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Microsoft Office User

Trevecca

Top 50 Movies

Managerial Report by Fabian Ortiz

Analysis:

The scatter chart shows us that inflation-adjusted U.S. box-office receipts. From this scatter chart, we see that inflation has a slight negative trendline which allows us to see over time, the price of tickets went down, we can also infer that people stopped finding the movies amusing or in general going to the theater wasn’t as big as it was at first. The drop of amount of box office receipts could have been caused due to a poor economy, or a pandemic as we have been going through, or simply people haven’t had the money to spend at the movies as they used to due to t inflation and rise in prices of rent, gas, food, etc.

Analysis:

In the first scatter chart we have the relationship between the noninflation-adjusted budget and the noninflation-adjusted world box-office receipts. From the chart, we have the budget on the x axis and the receipts on the y axis. From this, we see that some movies brought it in a lot more in the box office than in the budget, this shows us profit, however, most movies made a profit as they were above 0. In the second chart we have the relationship between the movie budgets and the budget and the world box-office receipts. From this relationship we see that almost every budget was surpassed so profit was positive. We have some ‘Null’ values, these values were used as 0 and we did have some movies not make more than the proposed budget.

Analysis:

In this scatter chart, we have the relationship between the inflation-adjusted budget and the inflation-adjusted world box office receipts. Overall, we have a profit from everyone as the box office numbers were all higher than the budget numbers, from this we can conclude that positive profit was made, and that inflation allowed profits in the world box office.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bins** | **Frequency** | **Percent Frequency** | **Relative Frequency** |
| 300 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 400 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 500 | 3 | 3% | 0.03 |
| 600 | 19 | 19% | 0.19 |
| 700 | 9 | 9% | 0.09 |
| 800 | 5 | 5% | 0.05 |
| 900 | 6 | 6% | 0.06 |
| 1,000 | 1 | 1% | 0.01 |
| 1,100 | 3 | 3% | 0.03 |
| 1,200 | 2 | 2% | 0.02 |
| 1,300 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 1,400 | 1 | 1% | 0.01 |
| 1,500 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 1,600 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| 1,700 | 1 | 1% | 0.01 |

Analysis:

In this section we have a histogram and a table that shows you the bin range, the frequency, the percent frequency and the relative frequency. From the histogram, we see that the most frequency is in the 600 million range, from this we can consider that the data is from the US, and this could help a production company, set a budget, and see what the average profit or box office income is. This could help a production company make projections and stay on budget. The table that contains the bins and different representations of frequency, allows us to be able to see the data on the graph better in the sense that we now have a key in a way to read the visual data and we can see the percentages and discover the highest frequencies or the modes. The only outlier I can see is how did budgets between 1600-1700, had such a low frequency as movies that spend a lot of money usually have great turnouts, it is also so far away from the rest of the data





Analysis:

In this section, we have 2 variations of tables created from a PivotTable, we generated a table for movie genre and rating, we also generated a table for movies released after 1980 that also included genre and rating. From the first table we have 50 total movies and from the second table we have a total of 21 movies. This shows us that more than half of these movies were made before 1980, this can give us an idea of when movies were the most popular and which genres were most successful, seeing which genres were more successful allows the production companies to choose which genres they want to focus more on and what rating they want to make a movie as little kids cannot watch rated R movies or UR movies. Preference of movie has changed over time as we see that G rated movies were higher overall before 1980, this can be caused by the people growing up and not watching G-rated movies as R and UR rated moves are higher after 1980, again this can be due to people growing up and wanting to watch movies that are for ‘their age’.



Analysis:

For the final assessment of data, we created a PivotTable that displays the average inflation-adjusted U.S. box-office receipts for each genre-rating pair for all movies in the data set. We see PG movies are the movies that had the highest number with 17, from this we can infer that families make up a big part of the movies that are seen. Parents are not likely to take their young children to an R rated movie or a UR movie. Therefore, from the data we see those movies that are rated G, PG, and PG-13 have more box-office numbers. Most families like to see animated, comedy, and sci-fi fantasy, from this we see that these have the higher amount of people at the box office. Movies like westerns and horrors and even musicals, apply to some people as if we took a survey of the age of people going to certain movies, it is more common for an older person to go and see a western and a teenager or adult, to go see a scary movie. You can also collect data as whether or not the person is married and has a family.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the data provided is quite useful and the only way we can makae it more practical is to collect demographics of the people going to movies and whether its families, couples, single people, etc. while also including their age ranges.