds could change over time or by genre.
- Linking productivity to creator milestones/movement through funnel.
- Measuring creator industriousness - code quality, efficiency, consistency, etc.
- Break up by actions (script, build, design, test, maintain, etc.)

## Side Projects

- Observational studies of Gen AI Rollouts:
  - Material Gen, Texture Gen, Chat Assistant
- New techniques / designs:
  - Double ML + Diff in Diff
  - Genre Level Panel VAR
- Offline Evaluation for Reinforcement Learning Based Price Optimization
  - Bandits with Kalman Filter + Upper confidence bound