

No. 25

**Statistics on
film and cinema
1955-1977**

Division of Statistics on
Culture and Communication
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Unesco



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INTRODUCTION

One of the main thrusts of Unesco's programme in the field of communication has been the study and promotion of the international exchange of information so as to improve and extend international communication and to contribute to intercultural understanding. Studies have been undertaken and consultations have been held in order to evaluate these international information flows, their directions, contents and possible impacts. The results of such studies have shown that as a rule there is not so much an exchange of information as a one-way flow of communication which can be observed with regard to almost every media whether it be books, newspapers, broadcasting, sound recordings, films, etc.. For various cultural, linguistic, technical and financial reasons, there are, however, differences in the intensity and facility with these different media cross national frontiers. It appears that films - next to records and cassettes - are the object of greater international exchange than books, periodicals or even radio.

The purpose of this report, which can be considered as updating a similar paper published in 1956 (*Film and Cinema Statistics*), published as No. 1 of the series

"Statistical Reports and Studies", Paris, 1956) is to show - in quantitative terms - the main trends and developments of selected aspects of the film industry in the world between 1955 and 1977. The items included in this report have not been the object of any rational choice. They simply reflect the availability of statistical data in this field. The earlier report pointed out that it was "surprising, to say the least of it, that an activity involving such amounts of capital, labour and leisure should be so unusually poorly documented". There has been little change since. However, it is not only the scantiness, inconsistency and unreliability of data but also the diversity of methods used for compiling film and cinema statistics which make any kind of research in this field difficult. Therefore, any attempt at arriving at some kind of international inventory and at making meaningful inter-country comparisons will always be fraught with difficulty. It is hoped that this report, which not only presents available statistics but at the same time draws attention to their shortcomings, will provide a useful basis for further research on quantitative aspects of the film industry.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Scope and content

The scope of this report has been limited to those items on which film and cinema statistics are collected by the Unesco Office of Statistics. Thus, the data presented in this paper relate to: production and importation of long films, film exhibition facilities and cinema attendance. Not included here, although requested by Unesco in its questionnaires, are statistics on the production of "short" films, for the simple reason that the response to this question is extremely poor, most probably because in many countries there are no established statistics in this area which normally includes such films as documentaries, cartoons, educational films, news reels, commercials, trailers, etc.

It should be pointed out that concentration on the Unesco data collection programme does not imply that the replies to questionnaires represent the sole source of the data shown in this report. However, if they have been given more consideration than relevant data found in national and international publications - which are always used to supplement and verify available statistics - it is because they rest on some degree of standardization and harmonization since all of the countries replying to the questionnaire have to a large extent applied the same definitions and classifications.

Limiting the scope of this report to those items on which statistics are available for a sufficient number of countries also means ignoring many aspects of the film industry which may be as significant as those discussed here; for example, attendance data broken down according to selected characteristics; imported films, distinguished by the number of titles versus copies, by language versions, etc.; box office receipts broken down by country of origin; import regulations; admission prices; film distribution patterns; production facilities; etc. Furthermore, the Unesco questionnaire, and consequently this report concentrates on commercial cinema thus leaving out such elements as the use of films - mainly short ones - for educational and technical purposes, non-commercial establishments and performances, cine-club activities, etc. If little attention is given here to these subjects, it is because they arouse relatively little interest at the national level. Sources of centralized documentation in these fields exist in only a few countries.

The choice of topics in this report has been guided by the availability, the significance and, within certain limits, the international comparability of data in this field. The following items have been included in this study:

- a) Production of long films (for commercial exhibition);
- b) Importation of long films by country of origin;

- c) Cinema establishments for commercial exhibition of films;
- d) Annual cinema attendance.

Each of these items is discussed in a separate chapter. Chapter VI contains the four corresponding tables on a country-by-country basis giving statistical data for the years 1955 to 1977, except for the table on film imports which covers the period 1970 to 1977 only.

2. "Long" films versus "short" films

It happens that almost all countries which collect and publish film statistics make some kind of distinction between long films and what are generally called "short films". However, the way in which this distinction is drawn varies widely from country to country. Such terms as features, entertainment films, commercial films, full-length films etc., are used synonymously for the words "long film" without more precise definition.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that in French- and Spanish-speaking countries there are no commonly used equivalents of the term "feature film" and the expressions "long metraje" and "largo metraje" respectively are often used (as is sometimes the term "long film" in English) to mean either a feature film or any film over a specified length.

In many countries, however, customs regulations, censorship patterns, exhibition quotas, government aid to the film industry, etc., require a rather precise distinction between short and long films for which the above descriptive terms are certainly not sufficient. That is why these countries base the distinction on measurement of some kind, in this case the film length (expressed in metres or feet). For this reason, a question is included in the Unesco questionnaire requesting those replying to indicate the minimum length that categorizes a film as a long one in the particular country. But even the criterion "film length" raises problems. The minimum length varies considerably from country to country, ranging from 610 metres (2,000 feet) in Ireland to 4,000 metres (13,000 feet) in Burma or Sri Lanka. According to available statistics, about 10% of the film-producing countries have adopted 1,000 metres as that minimum length, which means that these countries include in their category "long films" a number of films which can hardly be regarded as a "feature film" or the principal film of a normal cinema programme. The majority of countries, however, have adopted for long films a minimum length between 1,600 and 2,500 metres, which corresponds to a running time of between one and one and a half hours.

In the absence of any kind of international standards for long films it is only possible for this report to accept the statistics as reported by the various countries without taking into account the different criteria used for defining long films.

3. Film formats

Of fundamental importance to the film trade is the existence of two formats, 35mm and 16mm, for which the conditions both of production and exhibition are quite distinct. The 35mm trade tends to be highly centralized and commercialized, while 16mm films are generally exhibited either non-commercially or by small local operators. Almost all feature and other entertainment films are initially produced on 35mm film, from which a 16mm version may be made subsequently. The basis of this practice is the greater simplicity, cheapness and lightness of 16mm equipment on the one hand, and the superior quality of the picture obtained with the 35mm standard on the other. While original 35mm films are sometimes later distributed in a 16mm version, the production of a 35mm version from a 16mm original is very rare.

The running time for a 35mm standard film of 1,000 metres is 36.4 minutes and of a 16mm standard film of the same length about 2.5 times longer. The running time for a 1,000 foot 35mm film is about 11.1 minutes.

For quick reference, the following conversion table gives the running time of the most commonly quoted lengths (in metres and in feet) of 35mm standard films.

All lengths quoted in this report are based on the assumption of 35mm standards.

METRES	FEET	MINUTES
305	1 000	11
610	2 000	22
914	3 000	33
1 000	3 281	36
1 219	4 000	44
1 300	4 265	47
1 400	4 592	51
1 524	5 000	56
1 600	5 249	58
1 800	5 905	66
1 829	6 000	67
2 000	6 562	73
2 400	7 872	87
2 439	8 000	89
2 500	8 200	91
3 000	9 840	109
3 048	10 000	111
4 000	13 120	145

CHAPTER II. PRODUCTION OF LONG FILMS

1. World film production in major areas and groups of countries, 1955 to 1977

More than 50 countries regularly produce long or feature films and their total output amounts to about 4,000 films a year of which more than half are produced in Asia and about one third in Europe.

Taking into account the limitations of the data reported and the lack of information for several countries, we have estimated the world film production which is given in Table A. The stated world totals and the regional breakdowns as well as the percentage distribution as shown in Chart 1 should be seen as giving only an approximate picture of reality.

TABLE A. ESTIMATED WORLD FILM PRODUCTION BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES, 1955-1977

GROUPS OF COUNTRIES	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977
1. AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE
2. NORTHERN AMERICA	310	230	190	200	200	180
3. LATIN AMERICA	170	170	110	250	310	220
4. ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)	1 430	1 180	2 280	2 300	1 990	1 940
5. EUROPE (EXCL. EASTERN EUROPE)	680	780	840	920	890	820
6. EASTERN EUROPE (INCLUDING USSR)	170	260	300	370	390	320
7. OCEANIA	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	40	40
8. ARAB STATES	60	70	80	80	80	70
ESTIMATED WORLD TOTAL	2 800	3 300	3 800	4 100	3 900	3 600

Africa (excluding Arab States).

The African cinema is as young as the countries themselves which means that film production started only a few years after they had gained independence from the former colonial powers in the early sixties. Of course, there is no established film industry yet in this region and in the few film producing countries films are turned out rather sporadically and under great financial constraints. It appears that film production is not one of the main concerns of African governments. Consequently little or no financial aid is given to those who take the initiative in producing an African feature film which will find it extremely difficult to insert itself in the distribution circuits generally monopolized by Western Companies.

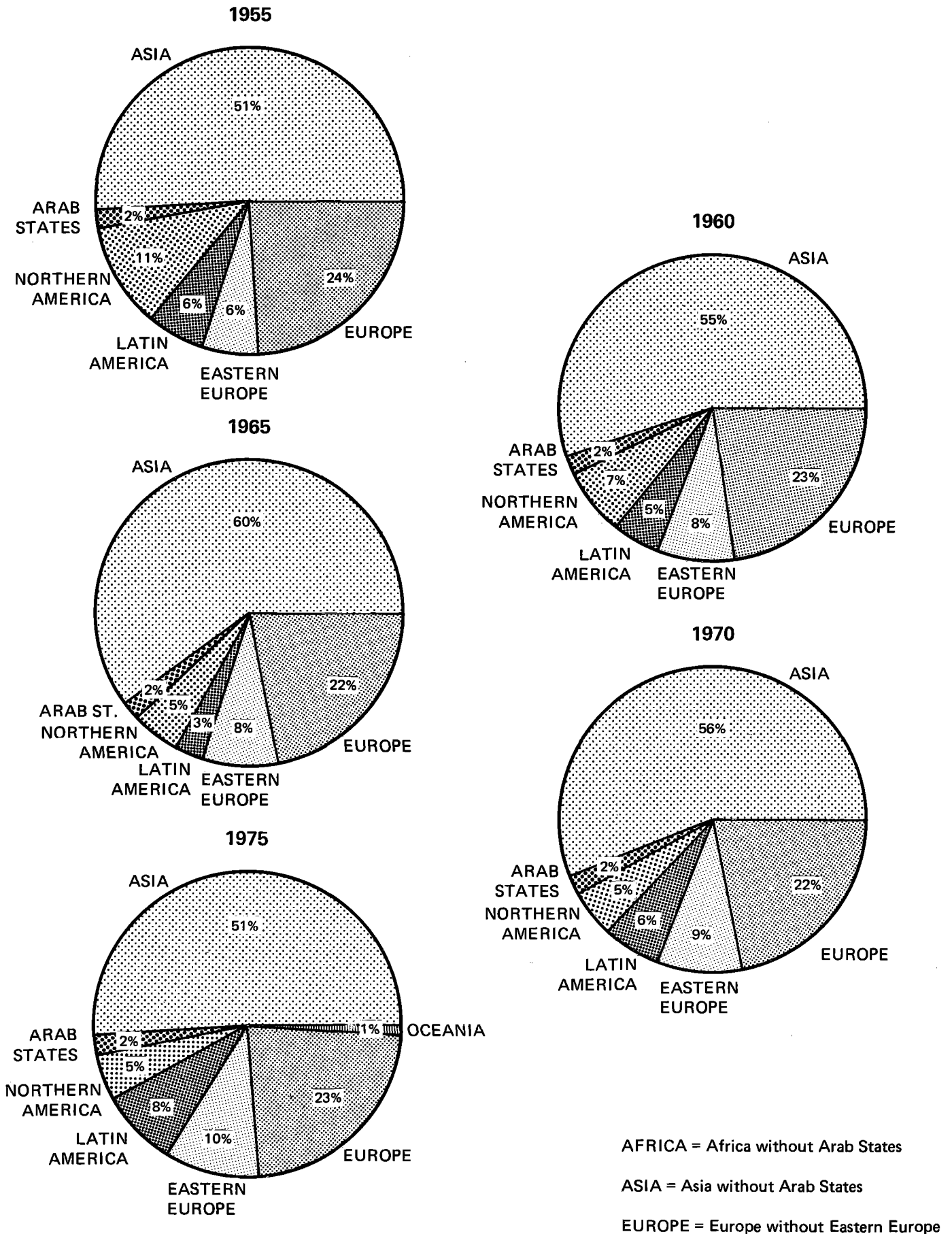
The only African country for which film production data are available for more than two years is the Ivory Coast. But there are other countries like Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, to name only a few, where national films have been produced but for which unfortunately no official and reliable data can be obtained. One more indirect source is the French *Centre National de la cinématographie* according to which films from the following African countries were shown in France in 1977: United Republic of Cameroon, Ethiopia and Senegal. It is also known that Tanzania produced its first feature film in 1976, the same year when Mauritius made two long films.

Northern America

The two film producing countries of that region, Canada and the United States, used to have a share in the world total film production of about 15% in the early fifties. But whereas Canada's contribution to these 15% was only marginal (her annual production never exceeded 5 to 6 films) the United States output amounted to almost 400 films a year, which was more than for any other country in the world, including Japan and India. Since then the Canadian production has been growing steadily, reaching a new peak in 1976 with 41 films produced.

Exactly the opposite development has taken place in the United States where film production has gone down to an absolute low of only 174 films in 1976. Unfortunately, no official data are available for more recent years; the data contained in Table 1 of Chapter VI from 1970 onwards have been taken from the Production Chart of the weekly magazine *Variety*. According to that source the American feature production in the seventies accounts on the average for slightly more than 200 films which is almost half compared with 20 years back. Out of these 200 to 220 films 100 were shot by the "Majors" and the rest by the "Independents". As explained by *Variety* these figures have to be treated with caution since some independent productions (for various reasons) never appear in the statistics.

CHART 1. Percentage distribution of estimated world film production by groups of countries, 1955-1975



But, whatever the exact figures may be, it is not the number of films produced which makes the American film industry the most important and influential in the world. As the next chapter will show, it is the U.S.A. which in almost any country has the lion's share of the number of films released. It would be beyond the objective of this report to discuss in detail the enormous influence the American film industry has on the world film market. Some of the most obvious points should however be mentioned here. In the United States, more than in any other country, film shooting is a big business activity with all its implications: financing, production, marketing, distribution, etc. Because of the high production costs involved, even a market like the American one is not big enough to repay the investment in film production. An outlay of 20 to 30 million dollars for one motion picture from an exception is becoming more and more the rule. Therefore, American films have to penetrate bigger international markets which, it appears, is not very difficult mainly for two reasons: Firstly, most of these pictures are produced or conceived in such a way as easily to meet the criteria of international marketing, i.e. meet the taste of an audience anywhere, whether in Europe or Asia or Latin America. Secondly, American films can rely on the most efficient and comprehensive distribution network in the world. Twentieth-Century-Fox, United Artists, Warner Bros., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Universal, Walt Disney, Paramount, etc. are omnipresent. These companies not only favour American films but also make it extremely difficult for non-American ones to insert themselves into the networks. That is why more and more producers, directors and actors work in the United States in order to be better equipped for the competition on the international film market. This development contains the danger, that characteristics and features typical of a specific country slowly disappear and that films become more and more "American".

Latin America

The Latin American film industry whose share in total world production is about 6% is concentrated in three countries: Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. These three countries have had an annual output of 150 to 200 films over the last 20 years, showing an increasing trend at least until 1974/75. Of the remaining countries, only Venezuela has a developed and known film industry. Latin American feature films are produced almost exclusively for either domestic exhibition or for showing in countries of the region. Only a small number of these films are seen in Europe or in North America.

Mexican film production, after reaching a low in the early sixties, has improved its annual output to almost 100 films at present. But these figures have to be treated with great reserve for various reasons. Firstly, the data reported to Unesco correspond only slightly with figures published by the Mexican Direccion de Cinematografica or with figures found in international publications on this subject. Secondly, the minimum length of a film termed "long" is only 900 metres as against 1,600 or 2,000 metres in most other countries. Finally, almost one third of the Mexican production is in the 16mm format which is rather unusual for commercial feature films.

The production figures for *Brazil* which during recent years have been slightly lower than those for Mexico, show an absolute record in 1975 and in 1976 with about 90 films produced. This is three times more than production in the fifties and sixties. The main reason for this remarkable increase is that in Brazil as in most film producing countries the film industry has come to be heavily supported by the government which has

introduced various measures encouraging local production and reducing the import of foreign films. The subsidies granted to national film producers are subject to certain conditions specified by the Government Film Office. To qualify for support a Brazilian film should be produced by a Brazilian company in the Portuguese language with a cast and technical staff two-thirds of whom should be Brazilians or persons having resided in Brazil for at least two years, with all studio scenes shot in Brazil and sound tracks made in Brazil. This definition incidentally touches a number of points raised earlier when discussing the problem of classifying a film according to its country of origin.

In *Argentina*, the third largest film producer of the region, production came down to 20 films in 1976 which is an absolute low for the last 20 years. This drop in film production finds its explanation in the economic situation, in a rather severe censorship which seems to discourage producers from investing in the production of films, and in keen competition with foreign films, mainly from the U.S.A.

The converse can be observed in *Venezuela* where a programme of financial aid to the national film industry which started in 1975 has resulted in an increase in the annual film production. The year 1977 showed a new record with 12 films completed.

Little is known about the production of long films in other Latin American countries. Some of the data for Colombia, Cuba, Guyana and Peru given in Table 1 of Chapter VI appear to be rather uncertain and should be treated with caution.

Asia (excluding Arab States).

The share of Asia in world film production is more than 50%. The world's two leading feature film producers, India and Japan, are of this region. These two countries alone turn out more than 800 films every year, which is about one fifth of the world total. Other important film producers are Burma, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, etc., some of which used to have an output of between 200 and 300 films a year. The average annual film production in Asia over the past few years amounts to more than 1,900 films.

This fantastic output of the Asian film industry is the more surprising as the overwhelming majority of these films would find it very difficult to win a market outside the Asian region. Only a relatively small number of films, mainly from Hong Kong and Japan, are shown in Europe, Latin America or the U.S.A. and most of them only because they have been made in such a way that they meet international marketing criteria, i.e., they can be accepted by an audience everywhere. Thus, these films are not really good representatives of the national cultures of the countries they originate from. Most of the Asian films are shown exclusively in the producing country which means that the production costs have to be covered by domestic box office returns. This is possible mainly because the large film producing countries in Asia have a population which ensures a sufficient audience. Besides this, in quite a number of countries of that region the film industry receives considerable government support of various kinds: direct financial aid to local producers, import restrictions for foreign films, etc.

In general it can be noted that apart from India, film production in most countries of the Asian region had its peak in the late sixties and has been gradually declining since. The reasons for this are well known although they are not equally applicable in every country. There is above all a considerable shrinking of cinema attendance partly due to the rapid development of television. In Japan, for instance, the

number of cinema-goers which totalled more than a billion in the sixties has declined to less than a fifth of that figure. Higher production costs, increasing imports of foreign films, new government restrictions, higher taxes, stricter censorship, etc., are other reasons which hamper the development of Asian film industries.

The following is a brief review of the main trends and of the present situation in those major film producing countries for which sufficient data are available.

Hong Kong. Asia's Hollywood used to produce between 200 and 300 Cantonese features a year. During the past 10 years, however, production dropped to an annual average of about 120 films, a considerable number of which are produced by one big company, the legendary Shaw Brothers who also have production facilities in Malaysia and Singapore. Through the application of new production and marketing methods the Hong Kong film industry has succeeded in exporting its products - mainly action films and science fiction - to places all over the world (see table of film importations). To meet the requirements of an international audience and to adapt to censorship practices in different countries the same film is very often shot in several versions, with a different cast which are dubbed later. Despite these elaborate shooting practices production costs are only a fraction of those in Europe or the U.S.A..

India shows a steady increase in its annual film production which set a new record in 1977 with 557 films produced, an increase of 50 over 1976. Out of a total of 557 films 119 were in Hindi, 100 in Tegulu, 91 in Malayalam, 66 in Tamil and the rest in Bengali, Kannada, Gujarati, Punjabi, etc.. The film studios in Madras alone produced almost as many films (321) as the second largest film producing country, Japan (337). Bombay and Calcutta, the two other major production centres turned out 186 and 50 films respectively. About 60% of the long films produced in 1977 are in colour. Although Indian films are exported to many countries all over the world their share of the total box office receipts is rather modest, except in countries like Mauritius where there is a relatively large population of Indian origin.

In *Indonesia*, where film production is subsidized and controlled by the government, plans for an increase in the output of locally produced films have shown remarkable results. The studios in Jakarta turned out 134 films in 1977 which was almost ten times more than in 1970.

The film industry in *Iran*, supported by the Iranian government, produces between 60 and 70 feature films a year. Government encouragement to the industry takes various forms: technical assistance for local producers, prizes for best films and performers, assistance in the distribution of films, etc..

Israel with an annual output of 10 to 13 films is the typical example of a country where the national market is too small to be really profitable for domestic production. Governmental aid to film producers, international co-production, increase in quality (in order to find distributors abroad) are considered necessary measures to change the rather bleak situation of the cinematographic industry in this country.

Japan is the world's second largest feature film producer. Contrasting with the situation of India, Japan's film production has declined from 657 films in 1963 to 337 in 1977. Just under 40% of these 337 films were produced by the four major production companies while the remainder were turned out by "independents" whose share of total national production was less than 20% fifteen years ago. Japan became a free market for film imports in 1964 and since then the share of foreign films has increased constantly both in number of films released and in revenue. In 1977 almost twice as many cinemas were devoted to the screening of domestic films as for foreign ones. Nevertheless, the distribution revenues of imported films exceeded those of national films.

Film production in the *Republic of Korea* had its peak in the late sixties with more than 200 films produced annually. Since then the industry has been slowed down by certain government measures which are meant to encourage higher quality production.

Europe (excluding Eastern Europe)

The film output of Western Europe amounts to about one quarter of the world total. But when one studies trends in European film production, one phenomenon has to be kept in mind which is very specific to this group of countries and which tends to inflate film production figures considerably, namely international *co-production*. French film statistics, for instance, make a distinction between: films which are entirely French, majority French and majority foreign. Nevertheless, all three categories are included in a total called: "*La production française des films de long metrage*". Similar practices are applied in other countries. The following summary table and chart 2 show the development of film production in Europe (excluding Eastern Europe).

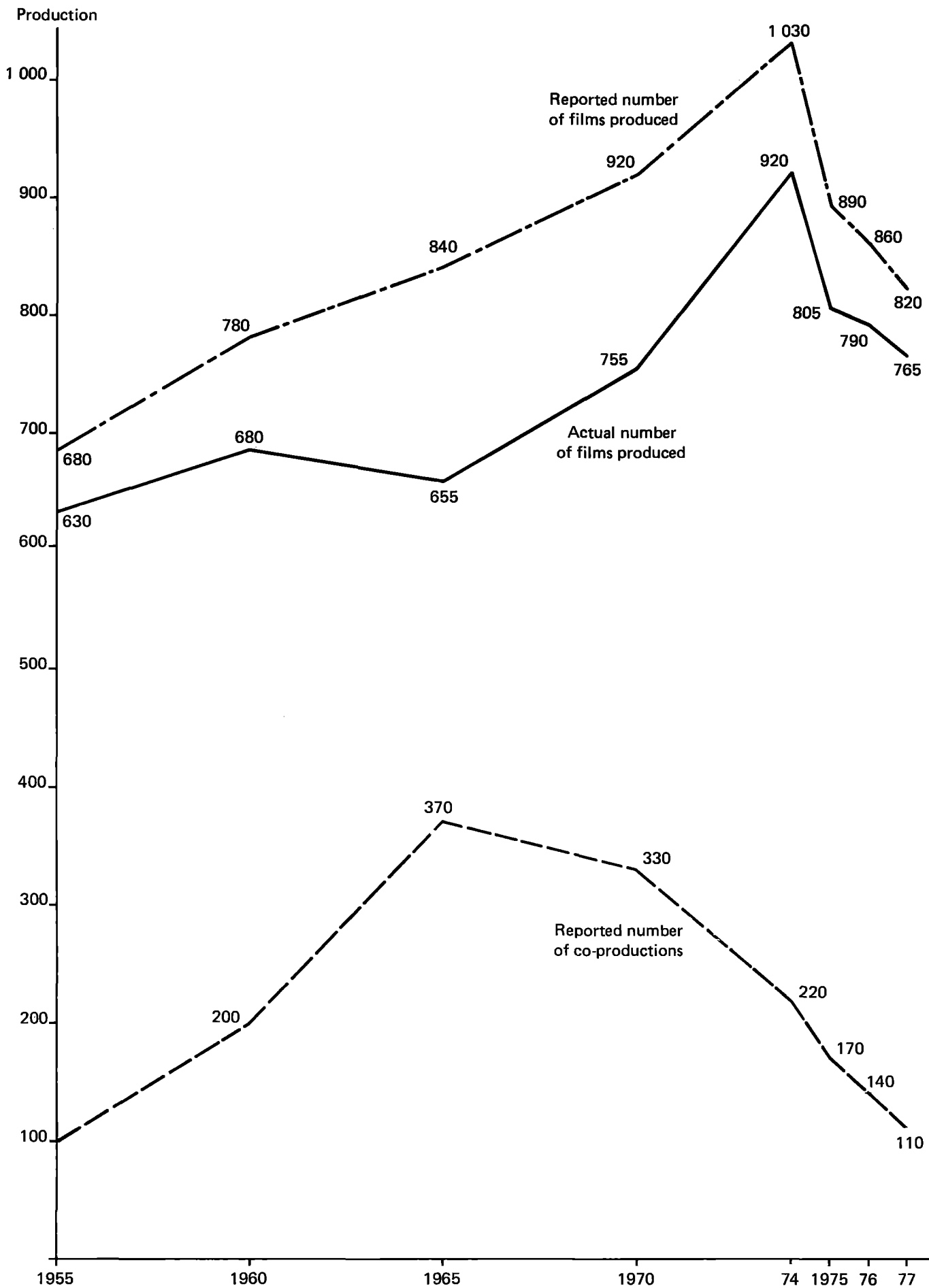
TABLE B. DEVELOPMENT OF FILM PRODUCTION IN EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE) 1955-1977

YEAR	REPORTED NUMBER OF FILMS PRODUCED 1)	REPORTED NUMBER OF CO-PRODUCTIONS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF FILMS PRODUCED 2)
1955	680	100	630
1960	780	200	680
1965	840	370	655
1970	920	330	755
1974	1 030	220	920
1975	890	170	805
1976	860	140	790
1977	820	110	765

1) INCLUDING CO-PRODUCTIONS AS REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES.

2) THESE FIGURES HAVE BEEN CALCULATED WITH THE ASSUMPTION THAT NOT MORE THAN TWO COUNTRIES HAVE TAKEN PART IN EACH CO-PRODUCTION.

CHART 2. Film production in Europe (without Eastern Europe) for selected years from 1955 to 1977



In comparing the figures for 1965 and 1977, for example, one should make allowances for the double-counting made because of co-productions. Out of the 840 films reported for 1965 there were 370 co-productions. In other words, about 185 films have been counted twice or even more often if more than two countries shared capital, equipment, studios, staff, etc.. The figures for 1977, on the other hand, show 110 co-productions only against a total of 820 films, which means that the actual number of films produced was higher than in 1965 although the absolute figures suggest a decrease.

France and Italy are the two leading countries in the European film scene in terms of production and exportation. The development was for many years very much the same in both countries with Italy always ahead of France as far as total output was concerned. But whereas the French film industry continued growing after 1970 with an annual production of more than 200 films over the last five years, Italian film output fell from almost 300 films in 1972 to 165 in 1977. One of the reasons for this unequal development during recent years could be that the number of cinema-goers in Italy has diminished between 1970 and 1977 by 170 million (which is about one third of its original size) whereas in France the number of admissions has remained rather constant during that period. It also appears that for linguistic reasons French films find a market abroad more easily than Italian films. Only time will show whether the increasing participation of the Italian broadcasting system (RAI) in the production of films is going to strengthen the Italian film industry or make it even more dependent on its most severe opponent.

Next to Italy and France comes *Spain* whose film production had an absolute high in 1964 with 160 films produced. Over the last ten years a fairly stable output could be observed with an annual production of slightly more than a hundred films. A loss on the Spanish market, mainly due to a decrease in admissions from 435 million in 1965 to 210 million in 1977, could be compensated in some measure by the exportation of Spanish films to Latin America. Furthermore, in order better to protect the Spanish film industry, a law has been reintroduced which stipulates that for the distribution of one nationally produced film not more than five importation licences are issued.

The country with the most spectacular drop in film production is the *United Kingdom*. In 1977 only 42 films were produced compared to 83 in 1967 and 122 in 1957. The corresponding figures for the *Federal Republic of Germany*, where the film industry shows similar symptoms of illness, are: 1977: 58, 1967: 105 and 1957: 107. The main cause of decline in both countries, although more prevalent in the United Kingdom, has been a rapidly decreasing cinema attendance. The number of cinema-goers in Great Britain went down from 1182 million in 1955 to 108 million in 1977, which is a diminution of more than 90%. Figures for the Federal Republic of Germany were 815 in 1955 against 124 in 1977. But it is not only a shrinking audience which threatens the British and German film industries but also the predominance of American distributors (who in the majority of cases are at the same time producers). In Germany there is practically no national distributor powerful enough to compete successfully with the American "Majors" who not only distribute their own films but also those German films which promise financial success. In the United Kingdom the same American distributors have to deal mainly with two or three exhibition circuits which own an important number of cinema halls, especially in larger towns where the big box-office receipts are made. What

also appears to have had an effect on British film production is the gradual withdrawal of American investment from the production of English films.

In the nordic countries, *Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden*, which turn out about 50 to 60 films a year, trends in the film industry have been rather heterogeneous and correspond very little with the development of cinema attendance. The film production of Denmark, Norway and Sweden has shown irregular ups and downs over the last twenty years whereas the Finnish production had fallen steadily to an absolute low in 1967. Film attendance, of crucial importance, dropped in all four countries to about one third of what it used to be in 1955. This is a consequence of an increasing offer of feature films in TV programmes. Another factor has been the long-term changes in the use of free time.

The patterns are very much the same in the remaining Western European countries: a shrinking audience, an ailing film industry and a quasi monopolistic situation in large parts of the film market which endangers more and more the independence of national film production and distribution of individual countries. Many of them consider this not only an economic but also a cultural problem. That is why they have introduced regulations designed to protect national producers and distributors who, often quantitatively small, find it difficult to insert themselves in the circuits frequently dominated by a handful of market leaders.

Eastern Europe (including U.S.S.R.)

Film production in this group of countries which includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. has more than doubled over the last 20 years thus increasing its share in world film production from about 6% in 1955 to 10% in 1975. The biggest film producer among these countries is the U.S.S.R. with about 150 to 200 films a year. Second comes Czechoslovakia with an annual output of 50 to 60 films. It should be noted however that production data for Czechoslovakia include films produced solely for television. The remaining countries turn out about 20 films each. Most of the films of that region are exported to neighbouring countries or to other socialist countries in Africa and Asia, but quite a number are also shown in Western Europe.

Oceania

Film production in that region was until recently almost inexistant. Between 1950 and 1970, *New Zealand* has produced not more than five films altogether. The situation in *Australia* was somewhat better but even in this country the annual production until 1967/68 did not exceed 5 films. An upswing for the Australian film industry came in 1970 when the Australian Film Development Corporation was set up to encourage national production of films and to aid their distribution. With this encouragement the production of the Australian film industry shot up to 40 films in 1976. But according to the Australian Film Commission which was established in 1975 it appears that for the bulk of Australian films the receipts do not cover production and distribution costs and substantial public support is necessary to bridge this deficit. In New Zealand, a similar agency, the Interim Film Commission was set up in 1977 with a view to advising on policies for the development of a motion picture industry. The funds to support national film production come from lottery profits.

Arab States

The only country among the Arab States with a developed film industry is Egypt. Egyptian production, which amounts to about 50 films a year, is of

importance mainly to neighbouring countries in both the African and Asian regions. Apart from Egypt there are a few other countries which have a regular but small film production; they are Algeria, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

2. Methodological considerations on the enumeration of films

a) Stages of "production":

As can be seen from the figures shown in Table 1 of Chapter VI almost all countries with a more or less regular production of long films are in a position to provide some kind of statistics on this subject. However, the methods applied for the enumeration of films produced vary widely not only from country to country but also from one source to another. The reason for this is that the film production process from beginning of production to projection in a cinema hall normally takes many months and involves several stages, each of which can be and is used as a basis for the enumeration of production figures. There are at least seven such criteria used in different countries, some of which even employ two or more of them.

i. *Issue of production licence*: In some countries a licence must be obtained before the production of a long film can start. In France, for example, it is the number of production permissions (*agreements d'investissement*) which is quoted as the year's film production, although such figures may include films never completed or even never begun.

ii. *Commencement of production*: Although no case is known where this criterion is used for the enumeration of films produced, it is theoretically conceivable that production figures refer to the number of films whose production has been started but not yet completed.

iii. *Completion of production*: Though many countries use this criterion it is not in fact very clearly defined. It may refer, for example, to the completion of shooting in the studio, or to the completion of editing in the laboratory. Changes are often made in a film after censorship or before exportation. Unless the exact point defined as "completion" is specified, the year to which a film is to be attributed may be uncertain.

iv. *Submission for censorship*: Films or parts of films (or just their scripts) may be submitted for censorship after, during or even before production. Censorship may be official or voluntary, and central or local (or both). Generally central official censorship is used as the basis for enumeration of films produced in those countries where censorship is practised.

v. *Approval by censor*: Approval is more frequently used than submission as a basis of enumeration. Most censors have the power to qualify the exhibition of a film, either by demanding cuts or by restricting the nature of the audience. "Films approved" normally relates to all films passed. Approval by the censor is the most widely used criterion for enumeration. It is, however, not uncommon that statistics are reported in terms of the number of films "censored" without further explanation.

vi. *Registration*: A few countries, as for example the United Kingdom, require governmental registration of all long films as a condition of exhibition. Such registration, primarily used in the administration of exhibition quotas designed to protect the national production, serves as a convenient basis for the enumeration of films produced.

vii. *Release*: Almost all long films produced in any country are eventually exhibited in the country of production. Thus, the number of nationally produced films released (exhibited for the first time) in a country may serve as a measure of national production. It may happen, however, particularly in countries where distribution is concentrated in the hands of a few distribution circuits, that the term "released" is interpreted as "circulated". In this case an old film may be revived and given a "second release". Clearly the term *release* only serves as a useful basis for enumeration of films produced if it is strictly defined as "exhibited for the first time" in the country concerned.

An important cause of uncertainty in enumerating films produced or - as we shall see later - imported is the distinction between different versions of the same film and different films. It is, of course, impracticable to enumerate films by titles. Successful titles are often revived and refilmed. Such new versions usually differ widely from their predecessors and are naturally counted as entirely new films.

b) Language versions:

The problem of different versions, in fact, becomes important primarily when we consider versions of the same film in different languages.

Three main methods have been used to enable sound films to be understood by audiences speaking different languages.

i. *Parallel production*. This process, much used in India and occasionally in Europe, is equivalent to the production of two films, using the same scenery but (usually) a different cast. For practical convenience the two versions are normally made concurrently, sequence by sequence i.e., a given sequence is shot in one language and immediately afterwards it is shot again with a different set of actors performing the same actions but speaking in a different language. Different versions produced in this way are often counted as separate films.

ii. *Dubbing or post-synchronization*. In this process the dialogue is re-recorded in a different language and made to synchronize, as far as possible, with lip movements and gestures of the actors shown in the visual images. Where imported films are dubbed, the process is not normally carried out in the country of original production. The dubbing country, however, is never regarded as part-producer of the film and dubbed versions are normally not counted as separate films. Dubbing is very widely used in the "translation" of American feature films for non-English speaking audiences, whereas the reverse, namely the dubbing of non-American films in order to find a market in the U.S.A. is hardly ever done.

iii. *Sub-titling*. This method, which is the simplest and cheapest of the three main processes, consists of the reproduction of the main points of the dialogue in printed form at the bottom and/or the top of the screen depending on the number of languages provided simultaneously. Sub-titling is probably as widespread as dubbing, though it

naturally depends on a reasonable proportion of the audience being literate.

In many countries where dubbing is used, sub-titled versions of the same films may also be shown. Separate certificates of censorship are usually required for such versions. In most cases such countries either provide separate statistics under the headings "dubbed" and "sub-titled", or count such versions of the same film as one.

c) Format versions:

Different versions of the same film are not linked to language alone, as they may also differ in the film process by which they have been produced. For example, versions of the same film may be made in two or three-dimensional processes, or they may be photographed for different shapes of screen. Such versions are normally counted as one. Occasionally, however, versions on 16mm film may be distinguished from otherwise identical 35mm versions, and separate figures given under two headings.

d) Other variations in versions:

It is not uncommon for a number of slightly different versions of the same film to be put into circulation. Additions, modifications or cuts may be made to a film for exhibition in different countries, or even in different areas in the same country. Such changes may be stimulated by censorship or simply by differences in tastes and attitudes of local audiences. It is not certain that such variations are always ignored in enumerating films produced.

e) Co-productions:

The attribution of films to a particular producing country is sometimes rendered difficult by the existence of international co-operation in the production of films. Such co-production may take a variety of forms. At one extreme a film company of one country may transport technicians, actors and equipment to another country simply in order to film exterior sequences. If no use is made of the second country's studio or laboratory facilities such a film is normally attributed to the first country. At the other extreme the provision of capital, technicians, actors and equipment may all be shared between the two countries, with an elaborate agreement as to distribution and profits. In such a case it is usually possible to obtain from each country separate data on co-productions and purely national productions. In many intermediate cases, however, co-productions are likely to be claimed as national productions by each of the countries involved. The variety of co-production arrangements in use makes it difficult to draw up principles for the treatment of co-productions in film production statistics.

Falling cinema attendance and increasing production costs have led to a rapid growth of co-production after 1970 as a means of ensuring a more extended market for each film. The need to use blocked accounts earned by American films in Europe and the need to satisfy national exhibition quotas have also contributed to this development.

CHAPTER III. IMPORTATION OF LONG FILMS

1. Film importation in major areas and groups of countries, 1970 to 1977

Africa (excluding Arab States)

With regard to the film market Africa differs from other regions in two respects. Firstly, none of the African countries has a significant film production of its own and consequently, they have to rely almost entirely on imports. Secondly, for cultural, linguistic, ethnic, political and other reasons, the predominance of American films is less pronounced here than in other regions. American films appear to be much more in competition with films from France or Italy than is the case elsewhere. France, for instance, outshines the U.S.A. in most of the French-speaking countries like Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar or Mauritius. The same cannot be said for the other former major colonial power, the United Kingdom, whose influence on the African film market appears to be fairly modest. Quite important in countries like Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania or Uganda are productions from India and Hong Kong. It should however be noted that some of the reported statistics are rather ambiguous and have to be treated with caution. It seems, for instance, that the importation figures for Mauritania refer to copies rather than to titles and that in the case of Mauritius the "country of origin" is the one which exports the films and not the one from which the films originate.

Northern America

Almost two-thirds of the feature films imported by Canada are produced by its neighbour, the United States. French and Italian productions contribute about 25% to Canadian film imports whereas the British share (which used to be 18% in 1970) was only 7% in 1977. The majority of films imported by the U.S.A., contrary to Canada, originate from the United Kingdom, but as was shown before many of these have been financed with American money and produced for American companies. About one-fifth of the American feature film imports come from France and Italy. Other countries of relative importance are Mexico, Hong Kong, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Latin America

In all but three countries of this region the majority of foreign films are imported from the U.S.A. Haiti appears to screen French films only, Cuba imports more than 50% of its films from Eastern European countries, while in Brazil American films have been falling behind Italian ones. In the remaining countries, the American share in the number of films imported ranges from about 40% in Mexico to 100% in Belize and in none of the countries (including Brazil) is it less than 30%. Next to the U.S.A., in order of importance, come France and Italy, whose share in the more populous countries like Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Colombia is between 30% and 40%. Mexico contributes about 20% to the

film imports of some of its Spanish-speaking neighbours like Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Latin America also offers a market for the Spanish film industry, as well as for films from the United Kingdom and Hong Kong.

Asia (excluding Arab States)

Asia is the only region which comprises a number of countries where domestic film production exceeds importation. It appears that in Burma, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Turkey more nationally produced films are shown than imported ones. It should however, be kept in mind that even in those countries where the majority of films shown are "home made", it is not the number that counts but the proportion of total box-office receipts the different films secure. There it seems that imported films very often realize better results than domestic products. In Japan, for instance, the number of national films in 1978 was almost twice that of imported films but the latter's share in the distribution receipts was over 50%. It can also be assumed that among the imported films there are the "blockbusters" from the U.S.A. which skim off the cream of the market. The share of American films in the total film imports of Asian countries is never less than one quarter and often, as in the case of India, Japan, Korea and Thailand, to mention only a few of the larger countries, between 40 and 60 per cent. It appears that only a complete import boycott as practised by India for some time, or tight import restrictions can prevent an even greater domination of foreign, especially American films, and protect national film industries.

With regard to other film exporting countries, France and Italy, particularly the former, find it more difficult to place films in Asia than in Africa, Latin America or Europe. The United Kingdom on the contrary can still rely on this market where, in many countries, English is the official language.

There is also an intensive trade among Asian countries and important producers like Japan, Hong Kong, India, Korea and China (Taiwan) contribute considerably to the film imports of neighbouring countries.

Europe (excluding Eastern Europe)

Film importation patterns in Western Europe are very much the same as in any other region. In all countries the majority of imported films are produced by American companies whose share in the total ranges from not less than 30% to about 50% in Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It is, however, not only the number of films which counts. If such matters as the number of performances, gross box office receipts etc. were to be taken into account the American predominance would be even more striking. France and Italy appear to have an equal share in the European film market of together about 20% to 30% with, in quite a number of countries, a slight preference noted for

Italian films. Customers of British productions are mainly the four Nordic countries, Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. The decrease in the proportion the United Kingdom's films represent in European film imports reflects the downward trend in the production of that country. The same can be observed for the Federal Republic of Germany, whose films still rank fifth in most of the Western European countries but already have to face stiff competition from films made in Hong Kong. Films produced by the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) are mainly traded among these countries themselves, but Swedish films also find an audience in other European countries. Features from Argentina, Mexico and some other Latin American countries are shown in Spain but are also circulated in a few other countries. Eastern European production finds a market mainly in Finland and Yugoslavia.

In some of the Western European countries like Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, Algerian and Turkish films are also shown due to an important number of foreign workers in these countries. In the United Kingdom, because of the important Asian population in certain areas and towns, there are cinema halls which show exclusively Indian and Pakistan films.

Eastern Europe (including U.S.S.R.)

Eastern European countries trade extensively among themselves. About one-quarter of the films they import are produced in the U.S.S.R. and another quarter originate from other socialist countries. But even in this part of the world American films have a considerable share which, of course, varies from country to country and from one year to another. In 1976, for instance, Romania imported more films from the U.S.A. than from any other country including the U.S.S.R.. In Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, American films easily exceed 10% of total importations. Films from France, Italy and the United Kingdom (in this order) are also quite successful on the Eastern European market. What renders the analysis of the flow of films in these countries difficult, however, is the relatively large number of films whose origin is not specified.

Oceania

Film importation in this region very much resembles that of Asia. The two most important markets, Australia and New Zealand, are supplied to about one-third by American films and to another third by French, Italian and British productions, the latter being set on a declining path. Films made in Hong Kong, on the contrary, appear increasingly to suit the taste of audiences in this region.

Arab States

Egypt being the sole country of this area with a developed film industry is the main supplier of Arabic films, which are supplemented by a handful of Syrian, Lebanese and Algerian productions. A relatively large number of Indian films also find their way into Arab cinema halls. But as everywhere the overwhelming majority of films come from countries of the Western hemisphere, above all from the U.S.A., but also from Italy, France and the United Kingdom. The U.S.S.R. as a representative of Eastern Europe also exports a fair number of films to this area.

2. Methodological considerations on film importation statistics

The Standard International Trade Classification has a separate category for "developed cinema films" which for many countries are shown in their commodity trade statistics. Unfortunately, these figures are usually shown in terms of value and, in a few instances, of weight, which means that they do not distinguish 35mm from 16mm films, long from short, original versions from dubbed ones, or copies from titles. Thus, trade statistics give only a rough idea of the main trends in the flow of cinematographic materials, but are of relatively little interest to those who want to study the international film and cinema scene.

In many countries, however, imported films are subject to forms of control other than the normal customs control exercised over all imported articles. Thus, special import licences may sometimes be required, issue of which is often linked to censorship or to some kind of registration. Imported films are in general subject to the same regulations as nationally produced ones. The enumeration of films "imported" during the year of reference is made on the basis of the following: *importation, submission for censorship, approval by censor, registration and release*, of which the three most common are importation, clearance (or approval) by censor and release (or first public showing), all of which are considered in the Unesco questionnaire used for the surveys (see Annex B).

Almost all the problems highlighted in the chapter on national production of films relative to the year of production are encountered when ascribing imported films to a particular year. A few further points should, however, be made.

A number of countries provide figures for imported films not on the basis of one of the above methods of enumeration but in terms of films exhibited, which means that their statistics comprise all films that have been shown during a given year (i.e. films released for the first time and those reissued).

In Italy, for instance, where statistics based on both methods of enumeration are available, the total number of films exhibited during a year is fifteen times higher than the number of films that had their first public showing during the same year, which means that import statistics expressed in terms of films exhibited are of relatively little interest.

It is also believed that the distinction between films and copies is not always maintained in drawing up film statistics, that is to say that copies of the same film imported together may in certain cases be counted separately, or more often, that when a copy is imported of a film which has been previously imported, the second importation is counted as a separate film. Though this may sometimes invalidate comparison between countries, there is no reason to doubt that any given country does not keep to a constant practice in its own statistics from year to year.

The bilingual (German-French) annual Swiss publication of the "Office federal des affaires culturelles, section du cinema", entitled: "*Encouragement du cinema - Importation de films*", gives particular attention to the distinction between films, versions and copies, in addition to providing a breakdown in terms of types of films and types of language versions. This pamphlet may be regarded as a model for the reporting of film importation statistics.

Where statistics of film importation exist they are usually broken down by country of origin which refers - according to the Unesco questionnaire - to the country that has contributed more than 50% to the production

costs. In some cases, however, the country exporting is reported as the country from which the film originates, i.e. where the film was produced. Such confusion is more probable in intercontinental trade than in the movement of films within the same continent. The attribution of films produced in one country and dubbed in another may also cause error.

Most difficult of all for film importation statistics is the satisfactory attribution of co-productions which, especially in Europe, play - or rather used to play - an important role. Some co-production agreements apportion the rights of exploitation in different markets between the parties to the agreement. Whether or not this occurs the importing country is likely to attribute the film to the country from which it was imported; and it is, in fact, unreasonable to expect the importing country to recognize co-productions and record them separately in

their statistics. There seems no better solution to this problem than to ignore it.

Statistics of films imported classified by country of origin, although of considerable interest in their own right, provide only a very approximate instrument for gauging the part played by the productions of one country in the cinema exhibition of another. Of more interest would be the breakdown by country of origin of films exhibited, of total annual performances, screen time, attendance or box-office receipts. Such statistics are available for only a very small number of countries which include France where the "*Centre National de la Cinematographie* (CNC)" publishes such statistics regularly. Similar data for Italy can be found in an annual publication of the *Societa Italiana degli Autori ed Editori* (S.I. A.E.): "*Lo Spettacolo in Italia*".

CHAPTER IV. FILM EXHIBITION FACILITIES

1. Development of film exhibition facilities in major areas and groups of countries, 1955 to 1977

If the world total for cinemas has still been growing over the past twenty years, it is only because of the tremendous increase in film exhibition facilities in the U.S.S.R. which has made up for the decrease elsewhere. The share of the U.S.S.R. in that world total is more than half. In America, Europe and Oceania there has been a clear drop in the number of cinemas. Only in Africa and Asia are there more cinema establishments now than in 1960 (see chart 3). With regard to seating capacity the development is rather similar although less marked. But the most dramatic change took place in Western Europe where in 1977 there were only half as many seats per 1000 inhabitants than 20 years earlier (see Charts 4 and 5).

Africa (excluding Arab States)

Statistics on film exhibition facilities, as an indicator for "availability" of cinemas, are of little meaning so long as they are not accompanied by more detailed information on the number of performances per cinemas, the geographical distribution of cinemas in a country, etc. This is the more valid for countries and regions where the statistics are rather incomplete and often unreliable. Nevertheless, some general conclusions can be drawn from the existing statistics on the development of cinema facilities in various African countries.

The highest audience capacity can be found in "Island" countries like Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Sao Tome, St. Helena, etc., where the number of seats per 1000 inhabitants often exceeds comparable figures for Europe. In Mauritius, for instance, the seating capacity per capita is more than double that in most Western European countries. But this is quite exceptional and in the majority of African countries there are less than 2.5 seats for 1000 inhabitants.

The situation is somewhat better in West African countries like Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal, etc. where there are about 10 seats for 1000 inhabitants.

With regard to developments over the past 20 years, there is no general trend for the region as whole. In most countries there has been little or no improvement in the availability of cinema seats. In those countries however where the capacity is considerably above average, a clear downward trend, similar to the one in Europe, can be observed.

Northern America

Relatively complete time series on cinema facilities are available only for Canada where between 1955 and 1965 many motion picture theatres had to close down. Since then their absolute number has remained almost unchanged whereas the seating capacity has increased by about 20%. There has also been a steady upward trend in the number of drive-ins.

A rather similar development took place in the U.S.A. where between 1955 and 1965 the number of cinema halls went down by more than 30% and the seating capacity by almost 50%. An absolute low was registered in 1965 and the number of cinemas has gone up since, but without reaching the size they had in the "golden fifties". With regard to drive-ins the situation in the U.S.A. has been just the reverse of that in Canada.

Latin America

The relative seating capacity in that region is more than double that in Asia and almost four times that in Africa. Countries like Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela outshine most of the European countries as far as cinema facilities are concerned. But in Latin America as in other regions with a high cinema density the seating capacity per capita is going down, the number of cinemas being unable to catch up with population growth. That is why in countries like Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, etc. audience capacity per capita is only half what it used to be in 1955/60.

Asia (excluding Arab States)

The past development and present situation of cinema facilities differ widely for the countries of this region. On average there are more cinemas and a higher seating capacity per 1000 inhabitants in Asia than in Africa. But there is also a much wider range, reaching from 1 seat in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Lao People's Democratic Republic to more than 100 seats per 1000 inhabitants in Cyprus. In most countries with a relatively high density of cinemas like Burma, Hong Kong, Israel, Republic of Korea, etc. seating capacity reached its peak in the late sixties and has been declining since. In Japan as in most industrialized countries the plunge started about ten years earlier. Between 1960-1977 the seating capacity per 1000 inhabitants in Japan dropped from about 34 to 8 which is less than a quarter of its original size. Quite a different development took place in India where the number of cinemas almost tripled between 1955 and 1975. In two other populous countries, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, there has also been an increase in the number of cinemas, but much less important than in India.

Europe (excluding Eastern Europe)

The number of cinema facilities in Western European countries reached its absolute high in the late fifties, about five years later than in the U.S.A. and Canada. In many countries there were more than 70 cinema seats per 1000 inhabitants. But around 1960 a sweeping descent began which has slowed down or come to a standstill only in recent years. A certain consolidation has maintained itself at a level about two to three times lower than in 1960. In Austria seating capacity has dropped from over 400,000 to 170,000; in Belgium from 850,000 to 230,000; in France from almost 3

CHART 3. Number of cinemas by groups of countries, 1955-1975

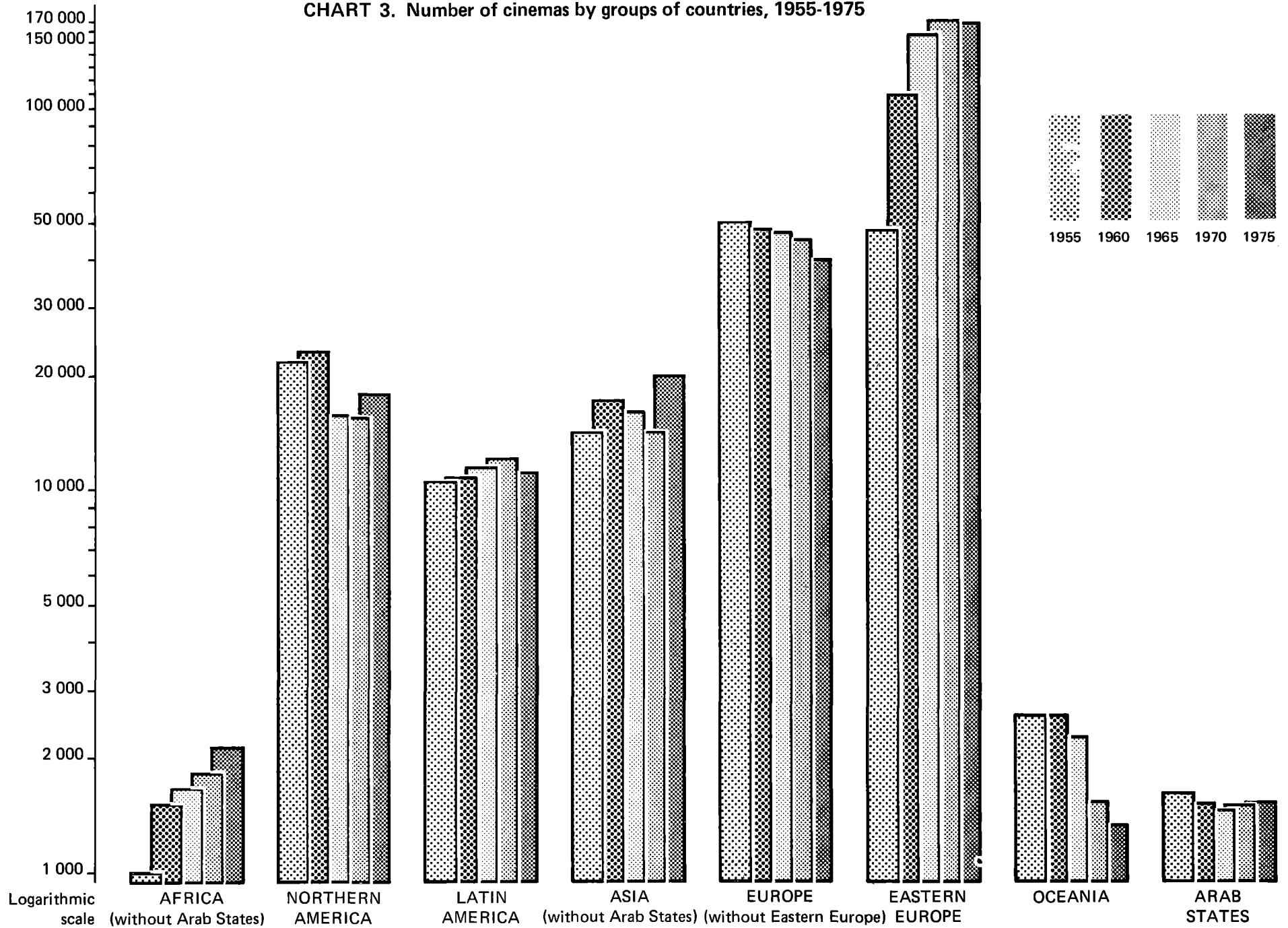


CHART 4. Percentage distribution of seating capacity by groups of countries, 1955-1975

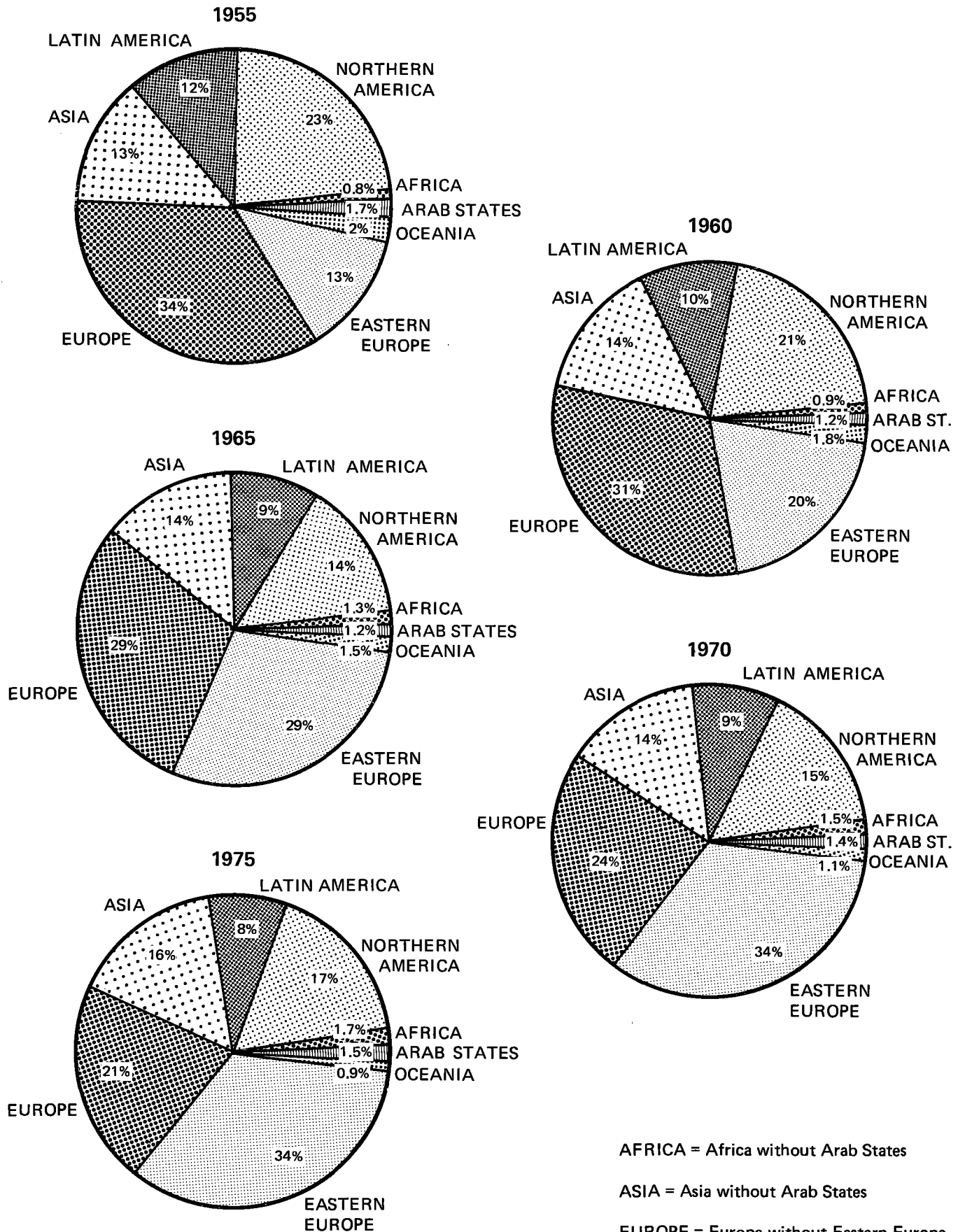
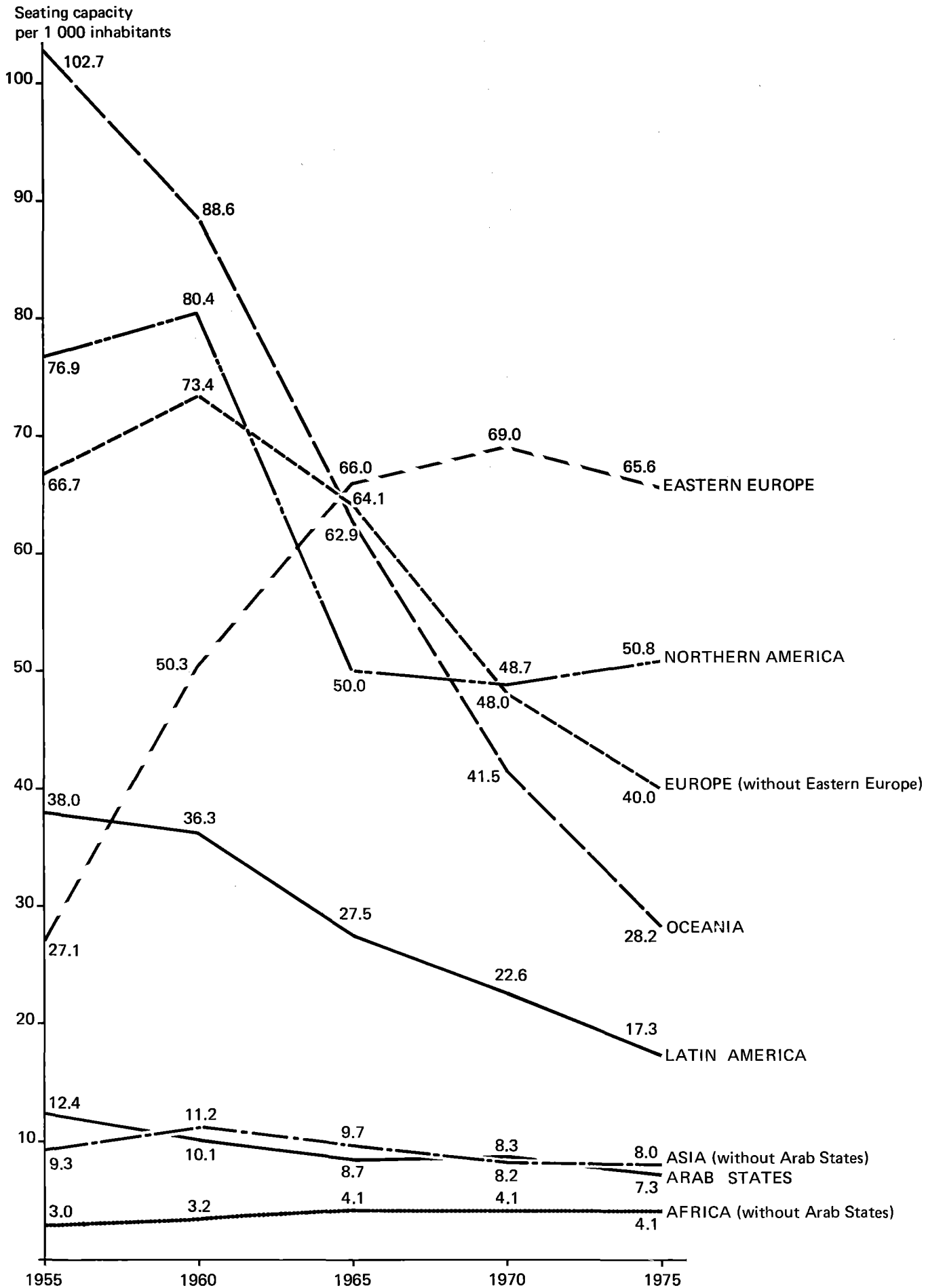


CHART 5. Seating capacity per 1,000 inhabitants by groups of countries, 1955-1975



million to 1.5 million, in the Federal Republic of Germany from 2.8 million to 1 million, to mention just a few. But the country with the absolute negative record in this respect is the United Kingdom where between 1955 and 1975 the relative seating capacity dropped to less than one fifth of its original size, 15 seats per 1000 inhabitants against 79 twenty years earlier. Less dramatic changes have taken place in the Nordic countries where the number of cinemas and the relative audience capacity have never been as high as in the countries cited above.

Eastern Europe (including U.S.S.R.)

The most striking feature of cinema facility statistics of some of the Eastern European countries is the extremely high proportion of cinemas equipped for the exhibition of 16mm films only. For instance, the share of this type of cinema is more than two thirds in Hungary, and more than 30% in Romania. This leads to the assumption that the statistics of some of these countries include establishments which would not normally fall within the definition of a commercial cinema. It would look as if quite a number of 16mm versions must have been made locally from 35mm films, since none of the countries with a considerable number of 16mm cinemas has reported the production or importation of 16mm feature films. Another surprising fact is that contrary to development in all other industrialized countries, the number of cinemas in Eastern Europe and their seating capacity have been growing over the last 20 years. Bulgaria and Romania had 4 times more cinemas in 1977 than 1955 and in the Democratic Republic of Germany the increase was 40%. The most outstanding increase is registered in the U.S.S.R. where the number of cinemas went up from 34,000 in 1955 to 153,000 in 1977.

Oceania

Whereas in most of the smaller countries of that region the number of cinemas has either gone up or stayed constant, the overall figure has decreased by about 50% because of drastic drops in Australia and New Zealand where the pattern has been the same as in European countries. In Australia the number of "theatres" and their seating capacity have diminished by two thirds; in New Zealand there are now some thirty seats per 1000 inhabitants against more than 120 in 1955.

Arab States

In most Arab countries, especially in those of Africa, the number of cinemas and their seating capacity have remained fairly constant over the last 15 or 20 years which means that with the increase in population the number of seats per capita has been steadily declining. The sharpest drop can be noted in Egypt where the number of seats per 1000 inhabitants in 1975 was only one third of the figure for 1955. The data for Algeria, Tunisia and Iraq show a similar but less marked trend.

2. Methodological considerations

Available statistics on the physical facilities for film exhibition in a country are usually limited to figures giving the total number of fixed establishments equipped or used for the showing of films together with their aggregate seating capacity. In addition supplementary statistics on the number of mobile projection units are sometimes available.

a) Establishments

With regard to fixed establishments a breakdown is sometimes given according to one or several of the following criteria:

- a. commercial or non-commercial exhibitions
- b. indoor or open-air establishments
- c. establishments equipped for 35mm films or those equipped for 16mm projection only
- d. frequency of usage or of film performances.

But unfortunately only a few countries provide a breakdown of the statistical unit "cinema establishments" and if a breakdown is given it often varies from one country to another.

An establishment or building equipped or used for commercial film exhibition is usually called a "cinema" or a "motion picture theatre" or simply a "theatre". But more and more establishments, especially in larger towns, operate more than one projection hall simultaneously. That is why in the Unesco questionnaire it is not the number of establishments but the number of cinema halls which is requested.

It is probably true that in most countries film exhibition in cinema halls accounts for the overwhelming majority of the total yearly commercial film attendance. However, in the USSR and in quite a number of countries in Africa and Asia an appreciable proportion of all film performances takes place in buildings which are also used for other purposes and where the equipment may or may not be mobile. Where equipment is mobile there is clearly little point in enumerating the number of sites visited by an itinerant exhibitor and regarding that number as the number of "cinemas". It is therefore more usual to quote the number of projection units engaged in itinerant exhibition. Where the equipment is fixed, every establishment equipped with a projector is usually counted as a cinema, even if it may be used much less frequently than some others.

If meaningful exhibition statistics are to be reported, a basic distinction must be established, that between commercial and non-commercial exhibitions. In general, it has been considered reasonable to request that statistics be made available on commercial exhibitions, but not on non-commercial ones which are generally not documented. However, a precise definition of the dividing line is not easily made. Commercial use of cinema establishments generally applies to the public exhibition of films when an admission fee is charged.

Available statistics on permanent cinemas, for a wide variety of countries, usually relate to commercial institutions in a sense which accords with this condition. Most highly industrialized countries however possess, in addition to commercial establishments, a considerable number of small non-public projection theatres for the use of industrial concerns, government departments, educational or research establishments, or the film industry itself.

In most countries film societies (cine-clubs), which would generally be classed as non-commercial, do not account for a significant proportion of film exhibition. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, however, there are a very large number of "village clubs", most of which provide film performances and which are included in cinema activities.

Another distinction sometimes made is that between indoor and open-air cinemas, the latter being further subdivided into "drive-ins" and other outdoor cinemas. Perhaps the most convenient criterion for distinguishing an "indoor" cinema is the existence of a permanent fixed roof covering most of the seating accommodation. Open-air cinemas are often used for only a part of the

year. Sometimes they are operated with an associated indoor cinema in such a way that only one of the pair is in use at any given time, depending on the weather. Such a pair of alternate establishments may be counted as one or as two.

Drive-ins are outdoor cinemas which enable the spectator to view a film while seated in his automobile.

The division of establishments according to the type of projection unit, i.e., whether 35mm or 16mm follows only very roughly the distinction between commercial and non-commercial exhibition. Most commercial cinemas are equipped for 35mm projection, but 16mm commercial exhibition is well developed in some countries and cinemas equipped for both formats are not uncommon. Another difficulty in interpreting cinema statistics is that the enumeration is done sometimes in terms of *existing facilities* and sometimes in terms of *facilities used during a given period*.

b) Audience capacity

In published statistics audience capacity is usually termed *seating capacity* for which, in theory, there are two possible definitions: the number of seats and the number of people who can be accommodated.

For most of the countries which keep statistics on the cinema some estimate of aggregate seating capacity in terms of one or another of the two definitions is

available. For travelling exhibitors no corresponding figures exist and it is difficult to see how any appropriate measure of the maximum audience per performance could be decided on.

For drive-ins the capacity is normally stated in terms of the number of cars that can be accommodated since it would be difficult to give accurate figures for maximum audience accommodation.

Notwithstanding the already existing ambiguity concerning cinema capacity, it is questionable whether any serious purpose is served by seeking precise figures on aggregate audience capacity. As an indicator of maximum potential attendance, audience capacity would have to be supplemented by a knowledge of the number of performances associated with each establishment of given capacity. For a few countries only there are figures available on the number of "seat/performances", or the maximum number of tickets that could have been sold in a given period had every performance in every establishment been fully attended.

Even though it may be accepted that statistics of aggregated audience capacity have no specific function to perform they still fulfil the purpose of qualifying the statistics on the number of establishments and adding some detail to the general picture of exhibition facilities in a country.

CHAPTER V. ATTENDANCE AT COMMERCIAL FILM EXHIBITION

1. Trends in cinema attendance in major areas and groups of countries from 1955 to 1977

Patterns of cinema attendance vary widely from one region to another. This chapter summarizes some trends in annual admissions to cinemas in different countries and regions for the period 1955 to 1975/77. As shown in table 4 of chapter VI attendance figures are rather scanty and their reliability is often questionable which makes it the more difficult to draw some general conclusions from the existing time series.

The frequency of attendances at film performances is a function of various factors such as "availability" of cinemas, admission price, density of television sets, content and annual duration of television programmes, quality of films shown, use of free time, etc..The degree however to which these elements affect actual attendance differs not only from country to country but also from year to year.

Chart 6 illustrates the decrease in the absolute number of cinema attendances between 1955 and 1975. During that period the number of cinema-goers dropped by almost one and a half billion. Western European countries alone registered a decrease of

2.6 billion and in Oceania the number of admissions went down from 175 to 45 million. This has been partly compensated by countries of the Eastern European group where the number of cinema attendance went up by 2 billion between 1955 and 1970. In the Arab States the corresponding figure doubled and in Africa even tripled in the span of 20 years.

The development of cinema attendance per inhabitant for major areas and groups of countries between 1955 and 1975 is well illustrated in the table below. As can be seen from this table, with the exception of Africa and the Arab States, cinema attendance has dropped from what it was 20 years earlier. Quite an important drop can be observed in Northern America, Europe (excluding Eastern Europe) and Oceania, i.e. in regions with a relatively high number of television sets per inhabitant. But the density of T.V.-sets alone does not explain the frequency with which people go to the cinema. In the United States of America, for instance, there were more television sets per capita in 1965 than in Europe ten years later. Nevertheless, in 1965, Americans on an average went almost four times more often to a motion picture theatre than average Europeans in 1975.

TABLE C. CINEMA ATTENDANCE PER INHABITANT BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES, 1955-1975

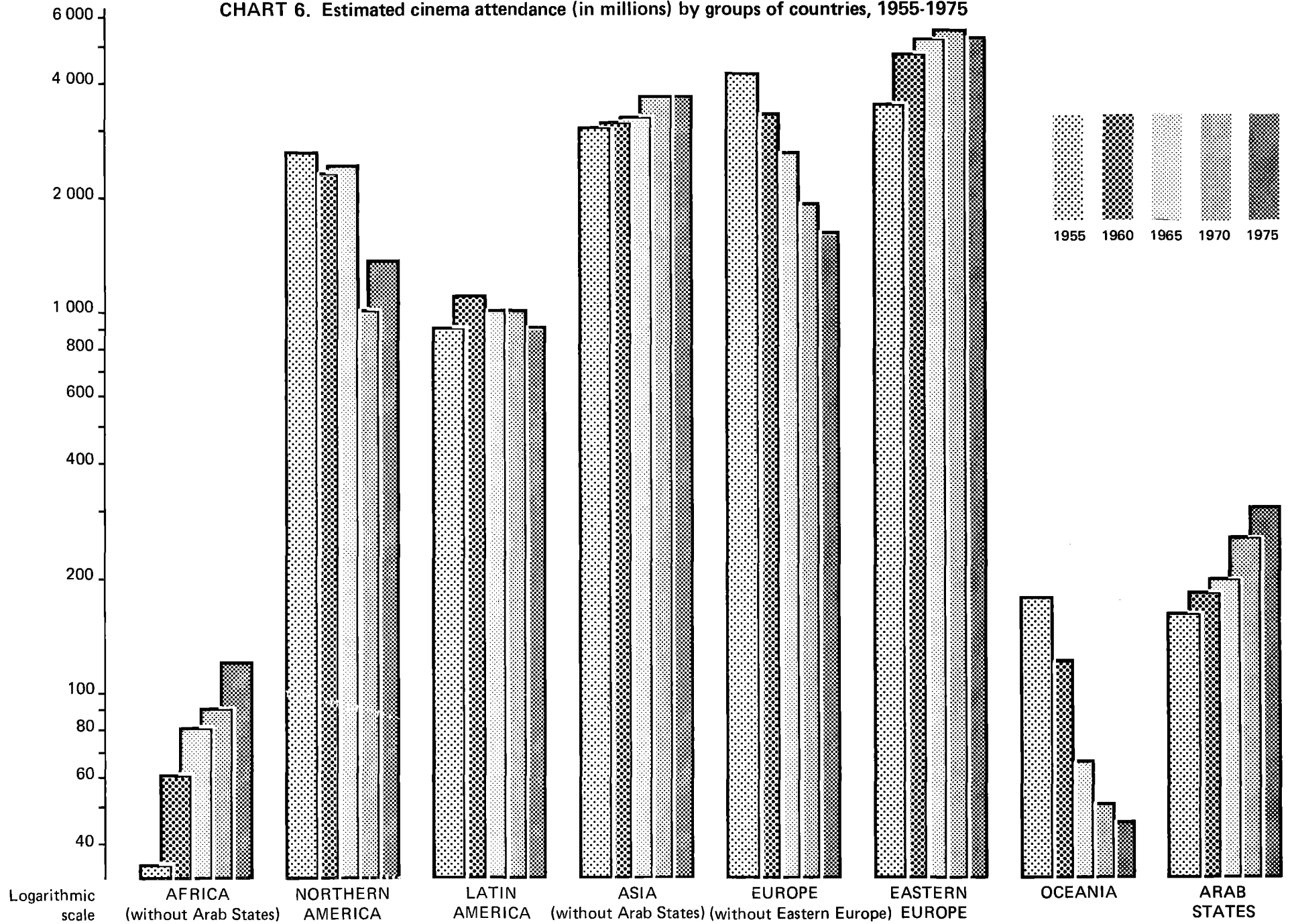
GROUPS OF COUNTRIES	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975
AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
NORTHERN AMERICA	14.5	11.7	11.2	4.4	5.7
LATIN AMERICA	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.5	2.8
ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.6
EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE)	13.3	9.9	7.8	5.3	4.3
EASTERN EUROPE (INCLUDING USSR)	11.9	15.1	15.5	15.5	14.3
OCEANIA	2.0	7.8	3.8	2.5	2.1
ARAB STATES	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
WORLD TOTAL	6.9	6.3	5.7	4.8	4.2

Africa (excluding Arab States)

Cinema attendance in Africa is in general rather modest. In more than seventy five per cent of the countries for which statistics are available average annual attendance per capita was, or still is, less than two. As a matter of fact, in over fifty percent of the countries cinema attendance is below one. Only in some West African countries and in islands like Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion do people go to motion picture theatres more than once or twice a year. But these are

the same countries which have a relatively high audience capacity and at the same time a relatively high number of television receivers per thousand inhabitants. Mauritius, for instance, has by far the highest number of seats per 1000 inhabitants and also, next to Reunion, the highest density of television receivers. A similar situation occurs for Ivory Coast, Western Sahara and the former French territory Djibouti. In almost every other African country low cinema attendance figures go hand in hand with a low

CHART 6. Estimated cinema attendance (in millions) by groups of countries, 1955-1975



density of television receivers. In other words, in Africa it is not the attraction of television which prevents people from attending cinema performances but the "non-availability" of film exhibition facilities and most likely a low purchasing power.

Northern America

What has been reported about cinema facilities in Canada and the U.S.A. also holds for cinema attendance; a clear downward trend until around 1970 and a certain stabilization or some slight improvement since. Between 1955 and 1970 admissions to cinemas in Canada went down from about 240 million to less than 80 million and in the U.S.A. from 2.5 billion to little more than 900 million. It is quite obvious that this drastic drop in cinema attendance has caused the closing down of thousands of motion picture theatres between 1955 and 1970. A larger offer of television programmes and a changing use of leisure time appear to have been the decisive factors behind this development.

Latin America

Cinema attendance in Latin America reached its peak some five years later than in Northern America. However, from around 1960 the development has been much the same as in any other region with a relatively high cinema audience, i.e. both the absolute number of admissions and the number of admissions per inhabitant have gone down, although not as much as in Europe. In the three largest countries of the region: Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, which make up more than 60 % of the regional total, the number of tickets sold between 1960 and 1977 went down from 320 million to 210 million in Brazil, from 335 million to 265 million in Mexico and from 145 million to 70 million in Argentina. For the region as a whole, cinema attendance decreased by about 17 % which means that with a population growth of more than 50% attendance per inhabitant has almost been cut by half.

Asia (excluding Arab States)

Asia is one of the few regions where total cinema attendance has not decreased. As a matter of fact, between 1955 and 1975/77 the number of admissions to film shows even went up slightly despite a considerable drop in some of the more industrialized countries like Israel, Japan and the Republic of Korea. It should, however, be pointed out that for the regional total rough estimates have had to be made since, for quite a number of the more populous countries, statistics on cinema attendance were either not available at all (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, Turkey) or were very fragmentary (Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam).

In Japan the number of cinema-goers has dropped from more than a billion in 1955/60 to around 170 million in 1976/77 while in Israel and the Republic of Korea the annual attendance per inhabitant in 1976/77 was only one-third of what it used to be in the late sixties. In India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, on the contrary, the cinema does not seem to have lost its attraction. Attendance figures for India have gone up by about 50% between 1960 and 1975 and in Sri Lanka they have even doubled during this period. Also surprising is the steadily increasing cinema audience in Singapore which can be considered a highly developed country with a density of television sets exceeded only by that of Hong Kong, Japan and Israel.

Europe (excluding Eastern Europe)

Chart 7 illustrates clearly the attraction the cinema used to have in Western European countries with people going to film shows at least once every month. During the past twenty years, however, cinema attendance in Europe has shown a decline which is unique in the world. Compared with other regions, there

has never been a "shortage" of film exhibition facilities in Western European countries (they are still among the regions with the highest number of cinema seats per capita). Admission prices are also certainly of less importance than in Africa, Asia or Latin America. The widely accepted cause of the fall in cinema attendance in Europe is the increasing importance of television and the growing number of films shown on T.V. People appear to prefer to watch a film comfortably seated in their homes rather than take the trouble of going to a cinema even if the films presented on T.V. are often outdated and frequently of inferior quality. A cinema film is bound to lose many of its original features if shown on T.V. because it was not originally made for this medium. The scenario, shooting techniques, dialogues, dramatic effects, etc. of a cinema film are distinct from those of a TV film. All this, however, does not seem to change the preference for "television" and only films like "Jaws", "Star Trek" or "Superman" are able to fill the cinema halls and to keep the "cinema boat" afloat.

Eastern Europe (including U.S.S.R.)

The drop in cinema attendance in Eastern Europe during the last ten to fifteen years has been much less important than in Western Europe, despite a much higher growth rate of television receivers. In Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R., cinema attendance has not changed at all or only very little, whereas in other Eastern European countries there has been a decrease of about 50% between the late fifties and 1975. In the German Democratic Republic the decline has been more marked still, with attendance tumbling from more than 300 million in 1955 to less than 80 million in 1975. This is not surprising however when one considers that the German Democratic Republic has the highest number of T.V.-sets per capita in that region, about double as many as Bulgaria and Romania. Figures for the USSR are outstanding not only in absolute terms, (more than 4 billion cinema admissions per year) but also with regard to the number of attendances per capita which is three to four times higher than in most Western European countries.

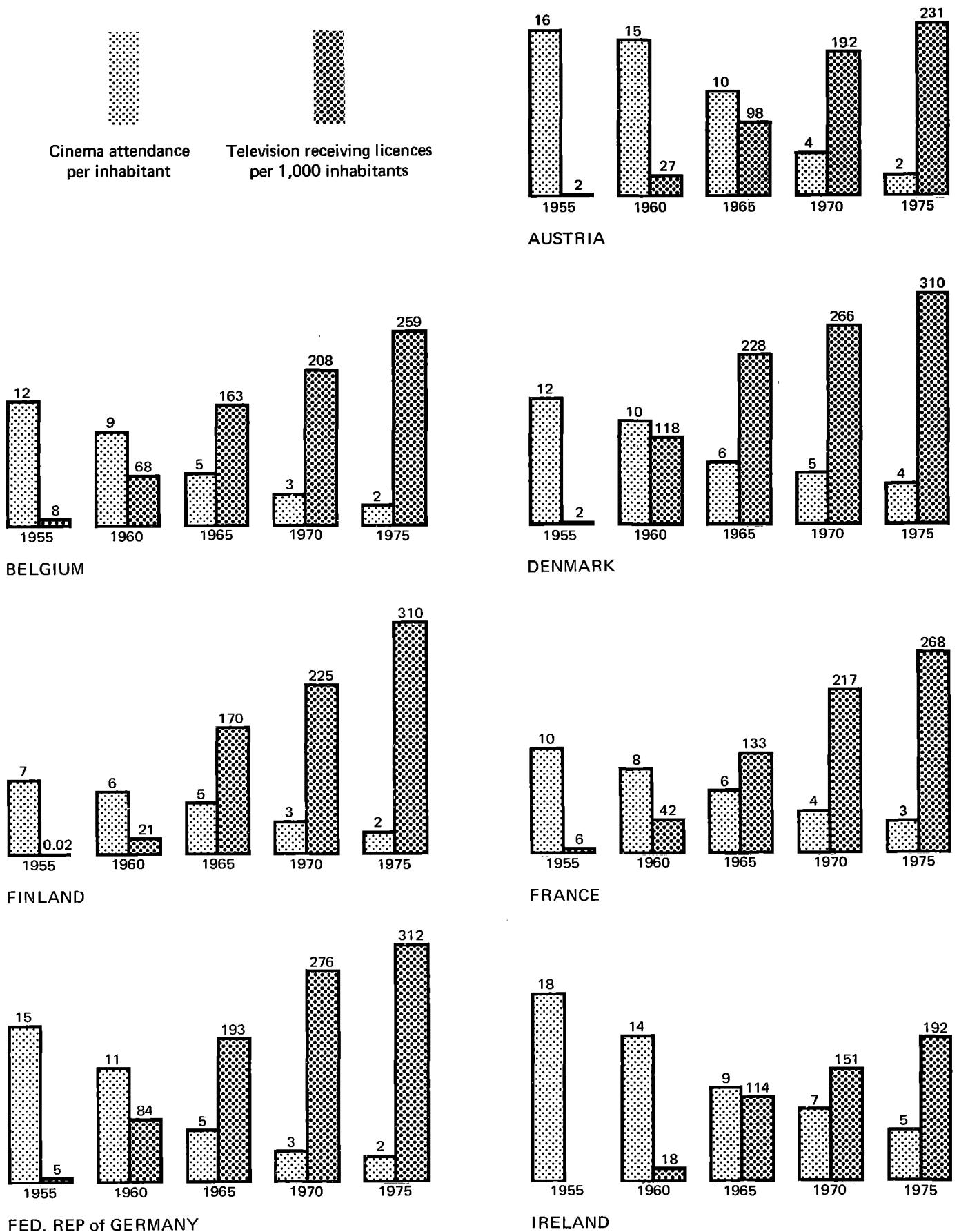
Oceania

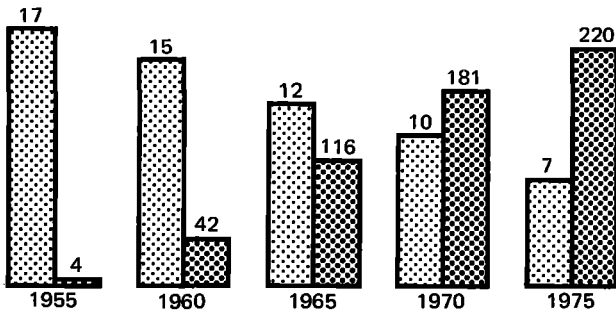
Australia and New Zealand, because of the size of their population, are the only countries of that region which have an appreciable number of cinema-goers. In the remaining countries and territories, despite a relatively high number of attendances per capita, the annual admission figure does not exceed 4 million which is less than 10% of the regional total. In Australia and New Zealand, the development of cinema attendance has been very much the same as in Europe, i.e. in the two countries the respective figures (in both absolute and relative terms) have gone down to one fourth of the size they had in the late fifties. At the same time the increase in the number of television receivers has followed more or less the same pattern as in Europe.

Arab States

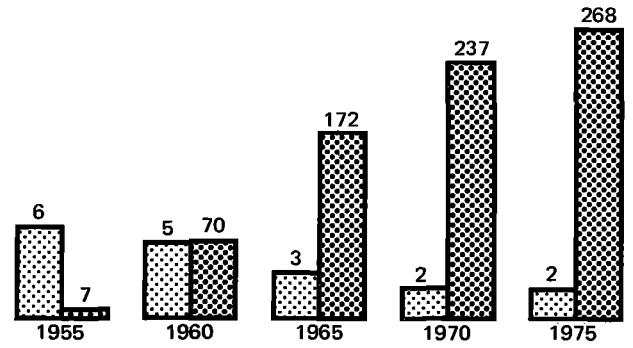
In most countries of that region, especially in the smaller ones, film attendance is relatively high. In Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait and Syrian Arab Republic, people go to the cinema about once every two months and in Lebanon once every month. It has to be noted that in most of these countries audience figures are going up or at least remaining stable despite a rapidly increasing number of television sets. Only in Egypt, the country with the highest number of cinema-goers (about 70 million admissions per year) has a slight decrease in the number of attendances per inhabitant been observed. Here again as in many parts of Africa, countries with a relatively high number of television sets

CHART 7. Cinema attendance and number of television receiving licences in selected Western European countries, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975

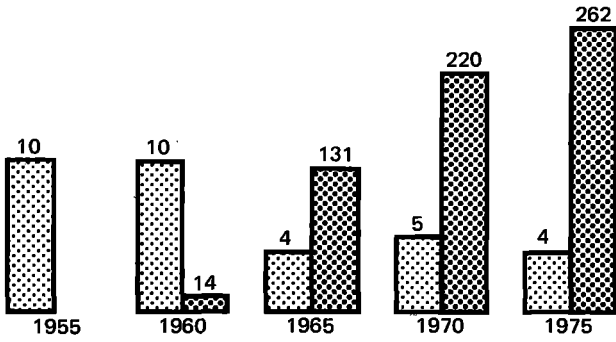




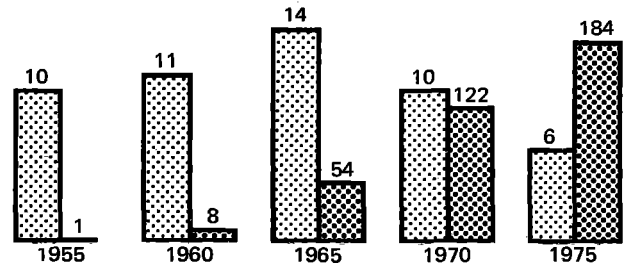
ITALY



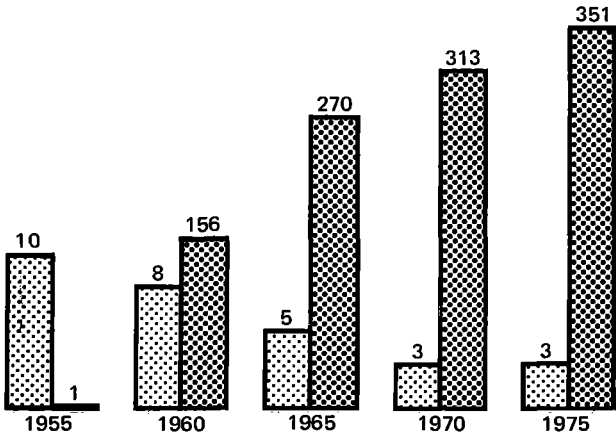
NETHERLANDS



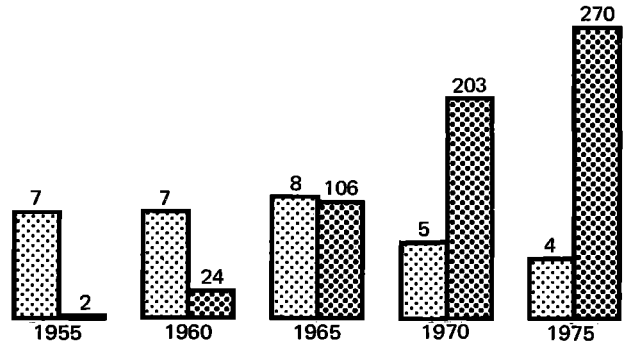
NORWAY



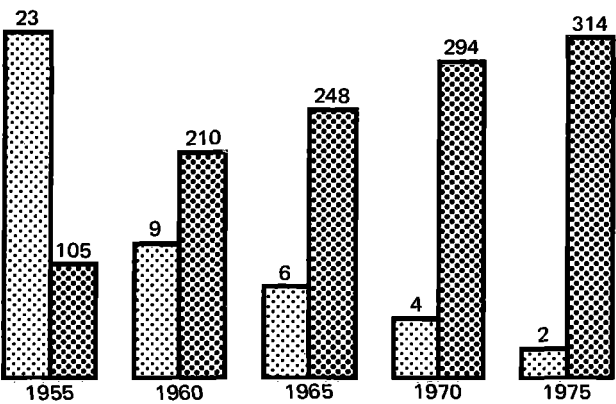
SPAIN



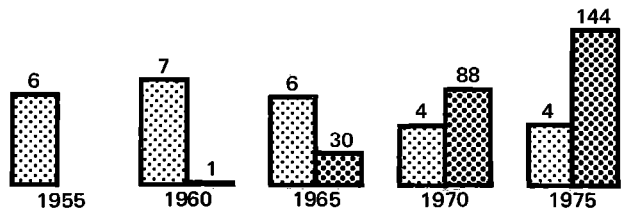
SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



UNITED KINGDOM



YUGOSLAVIA

per capita also show high film attendance figures. Bahrain, Kuwait and Lebanon have far more T.V.-sets per capita than any other country of this region. Nevertheless, the number of film-goers is also very high, especially in Lebanon. On the other hand, in a country like Sudan with only 5 television receivers per 1000 inhabitants, people see a film performance less than once a year. This "phenomenon" of relatively high density of television sets coexisting with relatively high cinema attendance is explained by the relatively high economic level of the countries concerned, at a stage when the capacity for both television and cinema has not reached saturation, and when they do not yet compete for preference in the leisure time use of the population.

2. Methodological considerations

Statistics on cinema attendance are based either on the number of admissions or on the number of tickets sold. Since the Unesco questionnaire and consequently this report bear more on the commercial cinema it is assumed that is the number of tickets sold which is reported by national authorities.

Statistics of cinema attendance, in terms of total number of tickets sold to the public in a specific year, exist in almost all countries where such attendance is subject to a tax. For a certain number of other countries where no tax is paid on a cinema ticket attendance figures are available in the form of estimates.

There are, however, some irregularities in existing data which, nevertheless, should be mentioned here.

Attendance statistics normally exclude attendance at non-commercial performances. In all but a few countries such performances are relatively rare. In some countries attendance at film societies or clubs, where

payment is normally made in terms of a membership subscription, may constitute an appreciable proportion of total attendance.

In other countries with very few cinemas it may happen that a certain proportion of film attendance occurs at free showings, often of an educational nature.

Performances given by mobile units may be omitted, even when they are commercial.

Reported data may sometimes include admissions for performances other than film showings (for example, plays, operas) taking place in establishments classified as cinemas. But it can be assumed that in most countries such performances are overwhelmingly outnumbered by film shows.

Finally, data may include tickets sold for film performances taking place in establishments not classified as cinemas, or film performances which constitute only a part of a composite programme of entertainment. But it remains quite probable that for the great majority of countries shown in Table 4 of Chapter VI the figures come close to representing the total annual attendance at all film performances open to the public and that the above-mentioned irregularities are not likely to seriously distort the existing statistics.

In reporting statistics on cinema attendance it is usual to provide a figure for annual attendance per inhabitant. This figure is a valuable indicator enabling international comparisons to be made. It tells us little, however, of the cinema-going pattern of a country's inhabitants. Studies on the relationship between cinema attendance and various social and economic factors have been published in a number of countries. Such enquiries have usually made use of sampling surveys.

CHAPTER VI. STATISTICAL TABLES

General: The four tables in this chapter give statistics, including the latest available to the Unesco Office of Statistics up to the end of 1979, on the elements chosen for discussion in the preceding chapters. Each table is preceded by a general note and followed by footnotes when applicable.

For the list of sources see Annex A.
The following symbols are used in the tables:
... Data not available
- Magnitude nil
. Category not applicable
* Figures estimated or provisional
./ Data included with another category

Table 1: Production of long films for commercial exhibition (1955-1977)

Most of the data in this table are taken from questionnaires returned at regular intervals to the Unesco Office of Statistics by Member States. The institutions and agencies which have completed the most recent film and cinema questionnaire are identified in Annex A. In cases where no replies to questionnaires have been received, other sources such as national statistical yearbooks, national and international publications on cinematographic

activities, etc. have been used in order to obtain the necessary statistical information.

The table shows for each country the total production of long or feature films, no distinction being made between 35mm and 16mm formats, since the number of the latter is not significant for most of the listed countries. For countries where 16mm film production is relatively important the respective figures are given in a footnote.

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	MINIMUM LENGTH (METRES)	DEFINITION OF DATA ¹	NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED							
				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)											
IVORY COAST	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 700
NORTHERN AMERICA											
CANADA	TOTAL	2 000	P	1	1	2	2	4	3	-	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	TOTAL	...	...	305	337	378	288	223	211	254
LATIN AMERICA											
ARGENTINA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 620	S	43 -	37 1	15 1	32 5	23 ...	34 3	25 9	
BRAZIL	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 650	S	24 -	21 -	36 -	41 1	30 -	31 ...	30 1	
COLOMBIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUBA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	P	...	...	1 1	5 4	1 1	2 -	3 -
GUYANA	TOTAL	3 230	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEXICO ²	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	900	S	95 5	98 7	102 8	114 9	86 2	64 5	49 7	

The entry in the first column of the table refers to the minimum length (in metres) qualifying a film as a "long" one. Most countries have adopted standards between 1,600 metres and 2,000 metres for that minimum length. In such cases some international comparability may be achieved, which is not possible with countries having opted for standards like less than 900 or more than 3,000 metres.

The second column shows a one-letter code which indicates the criterion used in the different countries for classifying a film as "produced" in the year of reference.

Both minimum length and data code refer to the latest year for which statistics are available.

Data on international co-productions are shown on a separate line as an "of-which figure" of the total number of films produced.

NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED															
1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	2	-
2	4	6	4	6	...	7	19	...	25	...	32	...	41	17	...
174	155	*181	191	168	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...
34	37	37	32	20	25	37	...	28	32	34	25	39	34	20	25
7	5	7	1	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	1	-
28	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	74	90	87	73
1	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	6	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	...	...
56	68	70	52	57	48	90	93	124	116	239	91	113	162	97	91
9	17	4	3	5	7	4	3	2	1	1	9	2	...	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	MINIMUM LENGTH (METRES)	DEFINITION OF DATA	NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED						
				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
PERU	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VENEZUELA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 380	S	...	...	3	1	3	...	...
ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)										
BURMA	TOTAL	4 000	C	61	54	34	48	50	72	81
CHINA	TOTAL	...	...	6	...	6	...	9	...	...
CYPRUS	TOTAL	...	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HONG KONG	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	600	S	227	227	217	240	246	273	302
INDIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	C	271	296	295	295	312	324	297
INDONESIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	3 000	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRAN	TOTAL	2 400	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ISRAEL	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	...	S	2	2	2	2	1	...	...
JAPAN	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 370	S	423	514	451	516	500	549	536
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF ²	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 466	C	9	31	42	91	109	67	86
MALAYSIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PAKISTAN	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	3 700	S	20	38	45	34	35	42	48
PHILIPPINES	TOTAL	...	...	80	60	77	97	92	112	108
SINGAPORE	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 500	P	20	12	13	19	17	12	19
SRI LANKA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	3 000	S	5	...	8	8	15	...	...
THAILAND	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TURKEY	TOTAL	...	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIET-NAM	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	...	...	7	6	24	...	6	...	...
EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE)										
AUSTRIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	S	28	37	26	23	21	20	23
BELGIUM	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	C	5	8	3	5	5	3	6
DENMARK	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	S	13	17	17	14	13	17	24
FINLAND ²	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 000	C	37	22	31	19	25	18	18
FRANCE	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	14	110	129	142	126	133	158	167
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	S	128	123	107	115	106	95	82
GREECE	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	C	20	...	25	24	...	62	61
IRELAND	TOTAL	610	C	1	-	4	3	3	2	2

NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	9	9	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	-	-	1	1	3
90	80	65	81	61	...	68	...	...	...	43	...	49	66	...	...
...	...	177	...	257	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
272	259	234	203	171	169	156	155	137	126	133	172	147	112	104	115
...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1
319	305	304	325	316	333	350	367	396	433	414	...	435	475	507	557
...	7	1	-	-	...	...	...	-	-	3	...	-	-	-	-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	41	57	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-	-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	77	...	68	...	...
6	9	...	6	...	10	...	18	8	15	21	...	...	8	13	14
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	8	4	3	...	...	...	4	2
652	657	629	490	719	607	494	494	423	423	390	405	405	333	356	337
1	1	1	3	-	1	...	1	...	-	-	-	1	...	-	-
113	144	147	193	142	183	...	247	224	208	143	...	142	99	135	102
-	1	1	-	5	6	...	5	6	6	7	...	3	7	20	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	9	5	5	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
40	43	...	89	77	104	133	...	141	...	88	...	...	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
138	152	...	208	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...
27	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	3	1
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	-
...	5	9	24	...	26	18	8	25	...	...	...	39	31	28	31
...	-	-	-	...	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	-	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	95	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	160	208	111
10	10	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	21
2	1	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
20	15	19	21	19	12	9	3	7	5	7	6	8	6	7	9
4	3	8	5	9	5	6	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	4	5
5	1	2	1	2	5	...	6	13	7	17	17	17	7	11	3
-	-	1	1	1	4	...	3	7	-	6	12	...	...	6	3
19	21	17	18	20	20	20	...	18	28	18	13	18	17	19	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	-	-
22	15	14	9	6	3	12	9	13	12	10	7	2	5	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
125	141	148	142	130	120	117	154	138	127	169	200	234	222	214	222
82	105	103	108	85	73	68	84	72	60	98	103	97	62	44	32
78	75	74	72	75	105	115	138	129	108	94	102	80	81	63	58
18	20	34	47	33	38	30	43	27	31	28	18	20	26	18	14
69	96	102	112	105	134	192	...	112	116	142	113	121	70	42	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
3	2	3	1	3	1	1	...	5	2	6	4	2	2	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	MINIMUM LENGTH (METRES)	DEFINITION OF DATA	NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED						
				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
ITALY	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	S	133	105	129	137	167	168	213
				42	61	67	69	80	91	44
NETHERLANDS	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	C	1	2	3	4	2	6	1
				-	...
NORWAY	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 000	C	4	9	9	11	7	6	6
				2	-	-	-	-	-	...
PORTUGAL	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 800	P	-	4	1	4	5	2	2
				-
SPAIN	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 800	C	57	79	63	82	68	73	85
				7	17	20	30	14	18	19
SWEDEN	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	S	34	34	30	26	17	20	16
				-	...
SWITZERLAND	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 600	S	3	3	4	3	5	7	7
			
UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	S	110	108	138	121	122	122	117
			
YUGOSLAVIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	C	14	13	19	20	18	16	38
				2	1	4	5	3	1	1
EASTERN EUROPE										
BULGARIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 200	P	4	7	10	9	12	11	7
				-	1	4	2	-	-	...
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ³	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 800	P	18	22	27	31	35	36	45
				-	1	3	4	2	1	1
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	P	13	18	21	25	28	29	27
			
HUNGARY	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	P	12	9	16	13	18	15	19
			
POLAND	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	P	9	9	15	19	19	21	25
				-	-	-	2	1	-	-
ROMANIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 800	C	5	3	8	4	5	10	10
				-	-	-
U. S. S. R. ²	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	1 800	P	84	98	144	130	145	139	137
				3	1	4	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA										
AUSTRALIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	456	C	1	3	2	3	4	-	1
				-	-	2	3	4	-	-
ARAB STATES										
ALGERIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 500	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
EGYPT	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	...	62	41	38	50	60	64	43
				-	-	-	-	-	-	4
LEBANON	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 000	...	-	...	...	...	3	5	...
				-	-	-	...
TUNISIA	TOTAL (CO-PRODUCTIONS)	2 200	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			

Notes:

1. For each country this code indicates the criterion used for classifying a film as "produced" in the year of reference:

- P= Production completed;
- C= Cleared for public showing by censorship or any other relevant authority;

S= Film has had its first public showing;
O= Other criterion.

2. The production figures for the countries given below include the number of films produced in the 16mm format, as follows:

NUMBER OF LONG FILMS PRODUCED

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
242	241	270	188	245	258	254	253	240	245	294	252	237	203	237	165
...	134	153	126	145	125	123	104	135	105	128	82	52	43	34	23
6	5	3	1	5	...	...	...	3	5	7	11	8	16	10	9
...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	2
5	6	6	11	7	5	7	6	9	8	9	11	9	14	12	8
...	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-
5	8	8	6	5	7	4	4	4	7	6	3	44	...	8	78
1	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	-	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
88	94	108	135	160	140	117	132	105	107	103	124	111	105	108	102
27	35	42	73	92	91	68	49	63	55	52	42	41	21	18	19
16	18	20	21	25	26	34	24	20	19	14	10	23	14	16	20
...	...	...	...	5	4	2	2	7	2	-	-	1	-	2	2
4	2	4	10	5	2	3	5	5	6	14	20	17	30	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	1	4
114	113	95	69	82	83	88	92	85	90	90	88	78	70	64	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	3	4	4	2
26	20	21	19	27	33	37	34	29	26	26	22	16	21	16	21
1	2	3	6	4	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	1	3	1	-
9	11	13	12	14	14	15	15	16	18	22	20	19	25	28	21
-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	2
39	39	41	45	44	49	45	50	54	59	49	68	66	62	68	63
4	-	-	3	...	-	1	8	2	2	2	3	3	8	3	2
27	20	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	15	16	18	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	1	1	-
16	23	20	23	21	22	37	21	23	19	21	21	20	19	19	25
...	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	28	28	26	25	28	33	28	28	25	25	25	31	36	37	28
1	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	10	14	15	15	14	8	14	11	15	19	16	22	23	22	23
-	-	-	1	4	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
116	133	...	167	159	175	163	196	218	214	234	166	169	184	156	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	6	4	-	7	8	6	2
4	3	...	...	1	-	...	11	11	...	...	7	...	43	29	37
-	...	...	...	1	-	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	-	-
...	...	...	5	...	-	3	...	3	5	...	4	5	3	3	1
...	...	...	1	...	-	-	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	-	1
52	53	42	47	36	28	54	64	47	62	...	47	62	...	49	...
3	1	1	5	13	1	2	6	1	...	...	1	-	...	-	...
3	8	11	15	17	16	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	-	4	8	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	1	...	...	1	1

Mexico: 1970:15, 1971:17, 1972:141, 1973:...;
 1974:15, 1975:37, 1976:36, 1977:25.
 Korea, Rep. of: 1970:10, 1971:1, 1972:14,
 1973:...; 1974:1.
 Finland: 1970:4, 1971:3, 1972:-, 1973:-; 1974:-,

1975:-, 1976:3, 1977:1.
 U.S.S.R.: 1970:11, 1976:9, 1972:7, 1973:8; 1974:7,
 1975:9, 1976:-, 1977:-.
 3.Including films produced for television
 broadcasting.

Table 2: Importation of long films for commercial exhibition (1970 to 1977)

This table shows the importation of long films by 108 countries and territories for some years of the period 1970 to 1977 for which data are available. As has been pointed out before, customs data giving the number of long films imported exist for only a few countries; for others it has been necessary to examine the statistics of foreign films censored, released, exhibited, etc. in order to obtain an indirect measure of importation.

The first column after the country name gives the year(s) for which film importation statistics are available.

The second column shows the criterion used in the country for classifying a film as "imported" during the year of reference.

In addition to the differences shown, it is also likely that countries providing importation statistics (marked "I" in the table) do not all distinguish the number of titles from the number of copies, or first imports from re-imports of old films. It is also possible that in some of the reported figures different versions of the same title may be counted as separate films. Finally it may also be that a few of the countries listed may act as distribution centres for a whole region, so that an appreciable proportion of the films imported are later re-exported.

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE ¹	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)											
CHAD	1976	S	692	18.4	26.3	23.3	14.6	...	2.5	...	...
	1977	S	732	19.4	25.8	24.2	9.0	...	3.4	...	...
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1976	...	48	-	-	-	-	87.5	-	-	-
	1977	...	57	-	-	-	-	73.7	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA	1973	...	463	39.3	5.4	17.5	15.3	5.4	13.8	-	...
GABON	1971	...	...	20.3	29.1	29.2	10.6	...	2.8	2.4	...
GHANA	1970	I	61	19.7	-	47.5	8.2	6.6	18.0	-	-
	1973	I	44	29.5	6.8	18.2	2.3	-	2.3	2.3	4.5
	1975	C	36	52.8	-	11.1	-	19.4	8.3	-	-
	1976	S	29	58.6	-	-	-	-	13.8	-	-
	1977	S	24	58.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	1972	...	300	10.0	60.0	15.0	...	...	...	10.0	...
	1976	I	372	16.1	32.8	10.2	...	...	...	...	...
	1977	I	401	25.2	34.4	10.7	...	...	...	...	...
KENYA	1974	...	165	20.0	-	17.0	32.7	-	18.8	-	-
	1976	I	219	40.6	...	8.7	26.9	...	1.4	...	4.1
	1977	I	142	28.9	...	2.1	51.4	...	4.2	...	...
MADAGASCAR	1972	...	168	31.5	36.3	19.0	...	...	6.5	1.8	...
MALAWI	1973	C	780	61.3	-	-	38.7	-	-	-	-
	1975	I	...	69.2	...	...	1.7	...	4.6	...	...
MAURITANIA	1976	I	1 400	28.6	57.1	3.6	...	...	3.6	...	...
	1977	I	1 500	26.7	60.0	3.3	...	...	3.3	...	...
MAURITIUS	1975	C	393	-	63.4	-	26.5	0.8	-	-	-
	1976	C	431	-	67.1	-	20.9	-	-	-	-
	1977	C	429	-	75.5	-	15.6	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	1976	I	248	38.7	17.3	20.6	8.9	2.0	4.4	1.6	...
SOMALIA	1970	...	400	15.0	3	50.0	30.0	...	...	...	...
UGANDA	1976	C	936	33.3	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	C	936	35.0	-	15.2	-	-	-	-	-

For all these reasons, some caution should be exercised when any international comparison of the figures is attempted. The main interest of the table is twofold: to show

a) any annual changes and general trends in the magnitude of long film imports by countries;

b) The relative importance of the main exporting countries in the international trade of long films.

Thus the 13 main exporting countries are listed in the heading of the table. Their contributions to total imports are shown as percentages. Other countries of origin are

mentioned in a column on the right, if data are available and their contribution exceeds 1% of total imports. All the remaining countries are grouped in the column "not specified".

It should be pointed out that many importing countries, in communicating the data, only mention specifically a few countries of origin, grouping the remainder as "others". In such cases it has been necessary to assume that the "not specified" category may include any exporting country in the world, and hence the symbol "data not available" (...) has been entered for each of the main exporters for which a figure was not actually mentioned.

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N						
HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	...	...	2.0	...	UNSPECIFIED AFRICAN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ARAB STATES 2.6.	10.4
...	...	...	5.1	...	UNSPECIFIED AFRICAN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ARAB STATES 2.1.	11.0
—	—	—	—	—	CHINA 10.4, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 2.1.	—
—	—	—	—	—	CHINA 21.1, CUBA 3.5, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 1.8.	—
...	—	—	...	—	ARAB STATES 3.2.	—
...	...	...	2.8	...		2.8
—	—	—	—	—	LIBERIA 6.8, UNSPECIFIED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES 2.3.	—
25.0	—	—	—	—		—
8.3	—	—	—	—		—
27.6	—	—	—	—		—
41.7	—	—	—	—		—
...	...	...	...	...		5.0
...	...	...	9.7	...	UNSPECIFIED AFRICAN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ARAB STATES 1.1.	30.1
...	...	...	...	...		29.7
11.5	—	—	—	—		—
17.8	...	...	...	...		0.5
9.9	...	...	...	...	CANADA 1.4	2.1
...	3.6	...	...	...		1.2
—	—	—	—	—		—
...	...	...	...	...	MOZAMBIQUE 1.8, SOUTH AFRICA 2.7, ZIMBABWE 2.3.	17.8
...	...	...	...	...		7.1
...	...	...	...	...		6.7
9.4	—	—	—	—		—
12.1	—	—	—	—		—
8.9	—	—	—	—		—
—	—	—	2.4	—	CHINA, GREECE, JAPAN, UNITED REP. OF CAMEROON 4.1.	—
...	...	...	...	...		5.0
50.0	—	—	—	—		—
49.8	—	—	—	—		—

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1976	S	160	20.0	2.5	15.6	32.5	2.5	6.3	1.3	1.3
	1977	S	179	24.6	1.1	20.1	29.1	3.4	8.4	1.7	3.4
WESTERN SAHARA	1971	...	363	22.0	13.8	9.6	-	-	11.0	3.6	-
NORTHERN AMERICA											
BERMUDA	1971	C	142	99.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
	1972	C	144	91.0	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-
	1976	C	136	89.7	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-
	1977	C	150	88.7	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	-
CANADA	1970	...	733	39.7	12.3	15.4	...	...	17.9	...	...
	1972	S	684	43.0	19.6	17.0	...	...	10.4	...	...
	1973	S	778	45.8	17.6	10.7	...	...	7.8	...	...
	1975	S	715	44.1	17.3	11.0	3.1	...	7.3	2.7	...
	1976	S	650	58.5	16.8	4.9	...	...	6.6	...	...
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1974	I	...	.	10.5	10.5	...	...	29.0	6.7	5.0
	1975	I	...	.	8.2	11.3	...	...	28.4	2.2	3.7
LATIN AMERICA											
ARGENTINA	1970	I	373	57.1	10.5	15.8	...	...	4.8	2.4	1.3
	1971	C	343	52.8	7.9	16.3	...	4.1	2.3	2.0	...
	1972	I	376	39.1	8.8	15.7	...	2.1	12.5	2.1	...
	1973	...	365	34.5	8.8	20.0	...	...	9.6	1.4	...
	1974	C	381	31.8	12.1	22.6	...	...	8.7	2.1	...
	1975	C	215	35.8	13.5	17.7	...	1.4	5.1	...	1.4
	1976	I	208	30.3	11.1	17.8	...	3.4	8.7	3.4	1.9
	1977	I	277	45.8	12.3	16.2	...	4.7	5.1	...	0.7
BAHAMAS	1971	...	...	82.0	-	-	-	-	17.8	-	-
BARBADOS	1971	I	...	57.2	-	-	8.3	-	25.1	-	-
	1972	I	...	20.9	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	-
	1975	S	...	57.4	0.8	11.6	0.1	...	6.4	0.4	0.4
BELIZE	1970	...	193	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRAZIL	1976	C	463	32.0	9.3	31.7	-	-	6.3	0.9	5.6
	1977	C	421	26.6	9.5	35.9	-	-	8.8	1.7	3.3
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1974	I	364	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLOMBIA	1970	I	...	47.1	2.9	8.4	...	6.7	4.3	...	...
	1971	I	...	30.6	2.4	2.0	...	0.3	9.2	...	...
	1976	C	320	57.2	8.8	34.1	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	C	205	60.0	9.3	30.7	-	-	-	-	-
COSTA RICA	1976	...	39	-	59.0	-	-	-	-	23.1	-
	1977	...	20	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	10.0	-
CUBA	1970	C	124	8.9	11.3	6.5	-	21.0	2.4	-	18.5
	1971	C	148	10.8	15.5	6.1	-	10.1	2.0	0.7	8.8
	1972	C	155	10.3	9.0	7.1	-	18.1	8.4	-	7.7
	1973	C	147	13.6	4.1	6.8	-	15.0	10.2	-	10.2
	1974	C	141	11.3	9.9	7.8	-	20.6	5.0	-	0.7

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
16.9	-	-	1.3	-		-
8.4	-	-	-	-		-
-	31.7	-	-	5.5	ARGENTINA 2.8.	-
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-		-
5.9	-	-	-	-		-
0.7	-	-	-	-		-
...	...	...	...	...		14.7
...	...	...	...	...		10.1
...	...	...	...	...		18.1
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK, SWEDEN 7.1, POLAND 1.4.	6.0
...	...	...	...	...		13.2
8.8	...	...	...	6.3	CANADA 6.7.	16.4
5.1	...	...	...	18.5	CANADA 5.4.	17.1
...	2.7	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.6.	3.8
...	3.5	...	...	4.1		7.0
...	3.2	...	...	2.7		13.8
...	2.2	...	...	4.4	CHINA 2.7.	16.5
...	5.0	...	...	3.7	CHINA 3.7.	10.4
...	6.5	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4.7.	13.9
...	6.7	...	...	2.9	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.4.	10.6
...	4.3	...	...	1.8		9.1
-	-	-	-	-		0.2
31.9	-	-	-	-	CANADA 2.4, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2.3.	-
22.5	...	...	...	...	CANADA 39.1.	0.2
-	-	-	-	-		0.4
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	3.7	CHINA 10.6.	-
-	-	-	-	6.9	CHINA 7.4.	-
-	-	-	-	-		-
...	2.5	...	...	19.5	ARGENTINA 5.1.	3.6
...	0.6	...	...	45.5	ARGENTINA 7.3.	2.2
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	10.2	-	-	ROMANIA 7.7.	-
-	-	-	-	-	BULGARIA 30.0, ROMANIA 20.0.	-
-	8.1	0.8	-	0.8	BRAZIL 2.4, BULGARIA 1.6, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.6, HUNGARY 5.6, POLAND 3.2.	2.5
-	2.7	0.7	-	3.4	BRAZIL 2.0, BULGARIA 3.4, CHILE 2.0, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.4, GERMAN DEM. REP 4.7, HUNGARY 5.4, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S OF 2.0, POLAND 12.2.	-
-	5.8	1.3	0.6	-	BULGARIA 3.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.7, GERMAN DEM. REP. 2.6, HUNGARY 3.2, POLAND 1.9, ROMANIA 8.4.	2.6
-	4.8	-	-	-	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.2, GERMAN DEM. REP. 4.1,	4.7
-	1.4	0.7	-	4.3	HUNGARY 3.4, POLAND 6.8, ROMANIA 8.2.	-
					BULGARIA 6.4, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 2.8, HUNGARY 5.0, POLAND 7.8, ROMANIA 7.1.	0.7

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
ECUADOR	1974	...	2 184	30.0	4.0	16.0	...	...	7.0	...	...
GUATEMALA	1976	...	314	47.8	15.9	22.3	-	-	6.4	-	-
	1977	...	418	38.3	12.4	22.7	-	-	5.5	-	-
GUYANA	1975	...	340	56.5	0.9	4.4	17.9	-	7.1	-	1.5
	1976	C	294	51.0	...	1.0	22.4	3.1	5.8	...	1.0
	1977	C	268	52.6	0.4	3.0	22.0	2.2	3.4	...	1.9
HAITI	1977	...	349	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAMAICA	1974	...	150	66.7	-	10.0	-	-	13.3	-	-
MEXICO	1970	I	404	40.1	5.9	5.9	...	...	10.6	3.0	4.5
	1971	...	418	47.1	7.7	11.2	...	...	12.0	3.3	...
	1972	...	433	35.6	9.0	11.8	...	...	12.5	5.5	2.8
	1973	I	566	37.5	7.6	15.2	...	...	9.2	6.0	...
	1974	...	461	34.5	11.1	17.1	...	...	6.1	5.9	...
	1975	C	514	39.3	6.6	19.1	...	...	7.8	2.9	...
	1976	C	497	39.4	9.3	22.7	...	...	6.2	-	2.6
	1977	C	529	42.3	3.6	23.4	...	...	6.6	2.1	1.5
PANAMA (FORMER CANAL ZONE)	1973	...	761	90.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1975	...	642	90.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERU	1975	C	307	61.9	2.6	...	2.6	...	11.4	2.0	...
	1976	C	449	34.1	6.2	12.9	4.9	6.0	3.6	2.2	...
	1977	C	405	38.0	5.4	19.3	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.5	...
PUERTO RICO	1970	I	...	75.0	0.6	2.4	-	-	1.8	0.4	-
	1971	I	...	85.5	0.2	3.5	-	-	3.5	1.9	-
	1975	...	...	63.0	8.9	2.5	...	...	6.0	...	...
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1974	...	...	50.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	10.0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1976	I	...	44.8	1.9	4.1	16.4	1.8	17.0	0.8	...
	1977	I	...	34.1	0.6	1.7	29.9	2.0	13.7	0.3	...
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	1976	...	300	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	...	300	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1970	...	280	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	...	50	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1972	...	60	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VENEZUELA	1974	I	795	32.6	5.7	14.1	0.3	0.8	5.8	1.8	1.9
	1975	I	680	40.4	5.7	16.2	...	...	5.1	...	...
	1976	S	782	43.6	6.5	16.9	...	...	4.3	...	...
	1977	S	652	48.2	5.8	15.3	...	...	4.3	...	...
ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)											
AFGHANISTAN	1970	C	166	10.8	1.8	1.8	57.8	-	...	...	...
	1975	...	104	...	...	...	26.9	7.7	...	...	...
BRUNEI	1975	I	379	24.5	...	8.2	10.3	...	4.0	...	...
	1976	...	402	22.6	0.7	6.0	13.7	...	10.0	...	1.2
	1977	...	534	24.5	-	5.4	11.8	...	8.2	...	1.7
BURMA	1972	...	38	47.4	...	...	5.3	7.9	./.	...	13.2
	1974	...	52	32.7	11.5	13.5	...	15.4	13.5	1.9	5.8
	1976	...	57	31.6	1.8	17.5	3.5	12.3	1.8	7.0	12.3

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	3.0	12.0	...	19.0	ARGENTINA 5.0.	4.0
-	-	-	-	-	CHINA 7.6.	-
-	-	-	-	-	CHINA 21.1.	-
10.3	-	0.9	-	-		0.6
...	...	...	...	...		15.6
...	...	...	...	...	SINGAPORE 4.1.	10.5
-	-	-	-	-		-
10.0	-	-	-	-		-
...	7.4	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 3.5.	19.1
...	6.0	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 1.7, BRAZIL 1.7.	9.3
...	8.5	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 1.7.	12.7
5.7	6.4	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 2.7.	9.8
5.0	7.8	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 3.0.	9.6
8.0	5.4	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 1.9.	9.0
3.6	3.8	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 3.0.	9.3
4.3	4.9	...	...	...	ARGENTINA 1.3.	9.9
...	...	...	...	...		10.0
...	...	...	...	...		10.0
...	-	-	-	19.5		-
...	...	...	...	14.3	ARGENTINA 4.9, CHINA 5.6.	5.3
...	...	...	...	5.7	ARGENTINA 3.7, CHINA 6.7.	7.4
-	2.7	-	-	-		0.5
-	3.8	-	-	1.2		0.5
0.6	...	...	...	6.3	ARGENTINA 6.4, DOMINICAN REP. 2.3.	3.9
-	-	10.0	-	-		-
5.4	...	...	...	...		7.9
14.3	...	...	...	...	VENEZUELA 1.2.	2.2
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-		-
-	-	-	-	-		-
...	...	...	...	19.5	ARGENTINA 2.6, CHINA 13.6.	1.5
...	...	...	...	12.8	ARGENTINA 5.1.	14.6
...	...	...	...	...		28.6
...	...	...	...	...		26.4
...	-	...	...	...	IRAN 21.1, PAKISTAN 5.4.	1.2
...	...	...	...	...	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 41.3, IRAN 18.3.	5.8
34.0	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 5.0, INDONESIA 9.8, MALAYSIA 2.4.	1.8
30.6	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 3.5, INDONESIA 9.5, MALAYSIA 1.7.	0.5
37.1	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 1.3, INDONESIA 8.2.	1.7
...	-	-	-	-	FRANCE, GERMAN DEM. REP., ITALY 23.7,	-
...	...	...	...	...	YUGOSLAVIA/HUNGARY 2.6.	-
-	-	-	-	-	GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.8.	2.0
-	-	-	-	-	GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.3, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 3.5.	-
-	-	-	-	-	YUGOSLAVIA 3.5.	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
CYPRUS	1970	I	614	27.9	...	...	...	...	18.7	...	...
	1971	I	603	24.0	2.0	8.3	...	...	27.2	...	...
	1972	...	681	18.6	3.2	10.3	...	1.2	20.9	2.6	...
	1974	C	326	25.8	1.2	3.4	—	0.6	20.9	5.5	0.3
	1975	C	291	25.4	4.1	18.9	—	2.1	13.7	3.1	—
	1976	...	276	25.0	5.4	16.7	—	—	23.9	5.8	2.2
	1977	...	265	45.3	4.9	14.7	—	—	20.8	7.2	2.3
HONG KONG	1970	C	563	27.9	6.9	13.7	...	...	10.8	...	5.3
	1971	C	625	27.4	5.4	13.4	...	...	7.7	...	3.5
	1972	C	483	30.8	5.0	13.9	7.5	...	11.6	...	...
	1973	C	468	30.3	6.0	15.0	10.0	...	8.1	...	...
	1974	C	465	26.7	8.0	14.0	10.5	...	11.0	6.5	...
	1975	C	517	31.1	8.3	16.2	...	...	8.7	2.3	3.5
	1976	C	596	25.0	14.1	13.9	9.6	...	6.0	5.5	3.9
	1977	C	610	25.7	12.1	13.1	12.0	...	5.4	6.2	5.7
INDIA	1970	C	166	63.9	5.4	7.2	.	3.0	6.6	...	3.0
	1971	C	125	68.8	4.8	9.6	.	7.2	3.2	...	4.8
	1972	C	103	47.6	2.9	7.8	.	16.5	6.8	—	3.9
	1973	C	36	8.3	2.8	11.1	.	36.1	2.8	—	—
	1974	C	26	—	—	15.4	.	65.4	—	—	3.8
	1975	C	28	—	10.7	7.1	.	50.0	7.1	—	7.1
	1976	C	235	39.1	8.1	0.9	.	6.4	32.8	1.3	0.9
1977	C	161	49.7	1.9	1.2	.	9.3	28.0	8.7	—	
INDONESIA	1970	C	617	25.3	4.4	15.4	11.0	...	...	4.2	4.9
	1975	I	400	32.5	4.5	11.8	11.3	...	4.5	...	6.5
	1976	C	148	27.0	2.0	8.8	10.8	...	4.7	...	3.4
	1977	C	139	28.8	3.6	18.0	8.6	...	2.9	...	7.9
IRAN	1971	I	288	39.2	7.3	24.3	4.5	0.7	9.4	...	...
	1972	...	289	46.7	7.3	22.5	4.5	...	6.9	...	...
	1973	C	289	27.7	6.9	30.1	9.3	2.8	6.9	...	2.4
	1974	...	563	25.4	5.9	12.6	4.8	1.1	29.7	...	...
	1975	S	400	28.3	7.0	24.0	8.0	3.3	6.8	4.0	...
ISRAEL	1970	...	417	35.7	8.9	22.8	3.1	...	3.8	1.4	...
	1971	...	443	27.8	6.8	13.8	3.4	...	7.9	2.5	...
	1972	...	406	28.3	7.1	13.3	3.2	...	8.1	0.5	...
	1973	...	445	28.8	7.9	11.7	...	...	5.8	2.2	...
	1975	...	431	30.2	11.6	13.2	...	...	13.0	...	...
	1976	C	438	30.6	11.2	16.9	...	...	14.6	2.5	...
	1977	C	413	29.5	11.4	10.2	7.3	...	14.3	3.4	...
JAPAN	1970	...	236	50.8	10.2	16.5	0.4	2.5	8.1	5.9	.
	1971	C	246	51.2	11.4	13.8	—	1.6	8.9	6.1	.
	1972	C	283	48.8	11.7	10.6	0.4	3.2	11.0	9.5	.
	1973	...	252	60.7	9.5	9.5	...	...	5.6	7.5	.
	1974	S	241	43.2	13.7	13.3	...	1.7	5.8	5.4	.
	1975	S	225	57.8	12.9	8.0	...	...	2.2	—	.
	1976	S	245	59.2	13.9	9.8	0.8	1.2	6.9	2.4	.
	1977	S	221	63.8	11.8	6.8	...	5.0	5.4	1.4	.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1970	C	56	66.1	16.1	3.6	...	...	...	...	...
	1971	C	70	55.7	10.0	4.3	—	—	5.7	—	—
	1972	...	66	72.7	6.1	7.6	—	—	1.5	...	—
	1974	C	37	43.2	5.4	16.2	—	—	10.8	—	—
	1975	C	34	47.1	11.8	14.7	—	—	8.8	...	...
	1976	I	43	58.1	9.3	16.3	—	—	4.7	2.3	—
	1977	I	42	54.8	4.8	19.0	—	—	9.5	2.4	—

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 18.2, TURKEY 18.6.	0.7
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 13.8, TURKEY 21.4.	3.3
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 15.3, TURKEY 25.0.	2.9
6.4	0.3	—	—	—	GREECE 14.7, TURKEY 19.0.	1.9
4.5	0.3	1.0	—	—	GREECE 23.7, TURKEY 1.4.	1.8
—	—	1.1	—	—	CHINA 1.1, GREECE 18.1.	0.7
—	—	—	—	—	GREECE 4.9.	—
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 1.4, CHINA (TAIWAN) 17.2.	16.7
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 1.9, CHINA (TAIWAN) 10.9.	29.8
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 3.9, CHINA (TAIWAN) 8.5.	18.9
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 4.9, CHINA (TAIWAN) 9.8.	15.8
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 7.3.	16.1
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 5.2, CHINA (TAIWAN) 6.2.	18.4
...	0.8	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 5.7.	15.5
...	0.5	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 7.4.	11.8
...	...	...	...	...		10.8
...	...	...	...	...		1.6
—	—	—	—	—	GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.9, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 7.8	4.9
—	—	—	—	—	HUNGARY 8.3, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 13.9.	—
—	—	—	—	—	NEPAL 2.8, POLAND 13.9.	—
—	—	—	—	—	CANADA 7.8, HUNGARY 3.8, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 3.8.	—
—	—	—	—	—	CANADA 7.1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.6, HUNGARY 3.6, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 3.6.	—
0.4	—	—	—	—	CANADA 7.2.	3.0
—	—	—	—	—		1.2
16.7	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 9.9.	8.3
20.0	...	...	...	...	KOREA REP. OF 3.5.	5.5
32.4	...	...	...	...	KOREA REP. OF 6.1.	4.7
20.1	...	...	...	...	GREECE 2.2, KOREA REP. OF 2.9, PHILIPPINES 1.4.	3.6
...	...	...	...	...	TURKEY 5.9.	8.7
...	...	...	...	...	TURKEY 1.4.	10.7
7.3	...	...	...	...		6.6
10.1	...	...	...	...		10.5
3.3	...	...	...	...		15.5
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 12.9, GREECE 2.4, NORDIC COUNTRIES 1.4.	7.4
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 27.1, GREECE 2.5.	8.3
...	...	...	17.2	...	TURKEY 5.4.	16.8
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 9.0.	34.6
10.4	...	...	5.1	...	TURKEY 6.0.	10.5
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 4.6.	19.6
6.1	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 5.3, TURKEY 6.8.	5.8
—	—	1.3	—	—	YUGOSLAVIA 1.3.	3.6
—	—	4.1	—	—	DENMARK 1.2.	1.6
—	0.4	2.1	—	—		2.4
...	—	1.6	—	—	DENMARK 2.0, GREECE 1.6.	1.9
...	...	2.1	...	...	DENMARK 1.2.	13.7
...	...	...	...	...		19.1
1.6	...	2.0	...	...		2.1
1.4	...	—	...	...		4.5
10.7	...	...	...	...		3.6
8.6	2.9	—	—	—	CHINA (TAIWAN) 12.9.	—
—	—	—	—	—	U.K./FRANCE 1.5, ITALY/FRANCE 3.0, ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 1.5, CHINA (TAIWAN) 6.1.	—
16.2	—	—	—	—	GREECE 2.7, PHILIPPINES 5.4.	—
...	...	...	...	...		17.6
4.7	—	—	—	—	ARGENTINA 2.4, THAILAND 2.3.	—
4.8	2.4	—	—	—	CHINA 2.4.	—

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
MALAYSIA	1972	I	754	21.2	...	7.7	16.2	...	6.6	4.0	...
	1974	C	844	14.9	2.4	5.6	19.9	...	4.5	...	...
	1975	I	909	39.5	...	0.1	18.8	0.1	...	...	0.6
	1976	...	1 679	23.0	0.4	-	8.4	0.1	7.6	-	0.5
	1977	...	1 762	19.9	1.9	-	13.3	0.1	6.5	0.2	0.2
PHILIPPINES	1974	...	589	34.8	7.0	13.8	0.2	-	7.5	1.4	0.8
SINGAPORE	1971	...	785	25.5	...	7.5	10.8	...	14.6	...	2.3
	1972	C	773	21.5	...	6.6	14.0	...	14.4	...	1.6
	1973	C	845	18.0	...	4.4	13.3	...	14.7	...	2.0
	1974	C	889	25.6	...	5.6	15.2	...	5.8	-	...
	1975	C	1 468	12.6	...	4.6	8.6	...	-	...	...
	1976	C	730	21.5	2.6	6.7	15.8	...	6.6	-	...
	1977	C	841	25.6	2.5	5.1	12.5	...	4.9	-	...
SRI LANKA	1970	...	214	72.0	1.4	0.5	15.9	-	7.9	...	-
	1971	...	198	54.0	3.0	5.1	27.8	2.0	7.1	-	0.5
	1973	I	31	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
	1974	I	39	-	7.7	-	87.2	-	-	-	5.1
	1975	I	83	-	8.4	-	34.9	4.8	51.8	-	-
	1976	I	74	10.8	-	-	44.6	-	37.8	-	4.1
	1977	I	71	35.2	-	-	33.8	-	31.0	-	-
THAILAND	1970	...	703	31.7	0.7	13.7	11.9	-	0.4	0.1	1.8
	1971	...	465	25.8	6.5	28.0	8.6	-	-	-	6.5
	1972	C	483	42.4	...	...	6.8	...	2.1	...	3.7
TURKEY	1976	C	198	19.2	8.6	33.8	...	2.5	8.6	7.6	3.0
	1977	C	91	18.7	15.4	26.4	...	4.4	17.6	2.2	3.3
VIET-NAM	1975	...	63	-	-	-	-	63.5	-	-	-
	1976	...	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	...	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE)											
AUSTRIA	1970	C	437	29.3	9.2	18.3	...	...	9.6	24.0	2.3
	1971	C	396	33.8	7.3	14.1	...	1.5	7.8	24.5	1.8
	1972	C	409	32.3	9.0	12.2	...	1.7	7.3	31.3	1.2
	1973	...	357	34.7	7.8	11.8	...	1.7	6.2	26.1	1.1
	1974	C	337	29.1	10.7	15.7	...	1.8	8.0	19.0	1.5
	1975	S	329	31.9	11.2	18.5	...	0.9	7.3	14.0	2.4
	1976	S	326	32.2	10.4	14.1	...	...	8.9	12.9	1.5
	1977	S	336	35.4	11.6	11.6	...	...	6.8	14.9	1.5
DENMARK	1971	C	281	44.5	4.3	7.1	...	...	16.4	3.6	...
	1972	C	270	48.1	7.4	9.3	...	...	14.8	5.6	...
	1973	C	273	39.6	3.3	7.3	...	...	9.2	5.9	...
	1974	C	276	47.1	3.6	5.4	...	2.9	10.1	3.3	...
	1975	S	228	49.1	1.8	6.6	...	0.9	7.9	7.0	...
	1976	S	275	38.2	4.4	5.8	...	...	10.9	5.8	...
	1977	S	281	38.4	10.0	8.9	...	...	7.8	3.6	...
FAEROE ISLANDS	1970	...	269	72.1	6.3	2.6	-	-	8.2	1.9	-
	1973	...	203	63.1	2.0	-	-	-	13.8	8.4	-
	1974	...	223	67.7	5.4	1.8	...	0.9	13.0	0.9	...

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
21.2	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 9.8, INDONESIA 4.2.	9.1
31.3	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 5.2, INDONESIA 8.2.	8.0
36.1	...	...	...	...	INDONESIA 4.3.	0.5
54.1	...	...	...	...	INDONESIA 5.6.	0.4
52.6	...	...	...	...	INDONESIA 5.1.	0.1
26.5	1.9	0.2	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 2.8, KOREA REP. OF 1.2.	2.0
14.8	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 11.2, INDONESIA 2.0.	11.3
17.7	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 11.0, INDONESIA/MALAYSIA 4.9.	8.4
23.3	...	...	...	...	CHINA (TAIWAN) 9.3, INDONESIA 5.9.	9.2
27.8	-	-	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 4.7, INDONESIA 4.9, MALAYSIA 1.0.	9.3
52.9	-	-	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 8.2, INDONESIA 2.5.	10.7
29.2	-	-	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 5.9, INDONESIA 2.7.	9.1
30.9	-	-	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 5.5, INDONESIA 5.7.	7.3
-	-	-	-	-	ITALY/FRANCE 1.9.	0.5
0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	YUGOSLAVIA 2.7.	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.3	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 38.5.	0.7
-	-	-	-	-	CHINA (TAIWAN) 21.4, INDONESIA 2.2, PHILIPPINES 1.1.	-
...	...	...	...	...	THAILAND 24.0.	20.9
3.5	...	...	...	...	-	13.1
6.6	...	...	...	...	-	5.5
-	-	-	-	-	ALBANIA 1.6, BULGARIA 1.6, CHINA 3.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.2, GERMAN DEM. REP. 12.7, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 3.2, POLAND 1.6, ROMANIA 9.5.	-
-	-	-	-	-	SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 100.0.	-
-	-	-	-	-	SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 100.0.	-
...	...	1.1	...	...	DENMARK 1.6.	4.6
...	...	...	...	...	-	9.1
...	...	...	...	...	-	4.9
6.4	...	...	...	...	-	4.2
8.3	...	...	...	...	-	5.9
5.8	...	1.8	...	...	-	6.1
7.1	...	1.5	...	...	DENMARK 2.1, SWITZERLAND 1.5.	7.8
7.7	...	2.4	...	...	SWITZERLAND 2.4.	5.6
...	...	1.1	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 5.0, ITALY/SPAIN 3.2.	14.9
...	...	...	...	...	-	14.8
6.2	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 4.8, FRANCE/ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 3.7, POLAND 3.3.	13.5
2.5	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 5.1, ITALY/SPAIN 2.9, ROMANIA 2.2.	14.8
...	...	2.6	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 8.3.	15.8
...	...	3.6	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 3.6.	27.7
...	...	3.9	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 3.9.	23.5
-	-	1.5	-	-	DENMARK 7.4.	-
-	-	1.0	-	-	DENMARK 11.8.	-
...	...	2.2	...	...	DENMARK 6.7.	1.3

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							JAPAN
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
FINLAND	1970	C	284	40.5	15.1	11.3	...	9.2	5.6	3.9	...
	1971	C	318	35.8	10.1	10.4	...	7.5	10.7	3.8	...
	1972	C	333	37.8	7.2	7.5	...	7.5	7.2	5.4	...
	1973	C	388	29.1	8.2	10.3	...	6.2	8.2	6.2	1.8
	1974	C	376	28.2	12.2	11.2	...	6.6	7.7	8.8	...
	1975	S	217	34.6	6.9	6.9	...	7.4	8.8	4.6	...
	1976	S	191	36.6	9.4	6.3	...	7.3	9.9	3.7	...
	1977	S	189	34.9	7.9	7.4	...	5.8	7.9	3.7	...
FRANCE	1974	C	505	26.5	...	18.6	...	...	4.4	9.1	...
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	1970	...	313	43.1	4.8	18.5	...	...	11.5	...	3.5
	1971	C	266	44.0	7.1	15.8	...	...	9.0	...	2.6
	1972	C	290	35.2	7.2	17.9	...	...	12.1	...	2.8
	1973	C	302	37.7	4.3	13.2	...	...	9.6	...	1.7
	1974	C	278	36.3	6.1	16.2	...	...	7.2	...	4.0
	1975	C	262	32.1	6.1	22.9	...	...	7.3	...	...
	1976	C	261	36.0	11.5	11.5	...	...	12.3	...	1.5
	1977	C	259	38.6	9.6	14.7	...	...	8.9	...	2.7
GIBRALTAR	1976	C	415	81.9	-	1.2	-	-	./.	2.9	-
	1977	C	397	87.4	-	0.8	-	-	./.	4.8	-
GREECE	1970	C	713	31.8	9.7	18.7	...	...	4.3	...	...
	1971	C	789	27.5	8.4	20.3	...	...	6.3	2.4	...
	1972	C	847	24.8	5.9	26.3	...	2.4	7.1	6.4	...
	1973	C	756	29.5	6.5	17.6	...	...	6.6	6.1	...
	1974	C	709	42.7	10.3	20.9	-	3.9	7.8	5.8	-
	1975	C	682	31.4	13.2	22.4	...	3.7	7.3	7.3	...
	1976	C	713	43.9	13.0	14.3	...	...	7.9	8.4	...
	1977	C	629	39.1	16.9	14.3	...	...	6.0	4.8	...
ICELAND	1970	S	391	68.3	7.7	3.3	...	...	10.0	3.6	...
IRELAND	1971	C	366	59.0	5.7	8.5	-	0.3	20.2	0.8	-
	1972	C	331	60.1	6.3	6.0	-	0.6	19.9	3.0	-
	1973	C	333	54.7	4.5	10.2	-	1.8	20.7	2.7	0.3
	1974	C	341	50.1	7.0	8.5	0.3	...	16.4	1.8	0.9
	1975	C	349	51.6	5.7	10.0	...	...	16.9	3.7	...
	1976	C	307	52.1	4.9	8.1	-	-	20.2	2.6	...
	1977	C	340	58.8	6.5	7.4	-	-	17.9	0.6	-
ITALY	1970	...	271	51.7	14.8	...	...	...	9.2	7.0	7.4
	1971	C	263	55.5	9.5	...	...	...	7.2	9.9	4.9
	1972	C	261	53.3	9.2	...	...	...	10.3	7.7	2.7
	1973	C	313	36.4	9.3	...	...	...	12.1	5.4	...
	1974	C	319	41.4	13.5	...	...	...	12.9	7.2	...
	1975	C	308	42.9	13.3	...	...	1.9	12.0	4.5	...
	1976	S	349	41.3	16.0	...	...	0.9	7.4	6.3	...
	1977	S	335	41.8	17.3	...	...	1.5	6.9	6.9	...
LUXEMBOURG	1970	...	441	48.5	18.4	11.3	-	1.1	3.9	12.0	0.5
	1972	...	303	33.3	21.5	16.2	-	0.7	8.3	17.2	-
NETHERLANDS	1970	I	358	31.6	14.2	15.9	...	1.7	17.0	12.0	1.4
	1971	C	324	37.3	10.5	13.6	...	1.2	19.1	10.2	...
	1972	I	305	29.8	11.5	14.8	...	2.3	23.9	8.2	...
	1973	I	382	29.6	11.0	16.5	...	...	9.9	10.7	1.0
	1974	I	334	27.8	15.3	15.0	...	...	11.7	17.1	1.5
	1975	...	309	35.0	17.8	10.0	...	...	13.3	6.1	2.3
	1976	S	293	32.4	16.4	10.9	...	...	10.6	9.2	2.7
	1977	S	322	43.8	12.7	5.3	...	...	9.9	9.3	2.2

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	...	3.9	...	...	GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.4.	9.2
...	...	8.2	...	...	CANADA 1.6, GERMAN DEM. REP. 2.8.	9.1
...	...	3.3	...	...	GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.5,	22.5
2.1	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2.1, FINLAND 2.1.	23.7
...	...	2.1	...	...	GERMAN DEM. REP. 2.7, FRANCE/ITALY 2.7.	17.8
...	...	5.1	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 6.5.	19.3
...	...	1.6	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 4.2, FRANCE/ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 1.6, ITALY/SPAIN 1.6.	17.7
...	...	2.6	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 4.2, FRANCE/ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 2.1, ITALY/SPAIN 1.6.	21.8
13.1	3.2	...	5.0	...	LEBANON 3.0.	17.1
...	...	1.6	...	...	DENMARK 2.2, FRANCE/ITALY 5.8.	8.9
...	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 9.4.	12.0
...	1.7	...	...	...	AUSTRIA 1.7, FRANCE/ITALY 8.6.	12.8
15.2	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 9.3, SWITZERLAND 2.0.	7.0
5.4	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 8.6, SWITZERLAND 3.2.	13.0
6.9	2.7	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 6.5, SWITZERLAND 3.4.	12.2
14.6	...	1.5	...	...	CANADA 1.5, FRANCE/ITALY 3.4, SWITZERLAND 1.1.	5.1
11.2	...	1.5	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 3.5, SWITZERLAND 3.1.	14.3
-	14.0	-	-	-		-
-	7.1	-	-	-		-
...	...	...	...	...	TURKEY 7.3.	28.2
...	...	...	...	...	TURKEY 10.9.	24.2
...	...	...	...	...	TURKEY 2.4.	24.8
...	...	...	...	...		33.7
3.5	-	-	-	-	CHINA 5.1.	-
...	...	...	...	...		14.7
...	...	...	...	...		12.5
...	...	...	...	...		18.9
...	...	2.6	...	...	DENMARK 2.6.	2.0
-	1.4	1.6	-	-		2.5
-	1.8	-	-	-		2.1
-	1.2	1.5	-	0.3		2.1
...	5.3	1.2	...	1.5	CHINA 4.1.	2.9
...	2.6	...	...	...	CANADA 1.4, CHINA 1.4.	6.6
0.7	4.6	-	...	...	AUSTRALIA 1.0, GREECE 1.0.	4.8
1.5	0.9	1.2	...	...	AUSTRALIA 2.4.	3.8
...	...	...	...	...		10.0
...	...	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 2.7.	10.3
...	2.3	...	...	2.3		12.3
17.3	2.9	...	...	1.0	CHINA 3.5.	12.1
8.5	...	...	...	...		16.6
5.8	2.6	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.3.	15.6
3.7	1.4	...	...	...	GREECE 1.7.	21.3
1.5	3.0	...	...	...	GREECE 2.1, SWITZERLAND 1.5.	17.6
-	-	2.3	-	-		2.0
-	-	1.0	-	-	BELGIUM 1.3.	0.6
...	...	2.0	...	...		4.2
...	...	2.8	...	...	CANADA 1.2.	4.0
...	1.6	...	...	...	BELGIUM 1.3.	6.6
13.4	...	1.8	...	...		6.1
6.0	...	...	...	...	AUSTRIA 1.2.	4.5
5.5	...	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 3.2.	6.8
6.1	0.7	2.0	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.7.	7.2
7.5	1.9	1.6	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.6.	4.2

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
NORWAY	1971	...	...	18.7	6.6	5.9	...	...	23.2	3.9	...
	1972	...	...	16.2	7.1	4.5	...	...	22.0	3.2	...
	1975	C	250	43.2	6.4	11.2	...	2.0	22.4	2.0	...
	1976	C	251	41.8	11.6	7.2	...	4.0	14.7	3.2	...
	1977	C	309	49.8	6.5	9.1	...	2.3	10.4	4.2	...
PORTUGAL	1971	...	773	27.7	27.9	11.8	...	...	8.8	...	...
	1974	...	475	18.7	20.8	27.6	...	...	16.0	0.6	...
	1976	I	380	21.6	20.5	24.7	...	...	6.3	4.7	...
	1977	I	473	26.8	15.0	15.4	...	...	11.4	6.8	...
SAN MARINO	1970	I	369	41.2	7.3	35.5	...	...	7.9	3.3	1.1
	1971	I	361	34.6	10.5	38.0	...	...	8.6	1.4	0.8
	1973	I	367	24.5	13.1	43.6	...	0.8	10.4	2.7	...
	1974	I	368	28.5	10.3	42.7	...	...	9.8	2.2	...
	1975	...	425	26.8	10.6	44.5	...	0.5	12.5	0.9	0.5
	1976	S	429	30.8	11.4	39.2	...	...	13.5	...	...
	1977	S	379	30.3	12.4	39.8	...	...	8.4	...	...
SPAIN	1970	...	311	30.2	16.1	17.7	...	...	11.3	5.1	1.6
	1971	...	308	30.8	17.9	19.8	...	...	14.6	1.0	1.9
	1972	C	359	33.4	12.5	24.0	...	...	12.3	1.4	...
	1973	C	319	32.3	13.8	15.7	...	...	18.8	...	...
	1974	C	346	33.2	13.3	18.8	...	...	12.4	2.0	...
	1975	C	381	31.2	15.0	17.3	...	...	13.1	3.7	...
	1976	C	363	39.1	15.7	14.9	-	-	13.5	5.2	1.7
	1977	C	357	28.3	17.4	28.9	-	-	11.2	8.1	2.0
	SWEDEN	1970	C	311	46.9	2.9	6.4	13.2	3.2
1971		C	312	39.7	2.9	5.1	...	...	13.5	1.3	...
1972		C	280	47.9	3.6	7.1	...	...	13.2	...	...
1973		C	330	50.6	4.5	4.5	...	...	5.8	-	...
1974		C	359	71.3	3.1	4.7	...	...	7.8	3.6	...
1975		I	370	58.9	2.2	4.9	...	...	4.9	1.6	...
1976		S	217	49.3	12.4	9.2	...	...	11.5	6.5	...
1977	S	254	50.0	16.1	8.3	...	...	8.3	4.7	...	
SWITZERLAND	1970	...	443	35.5	14.2	17.8	...	...	7.0	17.9	...
	1971	...	459	34.9	16.3	17.4	...	...	10.2	15.5	...
	1972	...	453	34.0	16.1	20.1	...	...	7.7	14.6	...
	1973	...	488	36.9	20.3	15.6	...	...	4.7	13.5	0.4
	1974	...	419	29.6	22.9	15.3	...	...	5.7	13.4	...
	1975	...	411	33.8	22.6	17.8	...	...	4.9	8.5	...
	1976	I	407	39.1	22.1	11.1	...	...	5.4	10.3	...
	1977	I	645	28.5	19.4	13.2	...	...	6.0	8.4	...
UNITED KINGDOM	1970	...	275	45.1	8.0	12.0	...	...	...	6.9	1.8
	1971	...	296	50.7	9.5	9.1	...	...	...	6.1	...
	1972	...	297	52.2	10.4	9.8	...	...	...	3.4	...
	1973	...	300	48.3	7.3	9.3	...	1.7	...	4.0	...
	1974	I	324	40.4	9.0	11.1	...	...	...	7.1	...
	1975	I	271	48.3	4.4	10.3	...	1.8	...	5.5	1.5
	1976	...	274	46.4	1.1	0.7	...	...	...	...	1.5
1977	...	276	46.0	1.8	1.1	...	...	...	...	2.5	

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	...	13.2	...	...	BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG 2.8, DENMARK 15.9, FINLAND 2.8.	7.0
...	...	21.4	...	...	DENMARK 17.5, FINLAND 1.8.	6.3
...	...	3.6	...	...	DENMARK 2.0.	7.2
...	...	5.2	...	...	DENMARK 3.2.	9.1
...	...	6.5	...	...	DENMARK 3.2.	8.1
...	9.8	...	...	...		23.8
...	2.3	...	...	...		13.9
...	0.3	...	...	...		21.8
...	1.5	...	...	...		23.0
...	2.4	...	...	...		1.4
...	1.1	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.4.	3.6
1.4	1.4	...	...	...		2.2
1.4	1.6	...	...	...	SWITZERLAND 1.4.	2.2
...	0.9	...	...	...		2.8
...	...	...	...	...		5.1
...	...	...	...	...		9.0
...	...	...	...	3.9	ARGENTINA 5.1.	9.0
...	...	...	...	5.2	YUGOSLAVIA 1.0.	7.8
...	...	...	...	6.4	ARGENTINA 1.4, AUSTRALIA 1.1.	7.5
...	...	...	...	4.1	ARGENTINA 2.2.	13.1
...	...	...	...	7.5	ARGENTINA 1.7.	11.0
...	...	...	...	4.2	ARGENTINA 2.6.	12.9
...	...	...	...	4.6	ARGENTINA 1.9, POLAND 1.7, SWITZERLAND 1.7.	...
...	...	...	...	0.8	ARGENTINA 1.4, SWITZERLAND 1.4.	0.6
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK 3.2, FRANCE/ITALY 4.5, ITALY/SPAIN 3.9.	15.8
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK 2.9, FRANCE/ITALY 3.8, ITALY/SPAIN 5.1.	25.6
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK 2.5, FRANCE/ITALY 4.6, ITALY/SPAIN 2.9, FRANCE/ITALY/SPAIN 2.1.	16.1
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 2.1, DENMARK 3.0, FRANCE/ITALY 7.0, ITALY/SPAIN 2.7, ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 2.1, POLAND 2.1.	15.5
...	0.8	...	...	...	DENMARK 1.7.	7.0
...	1.9	...	...	...	DENMARK 1.6, FRANCE/ITALY 3.2.	20.9
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK 1.4.	9.7
...	...	...	...	...	DENMARK 3.1.	9.5
...	...	...	...	...		7.5
...	...	...	...	...		5.7
...	...	...	...	...		15.2
4.1	...	...	...	...		4.5
...	...	...	...	...		13.1
...	...	...	...	...		12.4
...	...	...	...	...		12.0
...	...	...	...	...		24.5
...	...	3.6	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 6.5, ITALY/SPAIN 1.1.	14.8
...	...	2.7	...	...	DENMARK 1.7, FRANCE/ITALY 3.0, SWITZERLAND 2.0.	15.2
...	1.7	1.7	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 1.7, SWITZERLAND 1.7.	17.5
...	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 5.7, FRANCE/ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 1.7, FRANCE/ITALY/SPAIN 1.7.	20.3
...	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 6.5, FRANCE/ITALY/GERMANY FED. REP. OF 1.9, ITALY/SPAIN 1.5.	22.5
3.7	...	...	...	...	FRANCE/ITALY 3.7.	20.7
3.3	...	2.2	...	...	GREECE 1.8, POLAND 1.5, SWITZERLAND 1.5.	40.0
...	...	1.1	...	...	GREECE 1.4, SWITZERLAND 2.5.	43.6

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
YUGOSLAVIA	1970	...	276	27.2	14.1	17.4	-	9.1	6.2	6.5	1.4
	1971	...	275	31.6	10.2	21.1	-	10.2	3.6	3.3	0.4
	1972	...	244	23.4	13.5	20.9	-	7.4	7.4	3.3	3.3
	1973	...	275	29.8	9.1	21.1	-	10.5	9.5	1.8	1.1
	1974	S	216	35.6	8.3	15.7	-	4.6	6.0	5.6	1.4
	1975	S	205	37.1	7.8	11.2	-	11.7	8.3	0.5	2.9
	1976	C	197	30.5	7.1	13.2	2.0	13.7	5.6	0.5	2.5
	1977	C	208	30.3	13.0	11.1	1.4	7.2	2.9	1.4	1.4
EASTERN EUROPE											
BULGARIA	1970	...	136	...	...	...	...	39.7	...	...	...
	1971	...	135	...	...	...	...	31.9	...	...	...
	1972	...	150	...	...	...	...	30.7	...	...	...
	1973	...	181	...	...	...	...	32.6	...	...	...
	1974	...	167	...	...	...	...	32.9	...	...	...
	1975	...	162	...	...	...	...	34.6	...	...	...
	1976	I	165	5.5	1.8	4.2	...	33.3	3.6	...	...
	1977	I	166	6.0	1.8	3.6	...	28.9	3.0	...	...
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1970	...	184	13.6	9.2	...	...	31.0	...	9.2	...
	1971	...	168	20.2	7.1	4.8	...	25.6	...	...	6.0
	1972	...	142	9.2	9.9	7.0	...	19.7	...	...	...
	1973	...	177	19.8	6.8	4.0	...	24.9	1.7	...	1.7
	1974	...	199	15.6	11.1	2.0	...	23.6	2.5	...	2.0
	1975	...	233	8.6	8.2	4.3	0.4	22.7	2.1	...	...
	1976	...	185	16.2	7.0	6.5	...	19.5	5.4	...	...
	1977	...	199	4.5	4.0	12.6	...	26.1	2.5	...	...

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
-	1.8	1.1	-	1.8	BULGARIA 2.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1.4, DENMARK 1.4, HUNGARY 3.3, POLAND 1.4, ROMANIA 1.1.	2.5
-	1.1	1.5	-	0.4	BULGARIA 1.8, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.6, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.5, HUNGARY 1.8, POLAND 3.3, ROMANIA 2.2.	2.5
-	3.3	0.4	-	0.4	ALBANIA 2.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.6, BULGARIA 2.5, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1.2, DENMARK 1.6, HUNGARY 2.0, POLAND 3.7.	2.5
0.7	1.5	-	-	1.1	BULGARIA 1.5, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.3, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.8, HUNGARY 1.5, POLAND 3.3.	2.5
0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	-	BULGARIA 2.3, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 2.8, HUNGARY 2.3, POLAND 2.3, ROMANIA 1.4, TURKEY 2.3.	3.8
-	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	ALGERIA 1.0, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2.0, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.5, HUNGARY 1.5, POLAND 2.9, ROMANIA 2.0.	5.6
0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	BULGARIA 3.0, CUBA 1.0, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.0, HUNGARY 2.0, POLAND 3.6, ROMANIA 2.0, TURKEY 1.0.	2.0
2.4	1.4	1.9	-	1.0	ALBANIA 1.9, BRAZIL 1.0, BULGARIA 2.9, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 1.0, HUNGARY 2.9, POLAND 3.4, ROMANIA 2.4, SWITZERLAND 1.0.	3.3
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.7, GERMAN DEM. REP. 10.3, HUNGARY 5.9, POLAND 10.3, VIET NAM 1.5, YUGOSLAVIA 2.2.	26.4
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 11.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 11.9, HUNGARY 5.9, POLAND 8.1, ROMANIA 5.2, YUGOSLAVIA 3.7.	21.5
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.3, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.3, HUNGARY 6.0, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 1.3, POLAND 6.0, ROMANIA 4.0, YUGOSLAVIA 6.0.	27.3
...	...	...	...	...	ALBANIA 2.8, CUBA 1.1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.2, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.2, HUNGARY 5.5, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 1.1, POLAND 5.5, ROMANIA 3.9, VIET NAM 1.1, YUGOSLAVIA 3.3.	28.7
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.6, HUNGARY 5.4, POLAND 5.4, ROMANIA 6.0, VIET NAM 2.4, YUGOSLAVIA 6.0.	30.5
...	...	...	...	...	CUBA 1.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.6, GERMAN DEM. REP. 4.9, HUNGARY 6.2, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 3.1, MONGOLIA 1.9, POLAND 7.4, ROMANIA 3.7, VIET NAM 1.2, YUGOSLAVIA 3.1.	24.1
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 4.8, HUNGARY 6.7, POLAND 8.5, ROMANIA 6.1.	16.9
...	...	...	...	...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.6, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.6, HUNGARY 6.6, POLAND 10.8, ROMANIA 3.6.	19.4
...	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA 4.3, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.1, HUNGARY 4.3, POLAND 5.4.	15.8
...	...	...	...	...	GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.0, HUNGARY 6.0, POLAND 6.0.	18.4
...	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA 4.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 12.0, HUNGARY 6.3, POLAND 9.2.	21.8
...	2.8	1.7	...	...	BULGARIA 4.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.8, HUNGARY 2.8, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 2.8, NETHERLANDS 2.8, POLAND 5.6, ROMANIA 7.3, YUGOSLAVIA 2.3.	1.8
...	...	...	...	...	ALBANIA 3.0, BULGARIA 3.5, CUBA 1.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.5, HUNGARY 7.5, POLAND 5.0, ROMANIA 5.0, VIET NAM 1.0, YUGOSLAVIA 3.5.	7.7
...	3.9	1.3	...	...	BULGARIA 6.0, GERMAN DEM. REP. 9.0, HUNGARY 7.7, MONGOLIA 1.3, NETHERLANDS 2.1, POLAND 5.6, ROMANIA 6.0, VIET NAM 1.3, YUGOSLAVIA 3.9.	5.5
...	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA 4.3, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.6, HUNGARY 7.0, POLAND 4.3, ROMANIA 3.2.	19.0
...	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA 4.5, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.5, HUNGARY 5.5, POLAND 9.0, ROMANIA 6.5.	19.3

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1972	...	128	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	...
	1973	...	150	...	...	...	...	18.7	...	...	...
	1974	...	137	5.1	5.8	-	-	29.2	-	-	-
	1975	...	135	8.9	6.7	-	-	25.9	-	-	-
	1976	I	138	5.8	9.4	3.6	...	23.2	0.7	...	...
	1977	I	142	7.0	9.2	4.2	...	25.4	...	...	...
	HUNGARY	1970	I	150	16.7	10.7	6.7	...	20.7
1971		I	150	12.0	9.3	8.7	...	25.3	10.0	...	...
1972		I	160	16.3	5.6	8.1	...	22.5	6.3	...	...
1973		I	171	12.9	6.4	8.8	...	21.1	8.2	...	...
1974		I	168	7.7	12.5	...	...	20.2	6.5	...	...
1975		I	170	6.5	6.5	11.8	...	22.4	5.3	...	...
1976		I	210	2.4	10.0	5.2	...	25.2	5.2	2.9	...
POLAND	1977	I	156	9.6	7.7	9.0	...	22.4	1.3	7.1	...
	1970	...	178	14.0	9.6	7.3	...	18.5	7.9	...	3.4
	1971	...	167	13.8	15.6	8.4	...	18.6	3.6	...	4.8
	1972	...	154	13.6	11.7	4.5	...	18.2	8.4	1.3	2.6
	1973	...	180	12.2	13.9	10.6	...	18.9	6.1	...	2.2
	1974	...	157	12.7	11.5	5.1	...	19.1	3.8	1.9	...
	1975	...	166	13.3	10.8	9.6	...	23.5	4.2	1.2	1.8
ROMANIA	1976	S	231	10.8	10.8	7.8	...	20.8	4.8	...	...
	1977	S	254	8.7	12.2	5.5	...	24.0	3.5	...	...
	1970	C	169	10.7	14.2	6.5	...	19.5	...	...	...
	1972		236	15.7	6.8	...	...	20.8	...	...	...
	1974	C	148	23.6	4.7	5.4	...	18.2	8.8	...	...
	1976	S	162	21.0	4.3	7.4	...	17.9	5.6	...	2.5
	1977	S	168	17.3	3.6	6.5	...	19.0	6.5	...	...
U. S. S. R.	1970	...	97	5.2	5.2	4.1	...	.	...	6.2	6.2
	1971	I	103	7.8	3.9	...	6.8	.	...	3.9	...
	1972	I	92	...	6.5	5.4	...	.	...	...	...
	1973	I	111	5.4	6.3	3.6	...	.	...	3.6	...
	1974	...	127	5.5	6.3	5.5	...	.	...	2.4	5.5
	1975	...	124	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.2	.	...	2.4	2.4
	1976	...	134	6.7	1.5	9.7	...	.	0.7	...	...
	1977	...	147	10.2	8.2	4.1	...	.	2.7	...	...

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 48.4.	26.6
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 15.3, YUGOSLAVIA 5.8, OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 38.7.	81.3
-	-	-	-	-	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 11.1, HUNGARY 8.1, OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 39.3.	-
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 11.6, HUNGARY 7.2.	38.4
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10.6, HUNGARY 7.7.	35.9
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 6.7, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.0, POLAND 6.0.	26.7
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.0, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.0, POLAND 6.0.	14.7
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 6.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 8.7, POLAND 5.6.	20.0
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.0, POLAND 6.4.	19.8
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10.1, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.4, POLAND 6.5, ROMANIA 5.4.	25.7
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.3, ROMANIA 4.7.	28.2
...	BULGARIA 4.8, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.1, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.2, POLAND 6.7.	23.2
...	BULGARIA 6.4, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.8, POLAND 5.8.	14.0
...	1.7	...	...	...	BULGARIA 2.8, CUBA 1.7, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.2, HUNGARY 6.2, ROMANIA 5.6, YUGOSLAVIA 6.7.	4.5
...	BULGARIA 3.0, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.0, HUNGARY 7.2, ROMANIA 4.2, YUGOSLAVIA 7.8.	1.8
...	2.6	...	...	...	BULGARIA 3.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.2, HUNGARY 8.4, ROMANIA 5.8, YUGOSLAVIA 5.2.	2.9
...	...	1.1	...	...	BULGARIA 3.3, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.8, DENMARK 1.7, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.3, HUNGARY 3.9, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 2.8, ROMANIA 3.3, YUGOSLAVIA 5.0.	3.9
...	1.3	2.5	...	1.9	BULGARIA 3.8, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.6, DENMARK 1.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 4.5, HUNGARY 5.1, ROMANIA 6.4, VIET NAM 1.3, YUGOSLAVIA 3.8.	3.8
-	1.2	0.6	-	-	BULGARIA 4.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.0, HUNGARY 6.0, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 1.8, ROMANIA 3.6, YUGOSLAVIA 4.2.	3.1
...	BULGARIA 5.6, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 6.5, HUNGARY 5.2, ROMANIA 4.8.	15.1
...	BULGARIA 5.1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.3, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.9, HUNGARY 4.7, ROMANIA 4.7.	17.3
...	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5.9, GERMAN DEM. REP. 5.9, HUNGARY 7.7, POLAND 5.3.	24.3
...	BULGARIA 4.2, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10.2, GERMAN DEM. REP. 8.5, HUNGARY 6.4, POLAND 11.9.	15.7
...	BULGARIA 6.1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 7.4.	16.9
...	1.9	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 6.2, HUNGARY 5.6, POLAND 4.3.	23.4
...	2.4	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.1, HUNGARY 6.5, POLAND 7.7.	23.3
...	6.2	...	BULGARIA 7.2, GERMAN DEM. REP. 10.3, HUNGARY 9.3, POLAND 6.2, ROMANIA 6.2.	27.8
...	BULGARIA 6.8, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 7.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 10.7, HUNGARY 8.7, POLAND 9.7.	33.9
...	5.4	...	BULGARIA 7.6, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 8.8, GERMAN DEM. REP. 9.8, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 12.0, POLAND 7.6, ROMANIA 7.6, YUGOSLAVIA 5.4.	23.9
...	6.3	...	BULGARIA 5.4, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.0, GERMAN DEM. REP. 9.0, HUNGARY 6.3, KOREA DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF 9.9, POLAND 7.2.	27.9
...	7.1	...	BULGARIA 5.5, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 11.0, GERMAN DEM. REP. 8.7, HUNGARY 4.7, POLAND 3.9, ROMANIA 8.7.	25.2
...	5.6	...	BULGARIA 7.3, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 12.1, GERMAN DEM. REP. 9.7, HUNGARY 7.3, POLAND 10.5, YUGOSLAVIA 4.8.	25.8
...	BULGARIA 3.0, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 9.7, GERMAN DEM. REP. 12.7, HUNGARY 11.2, POLAND 14.9, ROMANIA 2.2.	27.6
...	BULGARIA 7.5, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5.4, GERMAN DEM. REP. 8.2, HUNGARY 4.8, POLAND 6.1, ROMANIA 4.8.	38.0

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN							JAPAN
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	
OCEANIA											
AMERICAN SAMOA	1970	...	400	75.0	...	2.5	...	...	10.0	...	6.0
	1971	...	350	78.6	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	4.3
	1972	...	620	80.6	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	3.2
AUSTRALIA	1971	...	600	29.5	7.2	8.8	-	13.7	16.8	...	...
	1972	I	605	28.1	4.6	9.1	...	5.6	16.2	2.3	...
	1975	C	916	27.2	6.6	12.2	...	...	8.7	6.0	...
	1976	I	840	29.0	8.7	11.3	1.3	...	8.5	4.2	1.5
	1977	I	890	32.1	6.6	13.8	3.0	...	6.1	4.2	3.5
FRENCH POLYNESIA	1974	...	433	25.2	...	5.1	5.1	...	11.3	...	...
	1975	...	624	17.3	50.5	21.6	-	-	0.5	9.5	-
NEW CALEDONIA	1970	...	300	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	...	300	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1972	...	539	22.3	37.5	25.0	-	0.2	9.5	1.1	0.6
	1973	...	284	10.6	45.1	30.3	...	...	5.6	1.4	...
	1974	I	223	17.9	53.4	17.0	...	...	4.5	3.6	...
	1976	I	121	18.2	55.4	17.4	...	...	2.5	2.5	...
NEW ZEALAND	1970	C	315	39.0	7.3	9.8	6.3	1.6	15.2	...	2.5
	1971	C	344	37.8	6.4	8.7	6.7	...	20.9	...	2.6
	1972	C	323	43.3	5.0	7.4	5.3	...	16.7	2.8	...
	1973	C	432	31.7	1.6	8.3	...	...	18.1	...	...
	1974	C	433	25.2	...	5.1	5.1	...	11.3	...	...
	1975	C	416	30.5	7.9	6.5	...	...	14.2	...	...
	1976	C	586	54.3	7.5	5.8	...	...	14.3	4.8	1.4
	1977	C	465	45.6	12.3	4.7	...	...	12.7	4.9	2.6
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1972	I	500	84.0	...	...	...	...	14.0	...	...
	1976	C	366	86.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1977	C	225	72.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAB STATES											
ALGERIA	1970	C	104	17.3	11.5	20.2	18.3	5.8	-	1.0	1.0
	1971	...	101	8.9	29.7	23.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1973	...	244	8.6	22.5	34.8	11.5	7.4	1.2	...	...
	1975	C	210	28.6	23.3	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
	1976	C	254	31.5	22.8	15.7	8.7	...	5.1	...	...
BAHRAIN	1970	...	224	33.5	...	12.9	14.3	-	8.5	-	-
	1971	...	298	36.9	...	4.0	9.4	-	11.7	-	-
	1974	...	384	39.6	0.5	12.0	...	-	4.2	-	-
EGYPT	1970	...	323	48.0	5.9	23.5	3.4	7.4	5.6	...	...
	1972	C	240	43.3	9.2	23.8	7.1	6.7	4.6	...	2.1
	1973	C	209	34.4	8.1	30.1	4.3	9.1	1.9	...	2.9
	1974	I	241	36.1	5.8	34.9	0.8	7.9	5.8	...	1.7
IRAQ	1970	...	10	...	10.0	...	...	30.0	10.0	...	...
	1971	I	250	-	18.0	22.4	4.4	9.2	12.8	-	...
	1973	...	523	0.4	15.3	28.3	8.2	-	10.5	-	0.2
	1974	...	578	1.7	15.9	34.6	8.7	2.9	11.1	-	-
	1975	I	129	10.9	10.1	15.5	3.9	-	10.1	-	0.8
JORDAN	1974	...	560	21.4	7.1	11.6	-	-	9.8	-	-
	1976	C	736	18.3	1.1	3.1	-	2.0	14.9	-	2.7
	1977	C	940	19.5	2.7	4.3	-	2.1	13.0	-	3.7
KUWAIT	1971	S	246	41.1	3.3	10.6	22.8	0.4	4.1	-	-
	1972	S	247	33.2	5.3	12.1	22.3	0.8	6.1	-	-
	1973	S	256	34.4	3.9	10.9	19.9	0.8	2.0	-	-
	1975	I	314	31.2	7.6	11.1	19.4	1.0	1.6	-	-

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
...	...	...	...	...		6.5
...	...	...	...	...		2.9
—	—	—	—	—	KOREA REP. OF 3.2.	0.8
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 6.7.	17.3
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 3.6.	30.4
6.9	...	...	...	...	GREECE 10.5, TURKEY 2.6.	19.3
10.4	1.3	...	...	...	GREECE 4.8.	19.0
11.0	1.1	...	...	...	GREECE 1.6.	17.0
16.9	...	...	...	...		36.5
—	0.3	0.2	—	—		0.2
—	—	—	—	—		—
—	—	—	—	—		—
0.4	0.9	0.4	—	—		2.6
...	...	1.1	...	...	SWEDEN 1.1.	6.0
...	...	0.4	...	...		3.1
1.7	0.8	—	—	—		1.7
...	...	...	...	...	GREECE 6.7.	11.4
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 1.5, GREECE 5.2.	10.2
...	...	...	...	2.8	GREECE 6.8.	9.9
8.3	...	...	...	...		31.9
16.9	...	...	...	...		36.5
14.2	...	...	...	...	CHINA 1.2.	25.5
2.9	—	—	—	0.3	AUSTRALIA 2.6.	6.1
2.4	—	—	—	0.9	AUSTRALIA 6.0.	8.0
...	...	...	...	...		2.0
10.9	...	...	...	...		2.5
20.4	...	...	...	...		7.1
—	—	—	...	—	BRAZIL 4.8, CANADA 1.0, EGYPT, LEBANON 19.2.	—
—	5.0	—	5.9	—	FRANCE/ITALY 4.0, GREECE 1.0, LEBANON 10.9, SYRIAN AR. REP. 2.0, TURKEY 2.0.	—
...	...	...	8.2	...	LEBANON 2.0.	3.7
...	...	...	13.7	...	EGYPT, LEBANON, SYRIAN AR. REP. 14.8.	23.8
...	...	...	...	...		2.4
...	...	...	...	...		30.8
1.0	—	—	13.3	—	INDIA, IRAN AND PAKISTAN 28.9.	37.9
...	...	...	...	...		0.5
...	...	...	...	...	LEBANON 2.8.	3.4
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 2.9.	0.4
...	...	...	...	...	CHINA 5.7.	3.4
0.8	...	...	...	...	CHINA 4.6, TURKEY 0.8.	0.8
...	...	...	10.0	...	GERMAN DEM. REP. 10.0.	30.0
—	5.2	—	18.8	...	LEBANON 4.4.	2.8
—	3.1	0.2	14.5	0.2	LEBANON 1.9, PAKISTAN 14.0, TURKEY 1.3.	1.9
0.3	1.0	0.3	12.6	—	LEBANON 2.4, SYRIAN ARAB REP. 2.9, TURKEY 2.2.	3.3
—	0.8	0.8	38.0	—	LEBANON 9.3.	—
—	...	...	12.5	...		37.5
27.2	—	—	16.3	—	CHINA 12.6, LEBANON 1.0.	0.7
26.0	—	—	16.0	—	CHINA 12.6.	0.2
—	—	—	...	—	ARAB STATES 17.5.	0.4
—	—	—	...	—	ARAB STATES 19.8.	0.4
—	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 19.9.	8.2
—	...	...	...	—	ARAB STATES 22.6, EUROPEAN COPRODUCTION 5.1.	0.3

COUNTRY	YEAR	CODE	TOTAL	C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N							
				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	FRANCE	ITALY	INDIA	USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	JAPAN
LEBANON	1970	...	441	35.8	11.8	17.0	-	4.8	11.8	-	-
	1971	...	754	21.2	...	7.7	16.2	...	6.6	4.0	...
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	1976	...	213	28.2	0.9	3.8	10.8	-	2.8	-	-
	1977	...	347	33.4	0.3	5.5	6.9	-	8.9	-	-
MOROCCO	1972	...	885	12.5	43.6	9.5	15.8	2.9	4.7	0.1	0.1
	1973	...	842	8.3	34.9	7.7	8.0	0.8	1.5	0.2	8.6
	1974	...	831	6.4	37.2	4.2	17.9	...	4.2	0.6	0.8
	1976	C	473	20.9	28.5	9.5	11.0	0.6	2.3	...	...
	1977	C	586	11.3	28.5	8.4	25.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.5
QATAR	1972	...	335	29.9	-	-	14.9	-	14.9	-	-
SUDAN	1971	...	265	12.8	...	19.2	9.1	7.5	10.9	...	...
	1972	...	321	16.5	5.0	28.0	11.8	2.5	15.6	-	-
	1976	C	235	61.3	1.3	11.5	10.6	-	2.6	-	-
	1977	C	310	56.8	1.3	10.6	12.9	-	2.3	-	-
TUNISIA	1973	C	215	42.3	16.3	6.5	...	-	0.5	0.9	...
	1976	C	230	31.7	28.3	4.8	...	...	0.4	...	...
	1977	C	261	29.5	22.6	5.7	...	...	0.8	...	...
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1976	S	...	52.1	0.5	10.5	17.4	-	3.7	-	-
	1977	S	...	53.2	0.5	10.5	17.4	-	3.7	-	-
YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC	1971	...	194	39.2	...	./.	18.0	1.0	-	-	-

Notes:

1) The code indicating the criterion used for classifying a film as "imported" in the year of reference is as follows:

I = Imported

C = Cleared for public showing by censorship

S = Film has had its first public show (released for the first time).

C O U N T R I E S O F O R I G I N

HONG-KONG	SPAIN	SWEDEN	EGYPT	MEXICO	OTHER COUNTRIES	NOT SPECIFIED
-	-	-	14.1	-	TURKEY 4.8.	-
21.2	...	...	...	...		23.1
-	-	-	...	-	ARAB STATES 53.1.	0.4
-	-	-	...	-	ARAB STATES 44.7.	0.3
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 9.3.	1.3
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 2.1, CHINA (TAIWAN) 26.5.	1.3
...	...	...	...	...		28.6
...	...	...	...	...	ARAB STATES 13.7, PAKISTAN 3.0.	10.4
-	0.2	-	...	-	ARAB STATES 13.6, FRANCE, ITALY 8.5.	0.7
-	-	-	11.9	-	IRAN 9.0, LEBANON 4.5, PAKISTAN 14.9.	-
...	...	...	26.9	...	PAKISTAN 2.6.	10.9
-	-	-	20.6	-		-
-	-	-	12.8	-		-
-	-	-	16.1	-		-
...	...	...	4.2	...		29.3
...	...	...	12.2	...	EUROPEAN COPROD. AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 12.6, ARAB STATES 6.1, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 1.3.	2.6
...	...	...	8.0	...	EUROPEAN COPROD. AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES 7.7, ARAB STATES 3.1, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 19.2.	3.4
-	-	-	-	-	EGYPT, LEBANON 11.1, IRAN 2.1, PAKISTAN 2.6.	-
-	-	-	-	-	EGYPT, LEBANON 10.0, IRAN 2.1, PAKISTAN 2.6.	-
-	-	-	...	-	EGYPT, LEBANON, TURKEY 38.1, GERMAN DEM. REP. 3.6.	-

Table 3: Commercial cinemas (1955 to 1977)

This table gives statistics on the number and the capacity of permanent fixed commercial cinemas as well as on the number of mobile projection units. The period covered is from 1955 to 1977 and the statistics shown refer to the years 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975 to 1977. When data for the years 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970 were not available those for the preceding or following year have been taken.

The population figures shown in the column next to the reference year are mid-year estimates made by the United Nations Statistical Office. With regard to fixed cinemas, separate figures are given for cinema halls and drive-ins. For cinema halls the distinction is only between 35mm and 16mm establishments, no distinction being made between indoor and open air cinemas, or between cinemas according to frequency of performances etc. The lack of internationally accepted standards and the non-availability of more detailed data do not allow such a distinction. Data on the seating capacity of cinema halls are in most cases based on a complete enumeration of the cinemas in any given

country. Some of the data, however, have certainly been obtained by multiplying an estimated "average number of seats per cinema" by the number of establishments. Statistics on seating capacity should always be regarded as an approximation, regardless of how they are obtained.

For the second category of fixed cinemas, the drive-ins, the capacity is calculated by multiplying by four the number of cars which can be accommodated.

With regard to mobile projection units, as a general rule only those used for commercial exhibitions should be included in the statistics. However, many countries reporting cinema statistics either do not make a distinction between commercial and non-commercial mobile units or simply do not indicate whether such units belong to one category or the other. For this reason, mobile units of both categories are included in the statistics on commercial cinemas. When it is known that such units are used for non-commercial exhibitions this is stated in a footnote.

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)										
ANGOLA	1955	4 460	18	—	12.0	—	—	2.7	...	...
	1960	4 841	19	—	15.8	—	—	3.3	3	—
	1965	5 154	27	—	21.3	—	—	4.1	1	—
	1970	5 590	36	—	29.1	—	—	5.2	—	—
BENIN	1960	2 110	3	1	3.6	—	—	1.7	—	—
	1965	2 365	3	—	3.8	—	—	1.6	—	—
	1970	2 686	4	2	9.0	—	—	3.4	—	—
	1976	3 197	4	...	4.4	—	—	1.4	1	...
BOTSWANA	1955	460	6	...	1.6	—	—	3.5	—	—
	1965	520	1	5	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1970	580	1	10	3.0	—	—	5.2	—	—
	1975	691	1	...	0.8	—	—	1.2	—	—
BURUNDI	1960	2 908	3	—	1.1	—	—	0.4	—	—
	1965	3 270	6	1	1.0	—	—	0.3	—	—
	1970	3 620	1	3	1.1	—	—	0.3	—	—
	1975	3 930	1	4	1.5	—	—	0.4	—	—
CAPE VERDE	1955	170	4	—	1.2	—	—	7.1	—	—
	1960	200	8	—	3.2	—	—	16.0	—	—
	1965	230	5	—	2.4	—	—	10.4	—	—
	1970	272	6	—	2.8	—	—	10.3	—	—
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1960	...	4	—	1.7	—	—	1.4	—	—
	1965	...	10	—	3.7	—	—	2.7	—	—
CHAD	1960	2 940	4	1	3.6	—	—	1.2	—	—
	1965	3 307	8	—	6.0	—	—	1.8	1	—
	1970	3 640	7	2	5.9	—	—	1.6	...	...
	1975	4 030	7	—	6.7	—	—	1.6	...	...
	1976	4 116	13	—	12.4	—	—	3.0	—	3
	1977	4 213	13	—	12.4	—	—	2.9	—	3
COMORO	1960	192	—	4	...	—	—	...	...	...
	1965	235	...	4	0.9	—	—	3.8	—	—
	1970	271	1	3	1.3	—	—	2.2	—	—
	1975	306	1	1	0.8	—	—	2.7	—	6

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
CONGO	1960	773	9	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1965	1 070	14	-	11.0	-	-	10.3	-	-
	1970	1 190	10	14	6.5	-	-	5.5	...	...
	1975	1 345	7	...	5.1	-	-	4.0	...	...
DJIBOUTI	1960	81	2	-	1.6	-	-	19.8	1	-
	1965	90	3	-	4.0	-	-	44.4	-	-
	1970	95	3	-	4.7	-	-	49.5	...	...
	1975	106	4	-	5.8	-	-	54.7	-	3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1955	...	8	-	2.3	-	-	11.1	-	-
	1965	267	10	-	4.4	-	-	16.5	-	-
	1976	316	10	-	4.5	-	-	14.2	-	-
	1977	322	10	-	4.5	-	-	14.0	-	-
GABON	1960	446	3	-	2.0	-	-	4.5	-	-
	1970	500	2	-	1.7	-	-	3.3	-	-
	1975	526	6	-	4.1	-	-	7.9	-	-
GAMBIA	1955	284	2	-	0.8	-	-	2.8	-	-
	1965	330	-	7	2.0	-	-	6.1	5	→
GHANA	1955	4 620	32	-	22.4	-	-	4.8	...	...
	1970	8 610	13	-	14.4	-	-	1.7	-	-
	1975	9 866	9	-	13.9	-	-	1.4	-	-
	1976	10 309	9	-	13.9	-	-	1.3	-	-
	1977	10 630	8	-	13.2	-	-	1.2	-	-
GUINEA-BISSAU	1955	520	1	-	0.3	-	-	0.6	-	-
	1960	*505	1	-	0.7	-	-	1.4	-	-
	1970	490	5	→	2.0	-	-	4.1	...	...
IVORY COAST	1960	3 230	17	→	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1965	3 835	48	-	28.8	-	-	7.5	-	-
	1970	5 310	45	35	80.0	-	-	17.7	-	8
	1976	6 970	38	40	69.0	-	-	13.8	-	12
	1977	7 230	25	35	41.0	-	-	8.0	-	6
KENYA	1955	6 990	21	-	10.0	...	...	1.4	...	...
	1960	8 115	26	-	20.3	2	4.3	2.5	...	...
	1965	9 530	27	-	19.0	3	6.4	2.0	...	...
	1976	13 847	39	-	26.0	3	7.0	1.9	8	-
	1977	14 337	40	-	26.5	3	7.0	1.8	8	-
LIBERIA	1960	1 000	8	-	5.2	-	-	5.2	3	...
	1965	1 380	12	-	7.4	-	-	5.4	-	-
	1970	1 340	18	8	14.9	-	-	9.5	-	2
	1976	1 630	16	3	11.9	-	-	6.8	-	3
	1977	1 680	16	3	11.9	-	-	6.6	-	3
MADAGASCAR	1955	4 722	15	11	18.7	-	-	4.0	-	-
	1960	5 393	21	22	12.8	-	-	2.4	-	-
	1965	6 080	27	12	...	-	-	...	6	→
	1970	6 800	29	16	11.9	-	-	1.7	-	8
	1975	7 680	25	6	12.4	-	-	1.6	...	...
MALAWI	1955	2 550	7	...	...	-	-	...	8	...
	1960	2 830	5	2	3.1	-	-	1.1	-	-
	1965	3 908	4	-	1.9	-	-	0.5	...	...
	1970	4 440	4	1	2.6	2	0.8	0.5	15	-
	1975	5 044	3	1	4.7	2	2.4	0.9	13	-
MALI	1960	4 062	17	→	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1965	4 580	16	3	16.2	-	-	3.5	2	→

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS						MOBILE UNITS	
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
MAURITANIA	1965	1 030	1	...	0.5	-	-	0.5	...	...
	1976	1 460	12	1	8.8	-	-	6.0	...	...
	1977	1 500	12	-	8.8	-	-	5.9	...	...
MAURITIUS	1955	580	37	-	44.6	-	-	76.9	5	—>
	1960	645	34	-	37.6	-	-	58.3	5	—>
	1965	760	47	-	69.0	-	-	90.8	11	—>
	1970	830	53	-	52.0	-	-	61.1	...	...
	1975	899	48	-	48.0	-	-	53.4	...	...
	1976	895	48	-	48.0	-	-	53.6	...	...
	1977	909	48	-	48.0	-	-	52.8	...	...
MOZAMBIQUE	1955	6 120	30	-	11.1	-	-	1.8	...	...
	1960	6 579	23	-	12.8	-	-	1.9	14	—>
NIGER	1970	4 016	4	-	3.8	-	-	0.9	-	-
NIGERIA	1955	38 240	41	—>	24.0	...	...	0.6	...	...
	1960	42 910	67	—>	65.4	-	-	1.5	...	...
REUNION	1955	286	15	-	4.9	-	-	17.1	2	...
	1960	338	16	3	7.1	-	-	21.0	2	...
	1965	395	14	...	6.0	-	-	15.2	-	-
	1970	446	17	8	10.2	-	-	21.9	-	-
RWANDA	1965	3 130	-	4	0.8	-	-	0.3	-	-
	1970	3 680	-	4	0.8	-	-	0.2	...	...
	1975	4 198	2	1	1.0	-	-	0.2	...	...
ST. HELENA	1955	5	1	-	0.6	-	-	120.0	...	...
	1960	5	1	-	0.6	-	-	120.0	2	—>
	1965	5	1	-	0.6	-	-	120.0	-	-
	1970	5	1	-	0.7	-	-	140.0	-	2
	1975	5	1	-	0.6	-	-	120.0	-	1
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1955	59	1	-	1.0	-	-	16.9	-	-
	1960	65	1	-	1.0	-	-	15.4	-	-
	1965	61	1	-	1.0	-	-	16.4	1	-
	1970	70	1	-	1.0	-	-	14.3	-	-
SENEGAL	1960	3 110	51	—>	...	-	-	...	1	...
	1965	3 487	52	25	33.5	-	-	9.6	7	—>
SEYCHELLES	1955	39	...	1	0.3	-	-	7.7	...	...
	1960	42	-	3	0.9	-	-	21.4	2	...
	1965	47	3	-	0.9	-	-	19.2	1	...
	1970	52	1	-	0.3	-	-	5.8	-	3
	1975	58	2	-	0.8	-	-	13.8	-	4
SIERRA LEONE	1955	2 110	3	2	...	-	-	...	...	...
	1960	2 228	9	1	4.7	-	-	2.1	2	—>
SOMALIA	1960	2 010	23	-	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1965	2 500	23	-	21.8	-	-	8.7	3	—>
	1970	2 789	26	-	23.0	-	-	8.2	-	2
SOUTH AFRICA	1970	22 470	686	-	524.0	120	26.0	23.4	...	...
SWAZILAND	1955	280	1	11	0.2	-	-	...	...	...
	1960	316	2	11	...	-	-	...	...	...
	1965	364	2	-	0.9	-	-	2.5	2	—>
	1975	494	2	2	3.7	1	2.4	7.5	...	...
TOGO	1955	...	1	-	1.0	-	-	...	-	-
	1965	1 700	2	-	2.3	-	-	1.4	-	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
UGANDA	1955	5 896	12	—	4.0	...	...	0.7	...	...
	1960	6 677	14	—	11.2	...	...	1.7	7	—>
	1965	8 580	16	4	19.2	1	3.2	2.2	...	...
	1976	11 943	17	...	13.4	1	3.4	1.1	...	...
	1977	12 353	17	...	13.4	1	3.4	1.1	...	...
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON	1955	3 955	11	—>	...	—	—	...	1	...
	1960	4 700	13	10	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1965	...	38	—>	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1970	6 780	35	6	20.0	—	—	3.3	—	7
	1975	7 530	43	—>	...	—	—	...	—	20
	1976	7 700	44	—>	24.0	—	—	3.1	—	17
	1977	7 914	45	—>	25.0	—	—	3.2	—	17
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1960	10 328	36	—	14.5	...	...	1.4	5	—>
	1975	15 300	31	—	...	1	2.6	...	...	...
	1976	15 607	34	—	15.8	1	2.4	1.0	...	15
	1977	16 086	34	—	15.8	1	2.4	1.0	—	20
UPPER VOLTA	1965	4 858	2	2	5.2	—	—	1.1	—	—
WESTERN SAHARA	1960	24	2	—>	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1965	50	4	—	2.0	—	—	40.0	—	—
	1970	80	3	1	1.6	—	—	20.0	—	1
ZAIRE	1955	12 538	7	17	10.5	—	—	0.8	1	...
	1960	14 139	8	16	11.0	—	—	0.8	1	...
	1970	21 690	8	26	13.6	—	—	0.6	—	...
	1975	24 902	18	73	25.4	1	2.0	1.0	—	—
ZAMBIA	1955	2 790	11	—	...	...	...	...	7	...
	1960	3 210	13	3	...	1	1.2	...	...	...
	1976	5 138	12	—	5.3	1	1.2	1.0	—	—
ZIMBABWE	1960	3 810	22	1	13.4	3	4.6	3.5	—	—
NORTHERN AMERICA										
BERMUDA	1955	40	13	—	4.5	—	—	112.5	—	—
	1960	44	4	—	2.5	—	—	56.8	—	—
	1965	48	4	—	2.3	—	—	47.9	—	—
	1970	54	4	—	2.2	—	—	40.7	—	—
	1975	56	4	—	2.2	—	—	40.0	—	—
	1976	57	4	—	2.0	—	—	35.1	—	—
	1977	57	4	—	2.0	—	—	35.1	—	—
CANADA	1955	15 698	1 728	210	1357.7	230	372.8	86.5	—	141
	1960	17 909	1 326	101	1126.3	232	355.0	62.9	—	—
	1965	19 680	1 109	62	1030.9	247	377.9	52.4	—	—
	1970	21 320	1 091	37	1123.8	284	471.9	51.4	...	...
	1975	22 831	1 176	—>	1265.3	316	596.5	55.4	...	...
	1976	23 143	1 107	22	1234.3	309	581.8	53.3	...	...
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	1965	5	2	—	0.7	—	—	140.0	—	—
	1970	5	—	2	0.5	—	—	100.0	—	—
	1975	5	—	2	0.8	—	—	133.3	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1955	165 931	14 509	—	12000.0	4 494	./.	72.3	—	—
	1960	180 684	15 106	—	11300.0	6 000	3300	62.5	—	—
	1965	194 300	9 850	—	6295.0	4 150	...	...	—	—
	1970	204 880	10 000	—	...	3 750	...	...	—	—
	1975	213 611	12 168	—	...	3 801	...	...	—	—
	1976	215 118	12 562	—	...	3 414	...	...	—	—
	1977	216 817	12 990	—	...	3 564	...	...	—	—

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
LATIN AMERICA										
ANTIGUA	1960	54	...	2	0.8	-	-	14.8	3	→
	1965	57	2	-	1.7	-	-	29.8	-	-
ARGENTINA	1955	18 910	1 657	403	922.5	-	-	48.8	-	-
	1960	20 850	2 228	→	1034.6	-	-	49.6	-	-
	1970	23 750	1 683	-	751.3	7	18.2	31.6	3	...
	1975	25 383	1 415	-	790.5	10	16.3	31.1	5	...
	1976	25 719	1 384	-	778.0	9	16.0	30.3	3	-
	1977	26 056	1 356	-	766.0	9	16.0	29.4	3	-
BAHAMAS	1955	90	6	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1960	113	5	-	3.2	-	-	28.3	-	-
	1965	140	8	-	0.8	-	-	57.1	-	-
	1970	170	5	-	4.1	4	6.4	56.8	-	-
BARBADOS	1955	230	7	2	5.7	-	-	24.8	-	-
	1960	233	7	-	5.4	1	...	23.2	-	-
	1965	240	8	-	5.8	-	-	24.2	-	-
	1970	240	6	-	6.2	2	1.5	25.8	-	1
	1975	245	6	-	7.2	2	2.3	29.4	-	2
BELIZE	1960	91	8	-	5.5	-	-	60.4	-	-
	1965	107	9	-	6.0	-	-	56.1	2	...
	1970	120	8	-	4.5	-	-	37.5	-	3
BOLIVIA	1960	3 825	82	→	44.8	-	-	11.7	-	-
	1965	4 334	30	90	66.0	-	-	15.2	-	-
BRAZIL	1955	58 456	3 301	→	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1960	69 730	3 284	→	1899.1	-	-	27.2	-	-
	1965	81 010	2 533	728	1973.0	-	-	24.4	-	-
	1970	92 520	3 102	→	1883.2	...	...	19.6	-	...
	1975	106 230	2 910	351	1100.8	15	19.9	10.4	-	-
	1976	109 181	2 970	191	1757.7	17	22.9	16.1	-	25
	1977	112 239	2 967	189	1758.8	17	26.0	15.7	-	22
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1960	7	-	1	0.2	-	-	21.4	-	-
	1965	10	-	1	0.1	-	-	14.0	-	-
	1970	10	1	-	0.3	-	-	30.0	-	-
	1975	11	1	-	0.3	-	-	27.3	-	-
	1976	12	1	-	0.4	-	-	29.2	-	-
	1977	12	1	-	0.4	-	-	29.2	-	-
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1965	10	-	7	0.9	-	-	90.0	-	-
	1970	10	-	6	...	1	0.4	...	-	-
	1975	11	1	2	1.8	1	0.7	163.6	-	-
CHILE	1960	7 683	336	-	400.0	-	-	52.1	-	-
	1965	8 708	366	-	265.5	-	-	30.5	...	...
	1970	9 370	374	-	263.9	-	-	28.2	...	...
	1975	10 253	291	-	185.5	-	-	18.1	...	...
	1976	10 454	247	-	173.0	-	-	16.5	...	...
	1977	10 656	239	-	164.0	-	-	15.4	...	...
COLOMBIA	1955	12 657	749	→	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1960	15 397	819	-	536.7	-	-	34.9	-	-
	1965	18 040	895	→	461.2	-	-	25.6	...	...
	1975	23 542	700	150	...	-	-	...	...	...
COSTA RICA	1960	1 254	136	→	73.6	-	-	58.7	-	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
CUBA	1955	...	549	5	410.9	1	...	...	...
	1960	6 826	444	37	330.0	2	5.5	49.2	6	
	1970	8 550	432	-	...	...	...	...	325
	1975	9 330	450	-	...	...	...	...	599
	1976	9 464	458	-	...	...	...	...	637
DOMINICA	1965	66	1	-	0.9	-	-	13.6	5	
	1970	74	3	-	1.5	-	-	20.3	6	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1955	...	65	17	...	-	-	...	-	
	1960	3 036	96	-	41.8	-	-	13.8	-	
	1970	4 060	80	-	42.3	2	1.7	9.7	-	
	1975	4 697	83	...	49.3	2	2.8	10.5	...	
ECUADOR	1960	4 358	122	-	91.1	-	-	20.9	-	
	1965	5 150	164	-	114.6	-	-	22.3	-	
	1970	6 093	164	-	...	-	-	...	...
	1975	6 733	185	-	114.6	-	-	16.5	70	
EL SALVADOR	1955	2 193	34	—>	37.0	-	-	16.9	-	
	1960	2 454	55	—>	54.0	-	-	22.0	-	
	1970	3 534	57	-	...	-	-	...	-	
	1975	4 007	72	-	...	-	-	...	-	
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	1960	2	-	1	...	-	-	200.0	-	
	1965	2	-	1	0.4	-	-	200.0	-	
	1970	2	-	2	0.5	-	-	250.0	-	
	1975	2	-	2	0.5	-	-	250.0	-	
	1976	2	-	2	0.5	-	-	250.0	-	
	1977	2	-	2	0.5	-	-	250.0	-	
FRENCH GUIANA	1955	29	2	3	1.9	-	-	65.5	-	
	1960	33	4	2	1.7	-	-	51.5	-	
	1965	35	5	-	2.0	...	...	57.1	1
GREENLAND	1965	40	-	26	2.9	...	...	72.5	3
	1970	47	-	64	...	-	-	...	6	
	1975	54	-	73	...	-	-	...	...
GRENADA	1960	90	2	-	1.8	-	-	20.0	5	
	1965	97	3	-	2.0	-	-	20.6	3	
	1975	96	6	-	4.6	1	0.6	47.9	3	
GUADELOUPE	1955	237	8	12	6.1	...	...	25.7	...
GUATEMALA	1955	3 258	99	-	61.1	-	-	18.8	-	
	1960	3 810	105	-	71.4	-	-	18.7	-	
	1965	4 438	115	-	72.5	-	-	16.3	-	
	1970	5 270	105	-	77.5	1	2.1	14.3	-	
	1975	6 080	104	—>	...	...	...	...	18
	1976	6 256	104	—>	...	...	...	...	22
GUYANA	1955	486	44	-	...	-	-	...	...
	1960	565	42	-	32.1	-	-	56.8	8	
	1965	660	41	-	44.6	-	-	67.6	-	
	1970	710	47	-	39.1	1	1.5	55.1	-	
	1975	780	50	-	39.0	1	1.5	50.0	-	
	1976	790	50	-	41.5	1	1.5	52.5	9	
	1977	810	50	-	41.5	1	1.5	51.2	9	
HAITI	1955	3 305	21	—>	...	-	-	...	-	
	1960	3 991	26	—>	8.0	-	-	2.0	-	
	1965	3 910	20	-	16.3	1	4.0	4.2	-	
	1976	4 668	18	...	...	3	...	...	...
	1977	4 749	19	...	...	4	...	...	...

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
HONDURAS	1960	1 849	60	—>	42.0	—	—	22.7	—	—
JAMAICA	1955	1 542	49	—	39.5	—	—	25.6	—	—
	1965	1 760	54	—	53.0	2	3.2	30.1	14	—>
	1970	1 870	43	1	39.4	—	—	20.5	—	—
	1975	2 040	44	—	46.6	1	1.6	22.4	—	—
MARTINIQUE	1955	247	15	14	9.6	—	—	38.9	—	—
	1960	285	12	—	6.0	—	—	21.1	—	—
	1965	310	32	5	15.1	—	—	48.7	—	—
MEXICO	1955	30 560	2 435	—	1604.2	2	4.0	52.5	—	—
	1960	36 046	2 000	—	1985.0	5	10.0	55.1	...	...
	1965	41 280	1 555	—	1411.8	5	12.8	34.2	...	...
	1970	50 690	1 765	...	1508.9	4	9.9	29.8	...	...
	1975	60 145	2 221	181	1588.0	6	10.0	26.4	194	30
	1976	62 329	2 478	196	1602.0	7	14.0	25.7	194	30
	1977	64 594	2 343	183	1849.0	8	16.0	28.6	113	25
MONTSERRAT	1965	14	—	1	0.2	—	—	14.3	...	...
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1955	180	15	3	12.1	—	—	67.2	3	...
	1960	192	14	—	9.3	—	—	48.4	...	...
	1965	208	16	—	10.6	—	—	51.0	2	—>
PANAMA	1960	1 062	62	—	52.0	—	—	49.0	—	—
	1965	1 230	23	...	28.4	—	—	...	—	—
	1970	1 430	46	—	42.0	1	1.3	28.4	—	—
FORMER CANAL ZONE	1965	40	9	—	5.1	—	—	127.5	—	—
	1970	44	9	—	4.8	—	—	109.1	—	—
	1975	44	6	1	3.8	—	—	86.3	—	—
PARAGUAY	1960	1 751	55	—	15.0	—	—	8.6	—	—
PERU	1955	8 790	243	—>	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1960	10 025	399	—>	319.2	—	—	...	—	—
	1975	15 470	464	...	320.0	—	—	20.5	—	—
	1976	15 910	373	45	277.9	—	—	17.3	—	—
	1977	16 358	338	40	253.4	—	—	15.5	—	—
ST. KITTS — NEVIS ANGUILLA	1965	57	1	1	1.0	—	—	17.5	—	—
ST. LUCIA	1960	86	4	4	3.4	—	—	39.5	1	...
	1965	100	7	2	6.6	—	—	66.0	—	—
	1970	101	6	3	9.5	—	—	94.1	—	2
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1975	90	3	—	3.4	1	1.0	34.0	—	1
SURINAME	1955	250	6	—	4.0	—	—	16.0	3	...
	1960	285	7	—	6.2	—	—	21.7	—	—
	1965	330	26	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1960	831	63	—	41.8	3	...	50.3	—	—
	1970	1 030	66	—	47.2	5	4.5	45.0	13	—
	1976	1 100	73	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	1977	1 120	71	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	1965	6	—	1	0.2	—	—	33.3	—	—
	1970	6	—	1	0.2	—	—	33.3	—	—
	1975	6	—	1	0.3	—	—	50.0	—	—
	1976	6	—	2	1.0	—	—	166.7	—	—
	1977	6	—	3	1.0	—	—	166.7	—	—

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1955	28	5	-	2.2	-	-	78.6	-	-
	1960	32	3	-	1.4	-	-	43.8	-	-
	1965	50	3	-	1.6	-	-	26.7	-	-
	1970	59	5	-	5.6	1	2.0	94.9	-	...
URUGUAY	1955	2 370	180	—>	100.0	-	-	42.2	-	-
	1960	2 540	223	163	180.0	-	-	70.9	-	-
	1965	2 715	180	...	124.7	-	-	...	-	-
VENEZUELA	1955	6 090	575	-	340.0	...	...	55.8	...	...
	1960	7 349	744	-	448.2	3	3.6	60.5	...	...
	1970	10 280	436	—>	191.7	20	16.1	18.1	...	...
	1975	11 993	572	—>	...	25	30.0	...	...	...
	1976	12 361	568	—>	312.0	29	28.0	25.2	...	...
	1977	12 737	563	—>	282.0	25	26.0	22.1	...	...
ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)										
AFGHANISTAN	1955	12 730	7	...	4.1	-	-	0.3	...	...
	1960	13 800	20	—>	9.0	-	-	0.7	...	...
	1965	15 050	19	-	9.9	-	-	0.7	9	—>
	1970	14 870	24	-	12.0	-	-	0.8	...	...
	1975	16 670	33	1	20.0	-	-	1.2	...	...
BANGLADESH	1970	68 120	167	...	110.0	...	...	1.5	...	...
	1975	78 960	184	...	97.0	...	...	1.2	...	...
	1976	80 820	194	...	103.0	...	...	1.3	...	...
BHUTAN	1965	940	3	6	1.9	-	-	1.9	6	—>
	1970	1 055	3	-	1.5	-	-	1.4	-	1
BRUNEI	1955	63	5	...	3.5	-	-	55.5	...	...
	1960	84	7	...	...	-	-	...	...	...
	1965	101	7	-	5.5	-	-	54.5	5	...
	1970	130	7	-	5.5	-	-	42.3	-	7
	1975	160	9	-	8.3	-	-	51.9	-	7
	1976	177	9	-	8.3	-	-	46.9	-	7
	1977	190	9	-	8.3	-	-	43.6	-	8
BURMA	1955	20 390	341	...	238.7	...	...	11.7	...	...
	1960	22 355	386	...	270.2	...	...	12.1	...	...
	1965	24 732	452	-	364.8	...	...	14.8	10	—>
	1970	27 180	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1975	30 340	175	...	135.6	...	...	4.5	...	...
CYPRUS	1955	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1960	573	85	...	68	-	-	118.7	4	—>
	1965	594	154	-	90.0	-	-	151.5	2	—>
	1970	600	206	-	127.0	-	-	200.6	-	...
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	1955	4 200	20	4	11.6	...	...	2.8	...	...
EAST TIMOR	1955	472	1	-	0.5	-	-	1.1	-	-
	1960	517	1	-	0.4	-	-	0.8	-	-
	1965	553	1	-	0.6	-	-	1.1	-	-
HONG KONG	1955	2 490	57	-	60.2	-	-	24.2	-	-
	1960	3 075	73	-	78.4	-	-	25.5	-	-
	1965	3 600	88	-	99.2	-	-	27.6	-	-
	1970	3 960	103	-	121.3	-	-	30.6	-	-
	1975	4 367	87	-	105.7	-	-	24.2	-	-
	1976	4 383	83	-	101.7	-	-	23.2	-	-
	1977	4 514	78	-	97.2	-	-	21.5	-	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS						MOBILE UNITS	
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
INDIA	1955	382 390	2 933	—	2000.0	...	...	5.2	600	—>
	1960	429 016	3 579	—	...	...	...	...	1 241	—>
	1965	482 530	3 889	—	3500.0	...	...	7.3	1 740	—>
	1970	539 080	4 590	—	...	...	...	...	2 711	—>
	1975	598 097	5 650	—	5638.0	...	...	9.4	3 367	218
	1976	610 077	5 845	...	...	...	...	...	3 322	...
INDONESIA	1955	...	800	—>	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1960	93 506	675	5	513.0	...	...	5.5	—	—
	1965	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1970	119 470	610	—>	414.6	...	...	3.4	...	...
	1975	135 230	960	—>	643.5	1	3.4	4.7	55	—
	1976	138 490	966	—>	633.0	...	...	4.6	285	—>
	1977	141 780	1 023	—>	626.9	...	...	4.5	315	—>
IRAN	1960	21 520	237	—>	150.0	1	1.2	7.0	—	—
	1970	28 662	470	...	280.9	1	0.9	9.4	—	16
	1975	33 019	448	—	297.3	...	...	9.0	...	...
ISRAEL	1955	1 748	155	—	101.9	...	...	27.5	—	—
	1960	2 114	252	—	152.4	...	...	39.2	—	—
	1965	2 563	303	—	186.8	...	...	50.3	—	—
	1970	2 910	271	—>	185.8	...	...	63.8	—	—
	1975	3 371	235	—>	162.3	...	...	48.1	—	—
	1976	3 465	232	—>	161.1	1	...	46.5	—	—
	1977	3 611	227	—>	158.0	1	...	43.8	—	—
JAPAN	1955	89 000	5 184	—	2412.3	...	...	27.1	...	...
	1960	93 216	7 457	—	3223.0	...	...	34.6	...	...
	1965	98 880	4 649	—	2300.0	...	...	23.3	...	...
	1970	104 340	3 246	—	1463.6	1	0.6	14.0	...	...
	1975	111 570	2 468	—	1107.2	—	—	10.1	...	...
	1976	112 768	2 453	—	980.0	—	—	8.7	...	...
	1977	113 863	2 420	—	960.0	—	—	8.4	...	...
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1955	21 420	120	—	79.2	—	—	3.7	—	—
	1960	24 695	265	—	175.7	—	—	7.1	—	—
	1965	28 330	700	—	404.7	—	—	14.3	—	—
	1970	32 240	782	—	440.8	—	—	13.7	—	—
	1975	35 280	584	—	359.6	—	—	10.2	26	—
	1976	35 860	610	—	403.2	—	—	11.2	78	—
	1977	36 436	560	—	346.3	—	—	9.5	74	—
	1978	37 019	445	—	268.9	...	...	7.3	...	...
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1960	2 337	16	—>	4.8	—	—	2.1	—	—
	1965	2 631	4	2	3.5	—	—	1.3	—	—
MACAU	1955	180	11	—>	10.1	—	—	56.1	—	—
	1960	170	10	—	9.3	—	—	54.7	—	—
	1965	280	12	—	12.2	—	—	43.6	—	—
	1970	250	9	—>	9.9	—	—	36.9	—	—
MALAYSIA	1960	8 113	345	—	167.9	—	—	20.7	20	—>
	1965	9 422	481	—	336.7	—	—	35.7	...	...
	1970	10 400	390	—	114.0	—	—	10.7	162	—>
	1975	11 900	410	—	250.0	—	—	21.0	238	—>
	1976	12 300	425	—	...	—	—	...	350	—>
MALDIVES	1965	100	2	—	0.8	—	—	8.0	—	—
NEPAL	1970	11 420	24	1	14.7	—	—	1.3	4	...
PAKISTAN	1955	83 500	300	—>	140.0	...	...	1.7	...	...
	1960	...	390	—	195.0	...	...	2.1	...	...
	1965	50 190	520	12	272.0	1	2.0	5.4	...	...
	1970	60 610	527	—	318.2	1	2.0	5.2	...	...
	1975	70 260	650	...	...	1	0.4	...	150	70

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS						MOBILE UNITS	
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
PHILIPPINES	1955	23 570	700	—>	...	...	...	...	...
	1960	27 410	776	—>	613.1	...	...	22.4	...
	1965	31 770	951	—>	...	...	...	...	...
	1975	42 513	716	—	569.8	...	...	13.4	84
SINGAPORE	1955	1 306	51	—	32.4	—	—	24.8	—	
	1960	1 634	62	—	44.0	—	—	26.9	—	
	1965	1 890	75	—	57.3	—	—	30.3	—	
	1970	2 070	72	—	55.0	—	—	26.6	—	
	1975	2 250	71	—	63.8	1	3.6	28.4	—	
	1976	2 278	72	—	66.3	1	3.6	29.1	—	
	1977	2 308	73	—	71.0	1	3.6	30.8	—	
	1978	2 334	72	—	67.0	...	...	28.7	...
SRI LANKA	1960	9 896	318	—	181.3	—	—	18.3	48	
	1965	11 164	256	—	103.4	—	—	9.3	3	
	1970	12 514	293	—	142.6	—	—	11.4	4	
	1975	13 510	350	—	183.8	—	—	13.6	...	
	1976	13 730	349	—	184.9	—	—	13.5	...	
	1977	13 971	352	—	185.5	—	—	13.3	...	
	1978	14 346	350	—	...	...	...	...	...
THAILAND	1960	26 392	324	—	105.9	—	—	4.0	—	
	1965	31 030	385	—>	131.1	—	—	4.2	—	
	1970	36 215	501	173	211.4	—	—	5.8	—	
	1975	41 869	357	...	251.1	—	—	6.0	—	
	1976	42 960	368	...	261.2	—	—	6.1	—	
	1977	44 039	376	...	267.2	—	—	6.1	—	
TURKEY	1970	34 850	2 424	—	1164.8	—	—	33.4	...	
VIET-NAM	1975	46 550	221	—	119.6	—	—	2.7	487	
	1976	47 610	209	—	105.0	—	—	2.3	...	
	1977	48 730	199	—	100.0	—	—	2.1	...	
EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE)										
ANDORRA	1955	6	4	—	1.0	—	—	166.6	—	
	1960	...	6	—	0.8	—	—	133.3	—	
	1965	...	8	—	3.4	—	—	566.7	—	
AUSTRIA	1955	6 950	1 156	5	350.0	...	...	50.4	35
	1960	7 048	1 288	—	413.0	...	...	58.6	51
	1965	7 250	1 210	—	393.0	...	...	54.2	39
	1970	7 430	835	—	281.2	1	4.7	37.8	35	
	1975	7 523	567	—	184.4	1	4.7	24.5	8	
	1976	7 514	536	—	176.0	2	4.0	23.4	8	
	1977	7 518	533	—	173.0	2	4.0	23.0	8	
	1978	7 508	524	—	170.3	2	4.0	22.7	8	
BELGIUM	1955	8 868	1 520	300	850.0	—	—	95.9	—	
	1960	9 153	1 506	135	761.5	—	—	83.2	—	
	1965	9 464	1 082	51	575.9	1	1.2	60.9	—	
	1970	9 660	714	18	*370.6	—	—	38.4	—	
	1975	9 796	562	6	*267.7	—	—	27.3	—	
	1976	9 820	553	5	*253.3	—	—	25.8	—	
	1977	9 830	546	4	*232.4	—	—	23.6	—	
DENMARK	1955	4 439	464	—	154.4	—	—	34.8	—	
	1960	4 581	462	—	160.0	—	—	34.9	—	
	1965	4 758	435	—	154.6	—	—	32.5	—	
	1970	4 930	374	—	138.2	—	—	28.0	11	
	1975	5 059	375	—	127.7	—	—	25.2	...	
	1976	5 073	391	—	125.4	—	—	24.7	5	
	1977	5 088	420	—	122.0	—	—	24.0	3	

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
FAEROE ISLANDS	1960	34	7	—	0.9	—	—	26.5	—	—
	1965	37	8	—	1.2	—	—	32.4	—	—
	1970	38	9	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1975	42	9	—	1.4	—	—	33.3	—	—
FINLAND	1955	4 235	588	—	164.7	—	—	38.9	...	...
	1960	4 430	610	—	171.1	—	—	38.6	80	—>
	1965	4 560	384	—	116.4	—	—	25.5	80	—>
	1970	4 610	330	—	100.7	—	—	21.8	30	—>
	1975	4 707	319	—	95.2	—	—	20.2	9	15
	1976	4 727	309	—	90.9	—	—	19.2	1	6
	1977	4 737	316	—	90.3	—	—	19.1	2	6
	1978	4 752	314	—	...	—	—	...	...	...
FRANCE	1955	...	5 690	...	2726.8	...	...	63.0	...	...
	1960	45 684	5 821	10 989	2798.1	...	...	61.2	—	/./
	1965	48 758	5 454	7 706	2615.6	...	...	53.6	—	/./
	1970	50 775	4 381	3 412	2122.5	5	6.6	41.8	—	/./
	1975	52 790	4 328	1 438	1755.6	...	...	33.3	—	/./
	1976	52 890	4 443	1 100	1684.7	...	...	31.8	—	/./
	1977	53 079	4 448	938	1601.4	...	...	30.2	...	...
	1978	53 278	4 464	858	1522.8	...	...	28.6	...	...
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	1955	50 168	6 239	20	2564.4	...	...	51.1	476	—>
	1960	55 423	6 666	—	2765.8	1	1.2	49.9	403	—>
	1965	59 041	5 209	—	2146.2	2	3.2	36.4	223	—>
	1970	60 710	3 446	—	1494.3	17	74.1	24.6	45	—
	1975	61 832	3 094	—	1206.0	18	67.5	19.5	38	—
	1976	61 513	3 092	—	1159.6	19	73.6	18.9	37	—
	1977	61 396	3 072	—	1091.2	20	75.2	17.8	37	—
	1978	61 310	3 110	—	1057.5	22	77.5	17.2	35	—
GIBRALTAR	1955	...	3	—	2.2	—	—	91.6	—	—
	1960	24	4	—	2.2	—	—	91.6	—	—
	1965	25	3	—	2.0	—	—	83.3	—	—
	1970	26	3	—	2.0	—	—	76.9	—	—
	1975	29	4	—	2.4	—	—	82.8	—	—
	1976	30	4	—	2.2	—	—	73.3	—	—
	1977	30	4	—	2.2	—	—	73.3	—	—
GREECE	1955	7 966	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1960	8 330	1 623	—>	1245.2	...	...	149.5	...	...
ICELAND	1960	176	45	—	13.0	—	—	73.8	—	—
	1965	192	40	—	11.9	—	—	62.0	—	—
	1970	200	42	—	9.5	—	—	47.5	—	—
	1975	218	43	—	9.4	—	—	43.1	...	...
	1976	220	43	—	9.4	—	—	42.7	...	...
IRELAND	1955	2 921	226	—	177.0	—	—	60.6	2	...
	1960	2 834	172	—	146.0	—	—	51.5	1	...
	1975	3 127	184	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1976	3 162	191	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1977	3 192	177	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
ITALY	1955	48 064	7 414	587	3465.4	...	...	72.1	...	...
	1960	49 642	10 441	—>	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1965	51 990	10 868	3 075	5831.1	1	...	112.2	202	—
	1970	53 660	9 390	—>	...	1	3.9	...	225	—
	1975	55 810	8 730	—>	...	1	3.9	...	250	—
	1976	56 189	8 558	—>	...	1	3.9	...	250	—
	1977	56 446	8 096	—>	...	1	3.9	...	250	—
	1978	56 697	7 475	—>	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIECHTENSTEIN	1965	19	4	—	0.9	—	—	47.3	—	—
	1970	20	3	—	0.7	—	—	35.0	—	—

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
LUXEMBOURG	1955	300	39	—>	23.0	—	—	76.6	...	...
	1960	314	52	—>	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1965	332	48	—	23.8	—	—	71.7	—	—
	1970	340	31	—	15.3	—	—	45.0	—	—
MALTA	1955	314	45	—	32.6	—	—	103.8	...	...
	1960	329	52	—>	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1965	319	38	—	28.0	—	—	87.8	2	—>
	1970	326	40	—	31.0	—	—	95.1	—	—
	1975	330	36	—	29.1	—	—	88.2	—	—
	1976	330	37	—	30.0	—	—	90.1	—	—
	1977	332	38	—	29.0	—	—	87.3	—	—
MONACO	1955	20	4	—	2.3	—	—	115.0	...	...
	1960	23	4	—	1.8	—	—	78.2	—	—
	1965	23	4	—	2.0	—	—	87.0	—	—
	1970	24	3	1	2.0	—	—	83.3	—	—
	1975	25	3	—	1.4	—	—	56.0	—	—
	1976	25	4	—	1.4	—	—	56.0	—	—
	1977	25	4	—	1.4	—	—	56.0	—	—
NETHERLANDS	1955	10 751	531	—	252.0	...	...	23.4	...	...
	1960	11 480	565	—	266.8	...	...	23.8	...	...
	1965	12 292	537	—	255.4	...	...	20.8	...	...
	1970	13 030	410	—	201.0	1	...	15.4	13	—
	1975	13 653	419	—	169.2	1	...	12.4	12	—
	1976	13 770	421	—	166.0	1	...	12.1	12	—
	1977	13 853	451	—	163.0	1	...	11.8	13	—
NORWAY	1955	3 430	619	—	151.8	—	—	44.3	...	1
	1960	3 581	646	—	170.2	—	—	47.5	...	1
	1965	3 723	592	—	163.8	—	—	44.0	...	39
	1970	3 879	426	—	147.1	—	—	37.9	37	—
	1975	4 007	428	—	143.3	—	—	35.8	23	—
	1976	4 026	417	—	141.6	—	—	35.2	22	—
	1977	4 042	430	—	140.3	—	—	34.7	22	—
PORTUGAL	1955	8 610	436	—>	265.7	—	—	30.9	...	...
	1960	8 826	435	—>	260.3	—	—	29.5	...	...
	1965	9 199	449	—>	258.4	—	—	28.1	...	...
	1970	9 040	485	—>	273.3	—	—	31.6	...	...
	1975	9 430	482	—>	268.5	—	—	28.4	...	...
	1976	9 660	475	—>	263.8	—	—	27.1	...	...
	1977	9 730	474	—>	259.7	—	—	26.7	...	...
	1978	9 798	448	—>	249.3	—	—	25.4	...	...
SAN MARINO	1965	17	7	—	1.8	—	—	105.9	—	—
	1970	19	7	2	1.8	—	—	94.7	—	—
	1975	20	7	3	2.8	—	—	140.0	—	—
	1976	20	5	...	2.5	—	—	125.0	—	—
	1977	20	6	...	2.6	—	—	130.0	—	—
SPAIN	1955	29 056	3 300	—	2936.5	—	—	101.1	...	...
	1960	30 303	7 421	1 230	5152.7	—	—	170.0	—	—
	1965	32 060	9 194	450	6069.4	—	—	189.3	—	—
	1970	33 780	6 917	—	4925.4	—	—	145.8	—	—
	1975	35 600	5 076	—	2550.0	—	—	71.9	—	—
	1976	35 971	4 871	—	3199.0	—	—	88.9	—	—
	1977	36 350	4 755	—	3140.0	—	—	85.6	—	—

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
SWEDEN	1955	7 262	2 504	...	622.6	-	-	85.7	...	...
	1960	7 480	2 332	...	580.0	-	-	77.5	-	-
	1965	7 734	1 996	...	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1970	8 046	1 374	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1975	8 195	1 192	-	344.4	-	-	42.0	-	-
	1976	8 222	1 186	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1977	8 255	1 198	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1978	8 278	1 206	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
SWITZERLAND	1955	4 980	532	-	193.2	-	-	38.8	...	...
	1960	5 362	643	-	230.0	-	-	42.9	11	→
	1965	5 860	649	-	233.8	-	-	39.9	11	→
	1970	6 190	601	-	218.0	-	-	35.2	-	-
	1975	6 403	506	-	185.5	-	-	29.0	-	-
	1976	6 346	501	-	182.6	-	-	28.8	-	-
	1978	6 337	487	-	171.9	-	-	27.1	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM	1955	50 950	4 325	-	4020.8	...	...	78.9	...	...
	1960	52 373	2 771	-	2649.0	...	...	50.6	-	-
	1965	54 180	1 971	-	2012.6	...	...	37.1	-	-
	1970	55 410	1 529	-	1465.8	...	...	26.5	-	-
	1975	55 962	1 530	-	879.0	...	...	15.7	-	-
	1976	55 928	1 525	-	826.6	...	...	14.8	-	-
	1977	55 852	1 510	-	763.8	...	...	13.7	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	1955	17 519	1 388	→	466.7	-	-	26.6	./.	./.
	1960	18 402	1 473	50	528.4	-	-	28.7	65	→
	1965	19 430	1 521	17	559.2	-	-	28.8	125	→
	1970	20 370	1 435	13	518.1	-	-	25.4	121	23
	1975	21 352	1 317	10	470.0	-	-	22.0	116	16
	1976	21 560	1 272	18	460.0	-	-	21.3	108	15
	1977	21 767	1 257	10	450.0	-	-	20.7	103	15
EASTERN EUROPE										
ALBANIA	1955	1 379	72	→	20.1	-	-	14.6	...	...
	1960	1 607	76	-	20.6	-	-	12.8	25	→
	1965	1 865	81	-	20.2	-	-	10.8	41	→
BULGARIA	1955	7 499	335	503	210.2	-	-	28.0	196	-
	1960	7 867	775	38	252.0	-	-	32.0	702	→
	1965	8 201	1 314	461	484.2	-	-	59.0	628	→
	1970	8 490	2 300	589	676.5	-	-	79.7	8	273
	1975	8 722	2 805	792	736.6	-	-	84.5	29	63
	1976	8 761	2 950	580	731.6	-	-	83.5	26	23
	1977	8 804	2 995	530	726.1	-	-	82.5	30	20
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1955	13 093	1 658	1 582	936.2	-	-	71.5	235	→
	1960	13 654	3 590	→	1043.0	-	-	76.4	18	→
	1965	14 159	3 711	→	1079.0	-	-	76.2	-	-
	1970	14 330	2 051	1 429	1013.2	-	-	70.7	-	16
	1975	14 802	3 390	→	958.7	-	-	64.8	-	14
	1976	14 918	2 154	1 148	934.0	-	-	62.6	-	13
	1977	15 031	2 152	1 114	920.0	-	-	61.2	-	11
	1978	15 138	3 248	→	912.0	-	-	60.2	-	...
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1955	17 945	1 442	→	540.0	-	-	30.1	...	...
	1960	17 240	1 369	→	529.6	-	-	30.7	...	...
	1965	17 020	973	→	373.2	-	-	21.9	...	...
	1970	17 060	858	→	312.1	-	-	18.9	...	...
	1975	16 850	1 546	-	345.5	-	-	20.5	3 137	-
	1976	16 786	1 981	-	354.0	-	-	21.1	3 936	-
	1977	16 765	2 057	-	350.0	-	-	20.9	4 157	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHA- BITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
HUNGARY	1955	9 825	572	3 081	...	...	...	...	...
	1960	9 984	694	3 825	723.9	-	-	72.5	39	
	1965	10 148	923	3 454	687.3	-	-	67.7	58	
	1970	10 340	1 040	2 776	607.7	-	-	58.8	3	
	1975	10 540	1 081	2 447	561.6	-	-	53.3	7	
	1976	10 600	1 094	2 451	575.0	-	-	54.5	8	
	1977	10 648	1 126	2 407	563.0	-	-	52.9	9	
POLAND	1955	27 281	654	1 068	365.0	-	-	13.4	893	
	1960	29 561	1 199	1 766	611.4	-	-	20.7	321	
	1965	31 496	1 571	1 945	730.2	-	-	23.2	381	
	1970	32 530	1 769	1 023	624.9	-	-	19.2	198	
	1975	34 020	1 821	367	553.1	-	-	16.3	223	
	1976	34 362	1 844	261	546.6	-	-	15.9	230	
	1977	34 698	1 850	217	542.1	-	-	15.6	224	
	1978	35 010	1 937	—>	515.3	-	-	14.7	366	
ROMANIA	1955	17 325	364	1 084	133.6	-	-	7.7	113	
	1960	18 403	453	2 478	165.6	-	-	9.0	112	
	1965	19 027	489	5 696	183.8	-	-	9.7	59	
	1970	20 253	559	5 711	218.1	-	-	10.8	—	
	1975	21 245	560	5 524	218.8	-	-	10.3	—	
	1976	21 446	569	5 338	226.0	-	-	10.5	—	
	1977	21 658	583	5 217	231.0	-	-	10.7	—	
	1978	21 855	603	5 144	238.5	-	-	10.9	—	
U.S.S.R.	1955	196 160	33 912	—>	5000.0	...	...	25.4	25 973
	1960	214 330	73 800	16 700	12300.0	...	...	57.3	23 400
	1965	230 940	131 600	—>	...	...	...	...	13 800
	1970	242 760	147 200	—>	...	...	...	...	9 800
	1975	254 382	145 600	—>	...	...	...	...	8 500
	1976	256 674	145 800	—>	...	...	...	...	8 400
	1977	258 932	144 500	—>	...	...	...	...	8 400
OCEANIA										
AMERICAN SAMOA	1955	20	1	—	1.0	-	-	50.0	—	
	1960	20	—	3	1.4	-	-	70.0	—	
	1965	25	—	3	1.8	-	-	72.0	...	
	1970	29	2	1	1.3	-	-	44.8	—	
	1975	29	5	—	2.3	-	-	79.3	—	
AUSTRALIA	1955	9 200	1 765	107	1252.8	27	60.8	142.8	59	
	1960	10 275	1 579	185	1059.1	107	217.5	124.2	52	
	1965	11 388	958	162	638.7	194	354.3	87.2	21	
	1970	12 510	974	...	471.5	...	...	37.9	...
	1975	13 770	609	...	...	282	...	...	—
	1976	13 920	641	...	...	287	...	...	—
	1977	14 074	591	...	...	288	...	...	—
COOK ISLANDS	1955	16	3	—	2.1	...	...	131.3	1
	1960	18	10	—	3.0	...	...	166.7	—
	1965	21	8	1	4.5	...	...	214.3	—
	1970	24	12	—	5.0	...	...	250.0	...
FIJI	1955	339	20	17	5.1	-	-	15.0	1	
	1960	394	19	1	...	-	-	...	1	
	1965	464	21	...	...	-	-	...	...
	1970	520	24	...	...	-	-	...	...
	1976	580	50	—	40.0	-	-	69.0	—	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	1955	70	9	—>	4.0	...	...	57.1	...
	1960	80	7	4	4.8	...	...	60.0	...
	1970	109	11	—	5.9	2	4.0	46.5	...	
	1975	128	6	—	3.2	2	4.0	56.3	6	

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
GUAM	1955	69	16	—>	6.4	...	...	92.8	...	...
	1965	77	3	—	1.6	1	...	20.8	—	—
	1970	90	5	—	2.0	—	—	21.5	—	—
	1975	104	7	—	5.2	—	—	53.6	—	—
KIRIBATI	1955	41	—	2	0.4	—	—	9.8	...	...
	1960	46	—	3	0.5	—	—	...	2	—>
	1965	52	2	2	2.4	—	—	46.2	6	—>
	1970	56	—	2	1.6	—	—	28.6	4	—>
NAURU	1960	4	3	—>	...	—	—	...	...	...
	1970	7	3	—	1.0	—	—	142.9	—	—
	1975	8	2	—	0.8	—	—	114.3	1	—
NEW CALEDONIA	1955	70	8	20	...	...	...	...	—	5
	1960	78	7	1	2.6	...	...	33.3	9	—>
	1965	91	7	—	7.6	2	3.6	83.5	7	—>
	1970	110	4	—	9.0	2	6.0	81.8	2	—
	1975	125	18	—	10.8	3	6.8	88.5	2	—
	1976	135	17	—	3.7	3	6.8	77.8	2	—
NEW ZEALAND	1955	2 136	538	—	258.6	...	...	121.5	40	—>
	1960	2 372	464	71	262.3	...	...	110.6	30	—
	1965	2 628	373	—>	210.0	...	...	79.9	24	—
	1970	2 816	223	...	143.4	...	...	50.9	4	—
	1975	3 070	199	29	125.1	...	...	40.7	—	—
	1977	3 105	199	—>	113.4	...	...	36.5	—	—
NIUE	1960	5	—	1	0.4	—	—	8.0	...	...
	1965	5	1	—	0.5	—	—	100.0	1	...
	1970	6	1	1	0.1	—	—	30.0	1	—
NORFOLK ISLAND	1955	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	200.0	—	—
	1960	1	—	1	0.2	—	—	200.0	—	—
	1965	1	1	—	0.1	—	—	100.0	—	—
	1975	2	—	2	0.5	—	—	250.0	—	—
	1976	2	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
	1977	2	—	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
PACIFIC ISLANDS	1960	77	2	3	2.7	—	—	35.1	—	—
	1965	90	9	—	3.6	—	—	40.0	—	—
	1970	102	19	—>	4.5	—	—	44.1	—	—
	1975	120	23	—>	5.0	—	—	45.5	—	—
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1955	...	1	3	0.9	...	...	0.5	—	—
	1960	1 905	4	—	2.1	...	...	1.1	—	—
	1965	2 149	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1970	2 490	24	4	19.6	1	0.8	7.3	—	—
SAMOA	1955	100	1	—	1.0	...	...	10.0	—	5
	1960	111	1	—	0.9	...	...	8.1	2	—>
	1965	127	1	—	1.0	...	...	7.9	7	—>
	1970	143	3	10	5.3	1	0.6	37.1	—	1
	1975	152	2	6	4.2	...	...	27.6	—	...
	1976	151	...	...	7.5	—	—	49.7	—	...
	1977	153	...	...	9.5	—	—	62.1	—	—
SOLOMON ISLANDS	1960	125	2	—	1.1	...	...	8.8	9	—>
	1965	140	1	—	0.6	...	...	4.3	—	—
	1976	200	2	—	0.8	...	...	4.0	...	...
	1977	207	2	—	0.8	...	...	3.9	...	...
TONGA	1955	55	3	12	...	—	—	...	—	5
	1960	63	4	5	5.4	—	—	85.7	—	—
	1965	70	3	8	3.2	—	—	45.7	3	—>
	1970	87	7	—>	3.5	—	—	40.2	...	...
	1975	102	4	3	7.5	—	—	73.5	1	7

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS						MOBILE UNITS	
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
VANUATU	1955	54	2	1	1.0	...	...	18.5	-	-
	1960	66	2	1	1.2	...	...	18.1	-	-
	1965	74	3	3	2.6	...	...	35.1	-	-
	1970	84	4	3	3.0	-	-	35.7	3	-
ARAB STATES										
ALGERIA	1955	9 680	342	23	203.5	-	-	21.0	-	73
	1960	10 800	358	121	200.0	-	-	18.5	-	-
	1965	11 923	316	20	180.9	-	-	15.2	70	->
	1970	14 330	290	...	...	-	-	...	12	4
	1975	16 776	317	...	190.0	-	-	11.3	9	-
	1977	17 910	330	-	...	-	-	...	22	-
BAHRAIN	1960	160	8	-	...	-	-	...	...	...
	1965	184	10	-	...	-	-	...	...	1
	1970	215	9	-	9.8	-	-	45.6	...	...
	1975	256	10	-	10.5	-	-	43.2	1	1
EGYPT	1955	22 990	358	100	338.5	-	-	14.7	-	-
	1960	25 922	312	27	258.5	-	-	10.0	-	-
	1965	29 389	167	4	231.4	-	-	7.8	-	-
	1970	33 329	238	->	214.8	-	-	6.4	-	-
	1975	37 233	239	-	211.0	-	-	5.8	-	-
IRAQ	1955	6 152	137	-	70.0	...	...	11.4	...	...
	1960	6 890	137	-	90.0	...	...	13.1	-	-
	1965	8 050	84	-	62.6	...	...	7.8	-	-
JORDAN	1955	1 437	28	->	12.0	-	-	8.4	...	...
	1960	1 695	38	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1965	1 910	55	-	20.0	-	-	10.5	-	-
	1970	2 300	33	-	...	-	-	...	-	-
	1975	2 702	40	-	22.5	-	-	8.3	3	-
	1976	2 779	42	-	24.2	-	-	8.7	2	-
	1977	2 890	43	-	...	-	-	...	2	-
KUWAIT	1960	278	4	-	2.0	...	...	7.2	-	-
	1965	480	7	-	9.1	...	...	19.0	-	-
	1970	750	8	-	12.1	...	...	16.1	...	...
	1975	996	9	-	14.1	1	1.2	13.0	...	...
LEBANON	1960	2 110	170	-	102.0	...	...	48.3	-	-
	1965	2 150	165	->	97.6	...	...	45.4	2	->
	1970	2 470	171	-	85.0	2	...	34.4	...	...
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	1955	1 130	28	-	19.1	-	-	16.9	-	-
	1975	2 444	50	-	30.0	-	-	12.3	-	-
	1976	2 512	50	-	31.0	-	-	12.3	-	-
	1977	2 630	52	-	31.0	-	-	11.9	-	-
MOROCCO	1955	10 140	147	32	96.9	-	-	9.6	7	...
	1960	11 676	155	14	99.8	-	-	8.5	-	-
	1965	13 320	196	30	...	-	-	...	...	...
	1970	15 520	242	-	146.9	-	-	9.5	-	-
	1975	17 305	201	-	128.4	-	-	7.4	-	-
	1976	17 828	208	14	...	-	-	...	15	-
	1977	18 245	227	-	146.8	-	-	8.0	...	...
OMAN	1976	791	12	-	0.8	-	-	1.0	-	-
QATAR	1970	110	2	-	3.3	-	-	30.0	-	-
	1975	170	3	-	3.0	-	-	17.6	-	-

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION (000)	FIXED CINEMAS					MOBILE UNITS		
			CINEMA HALLS			DRIVE-INS		SEATING CAPACITY PER 1000 INHABITANTS	NUMBER	
			NUMBER		SEATING CAPACITY (000)	NUMBER	CAPA- CITY		35 MM	16 MM
			35 MM	16 MM						
SUDAN	1955	10 210	34	-	60.0	-	-	5.9	...	...
	1960	11 770	45	2	...	-	-	...	29	—>
	1965	13 730	40	—>	42.0	-	-	3.1	...	...
	1970	15 695	51	-	84.0	-	-	5.2	...	...
	1975	15 730	58	-	112.0	-	-	7.1	-	43
	1976	16 126	55	-	...	-	-	...	-	43
	1977	16 953	55	-	...	-	-	...	-	40
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1960	4 561	92	-	43.0	-	-	9.4	-	-
	1965	5 330	112	-	57.0	-	-	10.7	-	-
	1970	6 260	102	-	68.0	-	-	10.9	12	...
	1975	7 355	100	-	58.0	-	-	7.9	...	...
TUNISIA	1955	3 745	55	16	43.9	-	-	11.7	-	-
	1960	4 221	66	35	38.6	-	-	9.1	-	-
	1965	4 620	76	27	44.1	-	-	7.7	-	-
	1970	5 130	78	25	44.8	-	-	8.7	-	-
	1975	5 610	75	9	41.9	-	-	7.5	-	-
	1976	5 737	79	14	42.9	-	-	7.5	-	-
	1977	5 880	80	2	41.0	-	-	7.0	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1960	...	2	-	1.5	-	-	...	-	-
	1975	560	17	...	...	-	-	...	-	10
	1976	620	21	55	30	-	-	131.0	-	9
	1977	670	21	53	29	-	-	122.9	-	9
YEMEN	1965	5 130	17	-	8.0	-	-	1.6	9	—>
	1970	4 840	14	-	16.9	-	-	3.5	...	...
	1975	5 280	14	-	16.9	-	-	3.2	...	...
YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC	1960	990	13	1	8.6	-	-	8.7	2	—>
	1965	1 240	18	-	14.4	-	-	11.6	2	—>
	1970	1 440	19	-	20.0	-	-	13.6	...	...
	1975	1 690	17	-	16.6	-	-	9.8	...	...
	1976	1 749	18	-	17.5	-	-	10.0	...	...
	1977	1 797	21	-	20.9	-	-	11.6	...	...

Table 4: Attendance to commercial cinemas (1955-1977)

This table presents statistical series on total cinema attendance and on attendance per inhabitant for the years 1955 to 1977. As can be seen from the table the coverage of countries and/or years is somewhat incomplete. In order to fill some of the most serious gaps it has been necessary in the case of a few countries to use figures which were taken from unofficial national and international publications.

The figures shown in this table are in general based on the total annual number of spectators at fixed cinemas (both cinema halls and drive-ins) and - in a few

instances - on attendance at performances given by mobile units. The Unesco questionnaire requests that only mobile units used for commercial exhibitions be included in the statistics. But some countries have reported data on spectators at non-commercial units without indicating them as such. Where it is definitively known that mobile units are run on a non-commercial basis this is stated in a footnote. In any case the contribution of mobile units to total cinema attendance is relatively small for any country in the present table.

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
AFRICA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)											
ANGOLA	TOTAL	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	...	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
	PER CAPITA	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	...	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
BENIN	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.5	...	...	0.7
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	...	...	0.3
BOTSWANA	TOTAL	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURUNDI	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...
CAPE VERDE	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.2
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	0.9	0.9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...
CHAD	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
COMORO	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.02	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...
CONGO	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DJIBOUTI	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.3	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	TOTAL	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
	PER CAPITA	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
GHANA	TOTAL	3.1	...	3.0	...	9.3	...	11.0	...	10.6	11.8
	PER CAPITA	0.7	...	0.6	...	1.9	...	2	...	2	2
GUINEA-BISSAU	TOTAL	0.03	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
IVORY COAST	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KENYA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	7.7	7.3	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	0.9	0.8	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	...	2.8	...	2.9	3.1	...	3.7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.5	...	0.5	0.6	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	...	...	...	1.1	...
...	...	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	0.3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	0.1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.2	...	...
...	...	...	0.5	...	0.1	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.03	0.07
...	...	...	0.2	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
...	0.2	0.3	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.9	1.3	...	1.3	1.1	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.4	25.4
0.4	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	6.0
...	0.04	0.03	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	...
...	0.2	0.2	...	0.4	0.2	...	...	0.3	...	...	...	...
1.7	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...
1.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...
...	0.3	...	...	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...
...	4	...	...	3	2.1	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...
...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.5
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.6
15.5	13.7	11.8	...	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.2	...	0.3	0.4	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.4	...	0.6	0.8	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	...	...	...	10.0	9.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	2.0	1.8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5	9.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.6

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
LIBERIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	1.4	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	1.4	...
MADAGASCAR	TOTAL	0.8	...	2.6	...	2.5	2.5	...	2.7	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.2	...	0.5	...	0.5	0.5	...	0.5	...	...
MALAWI	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	0.2
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.1
MAURITANIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...
MAURITIUS	TOTAL	4.1	...	...	...	...	7.0	7.5	7.7	...	8.5
	PER CAPITA	7	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	11
MOZAMBIQUE	TOTAL	1.3	...	1.6	1.7	1.8	...	1.9	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.2	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	...	...	...
REUNION	TOTAL	0.4	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	0.7	...
	PER CAPITA	1.4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
ST. HELENA	TOTAL	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	TOTAL	0.03	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.04	...	0.04	0.06
	PER CAPITA	0.5	...	...	0.5	...	...	0.6	...	0.7	1.0
SEYCHELLES	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	0.05
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	1.0
SOMALIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
SWAZILAND	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
UGANDA	TOTAL	0.9	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.2	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...
WESTERN SAHARA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ZAIRE	TOTAL	...	...	1.3	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN AMERICA											
BERMUDA	TOTAL	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CANADA	TOTAL	237.3	...	177.3	146.5	...	117.7	...	100.8	97.9	101.7
	PER CAPITA	15.1	...	11	9	...	7	...	5	5	5
GREENLAND	TOTAL	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.9	0.9	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.1
0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.2
3.3	...	...	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	2.9	...	...	...
0.5	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	1.5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	0.3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3
...	7.7	7.2	7.2	8.3	...	...	7.5	...	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.5
...	10	9	9	10	...	...	8.8	...	18.3	18.9	19.0	19.3
...	...	4.1	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.6	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.8	...	1.2	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.03	...	0.04	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	6.4	...	8.8	...
...	...	0.08	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1.4	...	1.8	1.4	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	...	0.5	0.5	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	2.6	7.7	...	8.2	9.3	...	...
3.2	...	...	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	...	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...
...	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...
2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.9
0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	...	6.5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	1.0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	3.3	3.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	0.2	0.2
...	0.7	0.4	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	8	...	...	6.3	5.4	6.6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	...	1.7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1	4.6
99.9	99.0	97.6	...	78.9	...	...	91.8	89.0	...	97.5	95.3	...
5	5	5	...	4	...	...	4.2	4.0	...	4.3	4.1	...
0.3	...	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.03	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	2	...	1.4	2.7	3.3	...	...	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	2400.0 15	2470.0 15	...	2200.0 13	2200.0 12	...	2174.6 12	...	2178.8 12	...
LATIN AMERICA											
ARGENTINA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	77.4 4	...	...	145.0 7	...	...	...	...
BARBADOS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	1.1 5	...	...	1.7 7	...	1.6 7	...
BRAZIL	TOTAL PER CAPITA	312.2 5	...	347.6 6	330.5 5	...	316.9 5	...	326.7 4	314.5 4	...
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.02 3	...	...	0.01 2	0.02 2
CAYMAN ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHILE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	28.0 4	...	...	...	56.2 7	55.6 7	55.8 7
COLOMBIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	56.7 4	56.7 4	53.2 4	55.5 4	67.6 5	...	...	...	66.4 4	78.5 5
CUBA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	58.0 9	65.0 10	...	49.9 7	...	...	...
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	TOTAL PER CAPITA	5.3 2	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 2	...	...	...
ECUADOR	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EL SALVADOR	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	11.9 5	11.1 5	...	15.1 6	...	...	...	...
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02 10
FRENCH GUIANA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.4 13	...	...	...	...
GRENADA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3 3	...	...	...
GUATEMALA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	9.1 3	...	9.2 3	10.2 3	10.0 3	10.1 3	...	9.7 2	...	...
GUYANA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	4.2 9	4.5 9	...	...	...	4.0 7	4.5 8	...	4.4 7	...
HAITI	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.8 0.2	...	...	0.9 0.3	...	...	...	...	...	*1.5 0.3
MARTINIQUE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.7 3	...	...	2.0 6	...
MEXICO	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	266.2 9	...	...	334.0 10	374.4 10	...	342.1 9	345.7 9
PANAMA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORMER CANAL ZONE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
2288.0	...	1300.0	...	...	921.0	*985.0	...	...	*1320.0	*1250.0	*1402.0	*1565.0
12	...	7	...	...	4.5	4.8	...	...	6.2	5.9	6.5	7.2
...	...	...	...	98.0	53.9	...	50.5	63.1	82.3	82.2	65.3	67.0
...	...	...	...	4	2.3	...	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.6
...	1.2	...	...	...	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	5.7	6.2	7.5	6.8	7.1	5.2	...	...
...	...	234.7	...	...	...	195.4	...	...	...	275.3	251.3	209.2
...	...	3	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...	2.6	2.3	1.9
0.02	...	...	...	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	...	...	0.05	0.04	0.04
2	...	...	...	2	5.0	4.7	4.6	...	...	4.5	3.3	3.3
...	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	0.2	...	...	...
...	10	9	7	10	...	11.5	...	...	19.5	...	...	...
61.4	...	75.0	66.5	...	56.7	47.3	...	...	...	23.4	23.3	19.4
7	...	8	7	...	6.1	4.8	...	...	...	2.3	2.2	1.8
80.1	...	85.4	92.8	...	...	296.3	293.3	166.3	...	96.0	...	...
4	...	4	5	...	...	13.6	13.0	7.5	...	4.1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12.9	25.2	25.7	27.3	30.5	33.8	33.7	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	6.5	7.0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	1.4	1.5	...	...
15.1	15.1	...	...	...	22.5	...	...	...	38.7	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	3.7	...	...	...	5.6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	...	...	14.1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...	3.6	...	...	...
0.02	0.02	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
10.0	10	...	...	69	10.0	10.0	...	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
...	0.4	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	...
...	...	...	9.0	...	9.1	9.4	8.6	15.4	...	8.8	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	0.9	1.8	1.5	2.8	...	1.5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8.2	...	9.8	...	9.3	8.8	10.4	10.4
...	...	...	...	...	11.6	...	13.1	...	12.0	11.3	13.2	12.9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	6.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.3
2.2	...	2.1	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346.5	344.2	358.0	358.7	...	253.4	235.6	235.4	221.4	240.4	253.7	268.2	265.5
9	8	8	7	...	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
...	...	...	5.0	...	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.4	0.4	...	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
10	8	8	9	...	9.2	8.8	...	7.2	6.5	...	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PUERTO RICO	TOTAL	...	...	7.6	7.6	8.0	...	...	...	8.7	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
ST. LUCIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
SURINAME	TOTAL	...	...	1.0	...	...	1.5	1.5	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	4	...	...	5	6	...	...	...
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TOTAL	...	6.5	...	7.2	6.7	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	9	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	TOTAL	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
VENEZUELA	TOTAL	52.9	...	...	52.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	9	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA (EXCLUDING ARAB STATES)											
BHUTAN	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRUNEI	TOTAL	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
	PER CAPITA	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
BURMA	TOTAL	...	...	...	87.1	106.1	114.2	...	...	327.0	290.0
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	4	5	6	...	...	14	12
CYPRUS	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	12.5	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	21	...
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	TOTAL	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	...
	PER CAPITA	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
EAST TIMOR	TOTAL	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	...
HONG KONG	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	65.0	...	...	...	85.6	90.5
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	24	25
INDIA	TOTAL	...	...	...	1389.6	...	1400.0	...	1400.0	...	1825.0
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4
INDONESIA	TOTAL	...	...	256.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRAN	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.0	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
ISRAEL	TOTAL	27.5	27.8	...	32.2	38.2	39.2	42.4	...	45.9	...
	PER CAPITA	15	15	...	16	19	19	19	...	19	...
JAPAN	TOTAL	885.1	...	...	1127.5	1088.1	...	863.4	...	511.1	431.4
	PER CAPITA	10	...	...	12	12	...	9	...	5	4
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	TOTAL	13.8	...	...	19.7	98.3	98.3	...	...	99.8	105.2
	PER CAPITA	0.6	...	...	0.9	4	4	...	...	4	4
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	TOTAL	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...
MACAU	TOTAL	...	...	3.6	2.9	...	4.1	...	4.8	...	4.6
	PER CAPITA	...	...	17	14	...	19	...	28	...	26

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.5	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.5	0.5
...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	39.0	83.3	83.3
...	...	...	0.4	0.8	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	13	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	37.7	...	37.0	...	36.0	...	...	21.0	33.0
...	...	...	...	4	...	3.5	...	3.2	...	...	1.7	2.6
...	...	...	0.5	...	0.2	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.6	...	0.2	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2	...	2.3	...	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	...	...	2.5	2.6	2.8
22	...	21	...	20	18.5	21.5	20.4	...	...	15.6	14.7	14.7
218.0	209.0	...	218.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.6	8.7	8.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	14	14	11	10	9.6	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0	10.7	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
93.7	98.5	95.6	88.6	84.9	79.4	74.2	71.3	63.0	63.0	54.1	48.9	60.2
25	27	25	23	21	20.1	18.3	17.5	15.1	14.8	12.4	11.2	13.3
...	1825.0	...	...	2190.0	...	3430.0	3430.0	2342.0	...	2260.0	...	...
...	4	...	...	4	...	6.2	6.1	4.1	...	3.8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	43.4	65.4	84.5	104.9	112.5	107.9	111.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
...	...	...	...	16.4	...	23.2	28.3	28.7	32.5	25.0	...	...
...	...	...	...	0.6	...	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	...	...
50.3	57.5	...	...	49.1	35.1	32.3	32.1	30.0	31.6	28.5	27.0	22.0
20	22	...	...	17	12.1	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.6	8.5	7.8	6.1
372.7	...	335.1	313.4	287.0	255.0	217.0	187.0	185.0	185.7	174.0	171.0	165.2
4	...	3	3	3	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
127.7	150.8	173.2	...	...	168.0	131.4	125.2	...	99.9	78.1	69.0	65.0
5	5	6	...	...	5.2	4.1	3.9	...	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.8
...	...	1.1	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.4	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.1	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
MALAYSIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	74.1 9	...	...	...	...
MALDIVES	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PAKISTAN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	70.0 0.9	...	...	...	80.0 0.8	...	...	...
SINGAPORE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	16.0 12	...	...	18.1 12	20.3 13	22.6 14	...	25.1 14	...	...
SRI LANKA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	27.4 3	...	...	...	...	35.0 3	...
VIET-NAM	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EUROPE (EXCLUDING EASTERN EUROPE)											
ANDORRA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.06 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 18	0.2 18
AUSTRIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	110.0 16	...	...	122.0 17	115.0 16	...	100.5 14	...	84.7 12	76.0 11
BELGIUM	TOTAL PER CAPITA	106.0 12	...	103.1 12	102.9 11	90.0 10	80.2 9	...	64.3 7	53.1 6	...
DENMARK	TOTAL PER CAPITA	51.6 12	...	...	50.0 11	...	43.9 10	...	39.3 8	34.5 7	33.6 7
FAEROE ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 4	...	0.2 6	0.2 6	0.2 6
FINLAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	32.0 7	31.0 7	29.0 7	28.0 6	...	...	...	...
FRANCE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	415.7 10	433.0 10	428.6 10	392.3 9	...	373.0 8	344.3 7	...	305.5 6	285.8 6
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	TOTAL PER CAPITA	766.6 15	...	...	749.7 14	659.0 12	605.0 11	518.0 9	...	377.0 7	335.0 6
GIBRALTAR	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GREECE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	51.8 6	...	61.2 7	...	...	...
ICELAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRELAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	50.9 18	...	51.9 18	45.6 16	43.8 15	...	38.0 13	...	...	...
ITALY	TOTAL PER CAPITA	800.7 17	...	758.3 16	730.4 15	...	744.8 15	744.0 15	...	697.5 14	...
LIECHTENSTEIN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07 4
LUXEMBOURG	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	4.5 14	...	...	...	3.5 11
MALTA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	5.5 17	...	...	4.5 14	4.3 13	4.2 13	...	3.9 12

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	...	...	...	99.1	...	...	...	136.2	95.4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11.9	8.2	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1.3	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201.5	225.0	...	276.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25.9	...	...	28.9	28.0	32.2	37.4	32.6	40.1	42.0	42.5	44.8
...	14	...	...	14	13.5	15.3	17.4	14.9	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.4
...	...	50.9	41.3	...	97.8	99.0	...	49.0	53.5	55.5	62.0	65.5
...	...	4	4	...	7.8	7.8	...	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138.4	171.6	288.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	3.7	6.0
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	18	18	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72.1	65.8	57.7	50.6	...	32.9	...	26.7	...	23.7	20.8	17.7	18.1
10	9	8	7	...	4.4	...	3.6	...	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4
44.7	39.5	...	...	31.5	30.5	29.9	29.4	26.4	26.5	25.5	23.3	22.3
5	4	...	...	3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
...	33.9	30.1	...	26.0	24.3	22.5	21.0	19.3	19.6	18.9	19.2	17.1
...	7	6	...	5	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4
0.2	...	0.2	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	...	...
6	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	7.5	7.1	...	...
...	...	...	...	10.0	11.0	13.7	10.2	11.0	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.0
...	...	...	...	2	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
269.5	240.7	215.7	...	...	187.2	179.0	186.0	177.4	180.7	182.9	177.1	171.1
6	5	4	...	...	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2
321.0	280.0	243.0	192.0	181.0	167.4	161.4	149.8	144.3	136.2	128.1	115.1	124.2
5	5	4	3	3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0
...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
...	...	...	...	...	25.1	23.1	14.6	14.5	13.9	11.0	8.4	8.1
...	...	137.1	137.4	135.3	128.6	118.0	91.6	62.3	57.2	47.9	39.9	39.0
...	...	16	16	15	14.6	13.3	10.3	7.0	6.4	5.3	4.4	4.2
...	2.3	...	...	...	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	...
...	12.0	...	...	...	8.5	8.4	9.6	9.4	10.7	11.9	11.4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	...	...	...
...	640.0	567.0	...	557.0	525.0	535.7	553.7	546.5	546.3	515.7	454.7	374.0
...	12	11	...	10	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.2	8.1	6.6
...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4.5	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.0	...	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	6	6	5	3.8	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
3.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
10	13	10	12	11	9.8	9.8	14.1	9.3	8.7	9.4	9.7	9.3

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
MONACO	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 10	0.2 9
NETHERLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	66.0 6	69.9 6	65.5 6	64.2 6	55.5 5	...	51.0 4	47.9 4	...	38.7 3
NORWAY	TOTAL PER CAPITA	34.3 10	...	...	34.5 10	34.8 10	...	33.9 9	35.2 10	...	...
PORTUGAL	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	27.9 3	26.5 3	...	...	26.1 3	...	24.8 3	24.5 3
SAN MARINO	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 11
SPAIN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	300.1 10	...	...	...	300.1 10	...	370.0 12	...	320.0 10	...
SWEDEN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	70.0 9	...	...	55.0 7	50.0 7	52.0 7	...
SWITZERLAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	35.0 7	...	37.0 7	...	40.0 8	...	40.0 7	...	47.0 8	...
UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL PER CAPITA	1181.8 23	1100.7 22	...	754.0 15	601.0 12	460.0 9	460.0 9	...	357.0 7	343.0 6
YUGOSLAVIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	97.0 6	101.4 6	114.3 6	114.3 6	...	130.1 7	...	121.8 6	...	123.1 6
EASTERN EUROPE											
ALBANIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	5.9 4	...	5.9 4	6.6 4	8.0 5	...	7.6 5	...	...	...
BULGARIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	55.2 7	...	77.9 10	89.4 12	101.2 13	112.1 14	...	122.8 15	...	...
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	162.6 12	185.5 14	186.2 14	183.3 14	174.0 13	176.5 13	...	...	140.7 10	134.2 10
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	TOTAL PER CAPITA	310.0 17	...	...	273.1 16	258.6 16	237.9 14	...	191.2 11	...	140.6 9
HUNGARY	TOTAL PER CAPITA	115.8 12	113.6 12	133.4 14	131.0 13	...	140.0 14	135.4 14	...	115.7 11	111.1 11
POLAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	220.7 8	...	231.4 8	205.3 7	195.5 7	...	186.0 6	...	164.8 5	177.0 6
ROMANIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	85.4 5	...	...	113.5 6	134.1 7	150.3 8	164.3 9	181.0 10	...	181.7 10
U.S.S.R.	TOTAL PER CAPITA	2506.0 13	...	3063.0 15	3392.0 16	3519.9 17	...	3849.0 18	3900.0 17	3900.0 17	...
OCEANIA											
AMERICAN SAMOA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.1 6	...	0.1 5	0.1 5	...	0.1 4	...	...	...	...
AUSTRALIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	137.9 15	137.0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COOK ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.06 4	...	...	...	...	0.2 8	...	...	0.2 8	0.3 17
FRENCH POLYNESIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.6 9	...	...	0.5 6	0.5 6	...	0.9 12	...	...	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	0.2	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.1
...	7	...	6	6	4.9	...	...	...	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.0
36.4	34.3	...	...	...	24.1	25.7	25.0	26.5	28.1	28.3	26.6	26.3
3	3	...	...	...	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
...	15.0	...	15.9	...	18.6	18.8	18.3	17.5	17.9	18.6	16.8	16.8
...	4	...	4	...	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.2
27.9	28.3	29.7	26.7	...	28.0	27.2	28.1	28.9	35.7	41.6	42.8	39.1
3	3	3	3	...	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.0
0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	12	11	...	12	10.7	11.2	...	8.5	9.4	10.0	8.5	7.9
435.2	403.9	393.9	357.8	383.8	330.9	293.8	293.1	...	262.9	255.8	249.3	211.9
14	13	12	11	12	9.8	8.6	8.5	...	7.5	7.2	6.9	5.8
...	38.2	32.6	30.4	28.2	26.0	26.7	22.9	22.1	25.7	22.3	23.0	23.5
...	5	4	4	4	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8
48.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	29.0	27.0	...	23.0	...	...
8	7	7	6	5	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	...	3.6	...	...
327.0	289.0	265.0	237.0	215.0	193.0	176.0	156.6	134.2	138.5	116.3	103.9	103.5
6	5	5	4	4	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9
121.2	114.6	104.9	100.2	90.3	86.3	81.5	84.2	86.3	83.3	81.7	79.7	75.8
6	6	5	5	4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5
7.8	...	...	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126.4	124.1	119.9	114.0	110.2	112.6	111.1	112.3	114.0	112.3	114.3	114.7	113.4
15	15	14	14	13	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.9
128.4	...	118.8	118.7	120.6	114.8	110.7	98.4	89.3	87.7	85.9	85.3	86.4
9	...	8	8	8	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
119.0	...	99.2	100.6	...	91.4	83.4	81.5	84.5	79.5	76.9	79.7	84.1
7	...	6	6	...	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0
106.0	104.6	96.8	84.5	82.2	79.6	74.7	74.4	73.5	77.9	74.4	73.6	76.0
10	10	9	8	8	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1
173.1	164.7	163.1	...	141.3	137.6	140.4	136.2	140.6	142.8	140.8	144.2	131.6
6	5	5	...	4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0
193.1	216.1	209.2	203.7	200.4	198.8	189.2	179.7	177.4	182.3	185.7	191.2	183.5
10	11	11	10	10	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.5
4300.0	4200.0	4502.8	4715.0	4655.9	4651.8	4656.3	4569.0	4583.3	4566.9	4497.3	4211.0	4080.0
19	18	19	20	19	19.2	19.0	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.7	16.4	15.8
...	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.2	0.4	...	...	0.2	...	...
...	2	...	...	3	...	7.8	11.9	...	...	7.4	...	...
...	37.5	...	...	32.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.2	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.5	16	13	...	14	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	0.6	...	...	0.5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.0	...	4.4	...	...	4.0	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
GUAM	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KIRIBATI	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.01 0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 4
NAURU	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW CALEDONIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.7 10	0.7 9	...	0.9 11	...
NEW ZEALAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	37.6 17	38.2 17	...	...	40.0 17	...	...	37.0 14
NIUE	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.03 6	...	0.04 8	...	0.04 9
NORFOLK ISLAND	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01 6	...
PACIFIC ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	0.2 3	0.2 3	...	...	...	...	...
SAMOA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	0.2 2	...	0.3 3	...	...	...	...	0.3 3	0.3 2	...
SOLOMON ISLANDS	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	0.1 0.8	...	...	...	...	0.1 0.8
TONGA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VANUATU	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 2	...	...	0.1 2	...
ARAB STATES											
ALGERIA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	17.6 1.8	...	21.9 2	23.3 2	23.5 2	...	...	...	...	...
BAHRAIN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9 6	1.1 6
EGYPT	TOTAL PER CAPITA	65.8 3	...	65.0 3	73.1 3	...	72.0 3	68.4 3	70.1 3	...	...
JORDAN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	3.4 2	...	...	4.2 3	4.6 3	...	5.5 3	5.6 3	...	7.5 4
KUWAIT	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	0.2 1.0	0.2 1.0	0.2 0.9	...	...	...	...	...
LEBANON	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	37.2 15	...	...	...	32.1 14
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	TOTAL PER CAPITA	3.4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOROCCO	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	...	18.2 1.8	18.9 1.8	...	18.4 1.8	...	...	19.4 1.7
SUDAN	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	15.3 1.4	...	...	...	10.1 0.8	...	...	...
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	TOTAL PER CAPITA	...	...	8.0 1.9	...	9.0 2	...	...	...	...	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
0.5 6	0.5 6	0.5 6	...	0.5 5	...	...	...	...	0.1 10.1	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.1 2	0.2 3	0.2 2.8	0.3 4.4	...	...	0.5 7.3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.07 10.0	...	...	0.07 10.6	...	...	...	...
...	1.0 11	1.0 11	...	...	0.7 6.2	0.7 6.4	0.8 6.8	0.9 7.4	0.7 5.8	...	0.9 6.9	...
26.0 10	...	...	...	...	14.3 5.1	14.3 5.0	13.9 4.8	13.3 4.5	13.1 4.3	11.9 3.9	...	...
0.02 4	0.02 4	0.02 4	0.03 5	0.03 5	...	0.01 1.4	0.01 1.4	0.01 1.8	...	...	...	...
...	0.01 6	0.01 8	0.01 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01 1.5	0.01 3.5	0.01 4.5
...	...	0.04 0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.2 2	0.3 2	0.4 3	0.5 3	0.5 3.2	0.5 3.7	0.5 3.6	0.6 4.1	0.3 2.2	0.3 2.2	1.0 6.6	1.1 7.4
0.1 0.7	0.1 0.7	0.1 0.6	0.1 0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06 0.3	0.06 0.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.8	...	...	0.1 1.2	...	...
0.1 2	0.1 2	0.3 3	...	0.2 2	0.2 2.3	0.2 2.4	0.3 3.3	...	...	...	...	...
26.9 2	...	28.7 2	...	...	...	30.0 2.0	31.5 2.1	29.8 1.9	48.4 3.0	45.0 2.7	42.7 2.5	41.5 2.3
1.3 7	...	1.2 6	1.4 7	...	...	1.4 6.5	...	2.0 9.0	2.0 8.4	...	...	...
63.3 2	70.0 2	65.8 2	59.3 2	59.7 2	65.4 2.0	65.0 1.9	...	...	70.0 1.9	...	...	...
6.1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.0 6.1	18.0 6.2
...	...	...	...	3.8 6.7	3.8 5.1	3.9 4.9	3.7 4.4	4.0 4.5	4.4 4.7	4.7 4.7	...	...
32.1 14	...	...	...	...	49.7 20.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.0 9.4	15.5 6.2	15.5 6.0
...	...	18.2 1.3	...	...	23.0 1.5	21.4 1.4	23.7 1.5	26.1 1.6	29.0 1.7	36.3 2.1	32.0 1.8	35.8 2.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0 1.0	16.0 1.0	24.0 1.4	...	12.0 0.8	...	...
...	21.0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.0 5.7	...	...

COUNTRY	CATEGORY	ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS									
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
TUNISIA	TOTAL	...	...	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.6	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	...	...	...	...
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	0.2	...
	PER CAPITA	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	0.2	...

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE IN CINEMAS

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
...	7.7	...	8.0	...	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.5	...	...	8.6	8.8
...	1.7	...	1.6	...	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	...	...	1.5	1.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	6.9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	29.1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.7	5.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.1

ANNEX A

List of sources of film and cinema statistics

Hereunder are listed the institutions and agencies reported by the national authorities as having provided the statistics contained in the last questionnaires on film and cinemas sent by Unesco to Member States. When more than one data source is given, the reason is either that two different agencies were responsible for data in the consecutive years or that the source for data on films was not the same as for data on cinemas.

It should be noted that as a rule, Unesco questionnaires are dispatched to the Unesco National

Commissions for onward transmission to the appropriate agency for completion. That agency in the majority of cases is either the Central Statistical Bureau or the relevant institution or Ministry. Very often, however, these institutions do not themselves collect film statistics but receive these from non-governmental or non-official organizations. This is another reason why in the list below the names of two institutions are sometimes shown.

Africa

Algeria	Direction du Cinema et de la Radiodiffusion-Tellevision, Ministere de l'Information et de la Culture, Alger
Burundi	Departement de la Documentation et du Cinema Documentaire, Bujumbura
Chad	Secretariat d'Etat charge de l'Information et de l'Oriantation civique, Direction de la presse filmee, Ndjamena
Egypt	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo
Equatorial Guinea	Ministerio de Ensenanza Popular, Arte y Cultura Tradicional, Malabo
Ethiopia	Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa
Ghana	Film Censoring Office, Ministry of Information and National Guidance
Guinea-Bissau	Ghana Film Industry Corporation, Accra
Ivory Coast	Conseil National de la Culture, Bissau
Kenya	Ministere de l'Information, Abidjan
Liberia	Kenya Film Corporation Ltd., Nairobi
Malawi	Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Monrovia
Mauritania	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Monrovia
Mauritius	National Statistical Office, Zomba
Morocco	Office National du Cinema, Nouakchott
Mozambique	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Port-louis
Senegal	Centre Cinematographique Marocain, Rabat
Seychelles	Instituto Nacional de cinema, Maputo
Sudan	Societe Senegalaise d'Importation, de Distribution et d'Exploitation Cinematographique (S.I.D.E.C.), Dakar
Swaziland	Ministry of Education and Social Development, Mahe
Tunisia	Section of Research and Statistics, Ministry of Culture and Information, Khartoum
Uganda	Central Statistical Office
United Rep. of Cameroon	Ministere des Affaires Culturelles, Tunis
United Rep. of Tanzania	Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Kampala
Upper Volta	Uganda Film Censor Board
Zambia	Direction de la Cinematographie, Ministere de l'Information et de la Culture, Yaounde
	Tanzania Film Company Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam
	Societe Nationale Voltaique de Cinema, Ouagadougou
	Zambia Information Service, Lusaka

Northern America

Bermuda	The Bermuda General Theatres Ltd., Hamilton
Canada	Statistics Canada, Ottawa
United States of America	Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors
	Department of Trade
	National Association of Theatre Owners(N.A.T.O.)
	Motion Picture Association of America (M.P.A.A.)

Latin America

Argentina	Instituto Nacional de Cinematografica, Buenos Aires
Barbados	Cinematograph Film Censorship Board, Bridgetown
Bolivia	Asociacion nacional de distribuidores de Peliculas, La Paz
Brazil	Empresa Brasileira de Filmes S.A. (Embrafilm), Rio de Janeiro
British Virgin Islands	Carib Cinema, Tortola
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas, Santiago
Colombia	Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Costa Rica	Cinematoteca Nacional (Centro de Produccion Cinematografica), San Jose
Cuba	Departamento de Estadistica, Havana
Dominican Republic	Oficina Nacional de Estadistica, Santo Domingo
El Salvador	Empresas de espectaculos publicos de todo la Republica
Grenada	Board of Film Censors, St-George's
Guatemala	Direccion de Espectaculos Publicos, Guatemala, C.A.
Guyana	Board of Film Censors, Licence and Revenue Department, Georgetown
Haiti	Institut Haitien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince
Mexico	Direccion de Cinematografia, Secretaria de Gobernacion Camara Nacional de la Industria Cinematografica, Mexico D.C.
Peru	Oficina de Estadistica de Medios de Comunicacion Social, Oficina Central de Informacion, Lima Junta de Supervigilancia de Peliculas y la Comision de Promocion cinematografica
Trinidad and Tobago	Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain
Venezuela	Direccion Industria Cinematografica, Ministerio de Fomento, Caracas

Asia

Afghanistan	Central Statistics Office, Kabul
Brunei	Statistics Section, Economic Planning Unit, Bandur Seri Begawan
Burma	Motion Picture Corporation, Rangoon
Cyprus	Cyprus Board of Film Censors, Nicosia
Hong Kong	Panel of Film Censors, Television and Entertainment, Licensing Authority, Hong Kong
India	Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay Research and Reference Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi
Indonesia	Directorate of Film Development, Department of Information, Jakarta
Iran	Ministry of Culture and Arts, Tehran
Iraq	Directorate of Film Importation and Distribution, General Establishment of Cinema and Theatre, Bagdad
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem Censorship Board, Ministry of the Interior
Japan	Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan Inc., Tokyo
Jordan	Ministry of Information, Amman
Korea, Republic of	Ministry of Culture and Communication, Seoul
Kuwait	Cinema Censorship Section, Ministry of Information, Kuwait
Lao People's Dem. Republic	Ministere de la Propagande, de l'Information, de la Culture et du Tourisme, Direction du Cinema, Vientiane
Malaysia	Ministry of Information, Kuala Lumpur Board of Film Censors
Nepal	Royal Nepal Film Corporation, Kathmandu
Pakistan	National Film Development Corporation, Islamabad
Singapore	Board of Film Censors, Singapore
Sri Lanka	State Film Corporation, Colombo
Syrian Arab Republic	Organisme National du Cinema, Damas
Turkey	Cinema Department, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Ankara
United Arab Emirates	Ministry of Information and Culture, Abu Dhabi
Viet Nam	Departement de la Cinematographie, Ministere de la Culture et de l'Information, Hanoi

Europe

Andorra	Empresa Cassany
Austria	Austrian Central Statistical Office, Vienna
Belgium	Section Cinema, Ministere des Affaires Economiques, Service Statistique, Bruxelles
Bulgaria	Comite du Systeme Unifie d'Information Sociale aupres du Conseil des Ministres de la Republique populaire de Bulgarie, Sofia
Czechoslovakia	Federal Office of Statistics, Prague
Denmark	Denmarks Statistik, Kobenhavn The Danish Film Institute
Finland	The Finnish Film Foundation, Helsinki The State Board of Censorship
France	Centre National de la Cinematographie (CNC), Paris
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Spitzenverband der Filmwirtschaft (SPIO), Wiesbaden
Gibraltar	Statistics Office, Gibraltar
Greece	Secretariat General de la Presse et de l'Information, Athenes
Hungary	Office Central Hongrois de Statistique, Budapest Direction Generale des Films, Ministere de la Culture
Iceland	Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavik
Ireland	Film Census Office, Department of Justice, Dublin

Italy	Societa Italiana degli Autori e Editori (S.I.A.E.), Roma
Malta	Ministerio del Turismo e dello Spettacolo
Monaco	Central Office of Statistics, Valletta
	Service des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques,
	Ministere d'Etat, Monaco
Netherlands	Nederlandse Bioscoopbond, Amsterdam
	Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague
Norway	Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo
	The National Film Board
Poland	Office Central de Statistique, Warsaw
	Direction Generale de Cinematographie
Portugal	Institut National de Statistique, Lisboa
Romania	Centrale "Romaniafilm", Bucarest
	Direction Centrale de Statistique
San Marino	Servizio Statale di Statistica, San Marino
Spain	Direccion General de Cinematografia, Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid
Sweden	Swedish Film Institute, Stockholm
	Swedish Motion Picture Exhibitors Association, Stockholm
	Swedish Board of Film Censorship
Switzerland	Bureau Federal de Statistique, Section du Cinema, Berne
	Office Federal des Affaires Culturelles
United Kingdom	Register of Films, Department of Trade, London
Yugoslavia	Office Federal de la Statistique, Belgrade
Oceania	
Australia	Motion Picture Distributors Association, Sydney
	Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, Sydney
Fiji	Film Control Board, Suva
New Caledonia	Service des Douanes, Noumea
New Zealand	Cinematograph Films Licensing Authority, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington
Norfolk Island	Roy Smith's Rawson Hall Talkies, Norfolk Island
Solomon Islands	Statistics Office, Honiara
Samoa	Department of Statistics, Apia
U.S.S.R.	
U.S.S.R.	Central Statistical Board of the U.S.S.R., Moscow

ANNEX B

Country.....



Unesco/STC/Q/784
Paris, June 1978
Original: English

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ON STATISTICS OF COMMUNICATION

Part two:
Films and cinemas in 1976 and 1977

1. The present questionnaire is for collecting statistics on certain aspects of cinematographic activities in the world for the years 1976 and 1977. Data thus obtained will be used for publication in the Unesco Statistical Yearbook, the United Nations Statistical Yearbook and in other publications.
2. The questionnaire consists of four tables which concern respectively the national production of films, the import of long films, the exhibition of long films, and commercial cinemas.
3. If definitions and classifications used in your statistics do not correspond to those given in this questionnaire, please indicate how they are at variance. You are particularly requested to give any specific indications or explanations which will help towards a correct interpretation of your figures.
4. In completing the questionnaire, please indicate cases where no data are available, and where the quantity is nil or negligible and *do not leave any space blank*. The following symbols are recommended for your use:

Data not available	...
Quantity nil or negligible	-
Estimates or provisional figures	*

5. Please give here the name and address of the institution or agency which has provided the information asked for in this questionnaire: _____

6. One copy of the questionnaire filled in as completely as possible should be returned before 30 September 1978 to the following address:

Division of Statistics
on Culture and Communication
Office of Statistics,
Unesco
place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

Table 1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION OF FILMS IN 1976 AND 1977

1. The statistics requested in this table should refer solely to films intended for *commercial exhibition in cinemas*. Films produced for television broadcasting as well as newsreels and publicity films should be excluded.

2. Please indicate by checking the appropriate box which of the following criteria is used in your statistics for classifying a film as "produced" in the year of reference:

- (a) the fact that the film has been "completed" that year _____
- (b) the fact that, regardless of the date of its completion, the film has been "cleared" for public showing by censorship or any other relevant authority, that year _____
- (c) the fact that, regardless of the date of its completion, the film has had its first public show that year _____
- (d) any other criterion (please specify) _____

3. Please indicate the minimum length, in metres, which categorizes in your country a film as a "long film": metres.

Type of film	Number of films in original version			
	1976		1977	
	35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
1. Long films TOTAL _____				
of which:				
(a) Films, entirely nationally produced _____				
(b) Films coproduced ¹ _____				
2. Short films TOTAL _____				
of which:				
(a) Entertainment _____				
(b) Documentary _____				
(c) Educational _____				

1. Please list below the countries which have participated in coproductions of long films.

Name(s) of coproducing countries	Number of long films coproduced			
	1976		1977	
	35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
TOTAL _____				

Table 2. FIRST PUBLIC SHOWS OF LONG FILMS IN 1976 AND 1977

1. The data requested in this table should refer:

- either to the number of permits for public showing. _____
- or to the number of films (titles) which had their *first public show* during the year of reference. _____
- (Please check the appropriate box).

2. With regard to the country of origin, a film is considered as a national film if more than 50% of the production costs are paid by a national producer.

Origin and version of films exhibited	1976		1977	
	Original version in		Original version in	
	35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
1. National films _____				
2. Foreign films ¹ _____				
of which:				
(a) in original version only ² _____				
(b) in dubbed version only _____				
(c) in original and dubbed version _____				
TOTAL _____				

1. The figures provided for the category "Foreign films" should be identical with the total in Table 3 if the criteria used for classifying a film as imported corresponds to the items (b) or (c) in table 3.
2. With or without subtitles.

Table 3. IMPORTATION OF LONG FILMS IN 1976 AND 1977

1. As in the two preceding tables, the statistics requested should refer only to films intended for *commercial exhibition in cinemas*. Films imported solely for television broadcasting should be excluded.
2. The data requested should refer only to the number of titles and not to the number of versions or copies.
3. Please indicate by checking the appropriate box which of the following criteria is used in your country for classifying a film (title) as "imported" in the year of reference:
 - (a) the fact that the film has been imported that year _____
 - (b) the fact that, regardless of date of importation, the film has been "cleared" for public showing by censorship or any other relevant authority that year _____
 - (c) the fact that, regardless of date of importation, the film has had its first public show that year _____
 - (d) any other criterion (please specify) _____

Country of origin ¹	1976		1977	
	Original version in		Original version in	
	35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
TOTAL ²				
of which:				
1. United States of America				
2. Italy				
3. France				
4. United Kingdom				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. Other				

1. By country of origin is understood the country which has contributed more than 50% to the production costs. Consequently, the country of origin is not necessarily the country from which the film has been imported.
2. If the criteria used in your country is either (b) or (c), the total number of films imported as shown in this table must be identical with the number of "foreign films" given in table 2.

Table 4. COMMERCIAL CINEMAS IN 1976 AND 1977

1. The term "Fixed cinema" used in this table refers to establishments possessing their own equipment. This includes indoor cinemas (those with a permanent fixed roof over most of the seating accommodation), outdoor cinemas and drive-ins. The latter enable the spectator to view a film while seated in his automobile.
2. A "mobile unit" is a projection unit equipped and used to serve more than one site.

Type of cinematographic establishment	1976		1977	
	Equipped for 35 mm and "wide screen" films	Equipped for 16 mm films only	Equipped for 35 mm and "wide screen" films	Equipped for 16 mm films only
1. FIXED CINEMAS				
1.1 Fixed cinemas other than drive-ins:				
1.1.1 Used for 6 or more months per year:				
Number of cinema halls _____				
Capacity (No. of seats) _____ (in thousands)				
Annual attendance _____ (in thousands)				
1.1.2 Used less than 6 months per year:				
Number of cinema halls _____				
Capacity (No. of seats) _____ (in thousands)				
Annual attendance _____ (in thousands)				
1.2 Drive-ins:				
Number of establishments _____				
Capacity (No. of cars) _____ (in thousands)				
Annual number of spectators _____ (in thousands)				
or				
Annual number of cars _____ (in thousands)				
2. MOBILE UNITS¹				
Number _____				
Annual attendance _____ (in thousands)				
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS				
Total annual number of spectators in fixed cinemas and mobile units _____				
Gross office receipts _____ (in thousands)				

1. If your data include units used for non-commercial exhibition, please indicate for such units: Number of units; Annual attendance

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