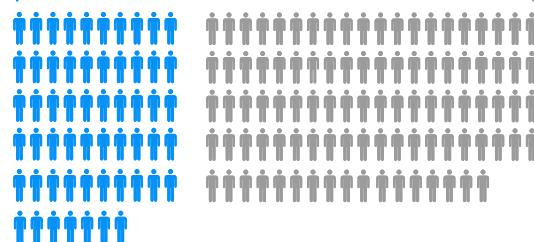


THE INDUSTRY IS A MAJOR PRIVATE SECTOR
EMPLOYER AND PROVIDES QUALITY JOBS,
WITH HIGHER THAN AVERAGE SALARIES

Film & TV industry employment

2.01M total jobs supported



DIRECT JOBS

787,000

1 human figure = 15,000 jobs

320,000

Direct jobs engaged
in producing,
marketing, and
manufacturing motion pictures, television

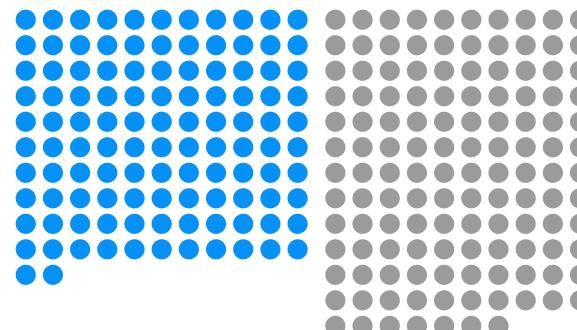
468,000

Direct jobs engaged
in distributing motion
pictures, television shows, and video
content to consumers, e.g. at movie theaters,
television broadcasters, cable and pay TV
companies, and online video services.

Direct industry jobs employ more people
than other major sectors, including mining,
oil & natural gas extraction, crop production,
and motor vehicle manufacturing.

Film & TV industry wages

\$202B total wages



DIRECT WAGES

\$90.5B

earned by workers
supported by the industry
around the country.

● = \$1 billion

Total jobs and wages includes the jobs and
wages supported at thousands of companies
relying on the industry, such as caterers, dry
cleaners, lumber suppliers, and digital equipment
suppliers, as well as other industry related jobs,
such as in consumer products, video retailing,
and theme parks.

52% higher salary than the national average
for direct jobs overall

45% higher salary than the national average
for production jobs

National average	\$75,590
Direct jobs	\$114,981
Production related jobs	\$109,323
Distribution related jobs	\$118,845

THE INDUSTRY IS A NATIONWIDE
NETWORK OF SMALL BUSINESSES

The industry is comprised of over 162,000
businesses in total, located in every state in the
country. These are mainly small businesses;
93% employ fewer than 10 people.

162,000 BUSINESSES



50 STATES

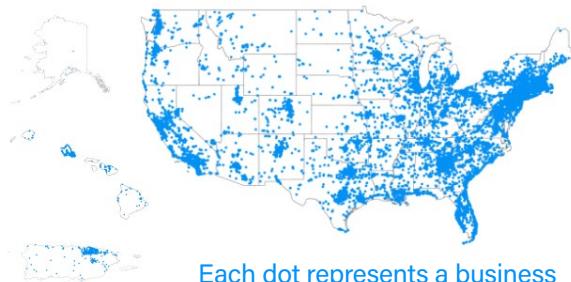


93%

Small businesses
employing fewer than
10 people

THE INDUSTRY SUPPORTS LOCAL BUSINESSES

\$20B IN PAYMENTS by MPA member companies to over **210,000** local businesses across the United States, in a variety of industries.



THE INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE NATION'S OVERALL ECONOMY AND INCREASES THE TAX BASE

\$279B IN SALES

in 2022 (the most recent year available). If the industry was a country, its GDP would rank 48th in the world according to World Bank nominal 2022 data.

\$33B IN PUBLIC REVENUES

generated from sales taxes on goods, state income taxes, and federal taxes including income tax, unemployment, Medicare and Social Security, based on direct employment in the industry. \$5.3B in additional public revenues generated from corporate income taxes.

PRODUCTION BENEFITS LOCAL COMMUNITIES

 Feature films - USA
Per location shoot

\$21.8M average total spend.

\$11.7M average local wages.

Local wages represent over **50%** of a feature film's local spending.

\$10.2M average vendor spend.

\$802k on lumber/hardware

\$792k on hotels

\$660k on car rentals

\$425k on catering/ food, among other spending.

\$670K average spend per day.

1,483 average local hires.

 Series - Global
Per location shoot

\$48.9M average total spend.

\$26.7M average local wages.

Local wages represent **55%** of a series local spending.

\$475K average spend per day.

1,854 average local hires.

THE INDUSTRY IS HIGHLY COMPETITIVE AROUND THE WORLD

\$16.4B IN EXPORTS

\$9.0B IN TRADE SURPLUS

The industry generates a positive balance of trade in every major market in the world.

EXPORTS

2.2x

IMPORTS



The industry runs a trade surplus larger than each of the telecommunications, transportation, insurance, and health related services sectors.

3% of the total U.S. trade surplus in services

The production and distribution of motion pictures and television programs is one of the nation's most valuable cultural and economic resources.

Methodology

JOBs & WAGES SUPPORTED BY THE INDUSTRY

Sourced from detailed U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment data. Direct jobs are calculated from classification codes fully associated with the film and TV industry, as well as industry-related jobs and wages from codes partially associated with the industry estimated by using adjustment factors based on SIC-NAICS bridges, and other updates. Total jobs are calculated using the RIMS II economic model of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which captures indirect/induced effects, i.e. jobs and wages that rely on the industry, and some additional film/TV employment in other industries (e.g. retail). The current analysis is based on their latest model (2017 U.S. Benchmark I-O Data and 2022 Regional Data). The national average comes from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (2024 Annual Wages per Employee).

BUSINESSES MAKING UP THE INDUSTRY

Calculated based on Dun & Bradstreet business listings data by SIC classification code, gathered at year end 2025.

PAYMENTS MADE BY MPA MEMBER COMPANIES

Aggregate of submissions received from eight major studios covering vendor payments in the U.S. for the applicable year.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE OVERALL ECONOMY

Sourced from Census estimates of annual revenues from employer firms for the applicable classification codes.

TAX REVENUES GENERATED BY THE INDUSTRY

Calculated by applying the appropriate national and local tax rates to wages and taxable vendor payments. Corporate taxes calculated based on information in annual reports from companies within the industry (2024). Information on federal and state current and deferred income tax figures were used where available, or were estimated for the US based on total income tax if that was the only figure reported.

LOCAL PRODUCTION SPEND

Sourced from production location spending data by major studios from 2017-2022 covering 90 unique film location shoots in the United States and 30 unique series location shoots globally. United States regional series average is not reportable due to small base size. Compiled from public sources and major studio submissions.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Sourced from the 2024 Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) report on U.S Trade in Services, by type of service, the most recent year available. Includes licenses to reproduce and/or distribute, rights to use and "audiovisual originals" categories for movies and television programming. As some imports cells in these published tables are suppressed, imputations were made by applying ratios from surrounding years where unsuppressed data were available.