Predicting movie sales

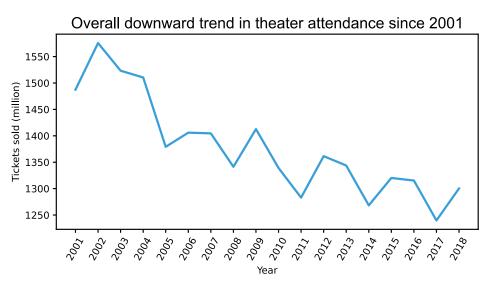
22 January 2021 Tawney Kirkland

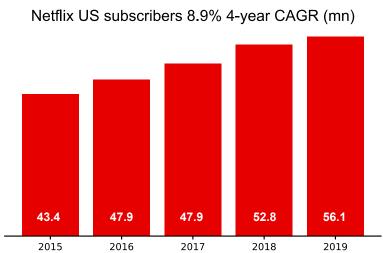


Agenda

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Findings
- Insights
- Lessons

The movie industry is facing stiff competition from streaming services





Against this backdrop, the project aims to enable the movie industry to effectively respond to the changing environment

Project objective: Develop a model that can **predict domestic gross revenues** prior to movie release

Assumptions

Focus on highest grossing movies regardless of MPAA ratings

Period 2000 to 2020

Interpretability is important

Linear regression modeling was used to support this objective, bolstered by insights from industry experts

Tools

Web scraping:

Beautiful Soup

Manipulation and analysis:

- Python
- Pandas
- Numpy
- Sklearn
- LassoCV

Visualization:

- Matplotlib
- Seaborn

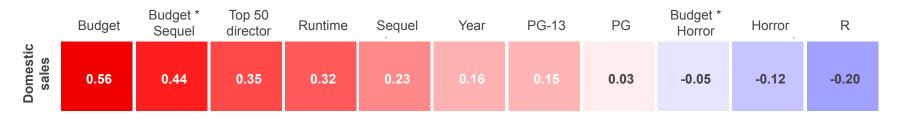
Methods

Desktop research: Understanding industry trends

Stakeholder interviews: Semi-structured interviews with two industry stakeholders (production design and animation) to gain deeper insights on the industry and identify key features to investigate

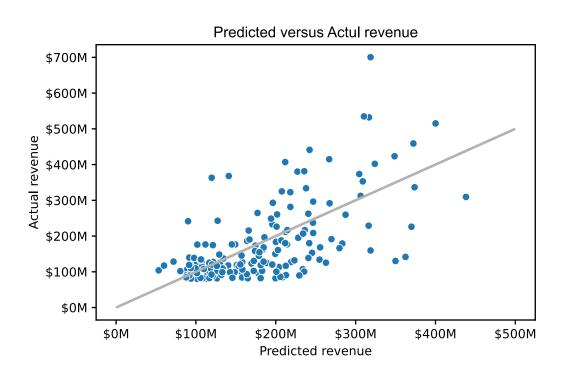
Exploratory data analysis and linear regression:
Using secondary data scraped from BoxOffice Mojo
and Numbers, conducted exploratory and linear
regression to predict domestic gross sales prior to
movie release

Using LassoCV enabled identification of the 11 most important features



Correlations for the selected features

Approximately 39% of revenue variance can be explained by the model



R^2: 0.393 - consistent across samples

Predicting smaller revenue movies but underpredicted blockbusters

MAE: \$59.3 mn

These findings provide important insights for the movie industry

Insights

High budget, high revenue - save the blockbusters for theater release

Low budget sequels do not fare as well at the box office as higher budget sequels - send to streaming or reconsider production

Lower budget horrors have high returns - worth studios investing in as it is a comparatively low entry cost with a high payoff

Predicted domestic revenue =

0.593 * budget + 0.414 * budget * sequel +

-0.273 * budget * Horror +

36095819 * top50_director +

- 31964253 * Sequel +

17975425 * Horror +

928330 * rating PG +

-12239725 * rating PG-13 +

-19517330 * rating_R +

641161 * year +

736997 * runtime +

-1267362725

Next steps

Remove outliers and remodel

Fine tune for month



Credits

Top Lifetime Grosses,

BoxOffice Mojo https://www.boxofficemojo.com/chart/top_lifetime_g

ross/?ref_=bo_cso_ac

The Numbers Movie Budgets,

https://www.the-numbers.com/movie/budgets/all

North America Box Office,

Statista https://www.statista.com/statistics/187076/tickets-s

old-at-the-north-american-box-office-since-2001/

Appendix

The approach resulted in a sample of 723 movies from 2000 to 2020

Base features

- Budget
- Year
- Month
- Genre
- Runtime (minutes)
- MPAA rating
- Domestic distributor
- Crew
- Cast
- Sequel (yes / no)

Engineered features

- Top 50 directors ¹
- Bankable actors (count)²

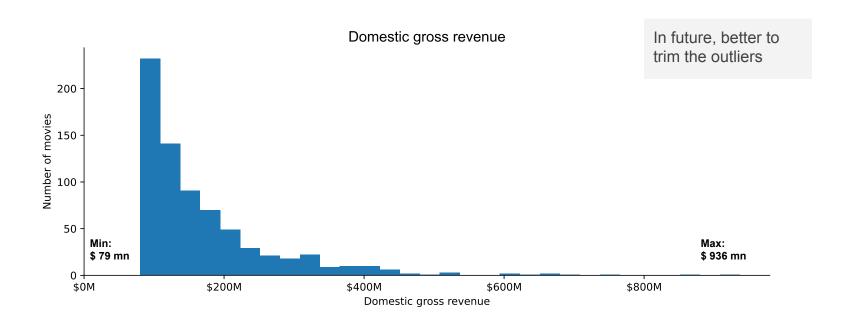
Key interactions

- Budget * Sequel
- Budget * Horror

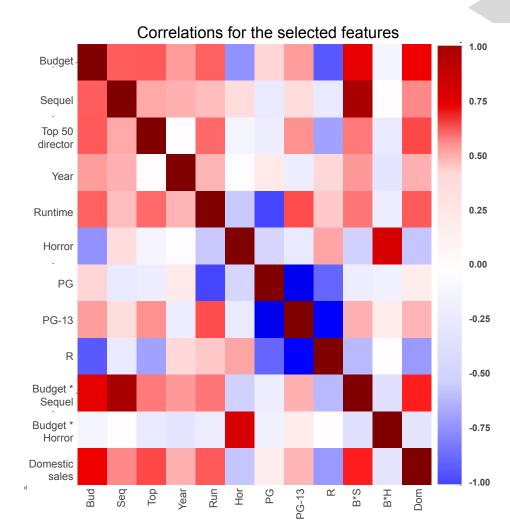
Top 50 directors defined in terms of the 50 directors (15% of total number of directors) contributing ~45% of total revenues

^{2.} Based on The Numbers Index of highest value-adding actors

Heavily skewed target variable made prediction difficult



Using LassoCV enabled identification of the 11 most important features



A number of features had little to no effect in the model and were left on the cutting room floor

Removed features

- Month
- Domestic distributor
- Bankable actors

Genres including:

- Action
- Adventure
- Drama
- etc



The model both under and over predicted revenues for blockbusters

