

# ★ THE EVOLUTION OF THE FILM RATING SYSTEM ★

**1922**

William Hays forms the Motion Pictures Distributors Association of America, or what is now the MPAA

**1930 – 1968**

MPDAA President William Hays creates the Motion Picture Production Code of moral censorship guidelines, also referred to as the Hays Code.



**LATE 1920s – EARLY 1960s**

The Golden Age of Hollywood

**PG-13**

**1984**

The “PG-13” rating is introduced alerting parents to more intense film content. The first motion picture rated PG-13 is “The Flamingo Kid”

**2003**

Rating Board rates highest number of films to date – 940

**2004**

Jack Valenti retires. Dan Glickman becomes Chairman and CEO of the MPAA

MPAA launches program to approve advertising for rated movies based on compatibility with related programming



**1945**

Hays retires and the Motion Picture Association of America is formed.



**1952**

Supreme Court decision confirms motion pictures are a form of expression protected by the First Amendment.

**1966**

Jack Valenti is appointed President of the MPAA and begins to devise an innovative new rating system.

**1968**

The modern voluntary movie rating system is born. Movies are rated G, M, R or X. The M later becomes PG.

**NC-17**

**1990**

The “NC-17” rating replaces the “X” rating.

Rating descriptors are added, giving parents more information about the elements of a movie

**1993**

The Dallas Motion Picture Classification Board, the last censor board in the country, disbands

**2007**

Smoking is added as a factor in the film rating process

MPAA announces Rating Board Liaison to independent film community

**2011**

Senator Chris Dodd becomes Chairman and CEO of the MPAA