## theatrical market statistics



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## Worldwide Box Office

Worldwide box office for all films reached $\$ 29.9$ billion in 2009, up $7.6 \%$ over 2008's total. International box office ( $\$ 19.3$ billion) made up 64\% of the worldwide total, while U.S. and Canada ( $\$ 10.6$ billion) ${ }^{1}$ made up $36 \%$, a proportion consistent with the last several years. U.S./Canada box office and international box office in U.S. dollars are both up significantly over five years ago.

Worldwide Box Office (US \$ Billions)
Source: MPAA, incorporating Rentrak Corporation, Screen Digest, and local sources
International ■U.S./Canada


|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | \% Change <br> 09 vs. $\mathbf{0 8}$ | \% Change <br> 09 vs. $\mathbf{0 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S./Canada ${ }^{1}$ | $\$ 8.8$ | $\$ 9.2$ | $\$ 9.6$ | $\$ 9.6$ | $\$ 10.6$ | $10.1 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| International | $\$ 14.3$ | $\$ 16.3$ | $\$ 16.6$ | $\$ 18.1$ | $\$ 19.3$ | $6.3 \%$ | $35.1 \%$ |
| Worldwide | $\$ 23.1$ | $\$ 25.5$ | $\$ 26.3$ | $\$ 27.8$ | $\$ 29.9$ | $7.6 \%$ | $29.4 \%$ |

[^0]
## Int'| Box Office By Region

International box office increased 6.3\% in 2009, with the largest growth (12.3\%) in Asia Pacific. 81\% of the Asia Pacific increase occurred in Japan and China. Europe, Middle East \& Africa (EMEA) remains more than half (51\%) of the international box office total.

International Box Office by Region (US\$ Billions)
Source: MPAA, incorporating Rentrak Corporation, Screen Digest, and local sources


|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | \% Change 09 vs. 08 | \% Change $09 \text { vs. } 05$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMEA | \$7.6 | \$8.6 | \$8.7 | \$9.7 | \$9.9 | 2.5\% | 31.2\% |
| Asia Pacific | \$5.6 | \$6.5 | \$6.5 | \$6.8 | \$7.7 | 12.3\% | 36.1\% |
| Latin America | \$1.1 | \$1.3 | \$1.4 | \$1.6 | \$1.7 | 3.6\% | 58.2\% |
| Total international | \$14.3 | \$16.3 | \$16.6 | \$18.1 | \$19.3 | 6.3\% | 35.1\% |

## U.S./Canada Box Office

U.S./Canada box office reached $\$ 10.6$ billion in 2009, up $10.1 \%$ over 2008, and up $20.3 \%$ over five years ago. The 3D market was a key growth driver $-11 \%$ of 2009 box office, or $\$ 1.1$ billion, came from 3D showings.

## U.S./Canada Box Office (US\$ Billions)

Source: Rentrak Corporation


|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S./Canada Box Office | $\$ 7.5$ | $\$ 8.1$ | $\$ 9.1$ | $\$ 9.2$ | $\$ 9.3$ | $\$ 8.8$ | $\$ 9.2$ | $\$ 9.6$ | $\$ 9.6$ | $\$ 10.6$ |
| \% Change vs. Prior Year | $2.5 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $-5.1 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ |
| \% Change vs. 2009 | $41.3 \%$ | $30.7 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ | $15.9 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ | $20.3 \%$ | $15.6 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |

Spotlight: 3D Box Office (US\$ Billions)
Source: Rentrak Corporation, MPAA incorporating Screen Digest and other sources


|  |  |  |  | \% Change <br> 09 vs. 08 |  |  |  | \% Change <br> 09 vs. 05 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3D box office | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |  |  |  |
| 2D box office | $\$ 0.04$ | $\$ 0.09$ | $\$ 0.13$ | $\$ 0.24$ | $\$ 1.14$ |  | $375.3 \%$ | $2995.6 \%$ |
| Total box office | $\$ 8.78$ | $\$ 9.09$ | $\$ 9.50$ | $\$ 9.40$ | $\$ 9.47$ |  | $0.8 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ |

## U.S./Canada Attendance

U.S./Canada movie admissions, or tickets sold, reached a five year high at 1.4 billion in 2009.

Admissions rose $5.5 \%$ from 2008, the first increase in two years. The national average of tickets sold per person (admissions per capita) increased to 4.3 in 2009, the first increase since 2002.

## U.S. \& Canada Admissions (Billions)

Source: Rentrak Corporation, NATO


The national average of tickets sold per person (admissions per capita) increased to 4.3 in 2009, the first significant increase since 2002.
U.S./Canada Admissions per Capita (Tickets Sold Per Person Aged 2+)

Source: Rentrak Corporation, NATO, U.S. Census Bureau, Statistics Canada


## Spotlight: Attendance Demographics

Over two-thirds of the population (67\%) - or 217.1 million people - went to the movies in 2009 accounting for the 1.4 billion in admissions (ticket sales). The average amount of times a year that moviegoers attend the movies is 6.5 .


## 2009 Demographic Summary ${ }^{2}$

## U.S./Canada movie admissions



Frequent moviegoers, the locomotive of the industry, are just $10 \%$ of the population - or 32 million people, but bought half of all tickets sold in 2009. The frequent moviegoer proportion of ticket sales holds relatively constant across all demographic groups.



## Frequency definitions:

Frequent=
Once a month or more Occasional=

Less than once a month Infrequent=

Once in 12 months

[^1]
## Spotlight: Attendance Demographics

Women buy a higher percentage of movie tickets (55\%, or 778 million tickets) than they represent of the population (51\%), and more than men buy (45\%).

Gender Proportion of Total Population, Moviegoers and Tickets Sold


Young people from 12-24 represent about one-quarter of moviegoers, or more than 52 million moviegoers, and one-third of tickets sold, much larger proportions than they represent of the population (19\%). In total, moviegoers 24 years old and under buy nearly half of total movie tickets.

Age Group Proportion of Total Population, Moviegoers and Tickets Sold


Although Caucasians make up the majority of the population, moviegoers ( 140 million), and ticket sales, Hispanics are more likely to go to movies. 37 million Hispanic moviegoers purchased 300 million movie tickets in 2009, a per moviegoer rate of more than 8 tickets a year, the highest rate of any ethnic group.

Ethnicity Proportion of Total Population, Moviegoers and Tickets Sold


## Spotlight: Frequent Moviegoers

There are 32 million total frequent moviegoers - people who attend a movie once a month or more. Frequent movie going peaks between the ages of 18 and 24 , with 6.3 million frequent moviegoers in that age group, $20 \%$ of the total. Both the 12-17 and 25-39 age groups also represent similar percentages and numbers of the frequent movie going population.

Frequent Moviegoers (millions) by Age and Gender


The male/female split of moviegoers is nearly even for most ethnicities, with the exception of Hispanics. Among Hispanics, there are 1.5 million more frequent moviegoers who are female than male, despite the fact that the Hispanic population is $51 \%$ male.*

Frequent Moviegoers (millions) by Ethnicity and Gender


[^2]
## Theatrical vs, Other Entertainment

Movie theaters continue to draw more people than all theme parks and major U.S. sports combined.

2009 Attendance
Source: Rentrak Corporation, NATO, IAAPA, Sports Leagues


The average ticket price increased by 32 cents in 2009, comparable to the increase in 2008. Movie going remains the most affordable entertainment option, the only option for a family of four under \$50 dollars.

Average Annual Cinema Ticket Price (US\$)
Source: NATO, Bureau of Labor Statistics

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Ticket Prices | $\$ 5.39$ | $\$ 5.66$ | $\$ 5.81$ | $\$ 6.03$ | $\$ 6.21$ | $\$ 6.41$ | $\$ 6.55$ | $\$ 6.88$ | $\$ 7.18$ | $\$ 7.50$ |
| \% Change vs. Previous Year | $6.1 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| \% Change vs. 2009 | $39.0 \%$ | $32.6 \%$ | $29.1 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $20.7 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ | $8.9 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| CPI \% Change | $3.4 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $-0.4 \%$ |

Average Ticket Price for a Family of Four (US\$)
Source: NATO, Sports Leagues, International Theme Park Services


Films produced by U.S. production companies declined over the past three years. In 2009, the number of films released in domestic theaters decreased 12\%, the first decline since 2003. This drop, mainly from MPAA member studio subsidiaries and independent distributors, came in the aftermath of labor issues in 2007-2008 and the economic downturn.

Films Rated, Produced and Released Domestically
Source: CARA, MPAA incorporating H.R., Variety, Baseline, and IMDB, Rentrak Corporation


Despite a decline in film releases in 2009, non-MPAA-affiliated independents continue to release the most films, with $72 \%$ of all films released. MPAA member studios, including specialty divisions (subsidiaries), released $28 \%$ of films. 3-D releases are a key growth category; in 2009, 20 films - or 4\% of releases - were released with digital 3D versions, more than double the 2008 total.

## Spotlight: Films Released Domestically

Source: Rentrak Corporation, MPAA

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Films released | 479 | 454 | 475 | 455 | 489 | 507 | 594 | 609 | 633 | 558 | -75 |
| - Digital 3D films | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 20 | +12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MPAA member total | 191 | 183 | 205 | 180 | 179 | 194 | 204 | 189 | 168 | 158 | -10 |
| - MPAA studios | 103 | 108 | 123 | 102 | 100 | 113 | 124 | 107 | 108 | 111 | +3 |
| - MPAA studio <br> subsidiaries | 88 | 75 | 82 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 60 | 47 | -13 |
| Non-members | 288 | 271 | 270 | 275 | 310 | 313 | 390 | 420 | 465 | 400 | -65 |

[^3]
## Top 25 Films in 2009

PG-13 films continue to dominate the top 25, with 13 films in the top 25 . PG films were more popular in 2009; two of the top five films, and nine of the top 25 films, were rated PG. Last year, none of the top five films, and only five of the top 25 were rated PG.

Top 25 Films by U.S./Canada Box Office Earned in 2009 (US\$ Billions)
Source: Rentrak Corporation, CARA

| Rank | Title | Distributor | Box Office <br> (USD MM) | Rating |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen | Paramount | \$402.1 | PG-13 |
| 2 | Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince | Warner Bros. | 302.0 | PG |
| 3 | Up | Disney | 293.0 | PG |
| 4 | The Twilight Saga: New Moon* | Summit | 284.5 | PG-13 |
| 5 | Avatar* | Fox | 283.6 | PG-13 |
| 6 | The Hangover | Warner Bros. | 277.3 | R |
| 7 | Star Trek | Paramount | 257.7 | PG-13 |
| 8 | Monsters vs. Aliens | Paramount | 198.4 | PG |
| 9 | Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs | Fox | 196.6 | PG |
| 10 | The Blind Side* | Warner Bros. | 196.6 | PG-13 |
| 11 | X-Men Origins: Wolverine | Fox | 179.9 | PG-13 |
| 12 | Night at the Museum: Battle of the Smithsonian | Fox | 177.2 | PG |
| 13 | The Proposal | Disney | 164.0 | PG-13 |
| 14 | 2012* | Sony | 162.3 | PG-13 |
| 15 | Fast \& Furious | Universal | 155.2 | PG-13 |
| 16 | G.I. Joe: The Rise of Cobra | Paramount | 150.2 | PG-13 |
| 17 | Paul Blart: Mall Cop | Sony | 146.3 | PG |
| 18 | Taken | Fox | Warner Bros. | 145.0 |
| 19 | Gran Torino** | PG-13 |  |  |
| 20 | Disney's A Christmas Carol* | Disney | 136.9 | PG |
| 21 | Angels \& Demons | Sony | 133.4 | PG-13 |
| 22 | Terminator Salvation | Warner Bros. | 125.3 | PG-13 |
| 23 | Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs* | Sony | 123.8 | PG |
| 24 | Alvin and the Chipmunks: The Squeakquel* | Fox | 120.7 | PG |
| 25 | Inglourious Basterds | TWC | 120.5 | R |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *Film still in theaters in 2010; total reflects box office earned from January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009 |  |  |  |
|  | **Film opened in 2008; total reflects box office earned from January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009 |  |  |  |

## U.S. Screens

There are 6,039 movie theaters in the U.S. The industry continues to shift towards theaters with more screens, with Megaplexes (16 or more screens) representing the main theater growth. An 8\% decline in the number of Miniplexes ( $2-7$ screens) means that almost half of the cinema screens in the country are now located in Multiplexes (8-15 screens).

## U.S. Theaters by Type

Source: Rentrak Corporation

|  | 2007 | 2008 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | \% Change <br> 09 vs. 08 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Single Screen | 1,748 | 1,747 | 1,677 | $-4.0 \%$ |
| Miniplexes <br> (2-7 screens) | 2,296 | 2,215 | 2,043 | $-7.8 \%$ |
| Multiplexes <br> (8-15 screens) | 1,617 | 1,679 | 1,681 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Megaplexes <br> (16+ screens) | 616 | 628 | 638 | $1.6 \%$ |
| Total Theaters | 6,277 | 6,269 | 6,039 | $-3.7 \%$ |

Percentage of U.S. Screens by Theater Type
Source: Rentrak Corporation


## U.S. Theater Screens

Source: Rentrak Corporation

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indoor Screens | 36,679 | 36,110 | 34,630 | 35,499 | 35,993 | 38,143 | 38,943 | 39,347 | 39,476 | 39,028 |
| Drive in Screens | 717 | 654 | 650 | 647 | 601 | 709 | 725 | 730 | 718 | 689 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Screens | 37,396 | 36,764 | 35,280 | 36,146 | 36,594 | 38,852 | 39,668 | 40,077 | 40,194 | 39,717 |
| \% Change vs. Previous Year | $0.6 \%$ | $-1.7 \%$ | $-4.0 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $1.2 \%$ | $6.2 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $-1.2 \%$ |
| \% Change vs. 2009 | $6.2 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $12.6 \%$ | $9.9 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | $-0.9 \%$ | $-1.2 \%$ | $n / a$ |

## Worldwide Screens

Worldwide cinema screens have remained constant over the past five years at just under 150,000 screens. During that period, however, the growth in digital screens has accelerated. More than 16,000 screens, or $11 \%$ of the total, are now digital. International screens - particularly in Europe constituted the majority of global digital screen growth in 2009. As a result, for the first time ever there are now more digital screens internationally than in the U.S. and Canada.

Total 2009 Cinema Screens by Format
Source: Screen Digest, Rentrak Corporation

- Analog

Digital Non 3-D Digital 3-D


Digital Screens
Source: Screen Digest


## Spotlight: 3D Screens

The fastest growing sector of digital screens is 3D. The number of digital 3D screens worldwide more than tripled in 2009, reaching 8,989, or about 6\% of screens in the world. Digital 3D represents about half ( $55 \%$ ) of all digital screens in the world, and a higher percentage in certain regions.

Worldwide Digital 3D Screens
Source: Screen Digest

|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\%$ of digital |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| U.S./Canada | 84 | 206 | 994 | 1,514 | 3,548 | $45.9 \%$ |
| EMEA | 0 | 12 | 211 | 594 | 3,495 | $74.3 \%$ |
| Asia Pacific | 0 | 35 | 80 | 344 | 1,584 | $45.0 \%$ |
| Latin America | 0 | 5 | 14 | 91 | 362 | $80.6 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| World Total | 84 | 258 | 1,299 | 2,543 | 8,989 | $54.8 \%$ |
| \% change vs. previous year | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $207 \%$ | $403 \%$ | $96 \%$ | $253 \%$ | $25.9 \%$ |

## Appendix

## Breakout: Attendance by Gender

Women buy a higher percentage of movie tickets ( $55 \%$, or 778 million tickets) than they represent of the population (51\%), and more than men buy (45\%).


A higher percentage of women than men are moviegoers in all categories of frequency. In total, there are 113 million female moviegoers, compared to 104 million male moviegoers.

## Moviegoing Frequency by Gender



Women also have higher attendance per capita (4.7 tickets per year) and attendance per moviegoer ( 6.9 tickets per year) averages than men.

Annual Attendance Averages by Gender


## Breakout: Attendance by Age

Young people aged 12-24 represent the highest proportions of moviegoers and tickets relative to their population. They also attend the movies eight or more times a year, more than double the national average. In total, people aged 24 and under bought about 47\% of tickets.




## Breakout: Attendance by Ethnicity

Hispanics buy a higher percentage of tickets (21\%), relative to their population size (16\%), while Caucasians buy a lower percentage. Hispanics also have the highest per capita (6.0) and per moviegoer (8.2) annual attendance averages.

Ethnicity Proportion of Total Population, Moviegoers and Tickets Sold


Hispanics and Other ethnicities have the highest percentages of all moviegoers (73-74\%) of their populations), and of frequent moviegoers (13-16\%).


## Breakout: Attendance by Income

The highest income group, households of income $\$ 75,000$ and above, are more likely to be moviegoers and particularly frequent moviegoers. However, among moviegoers in all types of households, there is not a major difference in average annual attendance per moviegoer.



Annual Attendance Averages by Income



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Rentrak Corporation completed acquisition of Nielsen EDI in February 2010. MPAA has updated its U.S./Canada box office data to Rentrak Corporation for 2010 and prior years through 1998, using Rentrak's Calendar Year (January 1-December 31) data for clarity and to harmonize with the demographic attendance analysis.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ MPAA's demographic attendance analysis is based on survey research and attendance projections by the Opinion Research Corporation. In 2009, the survey research was adjusted to cover (1) calendar year, rather than summer-to-summer; (2) all age groups of movie ticket age ( $2+$ ), rather than $12+$ only; and (3) account for combined U.S./Canada $2+$ aged population to correlate with the combined U.S./Canada attendance figure. Due to these changes, the analysis does not contain comparison to prior years. Note that all demographics are based on U.S. surveying only.

[^2]:    *Note: based on small sample size.
    Please see appendix for further demographic breakouts.

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ Note that films may be rated or re-rated months or even years after production. Includes non-theatrical films.
    ${ }^{4}$ Historical films produced data has been updated, incorporating unique titles from additional sources to capture the full market of films produced. Films produced is the number of full-length feature films beginning production in a given year, with a U.S. production company involved, including both U.S. productions and co-productions, not including documentaries.
    ${ }^{5}$ Data updated due to change of source to Rentrak Corporation. Includes all titles released that earned box office in the year. 11

