


# Movie Studio Investment Analysis.

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# Agenda.

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- Introduction.
  - Business understanding.
  - Data understanding.
  - Methods.
  - Recommendations.
  - Q & A.
  - Conclusion.



# Introduction.

Unlocking new horizons.

A decorative header featuring a row of hexagons in various shades of blue, orange, and white. Below this row, a second row of hexagons is partially visible, including a prominent orange one and a dark blue one.

# Overview.

- The company, looking to diversify its portfolio, has identified the film industry as a potential profitable business opportunity.
- In this presentation, we will be reviewing areas in the film industry the company ought to focus on in order to drive profits as they embark on this exciting journey.

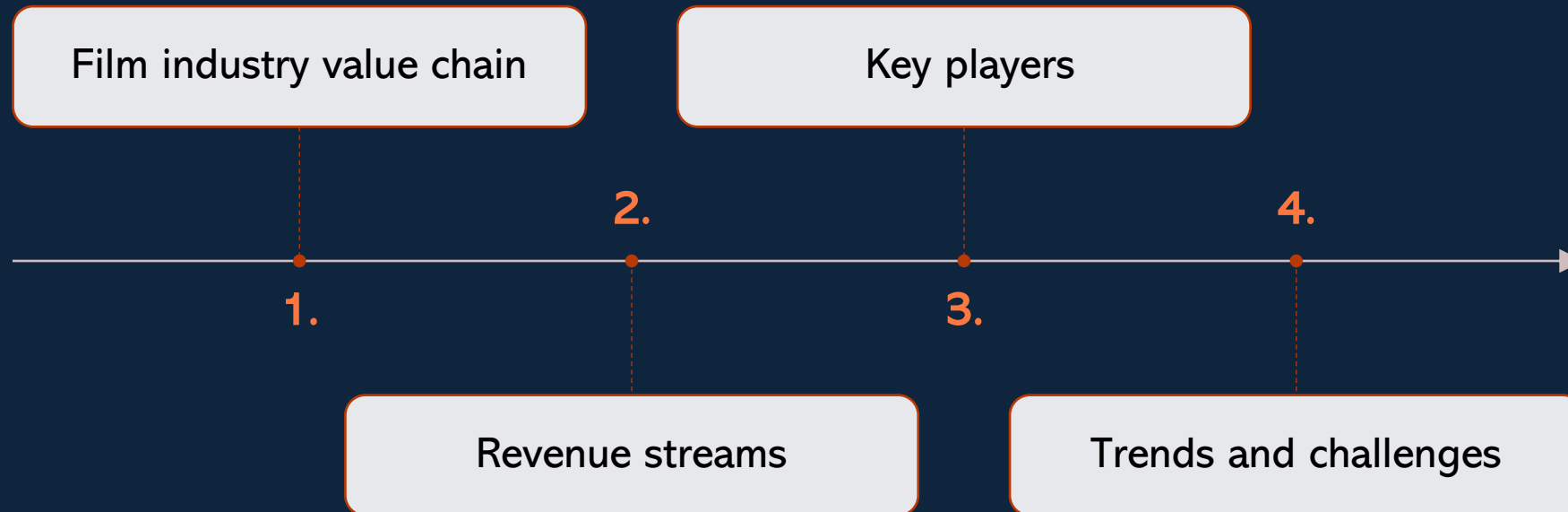
Understanding what the industry entails.

# Business understanding.



# Business overview.

- The film industry business involves understanding how films are developed, financed, produced, distributed and monetized.
- In order to make informed decisions on those areas, we are going to explore the types of films currently doing well, and let our findings guide our decisions.



# Business objectives.

## Maximize revenue and profitability.

- Optimize cost-efficiency during production.
- Achieve strong ROI for investors and stakeholders.

## Own valuable Intellectual Property.

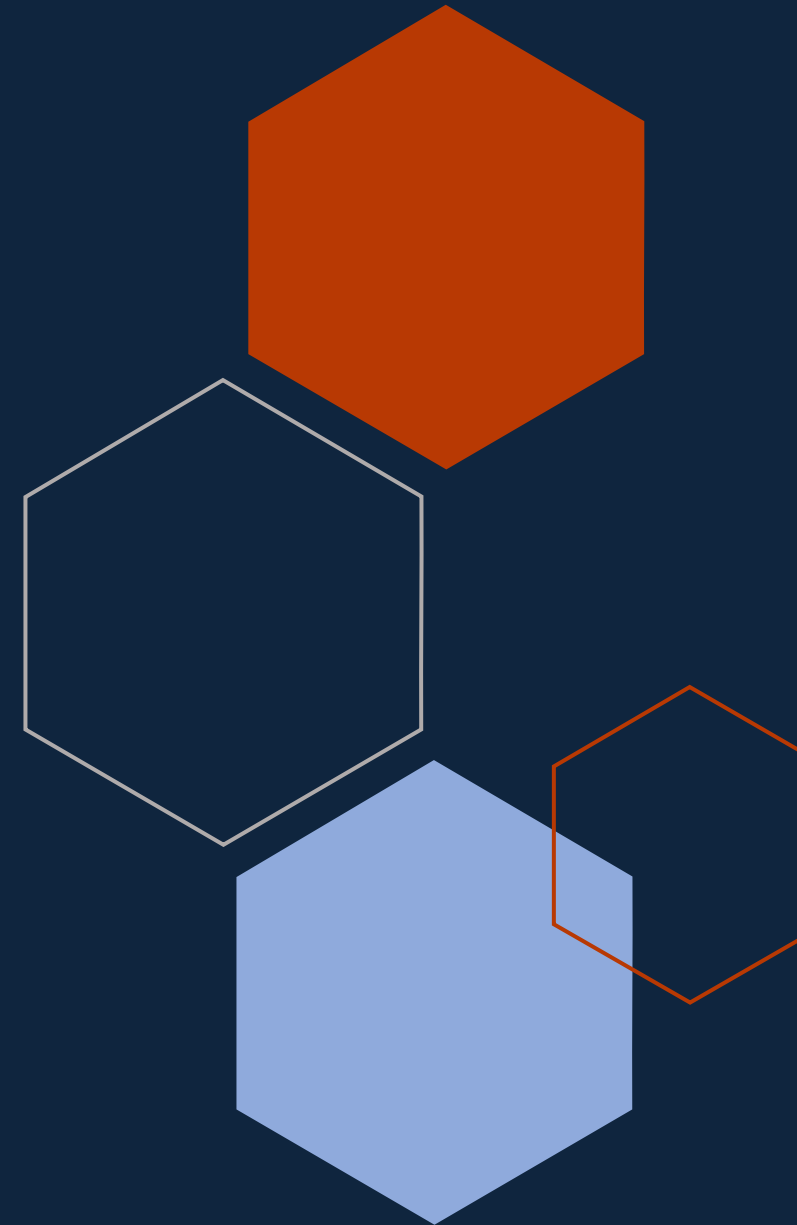
- Create original or franchise-worthy content.

## Build strong brand and audience loyalty.

- Establish production labels.
- Foster community engagement through fan engagements.

## Attract and retain talent.

- Work with reputable actors, directors and writers.





# Data understanding.

Description of the data used in the project.



# Data.

The project used data from 4 different sources, namely;

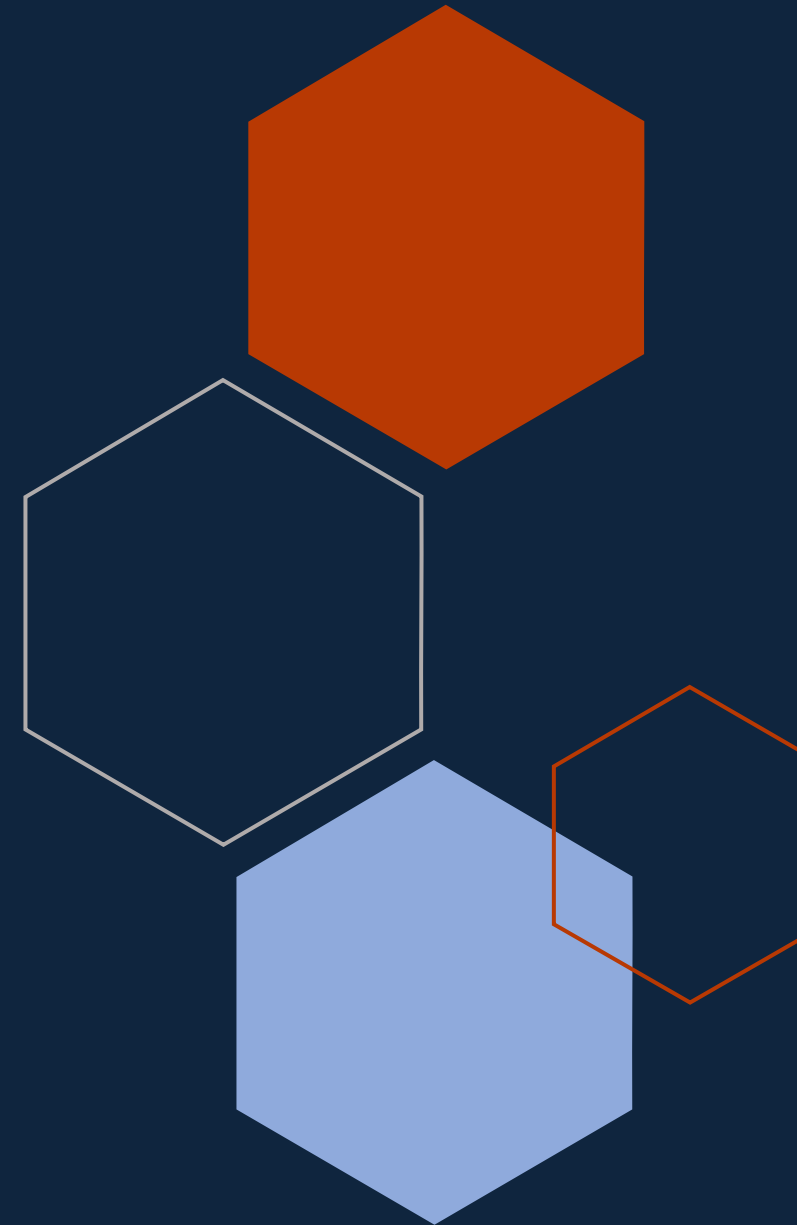
- Internet Movie Database (IMDB).
- The Movie DB (TMDB).
- Box Office Mojo (BOM).
- The Numbers (TN).



# Data description.

The IMDB and TMDB databases contain general movie descriptions including their production crews and their biographies, movie ratings, and fan and critical reviews etc.

The TN and BOM datasets contain tracked systematic and algorithmic domestic and foreign box office revenues.





# Methods.

Analysis methods used in the project.



# Approach.

## Content analysis.

- The team examined the contents of the data for pattern identification and, analyzed the behavior of each column over specific periods of time.

## Drill-down analysis.

- We also explored the datasets at an increased level of detail to understand the patterns we observed.

## Prescriptive analysis.

- Post drill-down analysis, we made recommendations based on the analysis findings.

Our future.

# Recommendations.



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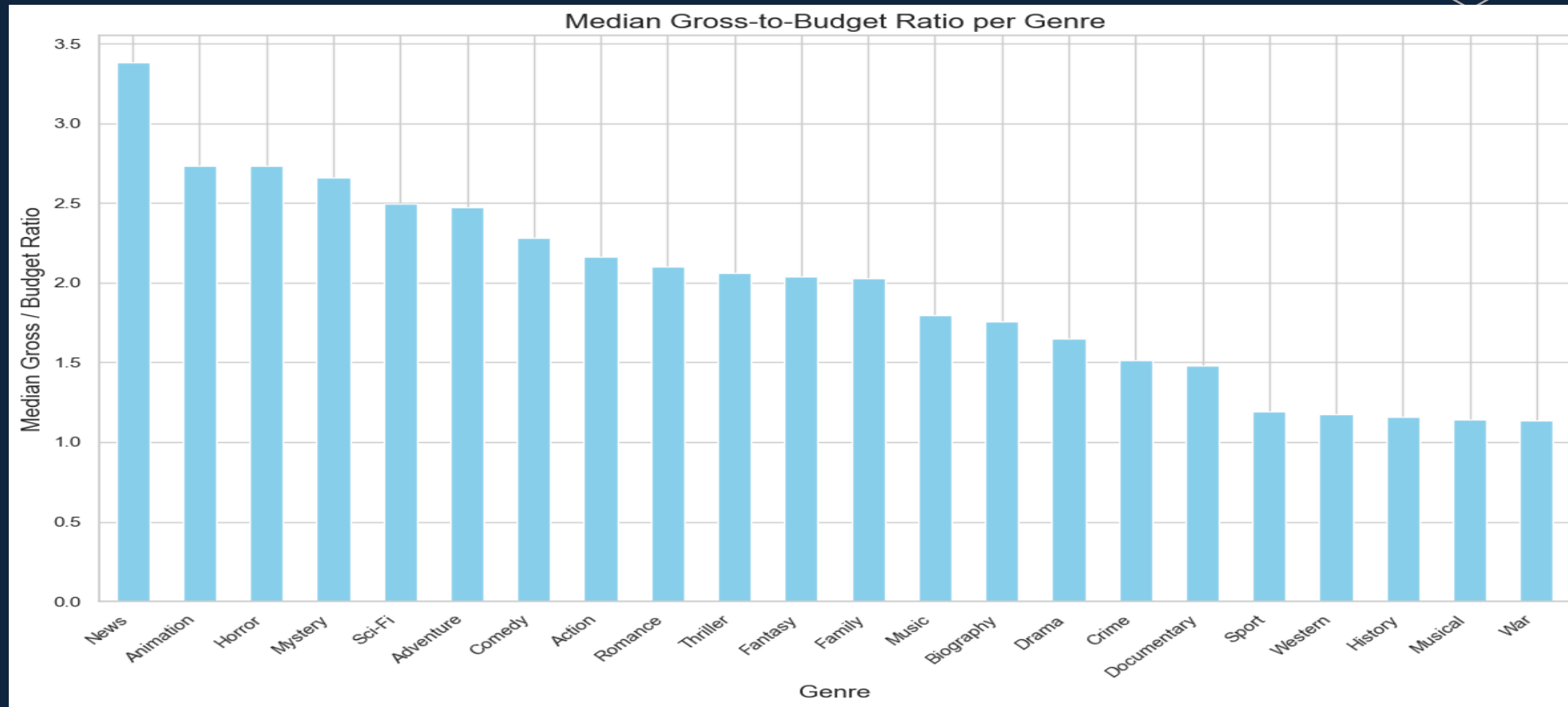
# Genre recommendations.

## Portfolio strategies: Balance & Diversity.

- We strongly recommend that the company focus on highly profitable genres that do well even on lower production budgets as well as balance high-profit, high-budget genres. However, we caution that not all blockbuster films succeed therefore we counsel that you consider making only 1/2 blockbuster movies per year while balancing smaller projects.

Genre type	Purpose
Animation / Horror / Documentary/ Thriller	Stable cash flow, lower budget
Action / Adventure / Sci-Fi/ Fantasy	Big-brand building, potential blockbusters

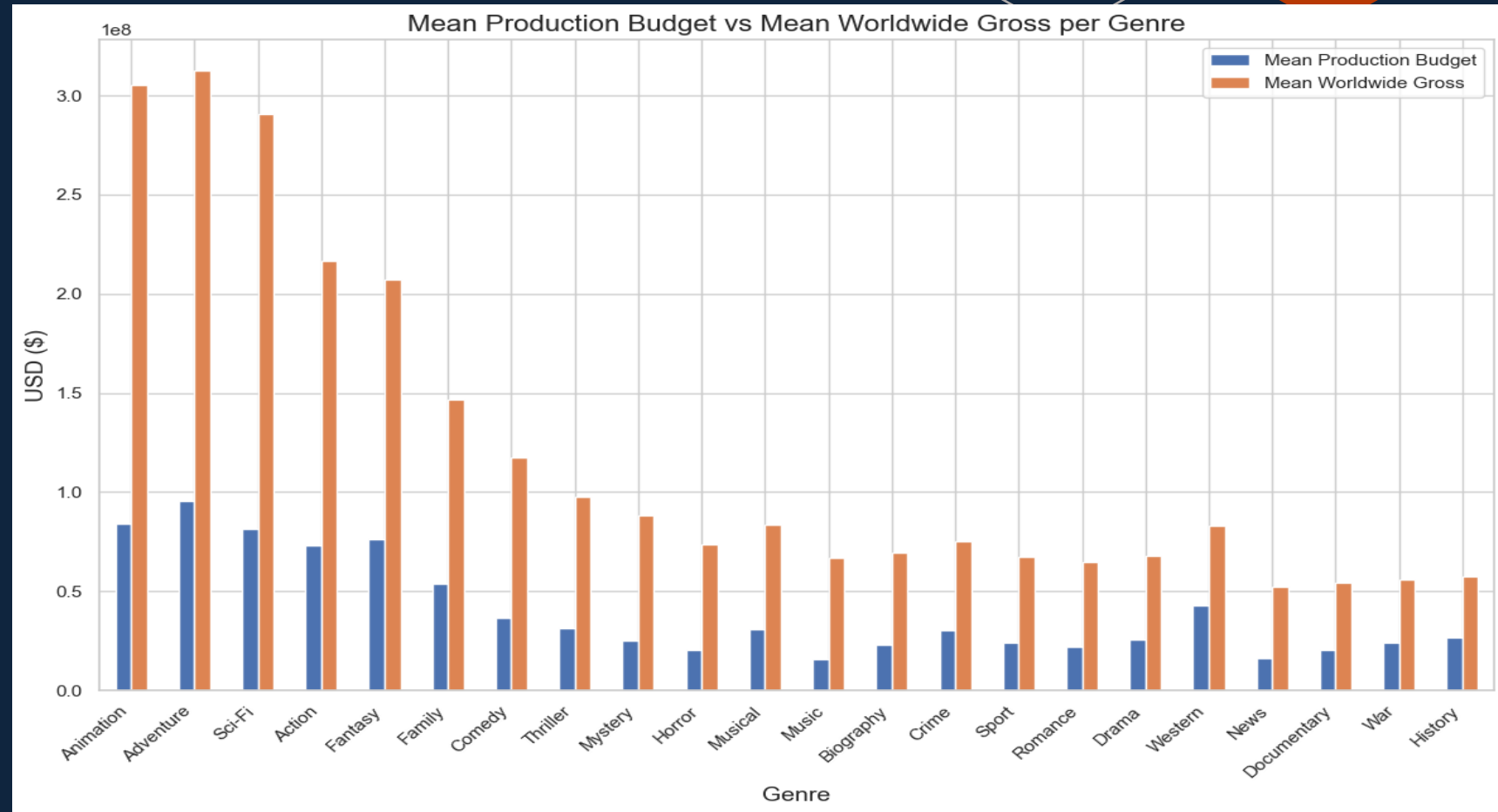
# Gross/budget ratios per genre.



# Business strategy recommendations.

## Encourage Data-Driven Greenlighting.

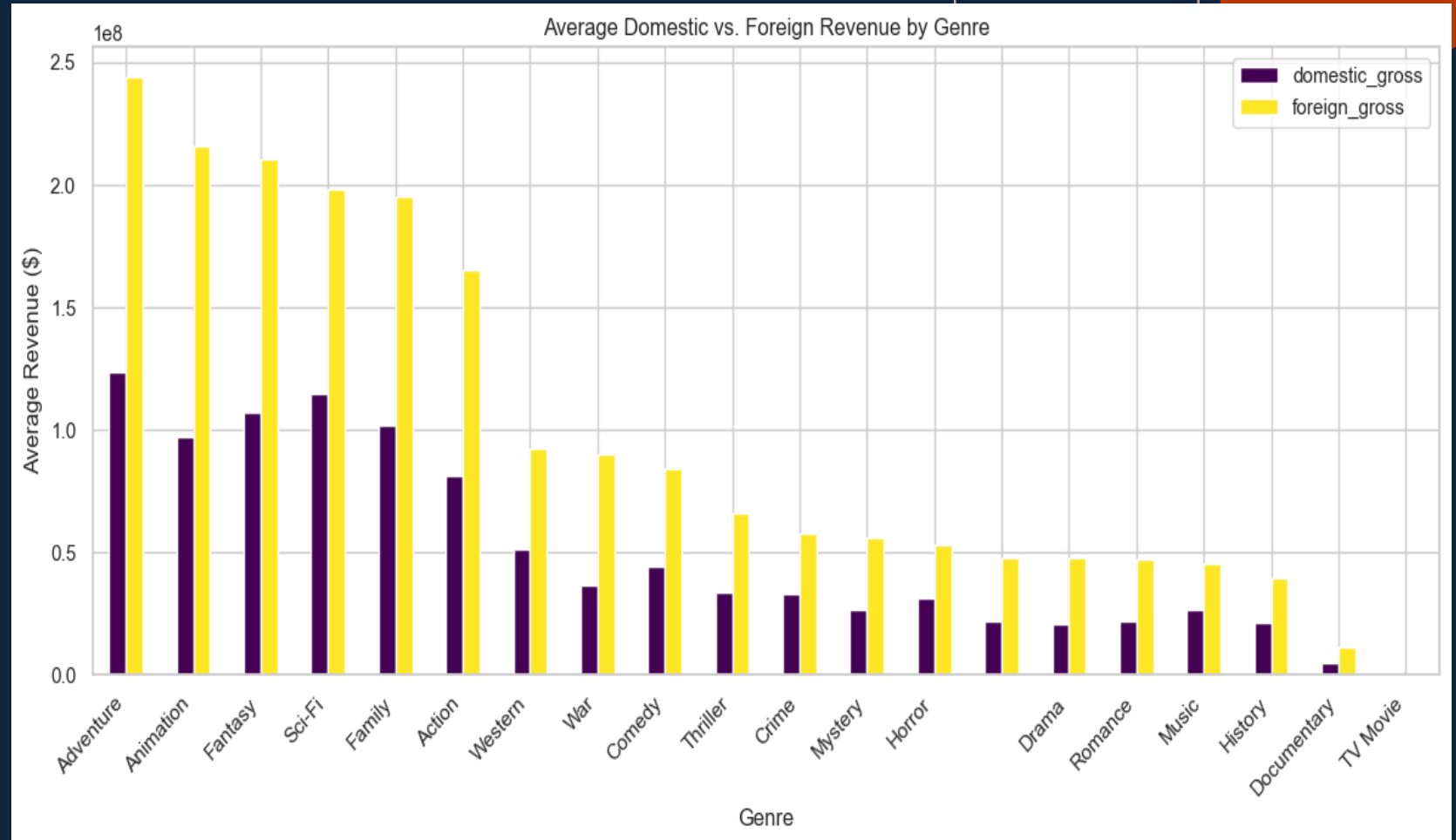
We recommend that you leverage historical ROI data by genre, budget, and studio to guide investment decisions on which projects to greenlight—particularly those with proven high ROI profiles such as animation, adventure, and Sci-Fi.





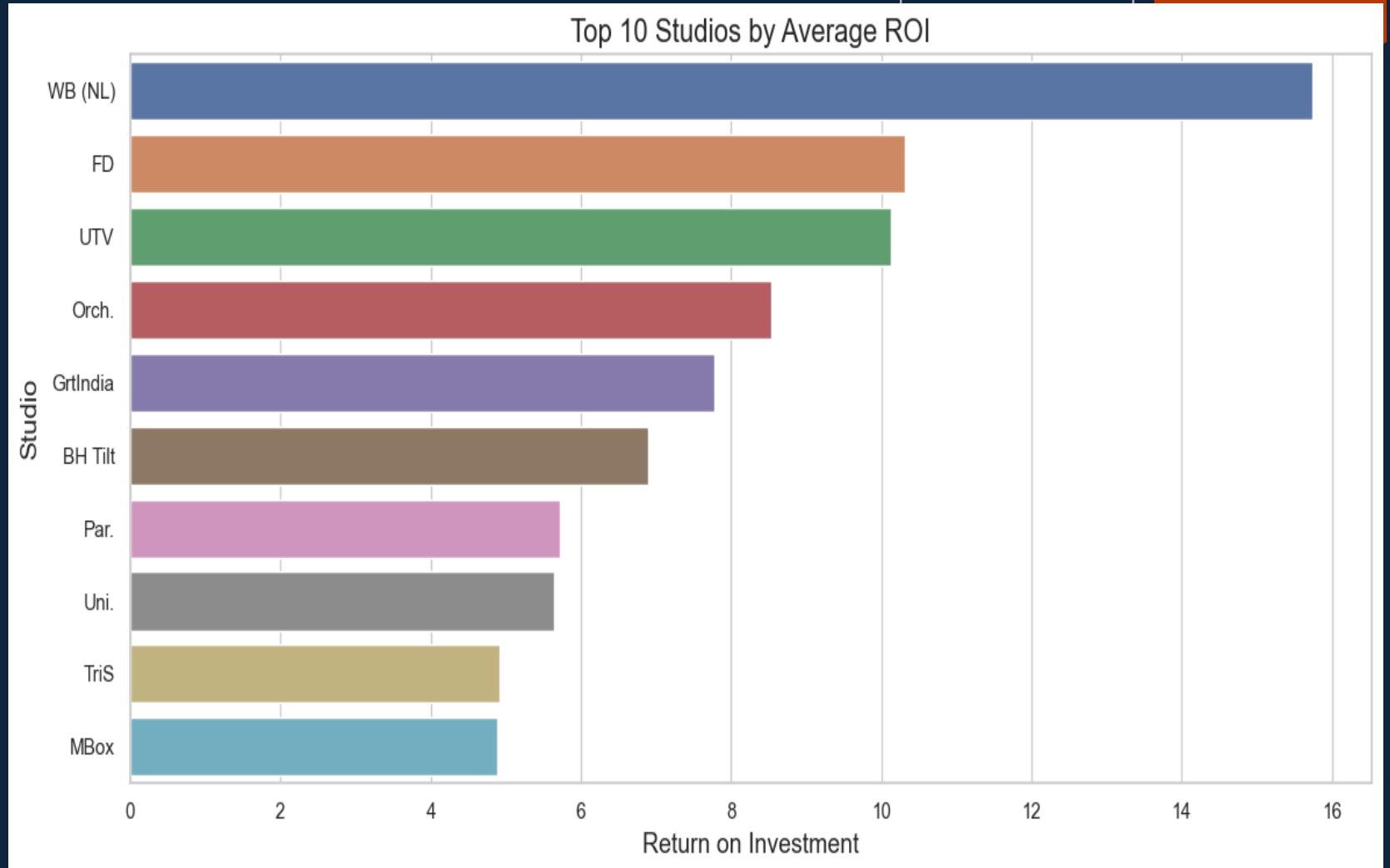
## Strengthen International Distribution Early.

- Capitalize on foreign gross potential by securing international partnerships and distribution channels in early stages of production.



## Optimize Studio Spending.

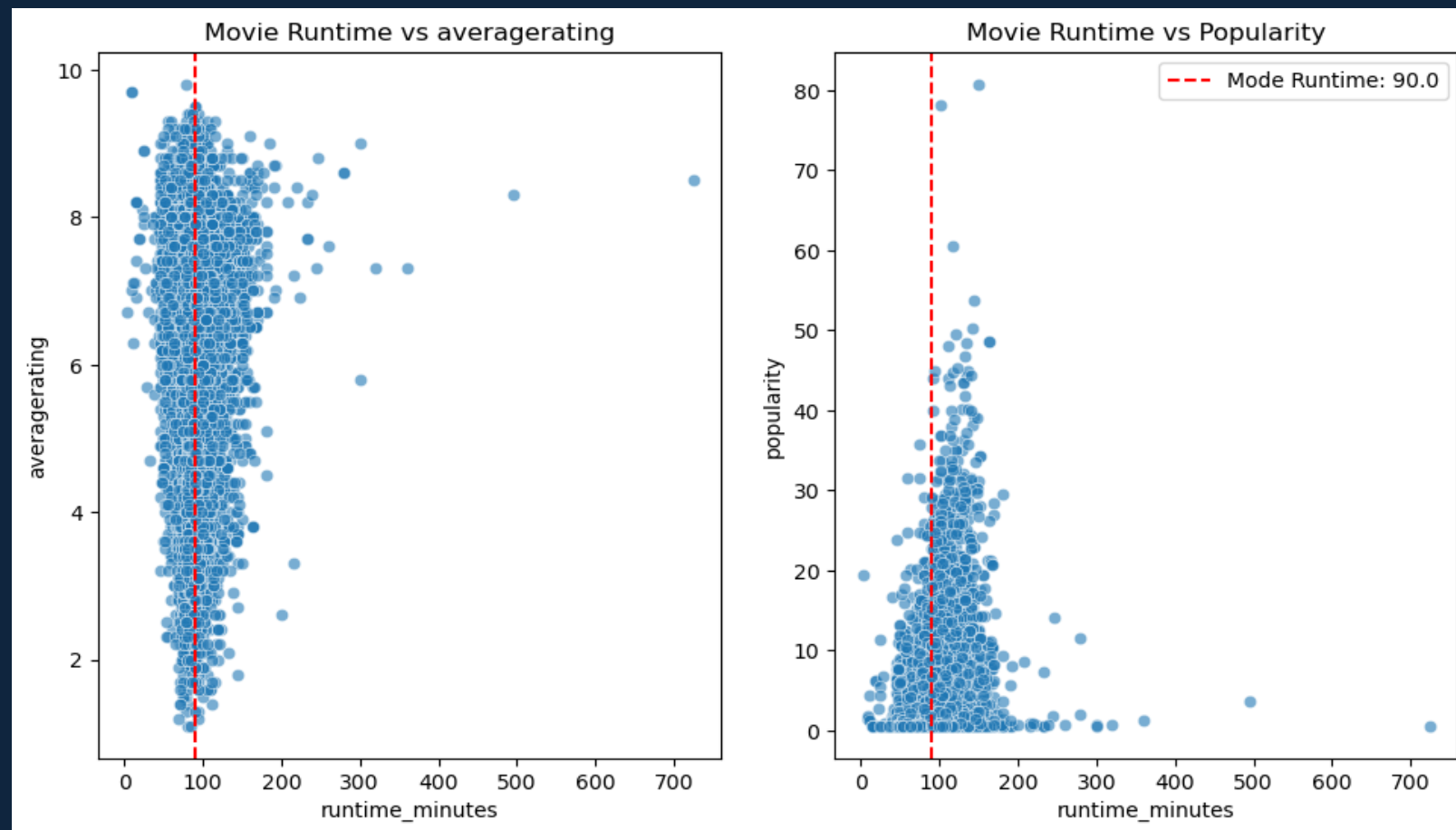
- Benchmark top-performing studios by ROI rather than total gross to uncover spending inefficiencies and reallocate budgets more strategically.



# Runtime recommendations.

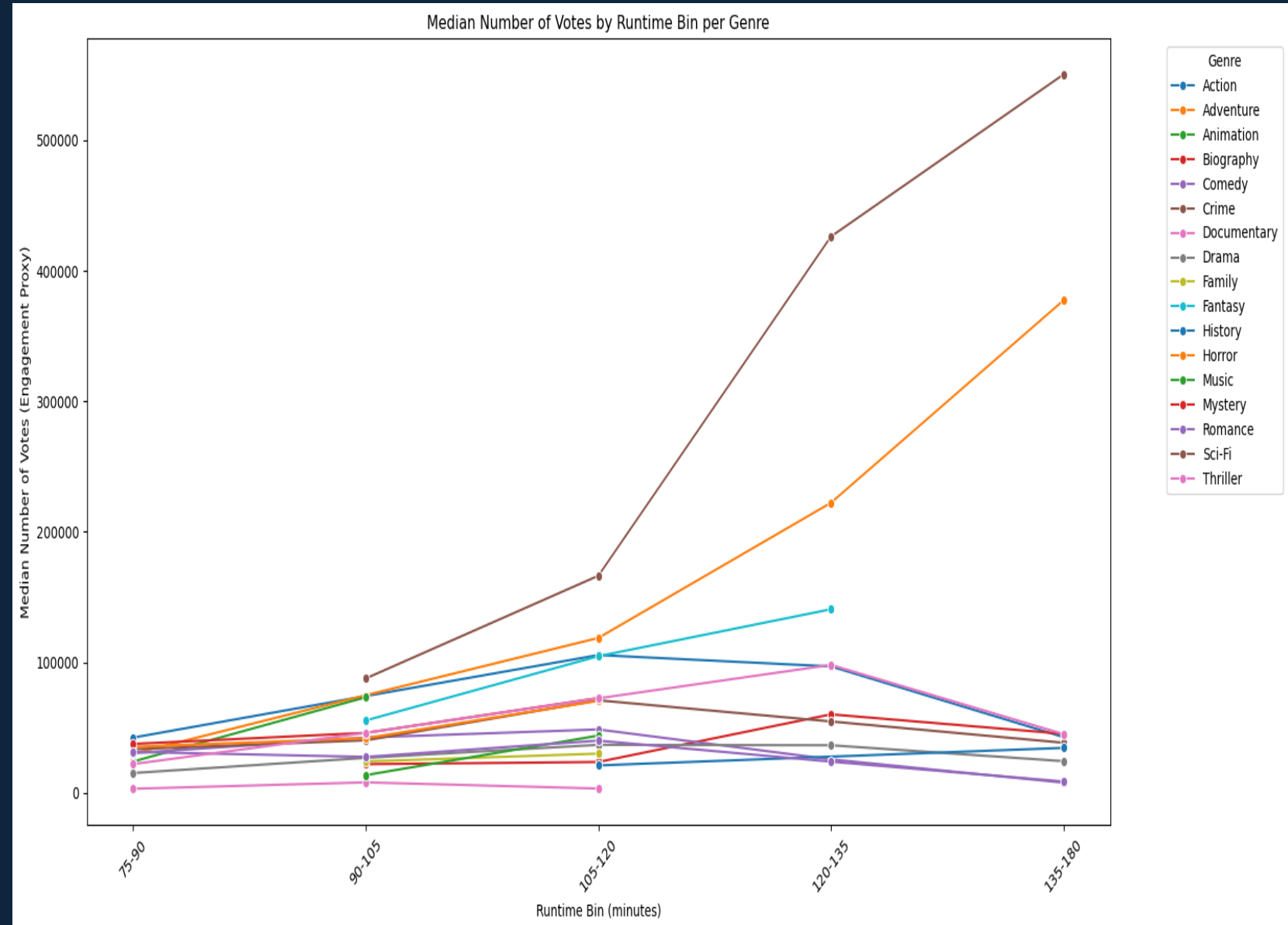
## Runtime-ratings relationship.

- We recommend that production teams prioritize films with runtimes between 90-120 minutes.
- Our findings revealed that this is the industry's "sweet spot" for balancing audience engagement, critical reception, and box office performance.



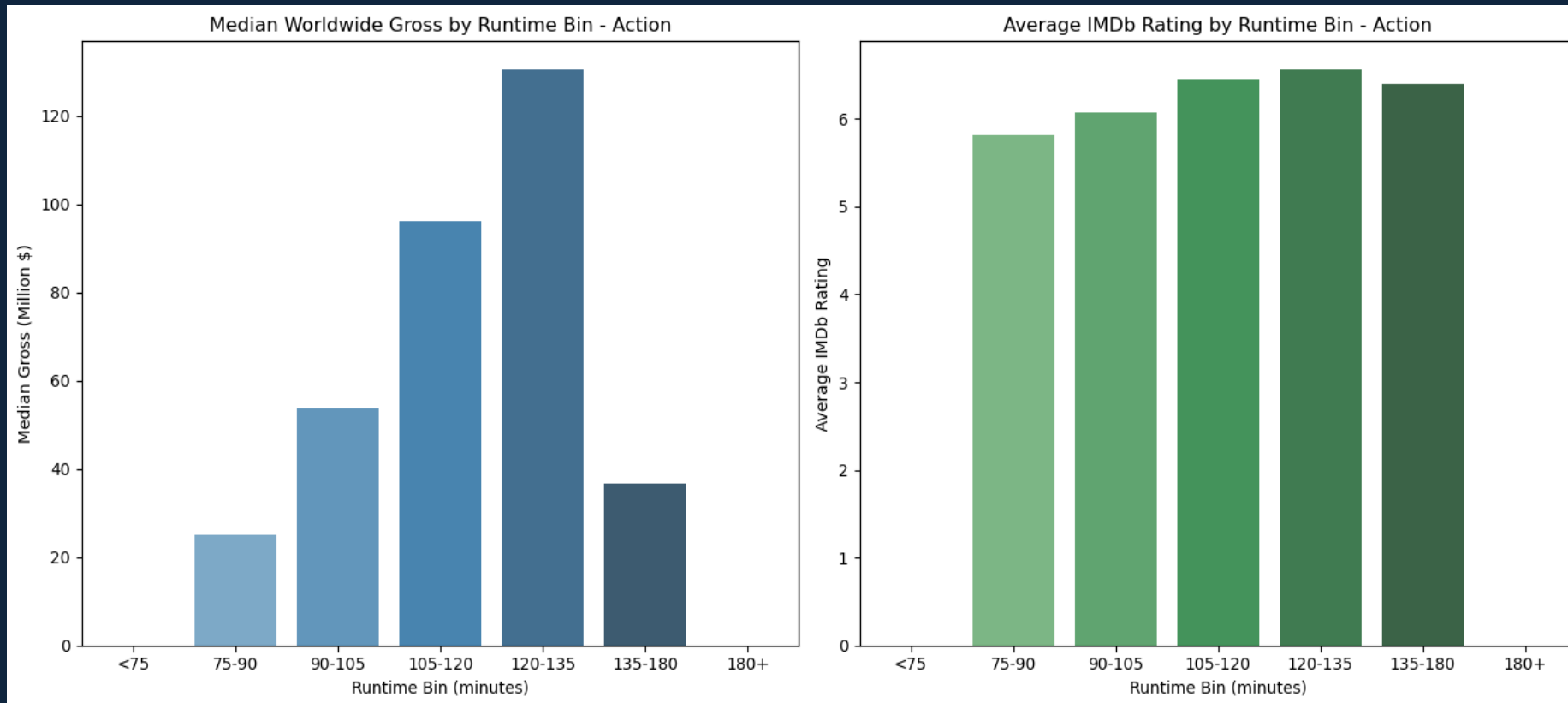
## Genre-specific engagements.

- We Strongly recommend the use of genre-specific benchmarks when planning film length.
- We found that;
- Due to fan expectations, **action / Drama / Sci-Fi** films can tolerate slightly longer runtimes.
- **Comedies, thrillers, and animation** should target tighter runtimes for better audience retention.



## Worldwide gross by runtime and ratings.

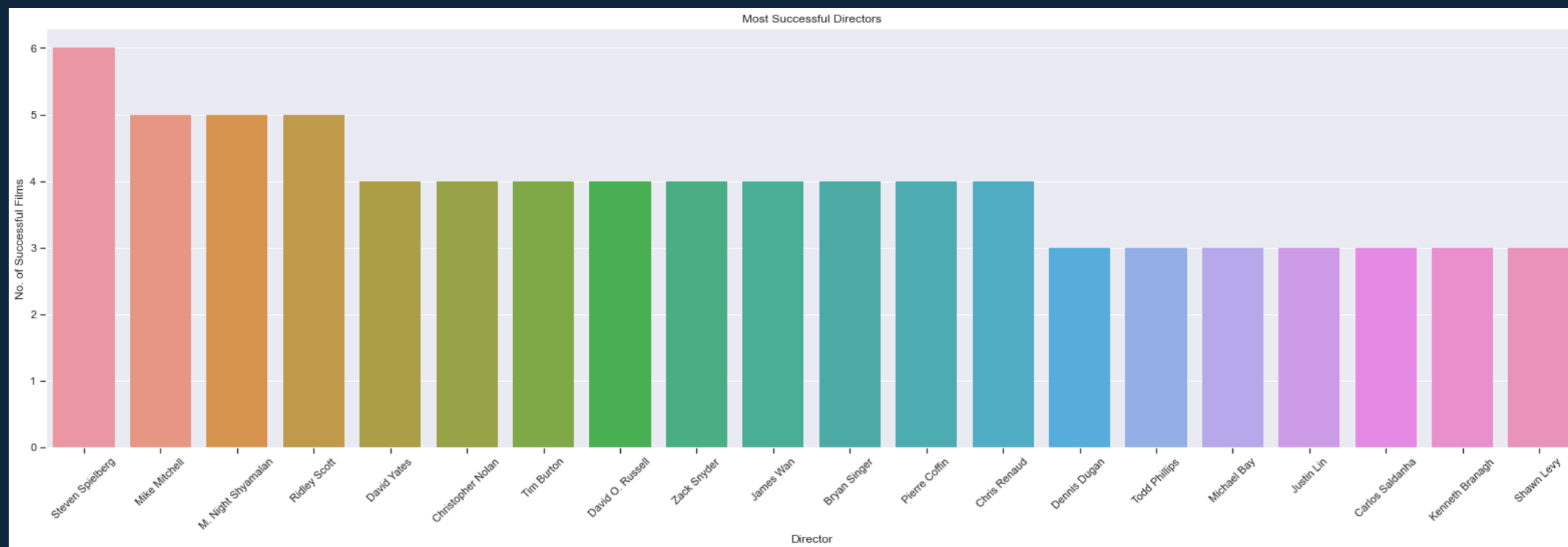
- To minimize audience drop-off and maximize repeat viewing, avoid extremes (films that are too short or excessively long).



# Talent recommendations.

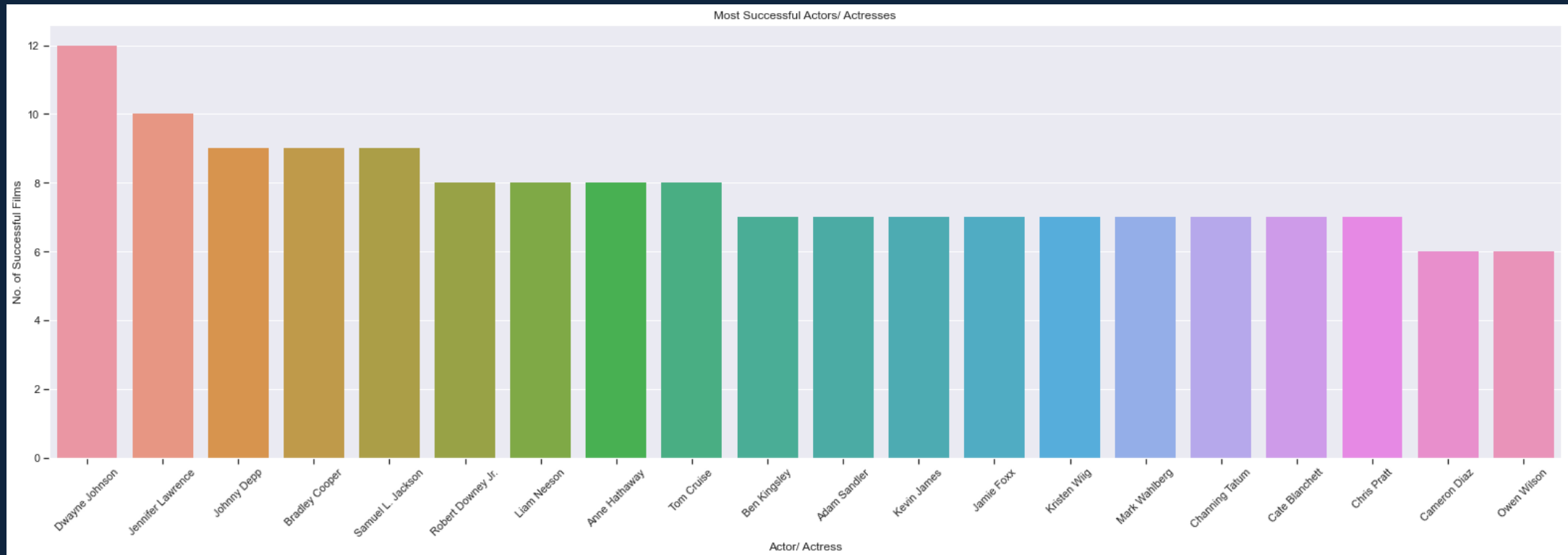
## Directors.

We recommend directors such as 'Steven Spielberg', 'Mike Mitchell', 'M. Night Shyamalan', 'Ridley Scott', and 'Tim Burton' be a part of the company's production team. These are some of the directors who directed several high-revenue movies.



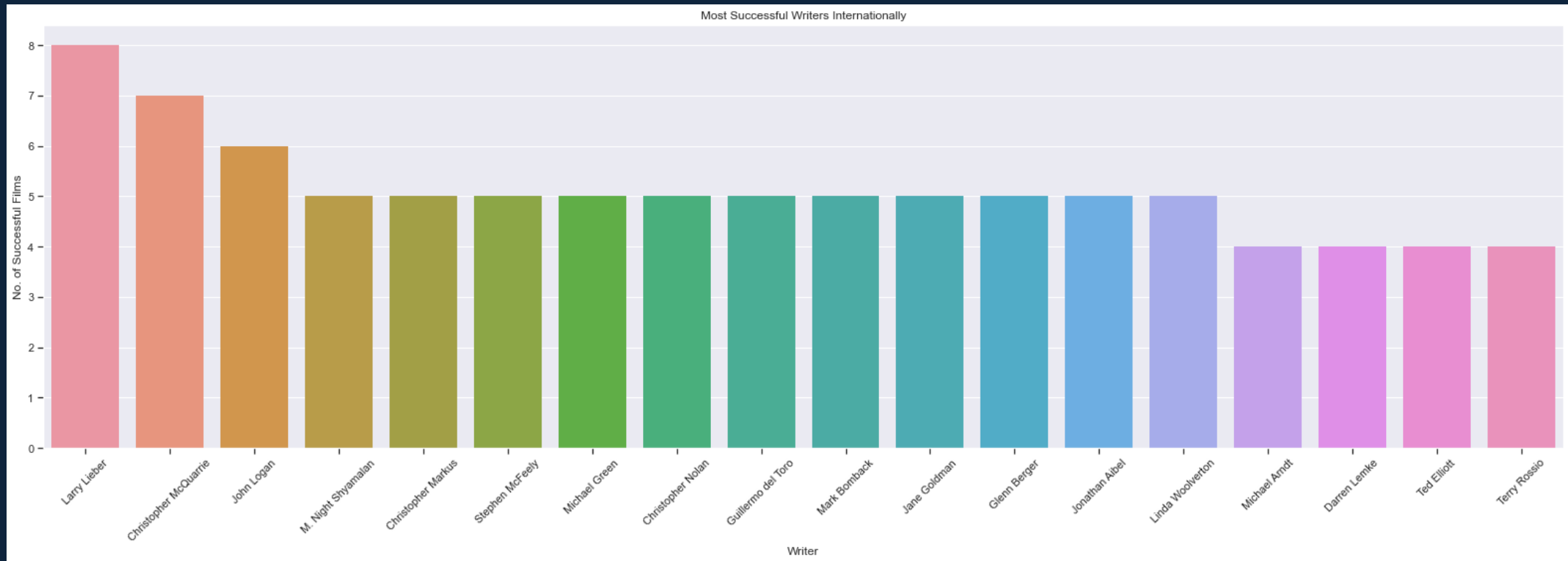
## Actors.

We recommend hiring and including actors like 'Dwayne Johnson', 'Jennifer Lawrence', 'Johnny Depp', 'Bradley Cooper', 'Samuel L. Jackson', 'Robert Downey Jr.', 'Liam Neeson', 'Anne Hathaway', 'Tom Cruise', and 'Ben Kingsley', in the studio's contents. These are some of the actors who appeared severally in high-earning films therefore cementing our beliefs that they have influence in the film industry.



## Writers.

After careful considerations, the team recommends 'Larry Lieber', 'Christopher McQuarrie', 'John Logan', 'M. Night Shyamalan', 'Christopher Markus', and 'Stephen McFeely' as the company's playwright. Our analysis identified them as some of the most brilliant writers in the film industry with several of their movies topping the revenue charts.

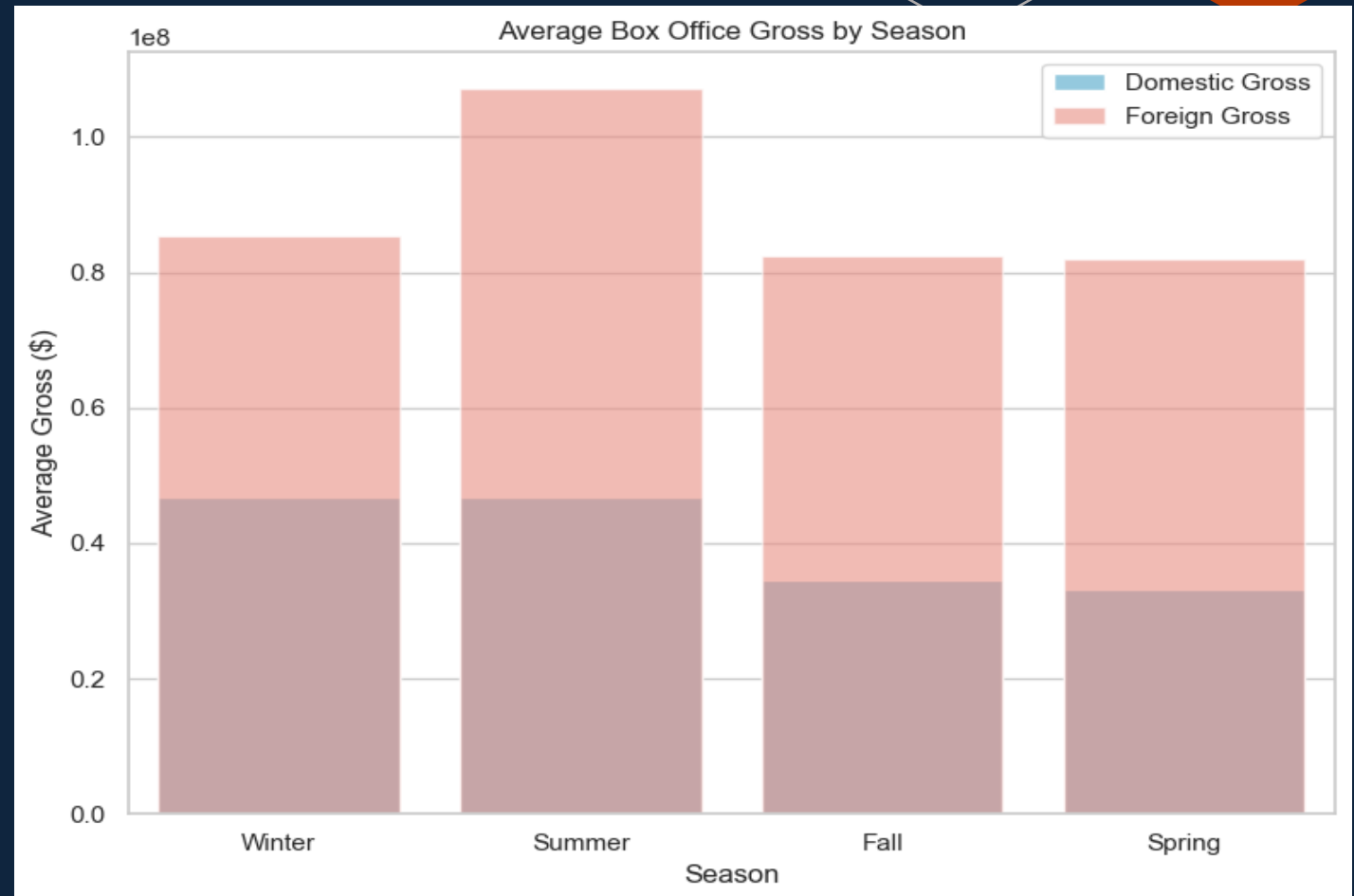




# Release strategy and revenue optimization.

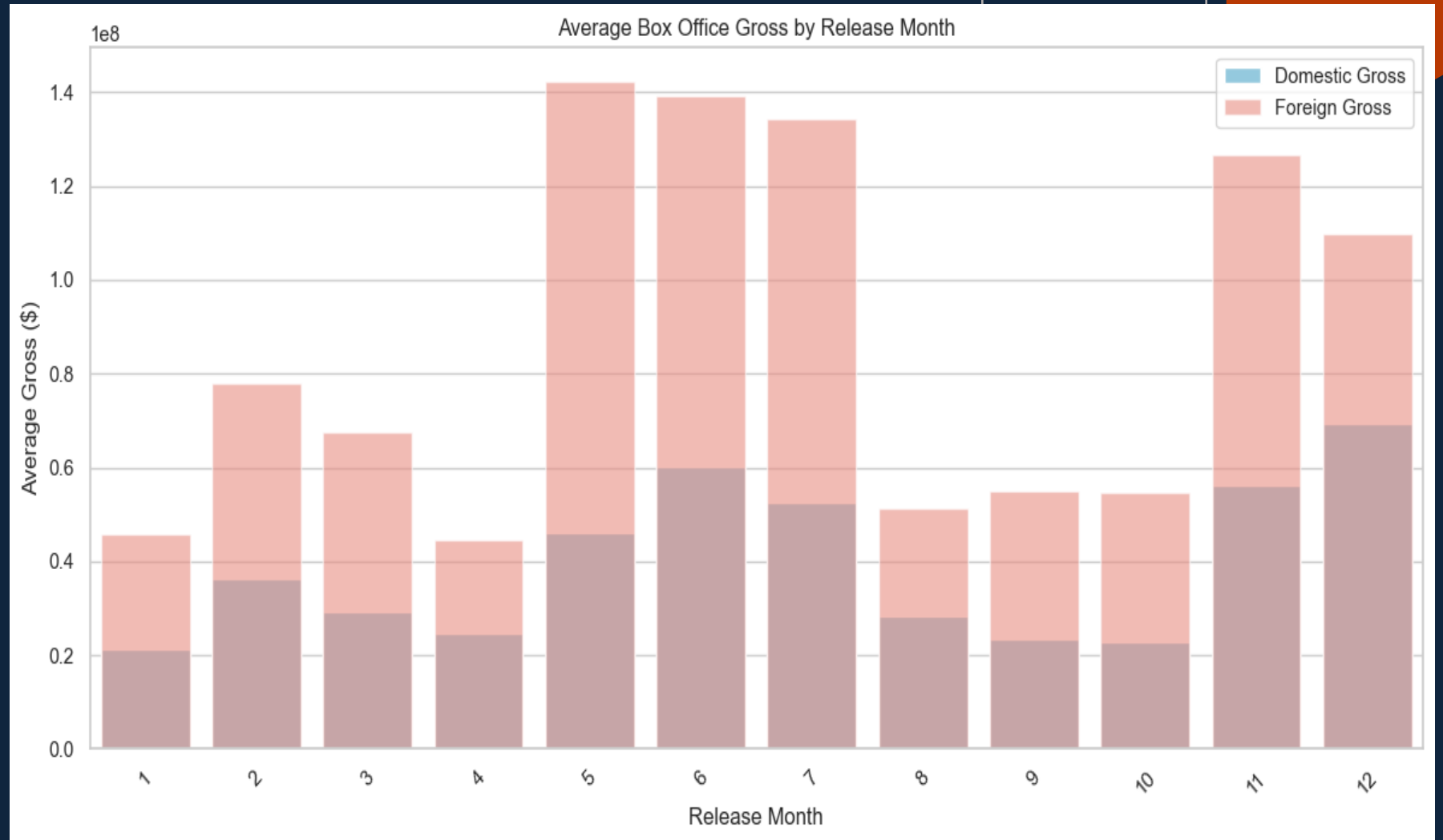
## Best-Performing Release Seasons.

- We recommend scheduling blockbuster releases during Summer to capitalize on peak cinema attendance.
- We also recommend you target family-friendly and fantasy titles for Winter holidays when family audiences surge.
- Additionally, use Spring and Fall as tactical slots for lower-budget or niche genre films where market competition is softer.



## Best-performing release months.

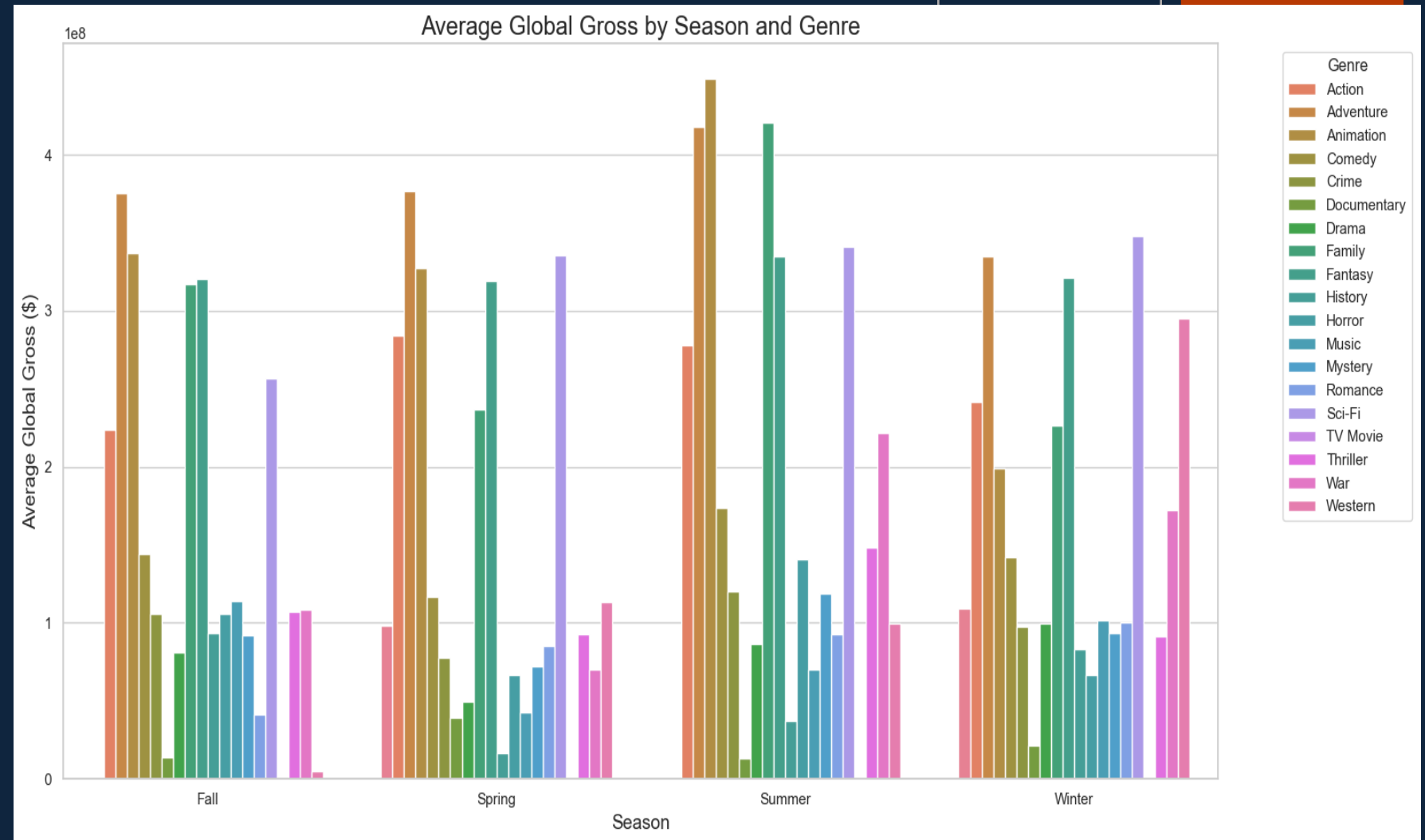
In support of the previous recommendations, we add that the months of May, June, July, November and December are the best months to release the films.



Lastly, we recommend that the company align release schedules with seasonal genre strengths;

- Action/Adventure/Sci-Fi → Summer
- Family/Fantasy → Winter Holidays.
- Horror → October.
- Drama/Romance → Fall

Plan season-specific marketing campaigns that play into seasonal moods and events (e.g. holiday-themed promotions, summer blockbuster hype).





# Summary.

In launching the new studio, we recommend a **balanced approach**:

- Focus on **profitable genres** while balancing with **big-brand opportunities**.
- Encourage **data-driven greenlighting**, strengthen international distribution early and optimize studio spending.
- Target optimal runtimes per genre.
- Build teams with **high-ROI actors, directors, and writers**.
- Diversify the portfolio to **manage risk and drive consistent revenue**.
- Think globally - position films for **international success**.



## Next steps.

1. **Set specific objectives** - Translate the recommendations to concrete goals.
2. **Resource allocation** - Estimate costs for development, production, marketing and distribution.
3. **Project selection** - Choose which concepts to pursue.
4. **Workflow and timeline planning** - Break projects into phases with deliverables.
5. **Risk assessment & contingency planning** - Identify risks and prepare backup plans.
6. **Marketing and distribution planning** - Define release strategies, target markets and campaign timelines and promotional partnerships.
7. **Monitoring and KPIs** - Decide how success will be tracked and set up dashboards or regular reporting routines.



**Q & A session.**

# Thank you.

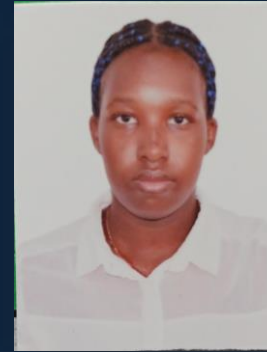


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