


## About Arbitron

The Arbitron Company, the standard for radio audience information, has been measuring radio listening since 1964. Our success has been our commitment to give our customers the most reliable, detailed and up-to-date information about radio listening available.

Arbitron uses a personal, seven-day diary to measure radio audiences in about 260 markets in the U.S., with 94 markets measured year-round. Survey participants are selected randomly. Over one million people return diaries to Arbitron per year. These diaries are used to produce more than 680 market reports with a combined copy count of over a half million books.

Besides the local market reports, Arbitron offers County Coverage reports, which examine listening on a county-by-county level, and Nationwide, which details listening to networks and syndicators. In addition, the company has several PC applications that allow stations and advertisers to evaluate not only radio listening estimates, but also qualitative information like lifestyle data, additional demographics and product purchases.

Our customers are leading radio stations, advertisers, advertising agencies, media buying services, national representative firms, radio networks and syndicators, plus other vendors to the radio industry. Arbitron's radio listening estimates are used to plan and execute radio advertising buys, to assist radio programming decision makers, and to help radio station account executives to sell their station and the medium of radio to potential advertisers.

Through our personal radio diaries, local market reports and PC applications, Arbitron provides a full range of information about radio listening on which the radio industry relies.

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## Understanding and Using Radio Audience Estimates

Arbitron radio audience estimates are delivered to subscribers in several forms. The form that is the oldest, and perhaps the most versatile, is the printed report (the book).

Your standard Arbitron Radio Market Report contains over 100,000 numbers that are collectively known as audience estimates. Each estimate provides valuable information for buyers and sellers of radio time, as well as those responsible for programming the radio station. By understanding how to convert these data into useful information, you can capture the power of ratings to make buying, selling and programming decisions.

This guide is published to help users of the printed market report to more effectively use radio audience estimates. Additional demos and dayparts (including hour-by-hour information) are available on tape directly from Arbitron or third-party processors. Moreover, Arbitron's Maximi\$er and Media Professional ${ }^{\text {SM }}$ provide the user with access to Arbitron's entire radio respondent-level database.

## Inside This Reference Guide



ESTIMATES REPORTED

## The basic estimate types

Making the most out of your Arbitron Radio Market Report is easy once you understand the three basic audience estimates reported. They are:

- Persons estimates: the estimated number of persons listening
- Rating: the percent of listeners in the universe of the measured survey area population
. Share: the percent of one station's total daypart estimated listening audience.
Each Radio Market Report covers radio listening during a 12 -week survey period. Every estimate found in the book is given for a particular survey area (or geography), a demographic (sex and age) and a time period (or daypart).

Persons and Rating estimates are produced for both Average Quarter-Hour and Cume; Share estimates apply to AQH only.

## 1 Average Quarter-Hour Persons, Ratings and Shares

Average Quarter-Hour Persons identifies the average number of persons estimated to have listened to a station for a minimum of five minutes during any quarter-hour in a time period. The Average Quarter-Hour Persons estimate helps to determine the audience and cost of a spot schedule rotating within a time period.

> Example
> WAAA has an Average Quarter-Hour Persons audience of 9,000 for Saturday 6AM-10AM. This means that an average of 9,000 people are estimated to have listened to WAAA during any quarter-hour from 6AM-6: 15 AM to $9: 45$ AM-10AM during the survey period. By buying one spot on WAAA during any quarter-hour during this daypart, an advertiser would reach an estimated average audience of 9,000 people.

Average Quarter-Hour Rating expresses the estimated number of listeners (Average Quarter-Hour Persons) as a percentage of the survey area population. The Average Quarter-Hour Rating is calculated by dividing the number of Average Quarter-Hour Persons by the survey area population within the same sex/age group.

$\frac{\text { Average }}{\frac{\text { Quarter-Hour Persons }}{\text { Survey Area Population }} \times 100=$|  Average  |
| :--- |
|  Quarter-Hour  |
|  Rating  |}

## Example

Since the Average Quarter-Hour Persons estimate for WAAA is 9,000 for Men 18-49 and the Metro population for this sex/ age group is 175,600 , the Average Quarter-Hour Rating for WAAA is 5.1 .

$$
\frac{9,000}{175,600} \times 100=5.1
$$

Average Quarter-Hour Share is the percent of the total listening audience tuned in to each station. This estimate reveals the share of listening each station captures out of the total listening in the survey area.

> Example
> The total number of Men $18-49$ listening to radio in the Metro is 40,300 AQH Persons during Monday-Friday 6 AM- $10 A M$. With its AQH Persons audience of 9,000 , WAAA's share of this listening would be $22.3 \%$.

Average Quarter-Hour Share does not reveal the absolute size of a station's audience. WBBB has a $15 \%$ share in the morning and a $20 \%$ share at night. But that $15 \%$ share in the morning may actually represent a greater number of listeners than a $20 \%$ share at night.

## Example

|  | Total Listeners <br> to All Stations | WBBB <br> Share | WBBB <br> Audience |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AM | 25,000 | $15 \%$ | 3,750 |
| PM | 15,000 | $20 \%$ | 3,000 |

## 2 Cume Persons and Ratings

Cume Persons identifies the estimated number of different people who listened to a station for a minimum of five minutes in a quarter-hour within a reported daypart. No matter how long the listening occurred, each person is counted only once. Cume is also referred to as unduplicated audience, reach or circulation.

Cume Rating is the number of Cume Persons expressed as a percentage of the survey population. To calculate Cume Ratings:

$$
\frac{\text { Cume Persons }}{\text { Pop. for sex/age group }}
$$


#### Abstract

Example The Cume Persons estimate for WCCC is 75,000 for Men 1849. The Metro population for the same sex/age group is 175,600 . The Cume Rating for WCCC is 42.7. This means that almost $43 \%$ of all Metro Men 18-49 listen to WCCC. That's more than two out of every five Men 18-49 reached in the Metro by WCCC in a week!


Exclusive Cume Persons is the estimated number of Cume Persons in the survey area who listened to only one station within a reported daypart.

## 3 Time Spent Listening (TSL)

An estimate of the number of quarter-hours the average person spends listening during a specified time period.
$\frac{\text { Quarter-hours in a time period } \times \text { AQH Persons }}{\text { Cume Persons }}=$ TSL

The chart below shows the estimate types and the geographies for which they are reported in your Radio Market Report.

| Estimate Types | Metro | TSA | DMA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AQH Persons | $X$ | $X$ | $\times$ |
| AQH Rating | $X$ |  | $X$ |
| AQH Share | $X$ |  |  |
| Cume Persons | $X$ | $X$ | $X$ |
| Cume Rating | $X$ |  |  |
| Exclusive Cume Persons | $X$ |  |  |
| Time Spent Listening | $X$ |  |  |

Estimates and information in the front of the book

## The Market

## Your Market

and DMA ${ }^{\circledR}$ Name

## Map Page

The map on this page shows the geographic components of the market. There is also other useful market information published here.

On the map:

- The counties in white compose the Metro Survey Area (Metro)
- The counties in light gray make up the Total Survey Area (TSA).
- The counties in the Designated Marketing Area (DMA ${ }^{\ominus}$ ) are delineated by the bold line.
- The definitions of these terms can be found in the Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations in this Reference Guide.
* Estimates are given for the Metro in each market report. Estimates for the TSA are contained in Spring and Fall reports. The DMA estimates are published in the market reports for the top 50 DMAs in Spring and Fall.
- You will also find on this page the market rank based on the estimated $12+$ population and the periods within each year that the market is surveyed.
- The box at the bottom of the page lists the radio stations that subscribe to the report. These stations should have more information about the survey and additional radio listening estimates for specialized dayparts or custom geography.

cribers to this report may not reproduce this map for any purpose, Including but mot limited to sales, marketing, advertising flonal purposes, without the express written permission of The Arbltron Company


## Metro <br> $\square$ TSA <br> $\square \mathrm{DMA}{ }^{\circ}$

TSA and DMA sampled in Spring and Fall only. For definitions of Metro, TSA and DMA, see Page M3, Paragraph 1, and "Selected Arbitron Terms" (Page M7).

Metro Rank: 18
Market Surveyed: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall

|  | Station Subseribers to lhis Report |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA AM | WAAA AM |
| WBBE-AM | WBBB-AM | WBEP-AM | WEBE-AM | WBBE-AM | WBBEAM |
| WCCC.FM | WCCC-FM | WCOC.FM | WCCC-FM | WCCCFM | WCCC-FM |
| WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAC-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA AM |
| WBBB-AM | WBBB-AM | WBEEAM | WEBE-AM | WBBE-AM | WBBB-AM |
| WCCC-FM | WCCC-FM | WCCC FM | WCCC-FM | WCCCFM | WCCC.FM |
| WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAS-AM | WAAA-AM | WAAA-AM |

[^1]

High-Density Area
Black/Hispanic

|  | Total |  |  | Ethnic |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combined | In-Tab | Est. Pop. 12+ |  | In-Tab | Est. Pop. 12+ |
| HDBA | 578 | $1,111,111$ |  | 427 | 900,600 |
| HDHA | 378 | 656,666 |  | 149 | 299,499 |

For total Metro in-tab counts for applicable ethnic groups, see
also Page 4 or 13.

These population estimates are based on 1990 Census data, updated and projected to January 1, 1996, by Market Statistics, producers of the Survey of Buying Power, a division of Bill Communications. (See "Special Notices and Station Activities" on Page 13 of this report for other relevant information.)

## Population Estimates, In.Tab Distribution and Sample Information:

At a glance, this page lets you examine the sample used to produce your report for each survey geography measured. In-tab distribution information reveals the makeup of the sample by sex/age demographics.

Population Estimates and In-Tab Diary Sample by Demographics

P18+
Black P12+
Hispanic P12+
Total P12 $+\quad 331,760,800$
Ethnic control procedures not applied Ethnic control procedures not applied

122,368


| \% Unwgt | \% Wgt. |
| :--- | :--- |
| In-Tab | In-Tab |
| Sample | Sample |



TSA
Est. Pop. $\begin{array}{ll}10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3 \\ 10.2 & 11.3\end{array}$

| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | $1 \cdot .3$ | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 113 |
| 760,800 | 1.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 1.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |

$331,760,800 \quad 122,368$

| DMA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Est. Pop. | Est. Pop. \% P12+ | In-Tab <br> Sample | \% Unwat. In-Tas Sample | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Wgt. } \\ & \text { In-Tab } \\ & \text { Sample } \end{aligned}$ |
| 760.800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760.800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760.800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| 760,800 | 11.3 | 368 | 10.2 | 11.3 |


| diary Placenent/igurn |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Meiro | TSA | OMA |
| LST . ESt. Usable Households in Sample | 2222 | 3,333 | 4,444 |
| UNL. - Est. Usable Households in Sample | 2,222 | 3,333 | 4,4,4 |
| TOT. Est. Usable Households in Sample | 4,4¢4 | 5,666 | 8,888 |
| LST - Est. Persons in Usable Households | 3,て2 | 4,444 | 4,444 |
| UNL. Est. Persons in Usable Households | 3,222 | 4, 444 | 4,444 |
| TOT - Est. Persons in Usable Households | 6,414 | 7,777 | 8,888 |
| LST - Contacted Househoids | 2,232 | 3,333 | 4,444 |
| UNL - Contacted Households | 2,222 | 3,333 | 4,444 |
| TOT - Contacted Households | 4, 544 | 5,666 | 8,888 |
| LST - Households A.ccepling Diaries | 1, 111 | 2,333 | 4,444 |
| UNL. - Households Accepling Diaries | \$.111 | 2,333 | 4,444 |
| TOT. Households Accepting Diaries | 2,222 | 3,333 | 4,444 |
| LST - Persons Mailed Diaries | 9,:11 | 2,333 | 1,111 |
| UNL - Persons Mailed Diaries | 1,111 | 2,333 | 4,444 |
| TOT - Persons Mailed Diaries | 2.222 | 3,333 | 2,345 |
| LST - Diarias In-Tab | 1.911 | 2,333 | 1,234 |
| UNL - Diaries In-Tab | \$. 111 | 2,333 | 1,111 |
| TOT - Diaries in-Tab | 2,222 | 3.333 | 1,111 |
| Sample Target | 3,222 |  |  |
| Metro In-Tab/Target Index | 104 |  |  |

LST-Listed UNL-Unlisted TOT-Total

These population estimates are based on 1990 Census data, updated and projected to January 1, 1996, by Market Statistics, producers of the Survey of Buying Power, a division of Bill Communications. (See "Special Notices and Station Activities" on Page 13 of this report for other relevant information.)

## Station Information

## For Stations Listed in This Report

Home to Arbitron Radio Metro Area

## WAAA-FM 107.9 <br> 123 Main St.

Anytown, MD 20707
(111) 222-3333 Fax: (111) 222-4444

Format: Adult Contemporary
Sales Rep: John Doe Radio Inc
Network: UNISTR
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Anytown, MD
County/Split Co.: Madison, MD
ERP (watts) / HAAT (meters): $90,000 / 313$
WBBB-AM 101.2 (simulcast w/WCCC-FM)
9876 Kooltown St.
Everytown CA 20707
(222) 999-3333 Fax: (222) 999-444

Format: Contemporary Christian
Sales Rep: Lost Soul Radio Inc.
Network: IND
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Everytown, CA
County/Split Co.: Waisville, CA
Power Day/Night (watts): $90,000 / 7,800$
WCCC-FM 100.3
400 Guyther Dr.
Thunder City, KS 20707
(111) 444-5555 Fax: (111) 444-6666

Format: Classic Rock
Sales Rep: Radio Rep. Corp.
Network: CNN, CBS, AURB
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Thunder City, KS
County/Split Co.: CowHide, KS
ERP (watts) / HAAT (meters): $100,000 / 313$

## WDDD-AM 98.6

123 Surshine Blvd.
Mozartsville, MO 20707
111) $222-3333$ Fax: (111) $222-4444$

Formal: Classical
Sales Rep: John Doe Radio Inc
Network: UNISTR, CBS, BRN
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Mozartsville, MO
County/Split Co.: Tune County, MO
Power Day/Night (watts): $90,000 / 7,800$

## WEEE-AM 104.9

9876 Panorama Pkwy
Scoretown, VA 20707
(222) 999-3333 Fax: (222) 999-4444

Format: Sports
Sales Rep: Touch Down Inc
Network: USA, CNN, BRN
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Scoretown
County/Split Co.: Court, FL
Power Day/Night (watts): $90,000 / 7,800$

* Simulcasting 10\%-50\%, Mon-Sur, 6AM-Midnight
$\dagger$ Simulcasting 51\%-90\%, Mon-Sun, 6AM-Midnight
$\ddagger$ Simulcasting 91*-100\%, Mon-Sun, 6AM-Midnight
< > Indicates metro home status is based on station's Alternate City ID, rather than on station's legally autharized City of License.

The data above are the most current data provided to Arbitron as of the last day of this survey period Slations are listed only if they have met Arbitron's Minimum Reporting Standards for this survey (see Page M4, Paragraphs $7-10$ of this report). The county or split county listing reflects the geographic location of the station's City of License. Stations for which no Sales Representative or format information is on file with Arbitron are listed above by "N/A." See Page 13 for additional station information.

## WFFF-AM 1200

1200 Broadcast D
Big City, TX 20707
(111) 444-5555 Fax: (111) 444-6666

Format: Dance
Sales Rep: Radio Rep. Corp.
Network: CNN, CBS AURB
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Big City
County/Split Co.: Bright Lights, TX
Power Day/Night (watts): $100,000 / 7,800$

## WAAA-FM 107.9

123 Main St.
Anytown, MD 20707
(111) 222-3333 Fax: (111) 222-4444

Format: Adult Contemporary
Sales Rep: John Doe Radio Inc.
Network: UNISTR
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Anytown, MD
County/Split Co.: Madison, MD
ERP (watts ) / HAAT (meters): 90,001/313

## WBBB-AM 101.2 (simulcast wNCCC-FM)*

9876 Kooltown St
Everytown, CA 20707
(222) 999-3333 Fax: (222) 999-444

Format: Contemporary Christian
Sales Rep: Lost Soul Radio Inc.

## Network: IND

City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Everytown. CA
County/Split Co.: Waisville, CA
Power Day/Night (watts): $90,000 / 7,860$

## WCCC-FM 96.8

400 Guyther Dr
Thunder City, KS 20707
(111) 444-5555 Fax: (111) 444-6666

Format: Classic Rock
Sales Rep: Radio Rep. Corp
Network: CNN CBS, AURB
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Thunder City, KS
County/Split Co.: CowHide, KS
ERP (watts) / HAAT (meters): $100,000 / 313$

## WDDD-AM 101.4

123 Sunshine Blvd.
Mozartsville, MO 20707
(111) 222-3333 Fax: (111) 222-4444

Format: Classical
Sales Rep: John Doe Radio Inc.
Network: UNISTR, CBS, BRN
City of Lic./Alt. City ID: Mozartsville, MO
County/Split Co.: Tune County, MO
Power Day/Night (watts): $90,000 / 7,8 \times 0$

| Network Affliation At |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ABC: ABC Radio Network | SRN: S |
| APNET: Associated Press Radio Network | SUN: S |
| AURN: American Urban Radio Network | TALKN |
| BRN: Business Radio Network | TARN: |
| CBS: CBS Radio Networks | UPI: U |
| CNN: Cable News Network | USA: U |
| CRC: Cadena Radio Centro | WEST |
| PRN: People's Radio Network | 1-ON-1: |
| SBUSA: Sports Byline USA |  |
| SMN: Satellite Music Network |  |
| SOURCE: Westwood One Source Radia Network | Arbitro networ |

## Station Information

Every radio station that has met the Minimum Reporting Standards for publication in the market report is included in this listing of radio stations. The stations may be broken into three sections: (1) those stations that are home to the Metro;
(2) those stations that are outside the Metro but home to the DMA; and
(3) those stations that qualify for the report but are located outside the Metro and DMA. Any stations that are placed "below-the-line" for Special Station Activities violations come last and they are noted.

## For each station listed:

- Call letters and exact frequency identify the station along with the station's address, phone number and fax number so that stations can be easily contacted.
* Station's national representative: Adverting agencies will find this section most helpful in finding the station's national rep.
- Network(s) with which the station is affiliated: This can be helpful when doing national overlay buys with network and spot to ensure that levels are being reached in individual markets.
- Station's format as provided quarterly to Arbitron by each station from a list of industryrecognized formats.
- City of license and/or its alternate city of identification are listed as well as county of license. Where Arbitron has split the county for survey purposes, the location will be identified by the name of the split.
■ Signal: Effective Radiated Power (ERP) of an FM station along with its Height Above Average Terrain (HAAT) are given. For AM stations, the power for day and night is given. Users of the report can estimate the station's coverage based on these data


## The Market

## Metro Market Profile



| Group Quarters Populations are included in the sample frame if the individual living quarters (room, suite or apartment) has a private residential phone number and fewer than 10 unrelated residents. Persons are not eligible to participate in the survey if their living quarters has no private phone number or the phone number is used by 10 or more residents. |  |  | p Cuart | rs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population Estimates |  | Military Housing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Demograpnic } \end{gathered}$ | University Housing | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Demographic } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Group } \\ & \text { Quarters } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Persons |  | 23,456,789 | 100.0 | 23,456,789 | 100.0 | 23,456,789 | 100.1 |
|  | Teens 1 |  | 23,456,789 | 100.1 | 23,456,789 | 1000 | 13,456,789 | 100.0 |
|  | Men | $\begin{aligned} & 18-24 \\ & 25-34 \end{aligned}$ | 900 400 | 0.4 0.1 | 21,800 3,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.2 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,100 \\ & 6,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 35-44 | 100 | 0.0 | 1,200 | 0.4 | 5,400 | 1.8 |
|  |  | 45-49 | 0 | 0.0 | 300 | 0.2 | 1,900 | 1.6 |
|  |  | 50-54 | 0 | 00 | 100 | 01 | 1,500 | 1.7 |
|  |  | 55.64 | 0 | 00 | 100 | 01 | 2,700 | 1.8 |
|  |  | 65- | 0 | 0.0 | 100 | 0.1 | 8,500 | 4.7 |
|  | Wame | 18.24 | 100 | 0.0 | 27,400 | 12.7 | 3.600 | 1.7 |
|  |  | 25-34 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,300 | 0.4 | 1,800 | 0.5 |
|  |  | 35-44 | 0 | 0.0 | 500 | 02 | 1,400 | 0.4 |
|  |  | 45-49 | 0 | 0.0 | 100 | 01 | 700 | 0.5 |
|  |  | 50.54 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 900 | 0.9 |
|  |  | 55-64 | 0 | 0.0 | 500 | 0.3 | 1,500 | 0.9 |
|  |  | $65+$ | 0 | 0.0 | 500 | 0.2 | 24,700 | 8.3 |




| $25-24$ | 20,000 | 111.2 | 7.8 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $25-34$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |  |
| $35-44$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |  |
|  | $45-49$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $50-54$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $55-64$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $65+$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | Wemen | $18-24$ | 20,000 | 11.2 |
|  | $25-34$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $35-44$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $45-49$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $50-54$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $55-64$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |
|  | $65+$ | 20,000 | 11.2 | 7.8 |

## Metro Market Profile

(continued)
Ethnic population by age and sex is shown so that users of the report can further examine the composition of black and Hispanic persons in the market.

- The PRIZM ${ }^{*}$ lifestyle segmentation system shows how this market compares to national averages within 15 lifestyle groups. Understanding how this market is similar or different from the national picture may help to target the
PRIZM is a market segmentation systern develconsumers and to profile markets and audiences by lifestyle. There are 62 PRIZM clusters which are organized into 15 broader social groups denoting basic neighborhood types.


## Area Lifestyle Profile

 by PRIZM ${ }^{8}$ GroupsThe 15 PRIZM social groups are idrntified by codes that are listed below this chart.

In this chart, the national composition and this Metro's composition for each PRLZM group are shown for Persons $12+$. The Index of Concentration compares this Metro's cemposition $\square$ secp
message.
with the
PRIZM
that the (continued on page 10)
informa

## see page




## PRIZM ${ }^{\circledR}$ Groups

S1 Elite Suburbs - superrich, executive, upscale, whitecollas couples, empty-nesters
u1 Urban Uptown - elite, upscale, bohemian singles \& couples; established immigrant families
C1 2nd City Society - upscale executive \& young upscalis white-collar; atluent retirees
T1 Landed Gentry - elite exurban, small-town executive \& young mid-class town families
S2 The Affluentials - upwardly mobile young singles \& couples; white-collar suburban families

S3 Inner Suburbs - empty-nesters, mobile cty singles, bluecollar fam. \& aging couples
U2 Uroan Midscale - white-collar urb. coupless; mo-income immigr.; Atrican-American \& Hispanic fanllies
C2 2nd Ciy Centers - mid-level white-colarcouples; midincome families \& college town singles
T2 Exurtan Blues - yng. mid-ciass, blue-t:oliar fanilies in mid-sise towns; Gl families
R1 Country Famities - midscale couples, surial, white-fluecollar, kids, farm families

U3 Urban Cores - ethnically mixed singles; Hisp. sngls. \& families; inner-city solo-parent families
C3 2nd City Blues - low-inc. older sngls, cpls. \& fam; low-inc. Hisp. fam.; Afr. Am, service wrkr.
T3 Working Jowns - older families, mill towns, low-inc. blue-collar, town seniors
R2 Heartlanders - rural farm town \& ranch families, farn dwellers \& tenants
R3 Rusfic Living - moderate blue-collar farm tam.; lowinc. older cpls., remote older families

## The Market

## Metro Market Profile（continued）

|  |  | es Data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household Income | mal Re | ot store | Metre Retail Sales Data（ $\mathbf{S 0 0 0}$ ） |  |
|  | piled |  | Total Retail Sales | \＄118．001．631 |
| $\text { Managements } 199$ | publicad |  | Retail Expenditures per Household（\＄） | \＄19，475 |
| （1／1／95 estimates） | for the Me |  | Food Stores | \＄24931．409 |
|  |  |  | Supermarkets | \＄21，877，381 |
| Market Profile |  |  | Eating 8 Crinking Places | \＄12．021，787 |
|  |  | \＄9，321，765 | General Merchandise Stores | \＄1．561，020 |
| s the total dollar potential for | come | \＄47，551 | Department Stores | \＄9515，835 |
| market in retail sales？Is this an | 10 | \＄55，752 | Apparel and Accessories Stores | \＄9． 906,997 |
| ive market？ |  |  | Automotive Dealers | \＄19487，682 |
|  | ге．Витаы |  | Building Materials \＆Harcware Stores | \＄4，211，883 |
| e income per household？ |  |  | Drugstores | 54，531，582 |
|  |  |  | Furniture and Appliance Stores | 83，063，238 |
| ype of cars do people buy |  |  | Radio．TV \＆Music Stores | \＄2．506，257 |

## Metro Market Profile <br> （continued）

－What is the total dollar potential for the market in retail sales？Is this an attractive market？
－What is the median income or average income per household？
－What type of cars do people buy in this market？This may indicate lifestyle choices．
What are the top 10 employer categories based on County Business Patterns？The type and extent of the employment may reflect lifestyles in the market．
（continued on page 11）

## Sales Data

 ousehor in Arbitron These dat are ba Management＇s 1995 publication of Survey of Baying Power （1／1／95 estimates）for the Metro．

Polk Company．（For more information on passenger car registrations，please set Page M6．）

| Manufacturer | \％ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chrysler Corporation | 12.8 |
| Ford Motor Company | 22.4 |
| General Motors Corsoration |  |
| Honda | 6.4 |
| Mazda | 2.8 |
| Mitsubishi | 1.1 |
| Nissan | 3.8 |
| Toyota | 6.1 |
| Other | 4.2 |
| ＊Note：Figures are shoten for Jama through fune of the 1995 modds s |  |


| Magazine | Magazines |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Circulation | \% | Magazine | Criculation | \% |
| Better Homes | 363,628 | 5.9 | Better Homes | 93,628 | 1.5 |
| Bon Apetit | 360,406 | 5.8 | Bon Apetit | 90,406 | 1.5 |
| Boys Life | 330,194 | 5.5 | Boys Life | 82,194 | 1.3 |
| Cosmopolitan | 305,688 | 5.0 | Cosmopolitan | 75,688 | 1.2 |
| Southern Living | 290,000 | 4.7 | Southern Living | 74.000 | 1.2 |
| Better Homes | 273,628 | 4.5 | Better Homes | 63,628 | 1.0 |
| Bon Apetit | 260,406 | 4.3 | Bon Apetit | 60.406 | 1.0 |
| Boys Lite | 252,194 | 4.1 | Boys Llie | 52,194 | . 9 |
| Cosmopolitan | 240,688 | 3.9 | Cosmopolitan | 45,688 | . 7 |
| Southern Living | 224,000 | 3.7 | Southem Living | 34,000 | . 6 |
| Better Homes | 213.628 | 3.5 | Better Homes | 33,628 | . 5 |
| Bon Apetit | 199,406 | 3.3 | Bon Apetit | 30.406 | . 5 |
| Better Homes | 195,628 | 3.2 | Better Homes | 23,628 | . 5 |
| Bon Apetit | 190.406 | 3.1 | Bon Apelit | 20,406 | . 3 |
| Boys Life | 185,194 | 3.0 | Boys Life | 17,194 | . 3 |
| Cosmopolitan | 180,688 | 2.9 | Cosmopolitan | 15,688 | . 3 |
| Southern Living | 174,000 | 2.8 | Southern Living | 14,000 | . 2 |
| Better Homes | 163.628 | 27 | Better Homes | 13,628 | 2 |
| Bon Apetit | 140,406 | 2.3 | Bon Apetit | 10,406 | . 2 |
| Boys Life | 132,194 | 2.2 | Boys Life | 8,194 | . 1 |
| Cosmopolitan | 125,688 | 2.1 | Cosmopolitan | 6,688 | . 1 |
| Southern Living | 124,000 | 2.0 | Southern Living | 3,000 | . |
| Better Homes | 120,628 | 1.9 | Better Homes | 2.628 |  |
| Bon Apelit | 100.406 | 1.6 | Bon Apetit | 906 | - |
| Better Homes | 98,628 | 1.6 | Better Homes | 628 | - |


| News |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper | Circulation | \% |
| Advocale, The Sunday Advocate | 799,376 | 13.8 |
| Bridge Leader | 794,558 | 13.7 |
| Daily Press | 690,558 | 11.9 |
| New Tmes Local Ledger | 505.206 430.376 | 8.7 |
| Advocate, The Sunday Advocate | 330,376 | 5.7 |
| Bridge Leader | 294,558 | 5.1 |
| Daily Press | 194,558 | 3.4 |
| New Times | 165,206 | 2.9 |
| Local Ledger | 130,376 | 2.3 |
| Advocate. The Sunday Advocate | 120,376 | 2.1 |
| Bridge Leader | 144,558 | 2.0 |
| Daily Press | 104,558 | 1.8 |
| New Times | 101,206 | 4.7 |
| Local Ledger | 100,376 | 1.7 |
| Advocate, The Sunday Advocate | 90,376 | 1.6 |
| Bridge Leader | 80.558 | 1.4 |
| Daily Press | 74,558 | 1.3 |
| New Times | 65.206 | 1.1 |
| Local Ledger | 60,376 | 1.0 |
| Advocate, The Sunday Advocate | 59,376 | 1.0 |
| Bridge Leader | 54,558 | . 9 |
| Daily Press | 50,558 | 9 |
| New Times | 49,206 | 9 |
| Local Ledger | 46,376 | 8 |
| Advocate, The Sunday Advocate | 44,376 | 8 |
| Bridge Leader | 40,558 | 7 |
| Daily Press | 33,558 | . 6 |
| New Times | 30,206 | 5 |
| Local Ledger | 28,376 | . 5 |
| Advocate, The Sunday Advocate | 27,376 | . 5 |
| Bridge Leader | 24,558 | 4 |
| Dally Press | 20,558 | 4 |
| New Times | 15,206 | 3 |
| Local Ledger | 12.376 | . 2 |

For more information on magazine and newspaper data, see Page M6.


## Persons 12+ Metro Market Profile

(continued)

- What are the most widely circulated magazines within this market? Advertisers may wish to supplement their current magazine ads or local retailers may wish to tie in with national advertisers with ads in magazines.
- What newspapers are in this market? What is the circulation of each? What percentage of households does this circulation represent?
a How much time do radio listeners spend with the medium in this market by age and sex? Demonstrate to potential advertisers the investment local residents make in time listening to the radio.
- What percentage of the market is reached by radio by demographic group? Demonstrate radio's reach in the market over the seven-day, 24-hour period

*Based Arbitror's Winter 1996 radio survey.


# Media Targeting 2000 A National Study of Consumers and Media 



Average Weekday Share of Time Spent with Each Medium

## Media Targeting 2000

The charts on these pages are an extract from Media Targeting 2000. This comprehensive national study of American consumers examines the average media exposure prior to the largest purchase of the day. It provides media usage and consumer profiles for 116 different qualitative categories.


Media Targeting 2000 is a national study theat examines the estimated amount of time American audiences spend with media. This study provides estimated media usage and consumer profiles for 116 different qualitative categories. The above chart is an excerpt from the Media Targeting 2000 report for Persons $12+$.

## How to Read

Persons $12+$ spend an estimated 44 percent of their total media time with radio, Monday-Friday, 6AM-6PM.

For Limitations and Restrictions on Use of the Media Targeting 2000 report, see Page MT of this report.

This Service Is Not Accredited by the EMRC/This service is not part of a rating service accredited by the Electronic Media Rating Council (EMRC). Arbitron has not applied for EMRC accreditation for this service. Arbitron does provide syndicated services which are acuredited by the EMRC.


This Service is Not Accrecit ad by the EMRC/This service is not part of a rating service accredited by the Eiectronic Media Rating Council (EMRC). Arbitron has not applied for EMRC accreditation for this service. Arbitron does provide syndicated sertices which are accredited by the EMRC.

Listener Estimates/Metro
Target Listener Trends

## Target Listener Trends

- Twenty of the most requested demographic target groups are trended over five books in this section.
- Select the demographic target that is most closely aligned to the sales target of the advertiser.
- Trend all radio (Totals) or individual stations over the last five survey periods. See at a glance how the station or the radio medium is performing in this market over a five-survey period.
- Compare individual survey periods to the four-book average of the most recent four surveys. In markets measured two times a year there will be a two-book average and in markets measured only once a year there will not be an average published. The user will know, in any case, that an average covers the last year.
- Compare survey periods, observing the station's consistency, direction of change (increasing/ decreasing?) and /or variation of estimates between surveys (seasonality?).
- Compare station performance by daypart. Is the direction the same for all dayparts or does one stand out as being different? For example, did a new morning team make a difference?




Target Listener Estimates


Listener Estimates/Metro
Listener AQH Composition

## Listener Composition (AQH and Cume)

- Determine whether a station's audience is highly concentrated in a demographic cell or is spread across a broader demographic target.
- Find the percentage of the total audience by age and sex cell for both AQH and Cume. Both AQH and Cume can be added across cells in this section to form custom demographics.
- Are the highest demographic cells consistent with the station's stated target audience? Calculate a target efficiency for the advertiser's target audience. See the Audience Composition (Target Audience Efficiency) formula in Chapter IV.
- Are the highest AQH rating and highest Cume rating in the same cells? If they are not in the same ratio, then there is a difference in time spent listening.

Report Features

## Demos:

P12+, Teens 12-17, Men and Women 18+, 18-24 25-54, 35-44, 45-54, 5564, 65+
Estimates: AQH (00), Composition $\%$, Rating and Share on left page, with Cume (00), Composition \% and Rating on right page

Daypart: Monday-Sunday 6AM-Midnight

| TOTALS <br> (\%) <br> Rating | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 100 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | 4200 32 2.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ | 4200 32 2.3 | 4200 32 2.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ 32 \\ 2.3 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * Listener estimates adjusted for reported broadcast schedule. |  |  |  | + Station(s) changed call letters - \& Both of the previoussee Page 13. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| YOUR MARKET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ER 1996 |



Listening Locations

## Listening Locations

- The Arbitron radio listening diary gives the diarykeepers four choices to indicate their location of listening: at home, in car, at work, or other place. The Persons 18+ audience is shown in this section as an AQH estimate by the four listening locations and as a percentage of this audience in four key dayparts. Choose the daypart(s) that deliver the audience in the location of listening desired
Where a person is listening may affect the type of message an advertiser wishes to employ. When a station has a high concentration of in-car listening, for example, this may appeal to new-car dealers, auto parts retailers, oil change and lubrication services, transmission repair and tire stores. If the location is at work, this might especially appeal to office equipment dealers, office supply companies and restaurants.
- Understanding where the listening is occurring is helpful in determining programming elements such as traffic reports, contests, newscasts, and other information and entertainment segments.


## Report Features

Locations: At Home, In Car, At Work, Other

Demo: P18+
Estimates: AQH (00) and location percent within daypart

Dayparts: Monday-Friday 6AM-10AM+3PM-7PM Monday-Friday 10AM-3PM, Weekend 10AM-7PM and Monday-Sunday 6AM-Midnight

Persons 18+
AQH (CO) Car At



 $\approx \vec{\omega}$

## Time Spent Listening



Format for markets surveyed four times a year

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Persons } \\ & 12+ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Persons } \\ & 18-34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Persons } \\ & 25-54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Persons } \\ & 35-64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ 18-34 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KAAA-AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W\|'96 | 9:15 | 5.45 | 9:15 | 5:45 | 9:15 |  |
| FA '95 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 | 6:00 | 10:00 |  |
| SU '95 | 9:30 | 7:00 | 9:30 | 7:00 | 9:30 |  |
| SP '95 | 7:30 | 8:00 | 7:30 | 8:00 | 7:30 |  |
| 4-Book | 9:30 | 7:00 | 9:30 | 7:00 | 9:30 |  |
| WI'95 | 8:30 | 6:00 | 8:30 | 6:00 | 8:30 |  |

## Time Spent Listening

- Arbitron measures two radio listening behaviors with the diary: time spent listening and cume
- Time spent listening is very helpful for making programming decisions. This estimate indicates how long the typical listener spends with the radio station in a week.
- Present to potential advertisers the time people invest listening to radio and to the radio station.
- Ten leading demographic target groups have a time spent listening trend and four-book average published here. Which groups have the most time spent listening? The station's stated target demographic audience should also have the highest time spent listening


## Report Features

Demos: P12+, Persons, Men and Women, 18-34, 25-54, 35-64

Estimate: Time Spent Listening
Daypart: Monday-Sunday 6AM-Midnight

| $6: 00$ | Urư | SuU |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $7: 00$ | $9: 30$ | $7: 00$ |
| $8: 00$ | $7: 30$ | $8: 00$ |
| $7: 00$ | $9: 30$ | $7: 00$ |
| $6: 00$ | $8: 30$ | $6: 00$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $5: 45$ | $9: 15$ | $5: 45$ |
| $6: 00$ | $10: 00$ | $6: 00$ |
| $7: 00$ | $9: 30$ | $7: 00$ |
| $8: 00$ | $7: 30$ | $8: 00$ |
| $7: 00$ | $9: 30$ | $7: 00$ |
| $6: 00$ | $8: 30$ | $6: 00$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Format for markets surveyed once a year


# Cume Duplication Percent 

## 

- This table answers the question "What percentage of my station's audience also listens to other radio stations and which ones are they?"
The report is read by finding the station at the top of the page. Under the station call letters is the $12+$ total week cume. Going down the column, the numbers state the percentage of cume shared with the station listed in the left hand column of that row.
- When attempting to add the most reach to a radio schedule, the stations that duplicate least will make this happen.
- When trying to add frequency to a buy, the stations that share the most audience will yield a higher schedule frequency.


## Report Features

Demo:
P12+
Estimates: Cume (00) and percent duplication of each pair of stations

Daypart:
Monday-Sunday 6AM-Midnight

> | KAAAA-AM | 9 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| KAAAA-AM | 16 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| KAAA-AM | 19 | 16 | 18 | 7 |
| KAAA-AM | 14 | 14 | 16 | 9 |
| KAAA-AM | 14 | 14 | 16 | 9 |
| KAAAA-AM | 9 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| KAAA-AM | 16 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| KAAA-AM | 19 | 16 | 18 | 7 |
| KAAA-AM | 14 | 14 | 16 | 9 |
| KAAA-AM | 9 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
| KAAA-AM | 16 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| KAAA-AM | 19 | 16 | 18 | 7 |
| KAAAA-AM | 14 | 14 | 16 | 9 |
| KAAA-AM | 9 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

+ Station (s) changed call letters - see Page 13.


# Exclusive \& Overnight Listening 




## TSA Target Listeners



DMA Target Listeners [ ACH and Cume Persons

DMA Target Listeners

- DMA target audience reports radio listening estimates based on A.C Nielsen Company's Designated Market Area (DMA), which is a geography defined by television viewing patterns. Every county in the United States is assigned to one and only one DMA.
- Arbitron publishes radio listening estimates for the top 50 DMAs in Spring and Fall.
- The DMA is a standard market definition for buying and selling television, newspapers, outdoor advertising and other media.
4 Compare radio estimates to other media within this matched geography.
- Stations that are outside the Metro but have substantial audiences within their signal coverage may appear in the DMA section.
- Radio network and syndication coverage can be best calculated using this section because there are no county overlaps.



## How to read top-line Scarborough data

 99,900 adults in this Metro are between the ages of 18 and 24 .$21.1 \%$ of Adults $18+$ in this Metro are between the ages of 35 and 44 .

3
Of the Adults $18+$ in this Metro that visited a fast-food restaurant three or more times in the past month, 95,600 are between the ages of 35 and 44 .


Of the Adults $18+$ in this Metro that visited a fast-food restaurant three or more times in the past month, $15 \%$ are between the ages of 45 and 54 .

5Of the Adults $18+$ who made three or more domestic air trips in the past year, 168,500 are employed full-time ( 35 hours or more per week).

6
Of the Adults $18+$ who made three or more domestic air trips in the past year, 71.4\% own a home.

7Of the Adults $18+$ who paid $\$ 2(3,000$ or more for a new vehicle in the past year, 14,300 have an annual household income between $\$ 35,000$ and $\$ 49,999$. $19.3 \%$ of Adults $18+$ who spent $\$ 20,000$ or more for a new vehicle in the past year have an annual household income between $\$ 35,000$ and $\$ 49,999$.

9
Of the Adults $18+$ who spent $\$ 250$ or more on furniture purchases in the past year, 153,700 listened to radio in an average week (Mon-Sun 6AM-Mid) $96 \%$ of Adults $18+$ who spent $\$ 250$ or more on furniture purchases in the past year listen to radio in an average week (Mon-Sun 6AM-Mid).


Certain estimates can be added together and others cannot. Since it's often difficult to remember which estimates are compatible, here's a convenient chart:

| DO'S AND DON'TS |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Station <br> + Station | Demographic <br> + Demographic | Daypart <br> + Daypart |
| AQH Persons | YES | YES | NO |
| AQH Ratings | YES | NO | NO |
| AQH Shares | YES | NO | NO |
| Cume Persons | NO | YES | NO |
| Cume Ratings | NO | NO | NO |
|  |  |  |  |

This chart assumes a constant geography and nonoverlapping demographics/ dayparts (Metro compared to Metro/18-34 added to 35-64).

## AQH Persons, Ratings, Shares

Stations: For all AQH estimates (Persons, Ratings and Shares), stations may be added together so long as the demo and daypart for the individual station estimates are the same.

Demographics: For AQH Persons, demographic cells may be added together to produce broader demographics (e.g., Teens and Persons 18-24 can be added together to produce Persons 12-24) so long as the daypart is held constant. However, for AQH Ratings, demos are not additive because their denominators are entirely different populations. Likewise, for AQH shares, demos are not additive because their denominators are entirely different AQH PUR* Totals.

In order to combine demos for Ratings, it is necessary to uncalculate the station rating, combine the demos, then recalculate the Rating:


[^2]Similarly, in order to combine demos for Shares, it is necessary to uncalculate the station Share, combine the demos, then recalculate the Share:


Dayparts: Daypart AQH estimates are not additive under any circumstance, since by definition, daypart is not held constant. It was demonstrated above that AQH Ratings and Shares for combined demos are not the sums of the Ratings and Shares for the individual demos, but the weighted averages of the Ratings and Shares for the individual demos. Likewise for combined dayparts: they are the weighted averages of the component dayparts, not the sum of the component dayparts; and they, too, are computed by first unaveraging AQH Persons for the component dayparts, summing the Quarter-Hour Persons, and then dividing by the number of quarter-hours in the combined daypart to get the Average QuarterHours Persons for the combined daypart:


## Cume Persons, Ratings

Stations: The definition of Cume is the number of different persons listening to a particular station or group of stations. Cume estimates for individual stations cannot be added together because of possible duplication: the same listener would be counted more than once if she/he listened to more than one of the stations in the combination.

Demographics: Cume Persons for nonoverlapping demographic groups may be added together, since there is no possibility of counting the same person twice, so long as the daypart for the individual station estimates is the same. However, Cume Ratings are not additive, for the same reason that AQH Ratings are not additive: because they are calculated using different denominators (i.e., population bases).

Dayparts: Cume estimates for different dayparts are not additive under any circumstances-for the same reason that AQH estimates for different dayparts are not additive and also because of possible duplication of Cume persons across dayparts.

[^3]This section contains equations and formulas you can use to make the most of the audience estimates in your Radio Market Report. Whether you're buying or selling radio, following these simple equations can give you the information you need to be on top of any buying/selling situation.

Designed in a workbook format, this section allows you to provide your own information and apply your ratings skills right away using your own current Radio Market Report.

## Basic Reference Data

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo:


With this information, you'll be able to calculate:

- Average Quarter-Hour Rating
- Average Quarter-Hour Share
- Cume Rating
-Target Audience Efficiency
- Exclusive Cume Percent
- Exclusive Cume Rating
n Time Spent Listening
- Turnover

[^4]
## Basic Calculations

Average Quarter-Hour Rating expresses the AQH Persons estimate for a demographic group as a percentage of that population in a geographic area. A rating of 1 represents $1 \%$ of the population.


| Metro: |
| :--- |
| Station: |
| Daypart: |
| Demo: |
| $\frac{\text { AQH Persons ( ) }}{\text { Population ( ) } \times 100=\text { AQH Rating ( ) }}$ |

Average Quarter-Hour Share is a station's AQH Persons audience expressed as a percentage of total radio listening (Metro Total or DMA Total) for a demographic group.

$$
\frac{\text { AQH Persons }}{\text { Metro Total AQH Persons }} \times 100=\mathrm{AQH} \text { Share }
$$

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
$\frac{\text { AQH Persons ( ) }}{\text { Metro Total AQH Persons ( ) }} \times 100=\mathrm{AQH}$ Share ( )

Cume Rating expresses the Cume Persons estimate for a demographic group as a percentage of that population in a geographic area. A Cume Rating of 20 means that a station is reaching an estimated $20 \%$ of the $12+$ population.
$\frac{\text { Cume Persons }}{\text { Population }} \times 100=$ Cume Rating

Metro: $\qquad$

Station: $\qquad$

Daypart:
Demo
$\frac{\text { Cume Persons ( ) }}{\text { Population ( ) }} \times 100=$ Cume Rating ( )

Target Audience Efficiency (Audience Composition) expresses a station's AQH Persons audience for a particular demographic target as a percentage of the station's total (Persons 12+) audience. This figure demonstrates a station's coverage of a particular demographic target and is valuable when deciding between two alternatives; the more precisely targeted station (i.e., the station with the higher percent) is the more efficient. This concept can also be applied to Cume and Time Spent Listening.

Station Demo AQH Persons Station P12+ AQH Persons
$x 100=$ TAE

Metro: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo


Exclusive Cume Percent is a station's Exclusive Cume Persons audience expressed as a percentage of its total Cume Persons audience. This figure is the percent of a station's total Cume audience which listens only to that station and reflects the loyalty of the station's audience.

## $\frac{\text { Exclusive Cume Persons }}{\text { Cume Persons }} \times 100=$ Exclusive Cume Percent

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$

```
Exclusive Cume Persons (, )}\times100=\mathrm{ Exclusive Cume Percent (
```

Exclusive Cume Rating is a station's Exclusive Cume Persons audience for a target demographic expressed as a percentage of the population for that demographic. This figure demonstrates the percentage of target customers which can only be reached by that station.

## Exclusive Cume Persons <br> Population <br> x $100=$ Exclusive Cume Rating

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
$\frac{\text { Exclusive Cume Persons ( ) }}{\text { Population ( ) }} \times 100=$ Exclusive Cume Rating ( )

Time Spent Listening (TSL) is the amount of time the average listener spends with a particular station during a daypart. It is calculated by dividing the total amount of listening (in quarter-hours) by the total number of listeners. Total quarter-hours is computed by "unaveraging" Average Quarter-Hour Persons - that is, multiplying AQH Persons by the number of quarter-hours in the daypart (see calculation below):

## AQH Persons x Quarter-Hours in Daypart Cume Persons = TSL

$\square$

Turnover is the number of different groups of persons that make up a station's audience. It is the ratio Cume Persons to AQH Persons. The lower the turnover factor, the more loyal the station's audience. The higher the turnover factor, the faster the rate of Cume growth. Turnover reflects the relationship between AQH and Cume.

$$
\frac{\text { Cume Persons }}{\text { AQH Persons }}=\text { Turnover factor }
$$

$\square$

How to calculate Quarter-Hours in Daypart:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text { \# days in } \\
\text { daypart }
\end{array} \times \begin{array}{c}
\text { \# hours } \\
\text { in daypart }
\end{array} \begin{array}{c}
\text { \# QHs in } \\
\text { an hour }
\end{array}=\text { \# QHs in a daypart } \\
& \text { Example: } \\
& \text { Mon-Fri } 6 A-10 A=5 \text { days } \times 4 \text { hours } \times 4 \text { QHs }=80 \text { QHs in daypart }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

## Buying/Selling Formulas

Gross Impressions (GIs) are the number of impressions a schedule will deliver. GIs are computed by multiplying the AQH Persons estimate for the particular daypart by the number of spots to be run in the daypart. The GIs for the individual dayparts are then summed to obtain the total number of GIs a schedule will deliver.

Note: As the name implies, Gross Impressions represent the total number of times a spot will be heard - not the number of persons who will hear it.


Gross Rating Points (GRPs) are the number of rating points a schedule will deliver. The most precise way to compute GRPs is to compute GIs as shown above, and then divide Schedule GIs by the population for the particular demographic group.

Note: Although Gross Rating Points are Gross Impressions expressed as a percentage of the population, GRPs should not be understood as the actual percentage of the population which would be exposed to the spot (more below).

$$
\frac{\text { Schedule Gross Impressions }}{\text { Population }}
$$



An alternative method of computing GRPs is to multiply the AQH Rating for each daypart by the number of spots to be run in the daypart. Then, sum the GRPs for the individual dayparts to obtain the Schedule GRPs.


## Caution: 100 GRPs do not deliver 100\% of the market

Some users of audience ratings mistakenly believe that if they buy 100 Gross Rating Points in a market, they are buying 100\% of the available listeners. It sounds reasonable: If one rating point equals $1 \%$ of the population, then 100 rating points must equal everyone in the market.

But remember that Gross Impressions (the basis for Gross Rating Points) equals the number of spots. times the estimated number of persons hearing the spot, and does not necessarily represent different people; in fact, there is always some duplication, and there may be quite a lot of duplication.

For example, in a Metro consisting of 125,000 Persons 12+, it wouldn't even be possible for 125,000 Gls (or 100 GRPs) to represent everyone in the market. First, not every person in a market listens to radio; then, of those who do listen to radio (approximately $95 \%$ ), many listen to more than one station. So, even if was considered desirable to completely avoid duplication, it probably wouldn't be achievable.

One final note: Just as 100 GRPs does not represent 100\% coverage of a market, 200 or 300 GRPs does not represent reaching the entire market two or three times. Three hundred (300) GRPs, for example, may represent a reach of 30 and an average frequency of 10 - or a reach of 50 and an average frequency of 6 .

Reverse Gross Impressions is a term often used when calculating the number of spots needed on a competing station to match your station's Gross Impressions.

## Your Station Gross Impressions Competing Station AQH Persons

Metro:
Demo:
Daypart:
Your Station: $\qquad$
Competing Station: $\qquad$
$\frac{\text { Your Station Gls ( ) }}{\text { Competing Station AQH ( ) }}=$ \# of spots ( )

Cost Per Gross Rating Point ("Cost Per Point") is the average cost of one GRP in a given schedule. It is calculated by dividing the total cost of the schedule by total number of GRPs the schedule is expected to deliver.

```
Cost of Schedule = Cost Per Point
    GRPs
```

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
Daypart:
$\frac{\text { Cost of Schedule ( ) }}{\operatorname{GRPs}(,)}=$ Cost Per Point ( )

Cost Per Thousand (CPM) is the estimated cost of each 1,000 Gross Impressions delivered by a schedule.

```
Cost of Schedule
    Gls
```

Metro: $\qquad$
Station $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
Daypart $\qquad$

$$
\frac{\text { Cost of Schedule ( })}{\text { GIs }(,)} \times 1000=\operatorname{CPM}(\quad)
$$

Reverse Cost Per Thousand is the maximum rate per spot a competing station can charge to be as cost-effective as your station.

## Your Station CPM $\times$ Competing Station AQH Persons $=$ Reverse CPM 1,000

Metro: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Your Station: $\qquad$
Competing Station: $\qquad$
$\frac{\text { Your Station CPM } \times \text { Competing Station AQH ( ) }}{1,000}=\operatorname{Reverse}$ CPM ( )

Listeners Per Dollar expresses the number of persons reached (or impressions achieved) with a single advertising dollar. This calculation often demonstrates the advantage of radio over direct mail.

## $\frac{\text { AQH Persons }}{\text { Spot Cost }}=$ Listeners Per Dollar

Metro: $\qquad$
Station: $\qquad$
Demo: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$

$$
\frac{\text { AQH Persons ( ) }}{\text { Spot Cost }(\$)}=\text { Listeners Per Dollar ( ) }
$$

## Reach and Frequency

Reach and Frequency is the process of answering two questions:

- How many different people hear the spot at least once during its series of plays on the air?
= How many times, on average, does the listener hear the spot?

Reach identifies the estimated number of different people reached by a schedule. It is the unduplicated audience a station delivers. Reach can be expressed either as different persons or as a rating.

Frequency is the average number of times the unduplicated listener will hear an advertising message.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Frequency }=\frac{\text { Gross Impressions }}{\text { Reach of Schedule (Persons) }} \\
& \text { OR } \\
& \text { Frequency }=\frac{\text { Gross Rating Points }}{\text { Reach of Schedule (Rating) }}
\end{aligned}
$$

Advertisers have been using Reach and Frequency for many years to estimate the delivery of advertising schedules. This estimate helps determine the total number of different people that will hear an advertising schedule at least once. However, since the spot is not on the air constantly, the estimate is less than the station's Cume estimate for the same time period. Once Reach has been determined, Frequency can be easily calculated.

Most Reach and Frequency formulas used for evaluating radio advertising schedules are models or mathematical simulations. Reach, when calculated on models, uses probability analysis to determine an estimated audience size.

Arbitron's software applications (Maximi\$er for radio stations, Media Professional for advertisers and ad agencies) provide an efficient and easy way to calculate Reach and Frequency.

Station: $\qquad$
Daypart: $\qquad$
Demo:
AQH Persons: $\qquad$
Cume Persons $\qquad$
No. of Spots in Schedule: $\qquad$
Gross Impressions: $\qquad$

Cost-Per-Thousand Net Reach is the cost of reaching 1,000 different people on a station.

$$
\frac{\text { Cost of Schedule } \$(000)}{\text { Net Reach of Schedule }}=\text { CPM Net Reach }
$$

Daypart:
Demo:
Station:
$\frac{\text { Cost of Schedule (\$ ) }}{\text { Net Reach of Schedule ( ) }=\text { CPM Net Reach (\$ ) }}$

Here's a brief True/False quiz to help you test your knowledge of radio audience estimates and the information contained in your Radio Market Report. All the answers are provided in this Guide.

## True or False

$\qquad$ 1. A station's share is based on population.
2. To calculate Gross Impressions, multiply the number of spots by the AQH Persons audience.
3. To find changes in a station's market share over time, you would refer to the Target Listener Trends section.
4. You can't add Cume estimates across stations.
$\qquad$ 5. Cume Ratings can indicate the audience penetration of stations.
$\qquad$ 6. 100 GRPs deliver $100 \%$ of the available audience of a market.
$\qquad$ 7. Exclusive Cume listening estimates identify the number of different people who listened to one station during a time period.
8. If a station has an average audience of 12,000 and a cost-per-spot of $\$ 45$, the cost-per-thousand for 20 spots would be $\$ 3.75$.
9. You can add Cume Ratings across stations and dayparts.
10. A person listening to all quarter-hours during a time period counts more in the Cume Persons estimate than someone only tuning in during one quarter-hour.
11. A station has an Average persons audience of 25,700 and a Cume persons audience of 135,500 . The TSL for M-F 6AM-10AM is 15.2 quarter-hours.
12. Using the above example, the turnover factor for this station is 5.3.
$\qquad$ 13. Average Quarter-Hour Ratings and Cume Ratings have the same base.
14. Gross Impressions represent the number of people that have heard an advertising spot.
15. The higher the turnover factor, the faster the rate of Cume growth.

## Answers

|  | ${ }^{\text {d }} \mathrm{t}$ | L' I I | ${ }^{4} 01$ | L 8 | H. 9 | L' ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | L' ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L'GI | L $\mathrm{EI}^{\prime}$ | L'II | ${ }^{4} 6$ | L'L | L ¢ | L $¢$ | I |

## VI <br> THE ARBITRON LIBRARY

The Arbitron Company offers several publications to assist radio stations, advertisers and advertising agencies in learning more about radio markets, audience listening patterns and the broadcast industry in general. To receive any one of these items, simply contact your Arbitron representative.

Description of Methodology: The set of statistical and sampling procedures Arbitron uses to produce the Local Market Report. It explains diary placement, survey area determination, ratings reliability, research terminology and more.

Market Survey Schedule and Population Rankings: A pocket guide of scheduled surveys in each market, ranked by Metro, DMA and TSA populations.

Beyond the Ratings: Arbitron client magazine highlights the Company's involvement in the radio industry and discusses current trends and how others use Arbitron ratings information to their advantage.

Turning the Numbers into Sales Strategies: A guide for radio stations to help them understand the ratings and use them for their sales and research needs.

## VII

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the back of every Radio Market Report you'll find a list of "Arbitron Terms."
Those terms and others are listed below, along with some easy-to-use formulas.

## Glossary of Terms

Average Quarter-Hour (AQH) Persons: The average number of persons listening to a particular station for at least five minutes during a 15 -minute period.

Average Quarter-Hour (AQH) Rating: The AQH Persons estimate expressed as a percentage of the population being measured.

$$
\frac{\text { AQH Persons }}{\text { Population }} \times 100=\text { AQH Rating }(\%)
$$

Away-From-Home Listening: An estimate reported for a listening location outside of the home. It could identify listening taking place either in-car, at-work or some other place.

Cost Per Gross Rating Point (or "Cost Per Point"): The cost of achieving a number of impressions equivalent to one percent of the population in a given demographic group.

$$
\frac{\text { Cost of Schedule }}{\text { GRPs }}=\text { Cost Per Gross Rating Point }
$$

Cost Per Thousand (CPM): The cost of delivering 1,000 Gross Impressions (GIs).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\text { Cost of Schedule }}{\text { Gross Impressions }} \times 1,000=\mathrm{CPM} \\
& \quad \text { OR } \\
& \frac{\text { Spot Cost }}{\text { AQH Persons }} \times 1,000=\mathrm{CPM}
\end{aligned}
$$

Cume Duplication Percent: The percentage of one station's estimated Cume audience that listened to a second station.

Cume Persons: The estimated number of different persons who listened to a station for a minimum of five minutes in a quarter-hour within a reported daypart. (Cume estimates may also be referred to as cumulative or unduplicated estimates.)

Cume Rating: The cume persons audience expressed as a percentage of all persons estimated to be in the specified demographic group.

$$
\frac{\text { Cume Persons }}{\text { Population }} \times 100=\text { Cume Rating }(\%)
$$

Daypart: A part of the day recognized by the industry to identify time periods of radio listening, e.g., Saturday 6AM-10AM or Monday-Friday 7PM-MID.

Demographics: This term identifies population groups according to age, sex, ethnicity, etc.

Designated Market Area (DMA): The DMA is composed of sampling units (counties or geographically split counties) and is defined and updated annually by the A.C. Nielsen Co., based on historical television viewing patterns. A county or split county is assigned exclusively to one DMA. Arbitron reports radio listening estimates for the Top 50 DMAs (ranked on TV households) in the Radio Market Reports of all Standard radio markets whose Metros are located within the DMA and whose names are contained in the DMA name.

Discrete Demographics: This term refers to uncombined or nonoverlapping sex/age groups, such as Men and/or Women 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, as opposed to "target" or aggregate demographics, such as Men and/or Women 18+, 18-34, $18-49$ or 25-49.

Effective Sample Base (ESB): The theoretical sample size used to estimate the sampling error of audience estimates.

Exclusive Cume: The number of different persons listening to only one station during a reported daypart.

Frequency: The average number of times a person is exposed to a radio spot schedule.

$$
\frac{\text { Gross Impressions }}{\text { Net Reach }}=\text { Frequency }
$$

Frequency: An FCC-authorized AM or FM band designation assigned to a city service area and a radio station licensee.

Gross Impressions (GIs): The sum of the AQH Persons audience for all spots in a given schedule.

$$
\text { AQH Persons } \mathrm{x} \text { The number of spots } \begin{gathered}
\text { in an advertising schedule }
\end{gathered}=\text { GIs }
$$

Gross Rating Points (GRPs): The total number of rating points achieved for a particular spot schedule.
$\frac{\text { AQH Persons } \mathrm{x} \text { in The number of spots }}{\text { in advertising schedule }}$
Population
$O R$

AQH Rating $\quad \mathrm{x} \quad$ The number of spots $\quad$ in advertising schedule $=$ GRPs
Group Quarters: Residences of 10 or more unrelated individuals, e.g., people living in college dormitories, hospitals, rooming houses and military barracks.

In-Tab Sample: The number of usable diaries actually tabulated to produce the market report.

Metro: Arbitron Metros generally correspond to the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs, PMSAs, CMSAs) defined by the U.S. Government's Office of Management and Budget. They are subject to exceptions dictated by historical industry usage and other marketing considerations as determined by Arbitron.

Metro Totals and/or DMA Totals (Total listening in the Metro and/or DMA): These total listening estimates include listening to reported stations, stations not meeting Minimum Reporting Standards, non-commercial stations and unidentified stations.

Minimum Reporting Standards (MRS): Criteria used to determine which stations qualify to be listed in a market report.

Net Reach: The number of different persons reached in a given schedule.
Persons-Per-Diary Value (PPDV): The weight which is assigned to each diary by sample balancing (based on the diarykeeper's age, sex, county and race, if applicable) immediately prior to report processing. It is the number of persons in the population which that diary represents for purposes of processing audience estimates.

Persons Using Radio (PUR): The total amount of listening to radio for a particular demo/daypart/geography. The term PUR can refer to Persons or Ratings, AQH or Cume. (See also Metro Totals and/or DMA Totals.)

Rating (AQH or Cume): The AQH or Cume Persons audience expressed as a percentage of the total population.

$$
\frac{\text { Persons }}{\text { Population }} \times 100=\text { Rating (\%) }
$$

Sampling Unit: A geographic area, consisting of a county or split county.
Sex/Age Populations: Various sex/age groups are determined from population estimates within a county.

Share: The percentage of those listening to radio in the Metro (or DMA) who are listening to a particular radio station.

$$
\frac{\text { Station AQH Persons }}{\text { Metro AQH Persons }} \quad \text { x } 100=\text { Share }(\%)
$$

Simulcast: The uninterrupted broadcasting of identical programming over two stations (noted in the Station Information section, from information supplied to Arbitron by stations).

Target Demographics: Audience groups consisting of multiple discrete demographic cells (Ex: Men 18-34, Women 25-54).

Technical Difficulties: Time periods of at least five consecutive minutes during the survey period for which an RMR-qualifying station notified Arbitron, in writing, of reduced power, intermittent power, signal interference or time off-air during the station's authorized broadcast day.

Time Spent Listening (TSL): An estimate of the number of quarter-hours the average person spends listening during a specified time period.

$$
\frac{\text { AQH Persons x Quarter-Hours in Daypart }}{\text { Cume Persons }}=\text { TSL }
$$

Total Survey Area (TSA): A geographic area that encompasses the Metro and may include additional counties outside the Metro which meet certain criteria for inclusion.

Turnover: The total number of different groups of persons that make up a station's audience.

$$
\frac{\text { Cume Persons }}{\mathrm{AQH} \text { Persons }}=\text { Turnover }
$$

Universe: The estimated population for an age/sex group in a geographic area.

## Frequently Used Abbreviations

## AQH Average Quarter-Hour

CMSA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
CPM Cost Per Thousand
CRMR Condensed Radio Market Report
DMA A.C. Nielsen Company's Designated Market Area
DST Differential Survey Treatment
EMRC Electronic Media Rating Council
ERP Effective Radiated Power
ESB Effective Sample Base
GIs Gross Impressions
GRPs Gross Rating Points
HAAT Height Above Average Terrain
HDBA High-Density Black Area
HDHA High-Density Hispanic Area
MRS Minimum Reporting Standards
MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area
PMSA Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
PPDV Persons-Per-Diary Value
PUR Persons Using Radio
RMR Radio Market Report
SRMR Standard Radio Market Report
TSA Total Survey Area
TSL Time Spent Listening

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[^0]:    Users of this guide should become familiar with the "Description of Methodology" and "Limitations" sections printed on Pages M3-M6 of the Arbitron Radio Market Report and other relevant associated documents. Additional details on Arbitron methodology may also be found in a separate publication titled Description of Methodology for radio, available to all Arbitron syndicated Radio Market Report subscribers.

[^1]:    Station subscribers as of release to print.

[^2]:    * PUR $=$ Persons Using Radio. It is a convenient shorthand for Metro or DMA Totals.

[^3]:    * QH Persons $=\Sigma(P P D V x$ QHs $)$

[^4]:    * Could also be calculated for TSA or DMA, so long as all estimates and populations reflect the same geography.

