

## **Is binge-watching addictive?**

### **Effects of motives for TV series use on the relationship between excessive media consumption and problematic viewing habits**

#### **Introduction**

The excessive use of audiovisual content, such as TV series or movies, is not a new phenomenon (Jenner, 2016; Pittman & Sheehan, 2015). Nevertheless, it has substantially gained relevance within the last couple of years, as the popularity and consumption of TV series has reached unprecedented levels (GfK, 2016). One of the driving forces behind this trend is that streaming platforms, such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, and Hulu, offer their subscribers unlimited access to an exponentially increasing number of serialized programs (Reelgood, 2019) at an affordable rate<sup>1</sup>. The result is that streaming providers report continuous and rapid growth. Subscription video-on-demand services have seen an increase of almost 300% on a global level from 2015 (US\$ 171 million) to 2018 (US\$ 508 million) and predictions expect a continuous growth up to almost one billion subscribers by 2024 (Digital TV Research, 2019). From a user perspective, such video-on-demand services are popular because they increase choice and personal autonomy, as they allow to watch any quantity of content whenever and wherever they like (Granow, Reinecke, & Ziegele, 2018). The combination of cheap and effortless accessibility to a sheer unlimited amount of content as well as the possibility to not only consume series at home but also on mobile devices while commuting to work or traveling are likely to facilitate, encourage, or even trigger excessive consumption behaviors. This high-dosage use of series content is frequently referred to as binge-watching and has sparked increasing academic interest over the last couple of years (for an overview see, for example: Merikivi, Bragge, Scornavacca, & Verhagen, 2019).

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<sup>1</sup> Between US\$ 5 and US\$ 16 for entertainment-based content (Los Angeles Times, 2019)

Regardless of the rapidly growing number of studies investigating the predictors and consequences of this behavior, a clear definition of what exactly constitutes binge-watching is still under discussion. The Oxford Dictionary simply defines binge-watching as viewing "multiple episodes of (a television program) in rapid succession " (Oxford English Dictionary, 2020). While some studies follow this rather vague definition (e.g., Exelmans & Van den Bulck, 2017; Schweidel & Moe, 2016), other sources define specific cut-off points to allow a differentiation between "regular" series use and binge-watching. Even though Netflix (Broadband Technology Report, 2013) as well as some other researchers (e.g., Castro, Rigby, Cabral, & Nisi, 2019; Pittman & Sheehan, 2015) conclude that binge-watching begins when people watch two or more episodes of the same series in one sitting, the most frequent perspective is to define binge-watching from the third consecutive episode onwards (e.g., de Feijter, Khan, & van Gisbergen, 2016; Erickson, Dal Cin, & Byl, 2019; Riddle, Peebles, Davis, Xu, & Schroeder, 2018; Tukachinsky & Eyal, 2018; Walton-Pattison, Dombrowski, & Presseau, 2018).

Such episode-centered definitions have been criticized to ignore other important aspects, such as the autonomy of users (Merikivi et al., 2019, p. 7) or the total amount of viewing time (Glebatis Perks, 2015; Petersen, 2016) which, in turn, is strongly influenced by the length of episodes (Sung, Kang, & Lee, 2018). While we acknowledge these shortcomings and the urgent need for a concise definition to further the understanding of the phenomenon, this research is based on the widespread approach to consider binge-watching as a continuous and high-dosage media consumption (Conlin & Tefertiller, 2016) where individuals watch multiple episodes of the same series in one sitting (Merikivi, Bragge, Scornavacca, & Verhagen, 2019). Following the most common perspective, we set the cut-off point at three or more episodes of the same series in one sitting.

As with other forms of excessive media consumption, such as playing video games (Hartmann et al., 2019), mobile phone use (Karsay, Schmuck, Matthes, & Stevic, 2019), or

Internet use (Weinstein & Lejoyeux, 2010), negative social, mental, and physical detriments are under repeated discussion. Potential negative consequences involve being anxious about social isolation due to an increased amount of time that is spent watching series alone (Vaterlaus, Spruance, Frantz, & Kruger, 2019). Research by de Feijter, Khan, and van Gisbergen (2016) points to health issues arising or being promoted by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, i.e., lack of movement and exercise. Besides, binge-watching can reduce sleep quality (Exelmans & Van den Bulck, 2017), which eventually affects physical as well as mental health. Moreover, a study with college students found that they report to regularly watch longer than intended and that series consumption is a form of procrastinating. This lack of control and the substitution of otherwise important tasks eventually can affect school performance (Rubenking, Bracken, Sandoval, & Rister, 2018).

On a related note, studies repeatedly found that people report not being able to reduce the time they spend watching, even though they tried (de Feijter et al., 2016; Devasagayam, 2014; Flayelle, Maurage, & Billieux, 2017). Other studies support this assessment and document a positive relationship between the strength of individuals' involvement in binge-watching and self-control deficits (Hasan, Jha, & Liu, 2018; Sung, Kang, & Lee, 2018; Tukachinsky & Eyal, 2018), impulsivity (Flayelle et al., 2019; Riddle, Peebles, Davis, Xu, & Schroeder, 2018) as well as a self-reported susceptibility towards immediate gratifications (Shim, Lim, Jung, & Shin, 2018).

Given that binge-watching is characterized by some sort of excessive type of behavior and has been linked to impaired control, some researchers even consider it as an addiction (Orosz, Bóthe, & Tóth-Király, 2016; Panda & Pandey, 2017; Riddle et al., 2018; Shim & Kim, 2018; Shim et al., 2018; Starosta, Izydorczyk, & Lizińczyk, 2019). A common definition of addictive behavior involves “[...] continued engagement in self-destructive behavior despite adverse consequences” (Holden, 2001, p. 980). Since outcomes of media use are diverse and often positive, a high duration or frequency of watching TV series is not a

sufficient indicator for problematic use (Sussman & Moran, 2013). Rather, researchers recommend considering the motivations for watching as an additional indicator of media dependency. For example, when individuals perceive extensive use as the only means to reduce stress or to feel socially connected, they may continue to excessively watch series even when negative consequences occur. Depending on the underlying motivations, binge-watching may, thus, be considered as an addictive behavior for some, but certainly not for all individuals.

Viewers' motives to engage in binge-watching have widely been researched, mostly following a uses and gratifications approach (Katz, Blumler, & Gurevitch, 1973; Rubin, 1983): For example, Castro, Rigby, Cabral, and Nisi (2019) found that people mostly engaged in binge-watching sessions for reasons of relaxation (see also: Steiner & Xu, 2018), relieve of boredom, and escapism. Pittman and Sheehan (2015) linked binge-watching behavior with factors such as relaxation, engagement, and hedonism. Rubenking and Bracken (2018), as well as Shim and Kim (2018), found binge-watching to be driven by a desire for emotion regulation and by seeking out suspense (see also: Shim & Kim, 2018). Flayelle et al. (2019) also linked binge-watching to motives of emotional enhancement, escapism, and social interaction.

Since all of these motives explain entertainment media use in general, the question arises which (combination) of these are relevant factors that may contribute to promoting or attenuating problematic TV series use. A step in this direction was taken by Sung et al. (2018), who split their sample into two groups based on the number of episodes watched, as well as the duration and frequency of sittings. The group of light binge viewers mainly reported entertainment as a motivation, while the group of heavy binge viewers also indicated their motivation to consume series to pass the time. These results suggest that comparing motives between different types of series use helps to distinguish between problematic and worry-free use. It remains, however, still an open question how motives to engage in binge-

watching are related to the problematic nature of this behavior. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the addictive potential of binge-watching from by asking:

Do different motives to engage in binge-watching foster problematic (addictive) viewing habits?

## Method

### Design and procedure

The current study employs a quantitative online survey to address the research question. Participants were recruited between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2018 using Amazon MTurk. To be eligible to be included in the analysis, participants were required to have access to a streaming service for series (e.g., Amazon Prime, Netflix, Hulu) and to have previous binge-watching experience<sup>2</sup>. The final sample consisted of  $N = 415$  adult US-citizens aged between 19 and 86 years ( $M = 37.60$ ,  $SD = 12.37$ ; 55% female)<sup>3</sup>.

### Measures

The questionnaire was designed to quantify individuals' series consumption (frequency of binge-watching sessions). Moreover, motives and indicators for problematic use were assessed. The following section will describe the applied measures.

**Frequency of binge-watching.** In order to assess how often participants engage in binge-watching (i.e., watching more than two episodes of the same program in one sitting), they were asked to provide information about the frequency of such sittings, i.e.: "How often do

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<sup>2</sup> We used the widely applied criterion to categorize series use as binge-watching starting from the third consecutively watched episode (e.g., de Feijter et al., 2016; Erickson, Dal Cin, & Byl, 2019; Riddle et al., 2018; Tukachinsky & Eyal, 2018; Walton-Pattison, Dombrowski, & Pesseau, 2018) and asked, if participants have ever watched more than two episodes of the same series in one sitting. Only few participants ( $N = 17$ ) indicated having no experience with binge-watching sessions at all and were excluded from the final sample.

<sup>3</sup> Altogether, 512 people filled out the questionnaire. However, for reasons of quality, data of participants that took less than eight and more than 40 minutes to complete the survey were excluded from the final sample. Also, cases with more than 10% of missing values and peculiarities in response patterns were deleted.

you normally watch more than two consecutive episodes of the same TV series in one sitting?" (single-item, 1 = "less than once a month", 6 = "daily";  $M = 4.14$ ;  $SD = 1.50$ ).

**Motives for watching TV series.** In order to determine users' general motives to watch series, a scale based on Rubin's (1983) measure for gratification expectations was deployed. The scale assesses motives of relaxation ( $M = 3.98$ ,  $SD = 0.75$ ,  $\alpha = .68$ ), escapism ( $M = 3.06$ ,  $SD = 1.04$ ,  $\alpha = .68$ ), companionship ( $M = 2.72$ ,  $SD = 1.23$ ,  $\alpha = .84$ ), pastime ( $M = 3.55$ ,  $SD = 1.01$ ,  $\alpha = .79$ ), entertainment ( $M = 4.23$ ,  $SD = 0.71$ ,  $\alpha = .74$ ), social interaction ( $M = 2.67$ ,  $SD = 1.08$ ,  $\alpha = .74$ ), learning ( $M = 2.72$ ,  $SD = 1.16$ ,  $\alpha = .84$ ), and stimulation ( $M = 3.41$ ,  $SD = .90$ ,  $\alpha = .69$ ) each with 3-items (5-point Likert-type scale; 1 = "not at all", 5 = "exactly").

**Indicators for the prevalence of problematic viewing habits.** As gambling is the only addictive behavioral disorder that has been officially recognized until now, the DSM-5® scale for gambling disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) was adapted to assess participants' prevalence of problematic viewing habits. Subdimensions (5-point Likert-type scale; 1 = "never", 5 = "always") included impaired control (seven items; e.g., "I end up watching more episodes in one sitting than I had intended to";  $M = 2.49$ ,  $SD = 0.93$ ,  $\alpha = .95$ ), social impairment (six items; e.g., "I have postponed or canceled plans with family or friends because of my urge to watch a TV series";  $M = 2.04$ ,  $SD = 1.07$ ,  $\alpha = .97$ ). Thereby this study follows previous findings, that have linked problematic viewing behavior to a lack of control (Flayelle, Verbruggen, Schiel, Vögele, Maurage, & Billieux, 2020; Rubenking, Bracken, Sandoval, & Rister, 2018) and negative social consequences (Vaterlaus, Spruance, Frantz, & Kruger, 2019). As problematic use potentially involves the consumption of an uncontrolled amount of series content, risky use (three items; e.g., "As time goes by, I feel I need to watch more and more episodes in a row to feel satisfied";  $M = 2.29$ ,  $SD = 1.10$ ,  $\alpha = .88$ ), adapted from the DSM-5® scale for binge-eating disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), was included as an additional dimension. The overall score, indicating the sample's

prevalence of problematic viewing habits ranked below the scale mean ( $M = 2.34$ ,  $SD = 0.96$ ,  $\alpha = .98$ ).

### **Data analysis**

Moderation analyses using the PROCESS macro for SPSS, V3.1 (Hayes, 2018) were conducted to investigate the influence of different motives for series use on participants' prevalence to develop problematic viewing habits. In the analyses (Model 1; 5000 bootstrapping samples, 95% confidence intervals, using HC3 correction for standard errors and mean-centering variables for products) the frequency of binge-watching sittings was entered as the independent variable and the index of participants' prevalence of problematic viewing habits served as the dependent variable. Motives to watch series were included as moderators in separate moderation analyses for every motive, while at the same time controlling for all other motives (introduced as covariates). The results, thus, not only include the direct effect of binge-watching frequency on the prevalence of problematic viewing habits and the moderating effect of eight different motives, but also the direct and independent effects of those motives on the tendency to develop problematic viewing habits (see Figure 1).

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### **Results**

Overall, all eight models explain a highly significant and substantial share of variance in scores indicating the prevalence for problematic viewing habits between participants ( $.51 < R^2 < .63$ ,  $p < .001$ ; see Table 1). Throughout all moderation analyses, binge-watching frequency predicts such a habits ( $.09 < b < .11$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Hence, the more often individuals engage in binge-watching, the more likely they are to indicate problems resulting from this consumption behavior. Binge-watching frequency is, therefore, a reliable predictor for the prevalence of problematic use.

The relationship between motives for use and indications for problematic use turns out to be even more pronounced. Motives for binge-watching generally seem to be more important to predict problematic viewing habits than the mere frequency of binge-sittings. The following description summarizes findings for the relationship between motives and problematic viewing habits as well as the interaction of frequency of binge-sittings with motives on this measure.

The direct negative relationships of entertainment ( $b = -.20, p < .001$ ) and relaxation ( $b = -.08, p = .075$ ) on problematic viewing habits indicate that such recreational motives even reduce the prevalence of developing problematic behavior, although the effect of relaxation slightly misses significance; the relationship of pastime as another recreational motive did not reach significance ( $b = -.03, p = .57$ ). These motives did not interact with the frequency of binge-watching sessions; thus, they neither promote nor attenuate the positive relationship between frequency of use and signs for problematic viewing. All other investigated motives show a positive direct effect on participants problematic viewing score ( $.11 > b > .22, p < .01$ ) as well as a positive interaction with binge-watching frequency ( $.03 > b > .07, \text{all } p\text{'s} < .05$ —except for loneliness [ $p = .077$ ] and stimulation [ $p = .083$ ]). Binge-watching for any other than recreational reasons thus promotes problematic viewing, and the more often individuals engage in this behavior, the stronger these habits become. Out of all motives, the urge for social interaction and learning emerge as the largest drivers for problematic viewing behaviors, as they have the strongest impact (considering the sum of the direct and indirect effect).

**Please insert Table 1 about here.**

Additional analyses for the subdimensions of problematic viewing (i.e., impaired control, social impairment, and risky use) offer a more detailed insight into their specific roles

in fostering those problematic behaviors (see appendix: Table A - 1-3). The explained variance of the models for the sample under investigation differs depending on the subdimension of problematic viewing habits. While risky use ( $.51 < R^2 < .52$ ,  $p$ 's  $< .001$ ) and impaired control ( $.56 < R^2 < .57$ ,  $p$ 's  $< .001$ ) explain less variance in the sample than the model for problematic viewing in general, the model for social impairment has more explanatory power ( $.61 < R^2 < .63$ ,  $p$ 's  $< .001$ ). Thus, compared to the other subdimensions, binge-watching frequency and motives provide the most explanatory power for differences in social impairment. Nonetheless, the overall effect of binge-watching frequency on the indicators for problematic viewing behavior is significant for all three subdimensions. The same applies for the pattern of motives and their interaction effects with the regularity of binge-sessions; social impairment is more strongly affected than impaired control and risky use.

### **Discussion**

Since binge-watching has become a widespread phenomenon, there is an ongoing debate about its potential risk for people engaging in this behavior. One reason for the negative connotation is that the term “binge” implies a connection with other disorders, such as binge-eating (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), binge-drinking (Wechsler et al., 2002), or otherwise hazardous and problematic behaviors. Additionally, research on the effects of binge-watching points to the negative consequences of excessive TV series use in terms of sleep and well-being (Exelmans & Van den Bulck, 2017; Orosz et al., 2016; Panda & Pandey, 2017; Riddle et al., 2018; Shim & Kim, 2018; Shim et al., 2018; Starosta et al., 2019). In this sense, the discussion about the deteriorating effects binge-watching joins the line of discussion about other excessive usage behaviors, such as playing video games (Hartmann et al., 2019), mobile phone use (Karsay et al., 2019), or internet use (Weinstein & Lejoyeux, 2010). To gain a better understanding about the role of different motives and their potential to predict problematic viewing habits beyond the mere occurrence of binge-sitting, this study

investigated the effect of (1) the frequency of high-dosage consumption and (2) the motives that drive this behavior on problematic viewing habits. Our data supports the notion that there is indeed a relationship between binge-watching frequency and tendencies to develop problematic viewing habits. This substantiates findings from previous research exploring these relationships (Riddle et al., 2018). However, even though it is obvious to assume that the heavy use of a product or substance might promote the development of problematic (excessive) habits, it is important to acknowledge the reciprocal relationships between both factors (Dockner & Feichtinger, 1993). Moreover, Riddle et al. (2018) also elaborate and investigate that the frequency to engage in binge-watching is partly driven by other factors, such as impulsivity, which in turn is more likely to occur in people with low inhibitory control. Therefore, future research should further investigate the underlying relationships between personality traits and binge-watching (frequency, motivations, and gratifications), as well as their role for problematic viewing behaviors. A step in this direction is provided by our finding that even though frequency plays a role, motives to engage in high-dosage TV series use are comparable (or even larger) explanatory factors for individuals' development of problematic habits.

A first important finding of this study is that certain motives can facilitate the development of problematic viewing habits. The emerging pattern aligns with the continuum between recreational, risky, and addictive behaviors. While recreational motives such as entertainment and relaxation even reduce indicators for detrimental habits, motives that could be interpreted as riskier are positively related to problematic usage behavior. In particular, people watching series for motives of escapism, loneliness, stimulation, social interaction, and learning also report stronger tendencies for problematic viewing behaviors. Another important finding is that only those latter motives significantly interact with the frequency of binge viewing sessions. Thus, while relaxation and entertainment seem to be unproblematic and

rather recreational motives regardless of binge-watching frequency, the negative impact of all other (more risky) motives increases with the frequency of use.

The nature of motives identified as proliferating problematic viewing behavior is different as not all of them would intuitively be linked to problematic media use, such as learning and social interaction. However, although TV series use provides an effortless and inspiring way of learning things about life, successfully obtaining a gratification through this behavior has been found to contribute to its addictiveness (Sussman & Moran, 2013). Concerning social interaction, socialization motives and group dynamics have previously been linked to other excessive behaviors (e.g.: Kuntsche & Kuntsche, 2009; McGrath, Stewart, Klein, & Barrett, 2010). In this sense, perceived pressure to be up to date regarding important series content in one's social group could be a potential driver. Relatedly, fear of missing out (FOMO, i.e., an apprehension associated with the fear that other people are having a pleasurable experience that one is not a part of) could also be an explanation for engaging in excessive viewing behavior, as it boosts the pace of media consumption (Conlin, Billings, & Averset, 2016). Further, binge-watching can also serve as highly suitable compensation for social interaction. A recent study by Hofer and Eden (2020) indeed demonstrates that motives have differential effects depending on whether media use is a selective or a compensatory activity. We, thus, assume that the less functional equivalents are available to provide a given gratification, the higher the problematic potential of binge-watching. However, it is reasonable to assume that a well-functioning social environment may at the same time act as a buffer (or controlling function) and reduce the tendency to develop problematic viewing behaviors. This calls for more research.

Another important finding relates to the level of the observed measure for problematic use in this study. Participants' scores on the adapted DSM-5 scale were rather low in general ( $M = 2.37$ ,  $SD = .96$ ; 5-point Likert type scale). Out of  $N = 415$  participants,  $n = 300$  scored below the midpoint of the scale, and  $n = 115$  scored above. Out of the latter, only  $n = 30$

individuals ranked higher than four. These numbers suggest that binge-watching should not generally be considered as problematic behavior—at least if it only happens from time to time. This notion is further supported by our finding that motives like entertainment and relaxation even show a negative relationship with the scores for problematic use. Based on that, we would advocate considering binge-watching as a recreational activity that can become problematic under the mentioned specific circumstances, but is not problematic per se. In accordance with this, Flayelle et al. (2020) did not find differences between pre-defined non-problematic and problematic binge-watchers regarding self-control, suggesting that occasionally losing control over the number of episodes watched in one sitting is not a gateway to addiction. We can thus only emphasize the call to rethink conceptualizations of problematic series use or labelling binge-watching as an addiction per se (Flayelle et al., 2020). Consequently, research needs to further focus on heavy binge-watchers to find out if there is such a thing as an addiction to binge-watch TV series and to explain the circumstances that promote or lead to the development of such habits.

### **Limitations**

There are limitations of the present study that need to be addressed. First, the choice to use self-reports as a measure for participants' past viewing behavior could potentially affect the reliability of data due to issues of social desirability or poor memory. Even though this research only investigated participants that already reported to engage in binge-watching, thereby decreasing the chance for skewed answers, an observational study acquiring objective usage data might prove more reliable results. On a related note, this study gives insight about the impact of different intensities of binge-watching on the risk to develop problematic viewing habits. However, people who never binge-watch were not included in the study. Therefore, we cannot be certain, if those people are significantly less at risk to develop problematic viewing habits than those who do tend to frequently watch more than two episodes in a row.

As there are complex relationships underlying binge-watching, future studies should account for additional triggers that potentially influence viewing habits, for instance, situational, psychological, social, or demographic factors. Moreover, the applied measure for problematic viewing habits was adapted from existing scales for acknowledged addictive behaviors, i.e., gambling and binge-eating. As excessive series use or binge-watching is not categorized as an addiction, future studies should try to verify the applicability of this adapted scale. Future research could apply longitudinal designs to investigate if addiction symptoms further promote the frequency with which people engage in binge-sessions, and if gratifications obtained from this behavior, in turn, predict motives and use.

Furthermore, this research applied a cross-sectional design to investigate the relationship between binge-watching, motifs to watch series, and indicators for problematic viewing habits. However, even though the model investigated in this study was theoretically and empirically based on existing findings, the question of causality and mutual dependency prevails. Even though there is a general lack of longitudinal studies in the field of behavioral addictions, research on mobile phone addiction (Jun, 2016; Kang et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2019; Zhang, Yang, Tu, Ding, & Lau, 2020) and internet addiction (Ko, Yen, Chen, Yeh, & Yen, 2009; Lam & Peng, 2010; Lin, Hsiao, Liu, & Yen, 2020; Strittmatter et al., 2016) already found proof for bidirectional associations. Thus, future research should try to overcome this limitation and apply longitudinal designs to investigate if addiction symptoms further promote the frequency with which people engage in binge-sessions, and if gratifications obtained from this behavior, in turn, predict motives and use.

### **Conclusion**

The present study found that binge-watching of TV series is, overall, only related to low levels of problematic usage. Although problematic behavior increases with the frequency of binge-sessions, the results of this study suggest that even regular binge-watching cannot be characterized as a problematic behavior or even an addiction. Bingeing TV series for reasons

of entertainment or relaxation was even negatively related to indicators for problematic viewing. Since motives like escapism, loneliness, stimulation, social interaction, and learning proliferate problematic viewing to an even greater extent than the frequency of binge-sessions, accounting for individuals' motivations to binge-watch is crucial to understand its' addictive potential.

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## Tables

Table 1

Direct and Moderating Effects of Motives of Series-Use on Participants Prevalence of Problematic Viewing Habits

	b (X → Y)	b (W → Y)	B (X*W→Y)	R <sup>2</sup>	ΔR <sup>2</sup>
Escapism	.10***	.15***	.04*	.59***	.004
Loneliness	.10***	.18***	.03 <sup>a</sup>	.59***	.004 <sup>a</sup>
Stimulation	.10***	.11**	.04 <sup>b</sup>	.59***	.003 <sup>b</sup>
Social Interaction	.11***	.22***	.07***	.60***	.01***
Learning	.10***	.15***	.06**	.59***	.01**
Pastime	.09***	-.03	.03	.59***	.002
Relaxation	.09***	-.08 <sup>c</sup>	.01	.58***	.000
Entertainment	.09***	-.20***	-.01	.59***	.000

Note. b = unstandardized regression weights; X = binge-watching frequency; Y = problematic viewing habit score; W = moderators (motives of series use); R<sup>2</sup> = variance explained by the model; ΔR<sup>2</sup> = additional variance explained by the interaction between X and W.

\*p < .05, \*\*p < .01, \*\*\*p < .001; <sup>a</sup>p = .077, <sup>b</sup>p = .083, <sup>c</sup>p = .075

## Figures

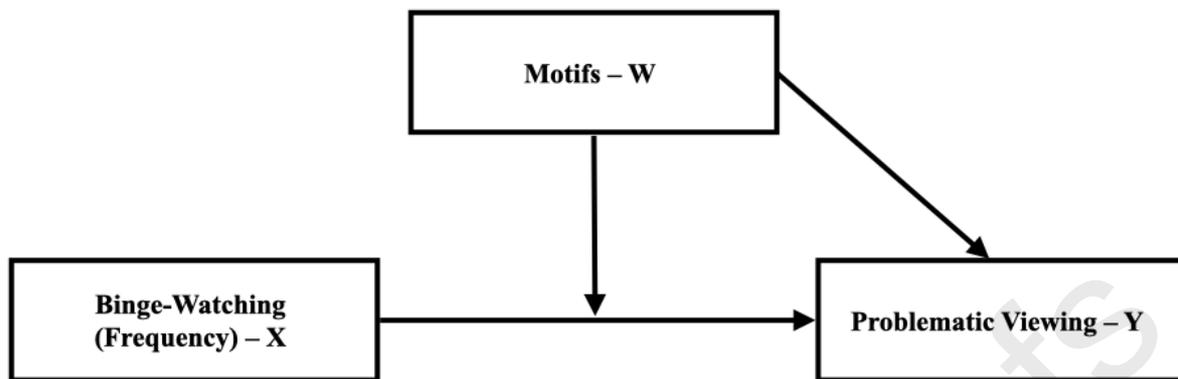


Figure 1. Model for the moderation effect of motives to engage in binge-watching (W; i.e.: escapism, loneliness, stimulation, social interaction, learning, pastime, relaxation, entertainment) on the relationship between frequency of binge-sittings (X) and the prevalence to develop a problematic viewing behavior (Y).

## Appendix

Table A - 1

Direct and Moderating Effects of Motives of Series-Use on Participants Prevalence of Problematic Viewing Habits (Impaired Control)

	b (X → Y)	b (W → Y)	B (X*W→Y)	R <sup>2</sup>	ΔR <sup>2</sup>
Escapism	.10***	.12**	.04*	.56***	.004*
Loneliness	.10***	.17***	.02	.56***	.001
Stimulation	.09***	.11***	.03**	.56***	.001
Social Interaction	.10***	.20***	.06**	.57***	.01**
Learning	.10***	.17***	.05**	.57***	.007**
Pastime	.09***	-.01	.02	.56***	.001
Relaxation	.09***	-.08	.01	.56***	.000
Entertainment	.09***	-.16**	-.01	.56***	.000

Note. b = unstandardized regression weights; X = binge-watching frequency; Y = problematic viewing habit score; W = moderators (motives of series use); R<sup>2</sup> = variance explained by the model; ΔR<sup>2</sup> = additional variance explained by the interaction between X and W.

\*p < .05, \*\*p < .01, \*\*\*p < .001

Table A - 2

Direct and Moderating Effects of Motives of Series-Use on Participants Prevalence of Problematic Viewing Habits (Social Impairment)

	b (X → Y)	b (W → Y)	B (X*W→Y)	R <sup>2</sup>	ΔR <sup>2</sup>
Escapism	.10***	.20***	.05***	.62***	.005*
Loneliness	.11***	.19***	.05**	.62***	.008**
Stimulation	.10***	.08*	.06*	.62***	.006*
Social Interaction	.11***	.27***	.08***	.63***	.02***
Learning	.11***	.17***	.07**	.62***	.01**
Pastime	.10***	-.07	.05*	.62***	.005*
Relaxation	.09***	-.12*	-.00	.61***	.000
Entertainment	.09***	-.31***	-.02	.61***	.000

Note. b = unstandardized regression weights; X = binge-watching frequency; Y = problematic viewing habit score; W = moderators (motives of series use); R<sup>2</sup> = variance explained by the model; ΔR<sup>2</sup> = additional variance explained by the interaction between X and W.

\*p < .05, \*\*p < .01, \*\*\*p < .001

Table A - 3

Direct and Moderating Effects of Motives of Series-Use on Participants Prevalence of Problematic Viewing Habits (Risky Use)

	b (X → Y)	b (W → Y)	B (X*W→Y)	R <sup>2</sup>	ΔR <sup>2</sup>
Escapism	.09***	.18**	.03***	.51***	.002
Loneliness	.10***	.21***	.04	.52***	.003
Stimulation	.09***	.16**	.05 <sup>a</sup>	.52***	.005 <sup>a</sup>
Social Interaction	.10***	.21***	.07**	.52***	.009**
Learning	.10***	.14**	.05*	.52***	.006*
Pastime	.09***	-.02	.01	.51***	.000
Relaxation	.09***	-.09	.02	.51***	.000
Entertainment	.09***	-.21**	-.03	.51***	.001

Note. b = unstandardized regression weights; X = binge-watching frequency; Y = problematic viewing habit score; W = moderators (motives of series use); R<sup>2</sup> = variance explained by the model; ΔR<sup>2</sup> = additional variance explained by the interaction between X and W.

\*p < .05, \*\*p < .01, \*\*\*p < .001, <sup>a</sup>p = .067

### Highlights

- Binge-watching frequency and motives explain problematic viewing behaviors
- However, binge-watching is not a problematic behavior per se
- Frequently bingeing can promote problematic viewing habits
- Recreational motifs for binge-watching attenuate indicators for problematic viewing, while...
- ... social interaction, learning, escapism, loneliness, and stimulation promote them
- The latter interact with the frequency of use in nurturing the development of problematic habits

## **Is binge-watching addictive?**

### **Effects of motives for TV series use on the relationship between excessive media consumption and media addiction**

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## **Is binge-watching addictive?**

### **Effects of motives for TV series use on the relationship between excessive media consumption and problematic viewing habits**

#### **Abstract**

This study investigates the circumstances under which binge-watching can become a problematic behavior. Applying a user-centered perspective, it demonstrates how different motivations to engage in high-dosage TV series consumption influence the occurrence of problematic viewing habits. A quantitative online survey of  $N = 415$  media users with access to at least one streaming service was conducted. The questionnaire assessed current viewing habits, motivations to watch series, and indicators of problematic viewing habits. The results suggest that frequency of use, motives to engage in high dosage viewing sessions, as well as the combined effect of these two factors help to explain problematic viewing behaviors. Moreover, the results give cause to refrain from a generalizing problematization of binge-watching.

Keywords: Binge-watching, problematic viewing behavior, addiction, motives

**Author Agreement Statement**

We, the authors, declare that this manuscript is original, has not been published before and is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere.

We confirm that the manuscript has been read and approved by all named authors and that there are no other persons who satisfied the criteria for authorship but are not listed. We further confirm that the order of authors listed in the manuscript has been approved by all of us.

We understand that the Corresponding Author is the sole contact for the Editorial process. He is responsible for communicating with the other authors about progress, submissions of revisions and final approval of proofs.

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## Author statement

Roles for each author are described in the CRediT author statement. All authors have approved the final manuscript.

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**Conflict of Interest**

All authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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