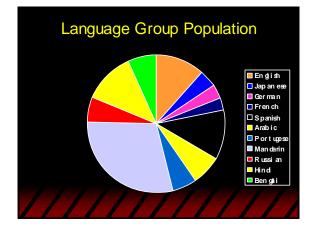
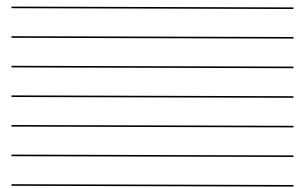


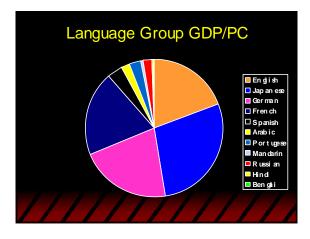
This is an International Business

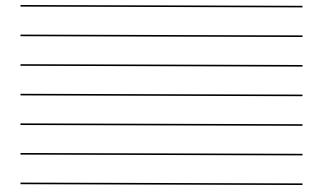
- The film business has always been international
- In silent era we imported from France
- US Industry has a big advantage
 - leading BO share in most markets
 big domestic market

 - no subtitles
 - money speaks English





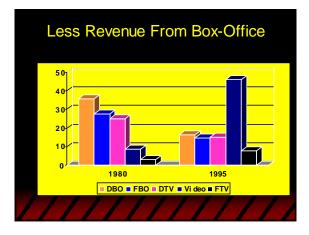


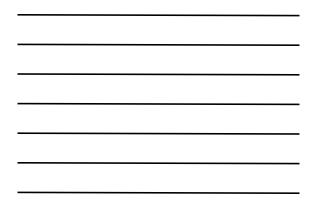




Anything Else Going On?

- US Industry looks to World Wide Market
- New Technologies Arrive





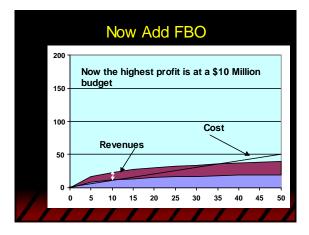
This has implications for film budgets

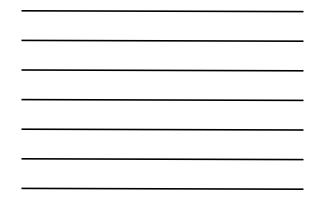
- Let's work through how this matters for production budgets
- Look at Studio Revenue as movie cost goes up

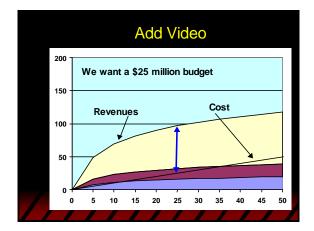


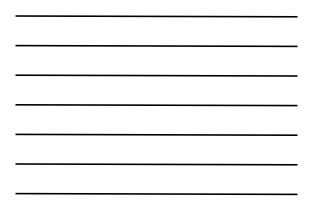


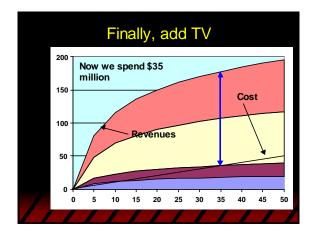




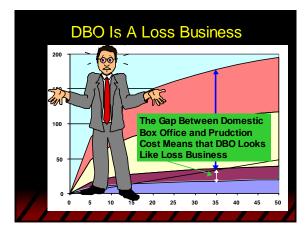


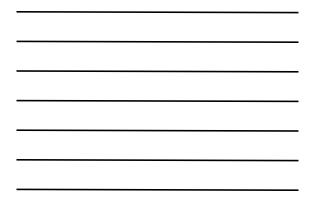


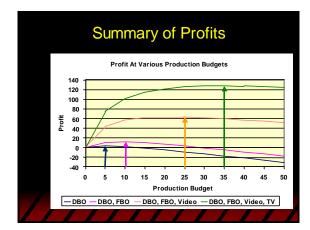










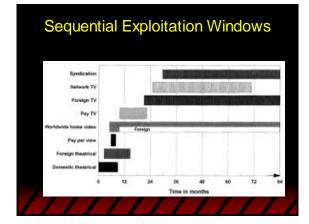






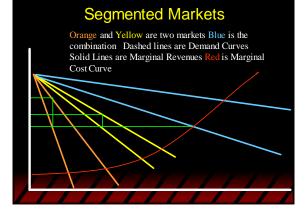
How do you exploit all the markets?

- Do you hit them all at once?
 No
- What does the pattern look like?
 See next slide
- But first, note that this is not a new problem
 - Before TV and Video Studios still sequenced distribution within metropolitan area
 - Downtown theatres got "clearance" and studio would not play nabes
 - in LA clearance was often for 50 miles



What is the economics of windowing?

- Think of the supplier as a discriminating monopolist
 - say a monopolist faces two separate markets, will she set the same price in both markets?



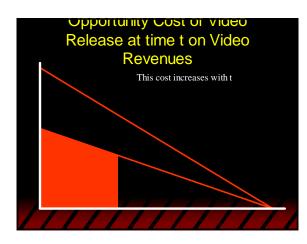


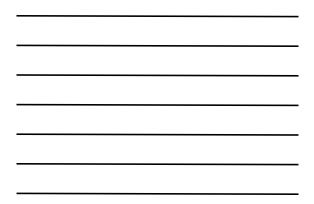
Studio Segments Viewers by Time

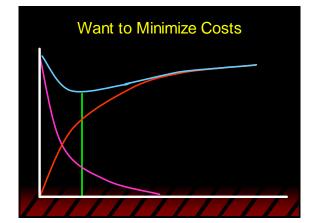
What are the tradeoffs between theatrical and video?

- Theatrical is more revenue per viewer
- Video is an *imperfect* substitute so will draw some business away from theatrical
- Look at Frank's analysis









Summary

- Delay of Video *decreases* as video market grows
- The more people value video relative to cinema, the greater the video delay.
- The quicker people lost interest in the movie, the quicker it goes to video
- Model tested on 91 movies in Germany released from 1984 - 1988.