

Low-Budget Movies at the Box Office

Project Luther: Revenge of Benson

Directed by: Steven Bierer

Produced in cooperation with Metis Data Science (Seattle Unit)

Nicolas Cage
Meryl Streep
Chris Cooper



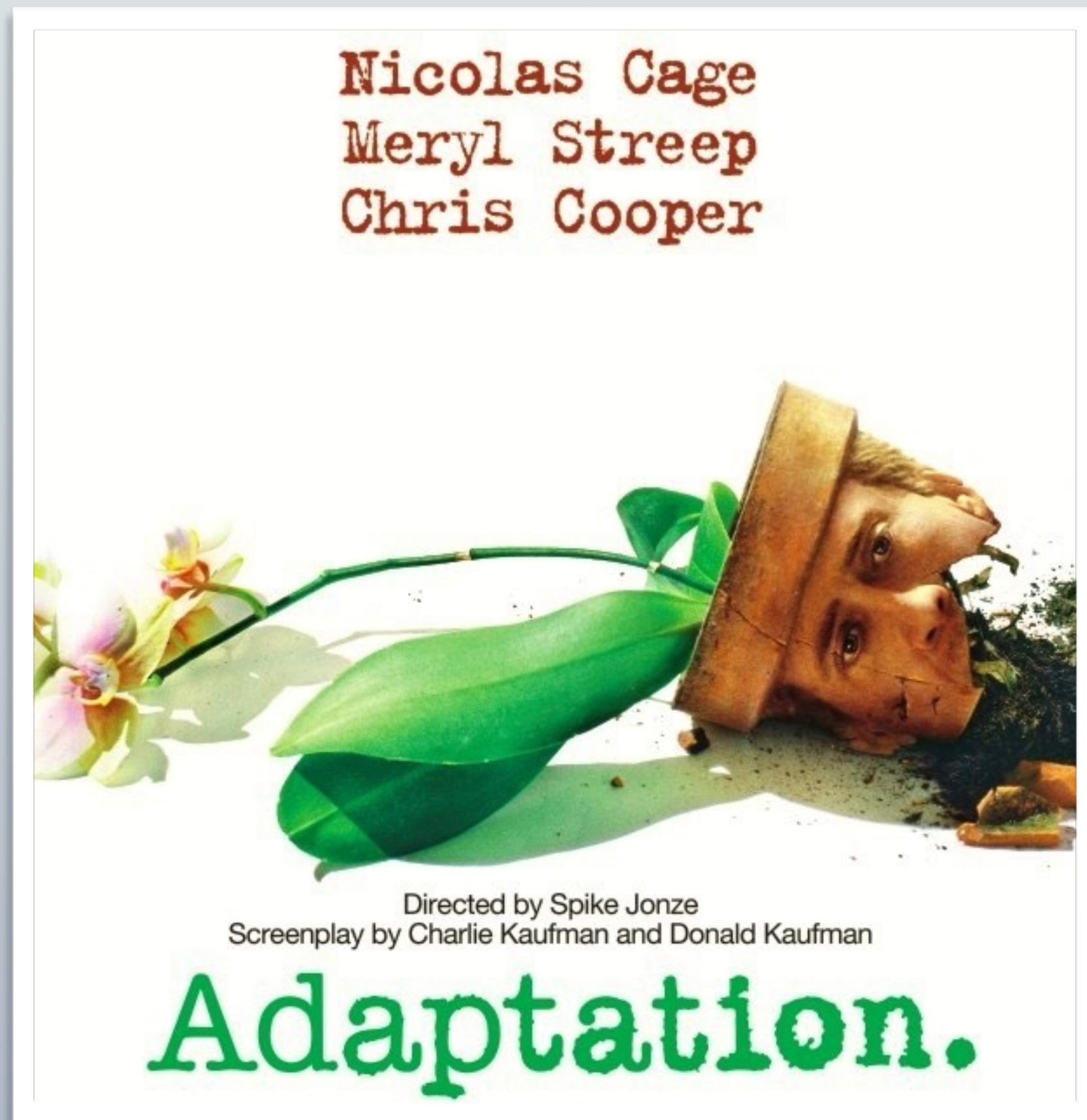
Directed by Spike Jonze
Screenplay by Charlie Kaufman and Donald Kaufman

Adaptation.

Released: February 14, 2003

Budget: \$19 million

Box Office: \$22.2 million



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Box Office: \$22.2 million



Released: November 15, 2002
Budget: \$100 million
Box Office: \$262.0 million

Overview



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- My question: What determines box office success?



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- Studios must generate revenue to keep producing
- My question: What determines box office success?
 - ➔ Especially for lower-budget films
 - ➔ Using known factors available at release
 - ➔ (But not whether Meryl Streep will be in it)



Methods - Scrapping and Filtering

- Feature films (2008-2018) from IMDb.com

<i>Data Element</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Transformation</i>
Gross Box Office Sales	Numerical	Log
Opening Weekend Sales	Numerical	Log
Budget	Numerical	Log
Release Date	Numerical	Time filtering and averaging
Genre: Family, Comedy	Categorical	Dummy var
MPAA Rating: G, PG, etc	Categorical	Assigned rank (0 to 4)
User Rating and Count	Numerical	Not used

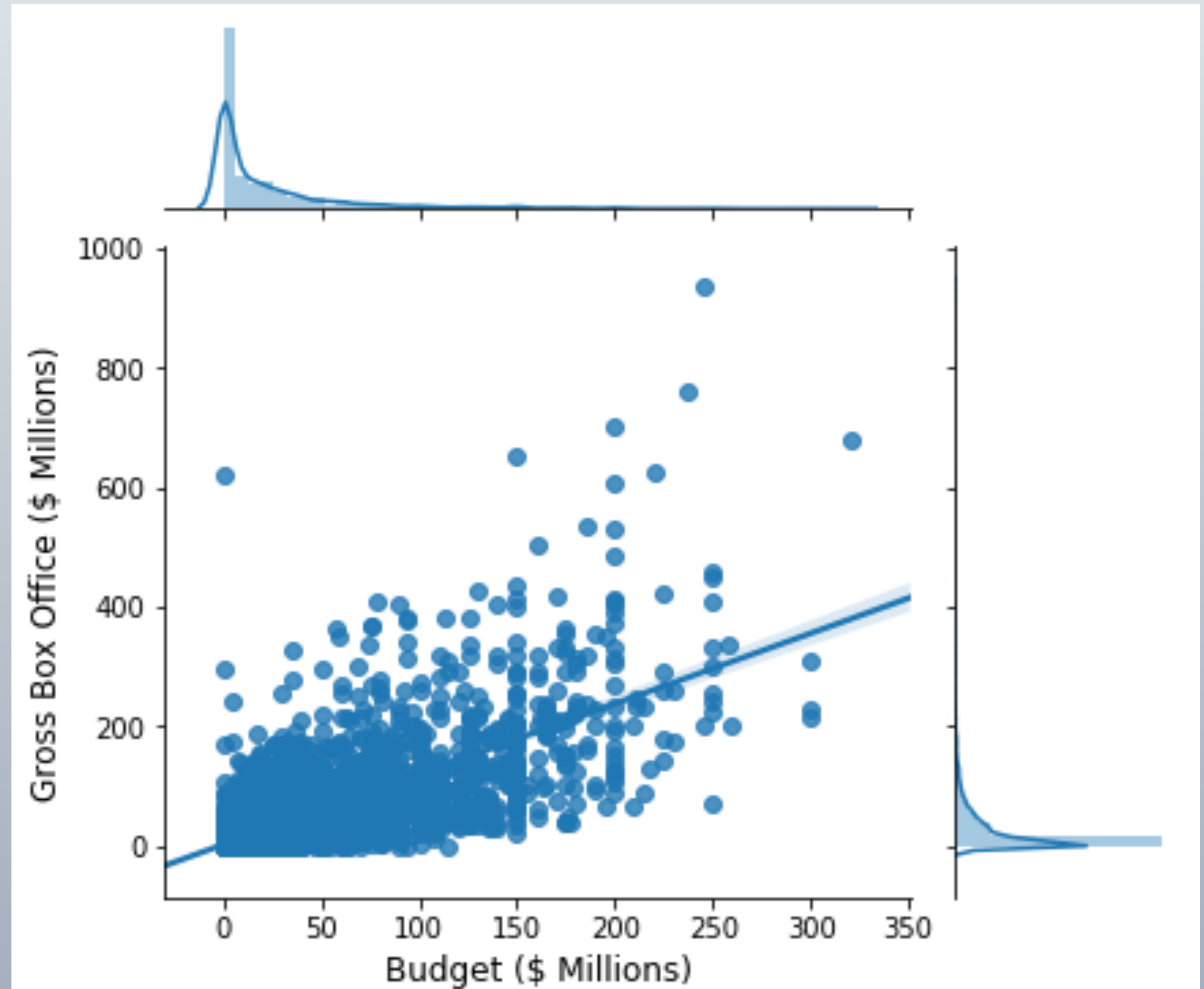
- Removed movies with no budget or sales data



Analysis

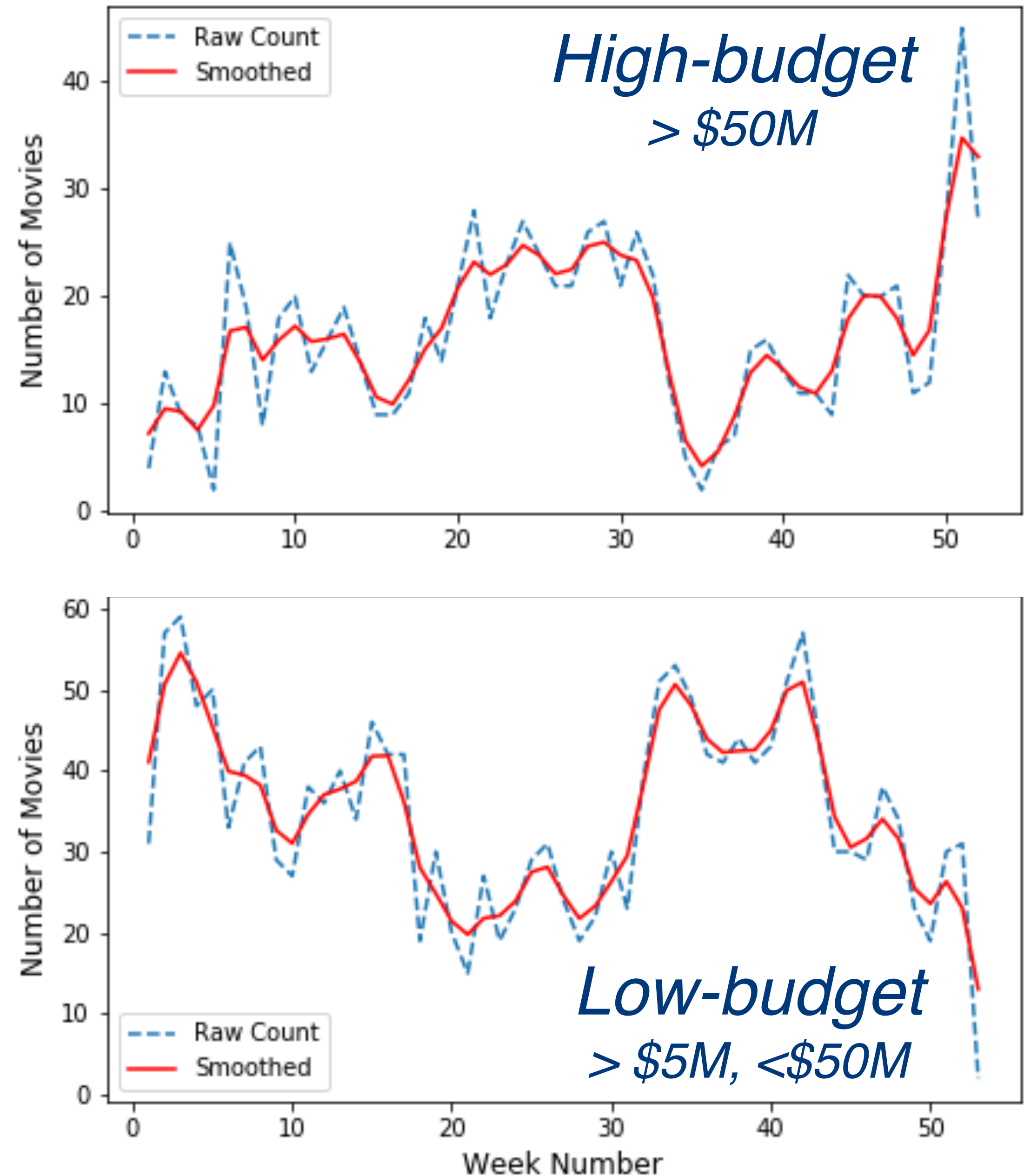
- Wide **variability** in box office across all films
- Good prediction with 1st-order model
 - Dominated by budget
 - $R^2 = .483$ (log)
 - $R^2 = .421$ (original)
- Same model on low-budget movies not good

Sales versus budget for *all movies* ($n = 5887$)



Analysis

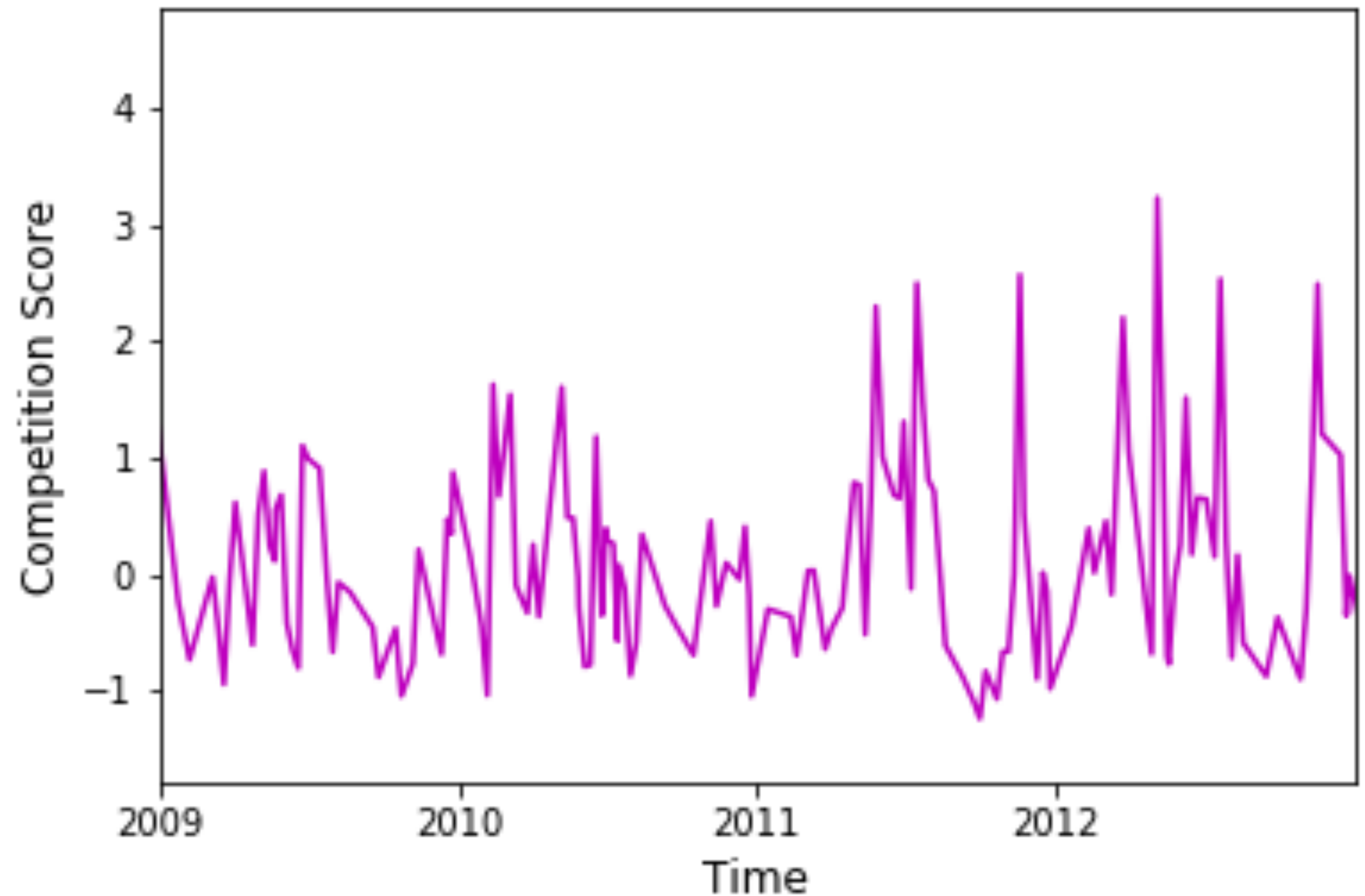
- **Seasonal trends** for release date are nearly *opposite* for low-budget (n=1848) and high-budget movies (n=866)
- Normalized “seasonality scores” were added as features



Analysis

- **Competition** with high-budget movies was quantified based on opening week ticket sales

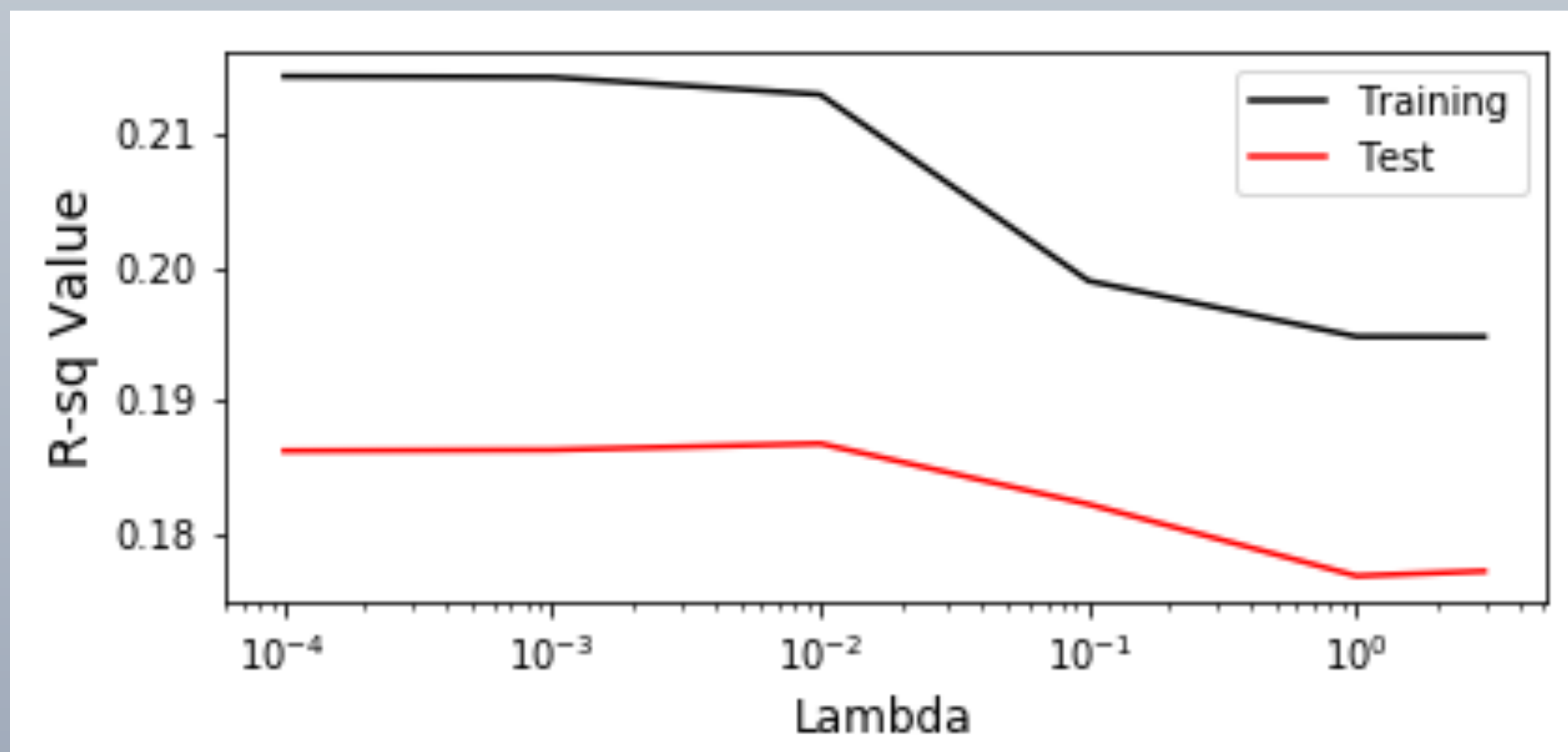
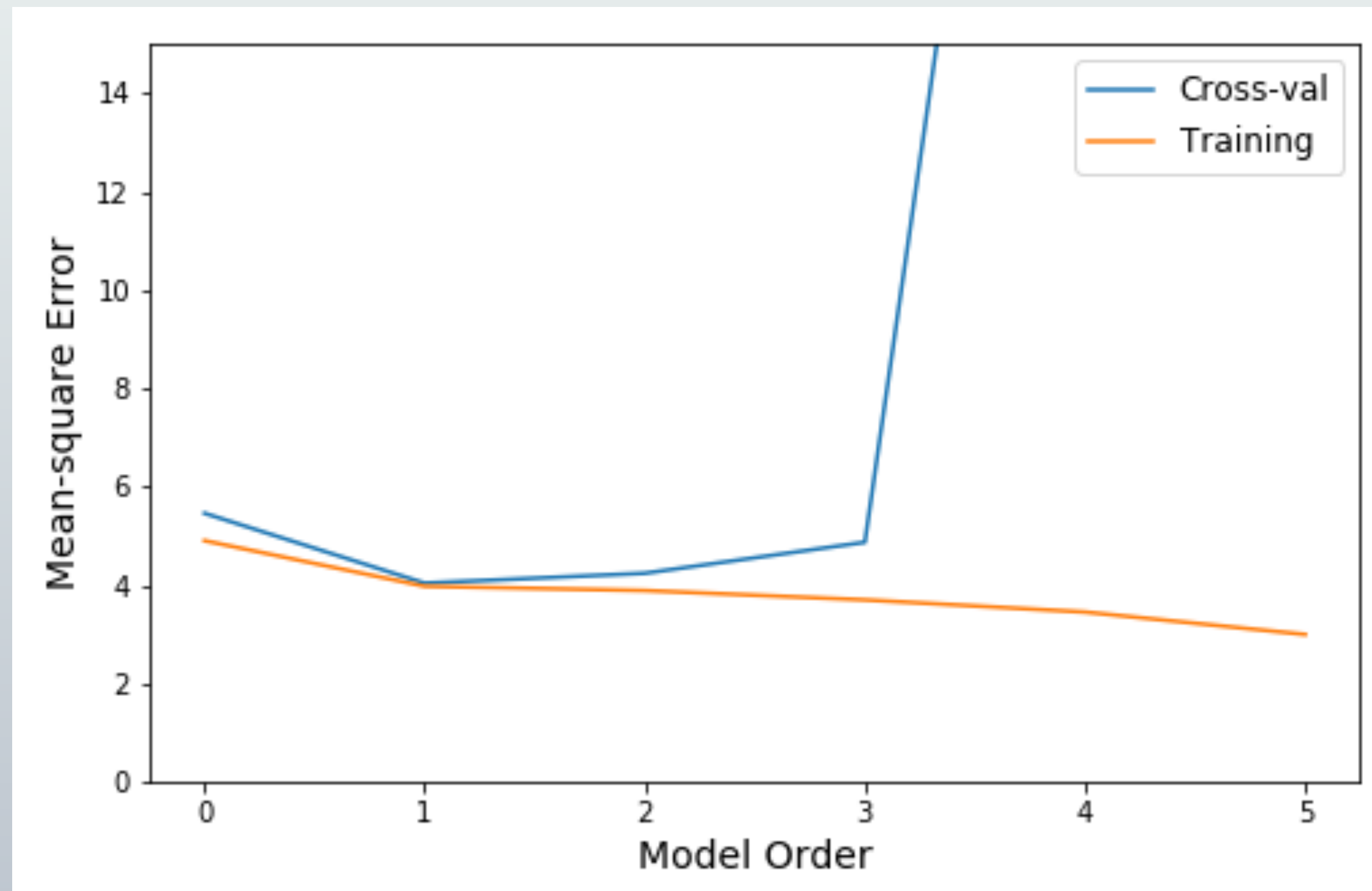
High-budget “Competition” Score



Analysis

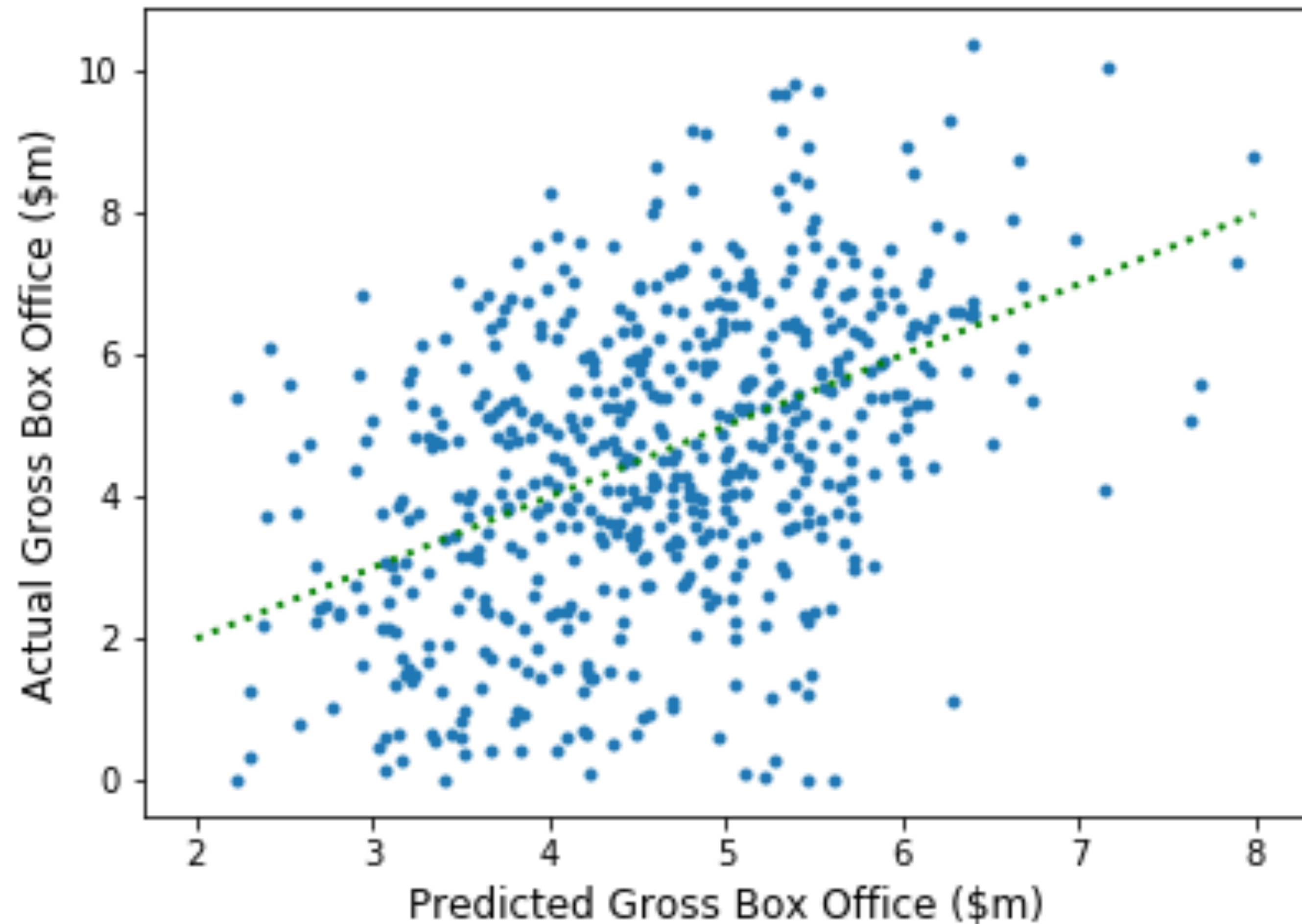
Low-budget data

- **Cross-validation**
analysis suggested a
2nd- or 3rd-order model



- **Lasso Regularization**
for 2nd-order model
refined feature selection

Conclusions - Low-budget data



- A final **R-squared value** (untrained, transformed data) of only 0.19 was achieved.
- Important features:
 - Budget * LB-Season (-)
 - Budget * Comedy (+)
 - LB-Season * HB-Competiton (-)
 - Comedy * MPAA-Lvl (-)

Future Analysis

- Evaluate influence of **genre**
 - Genre-specific competition, week-by-week
- Include measure of pre-release “buzz”
 - Early proxy for critical reception??
- Implement as **mixed model**
 - Random effects of year, genre, etc
- More data!



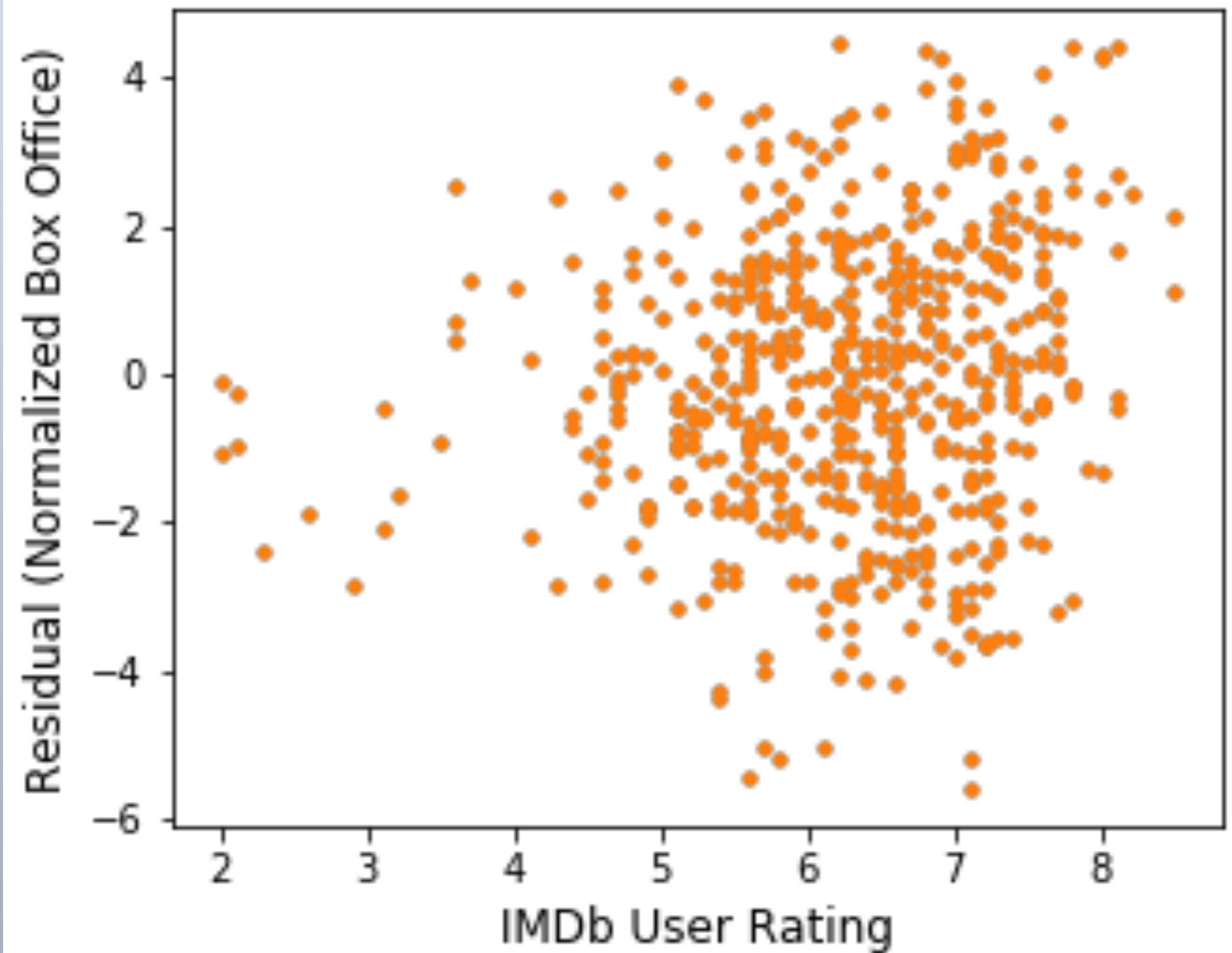
THE END



A *Warner Bros.*
PICTURE

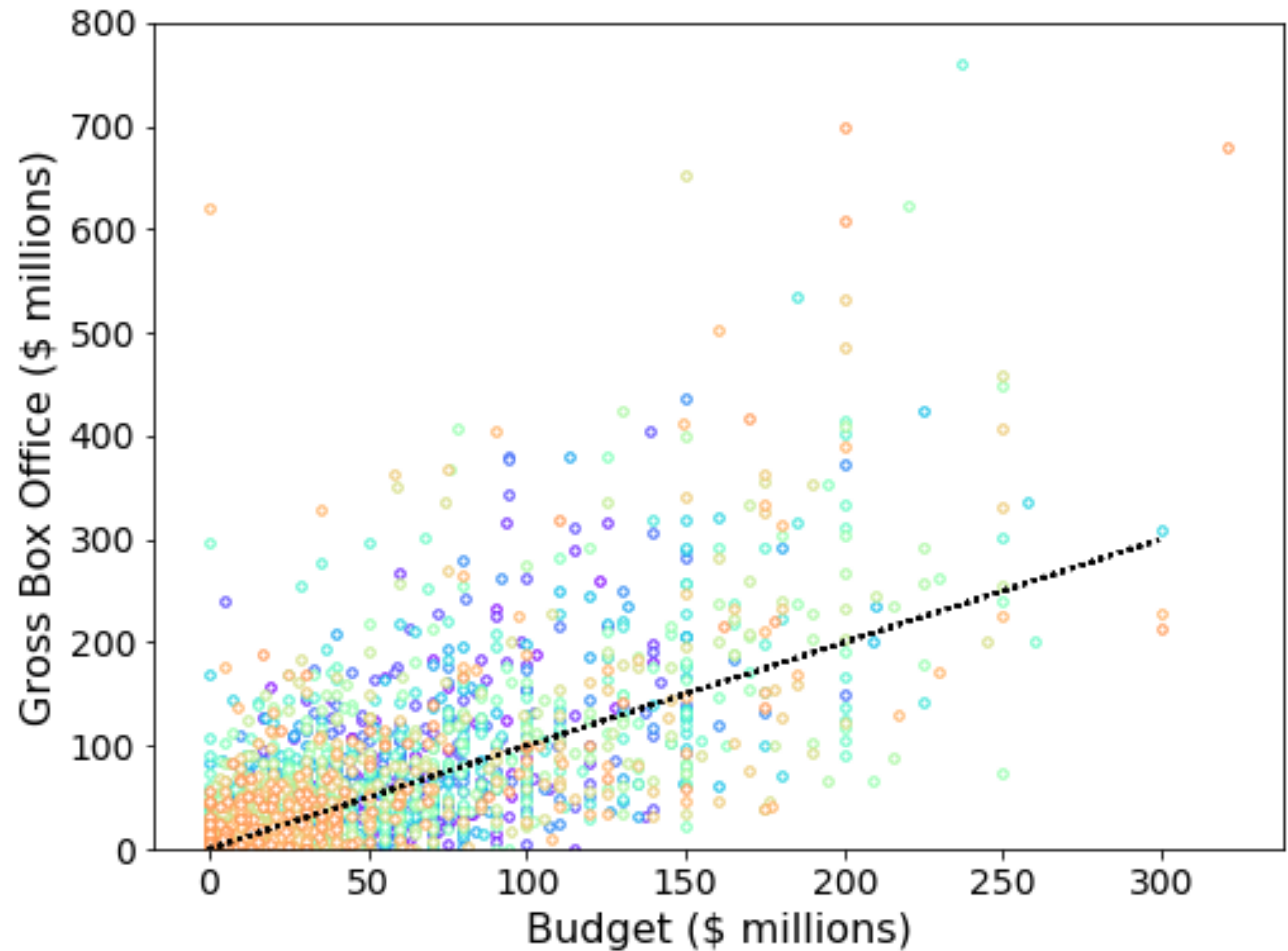
Appendix

Residual Error vs IMDb User Rating



Analysis

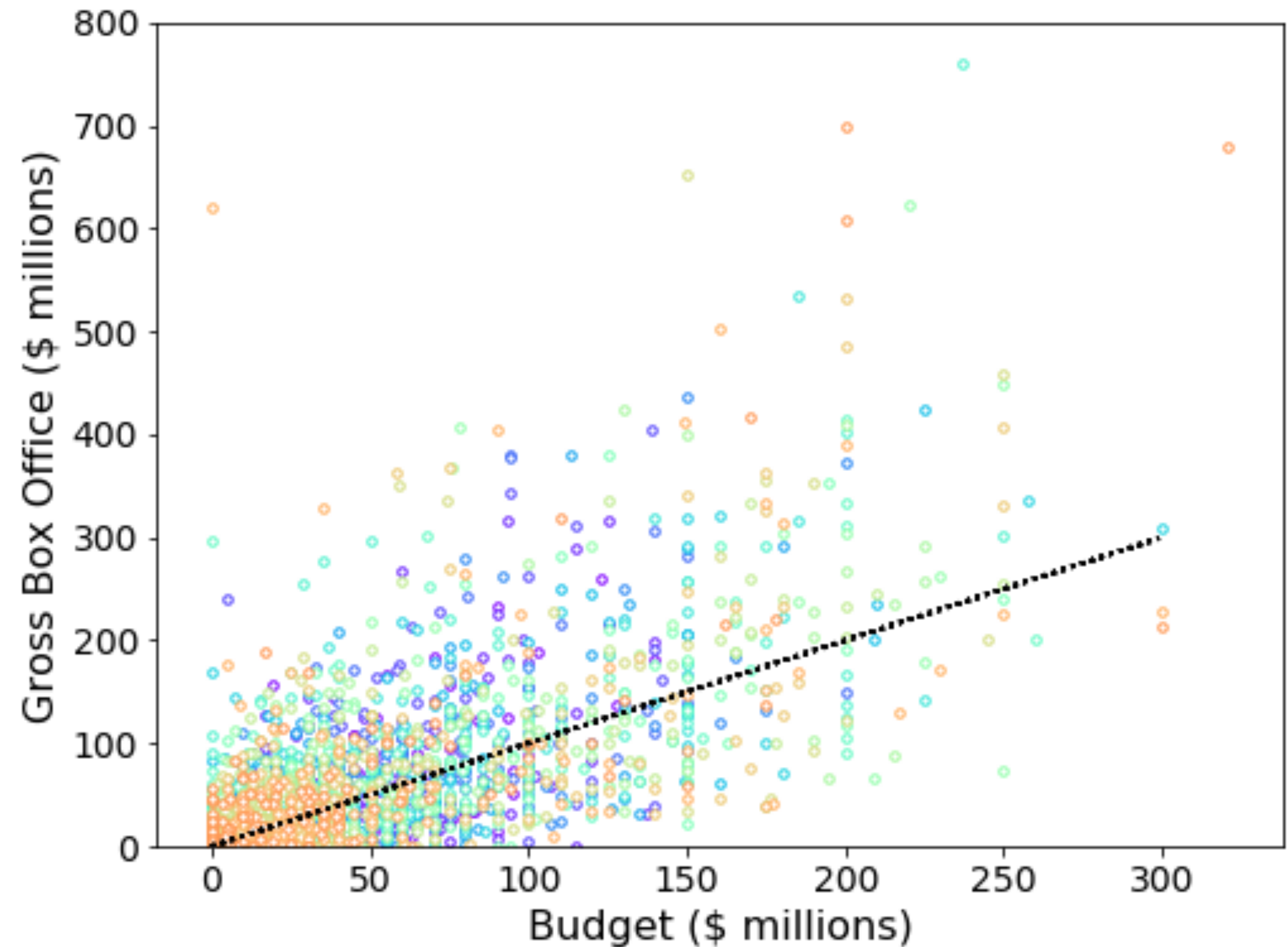
Sales versus budget for *all movies* (n = 5887)



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- Wide **variability** in box office across all films
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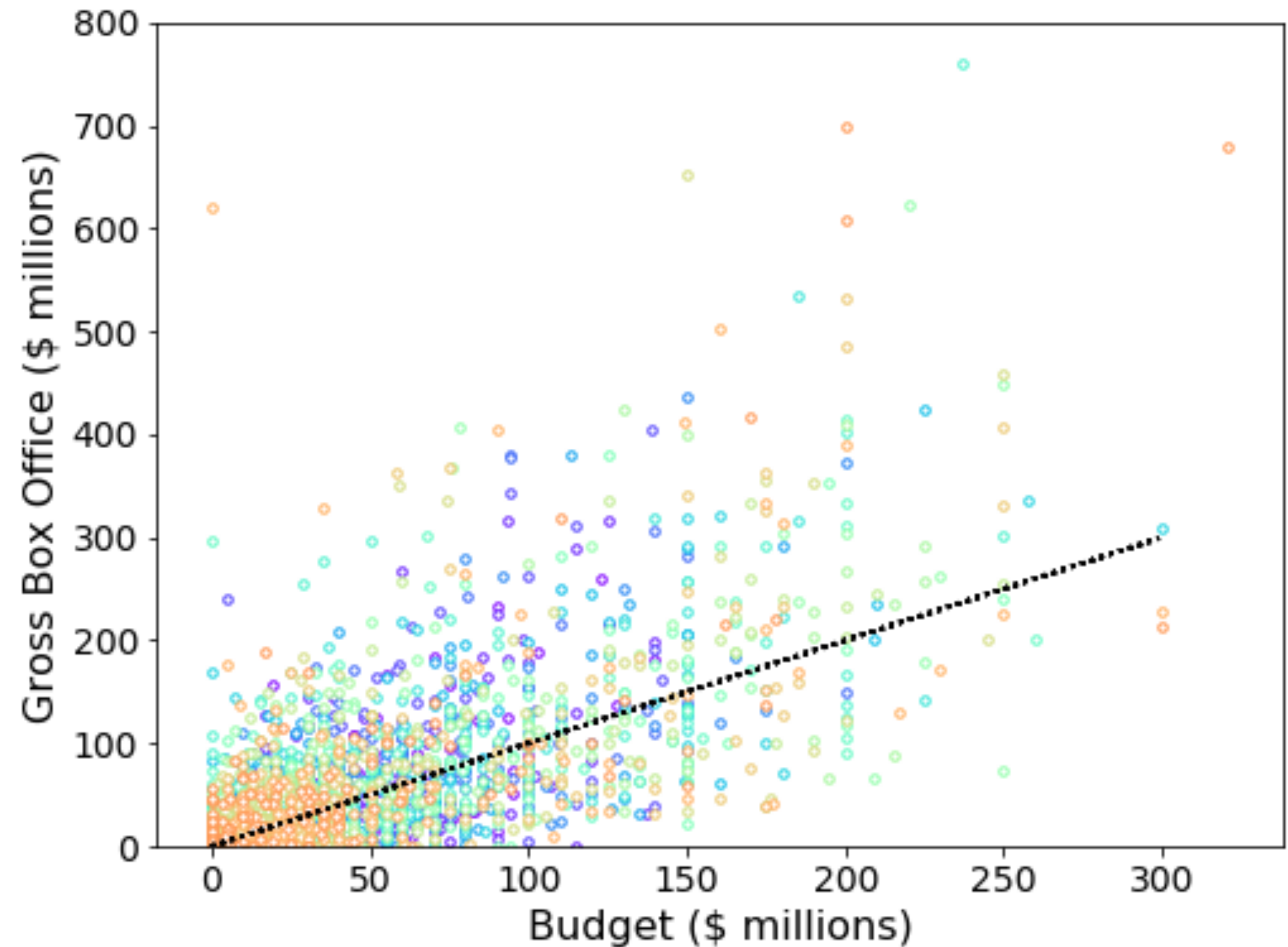
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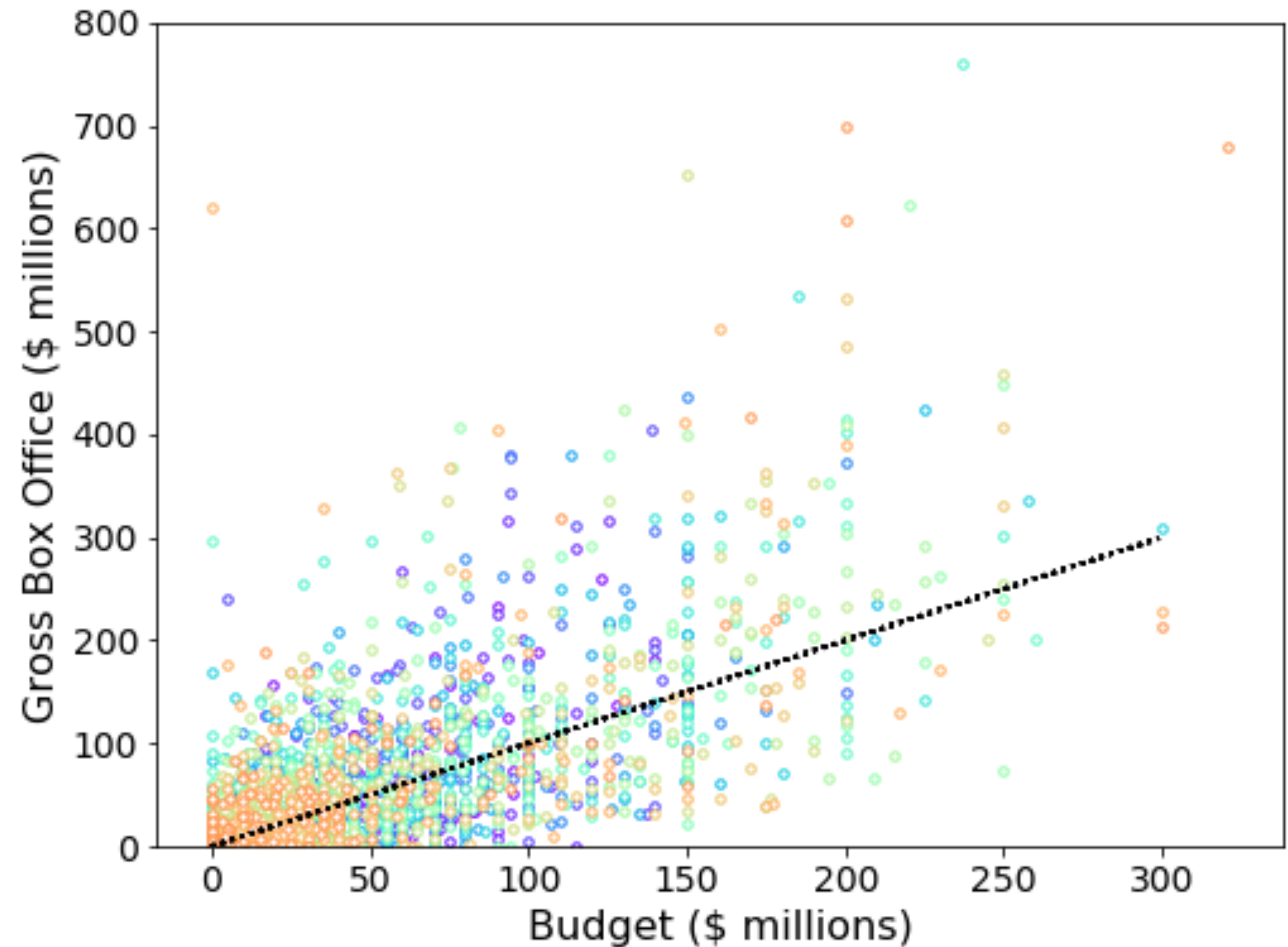
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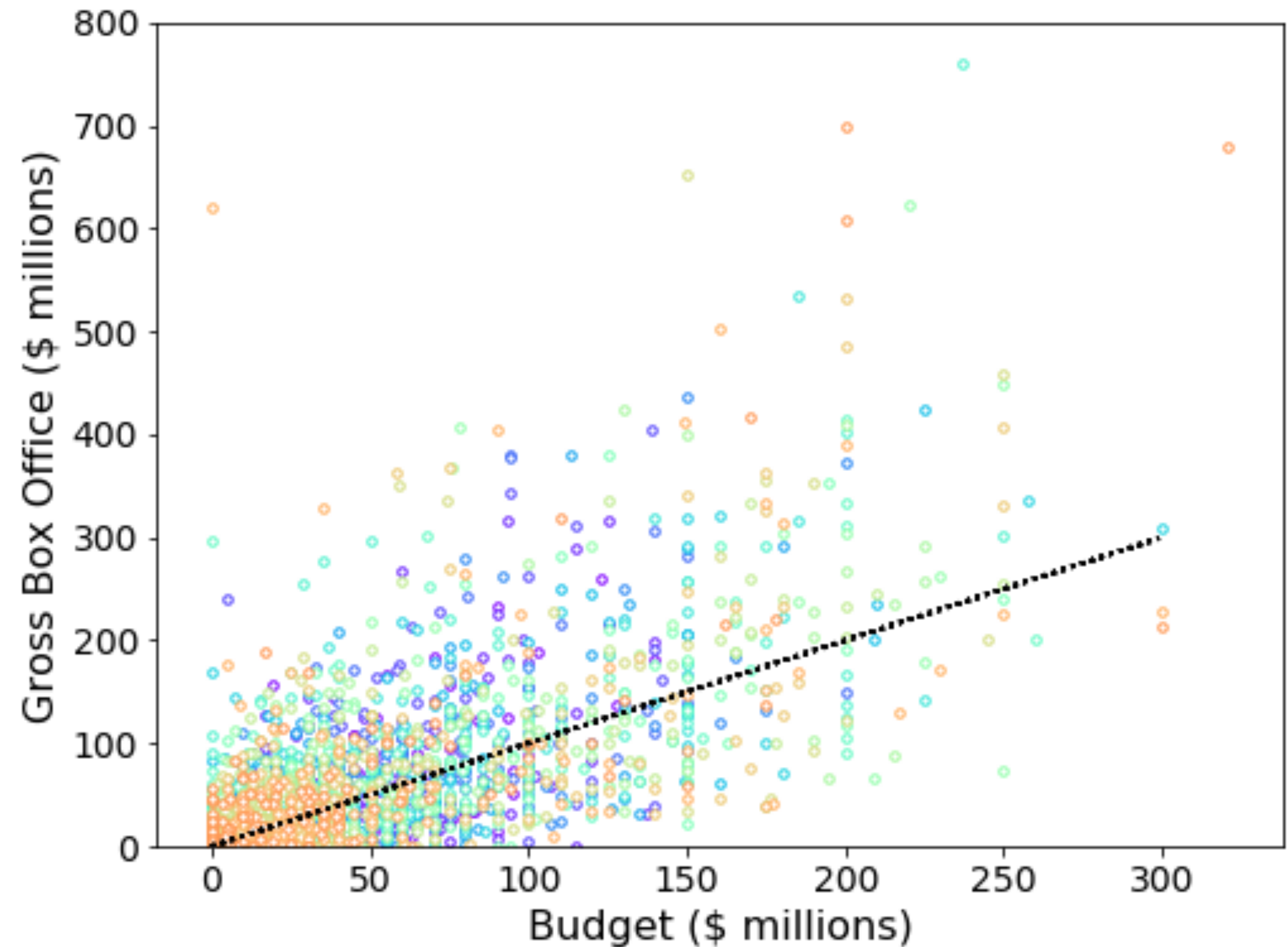
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