## SRC|SAN JUAN RADIO RATINGS GUIDE



# Market 

 Hadio San JuanSECTION ..... PAGE

1. INTRODUCTON ..... 1
2. OVERVIEW AND DEFINITION OF TERMS ..... 3
3. BUYER'S GUIDE ..... 4
4. PROGRAMMER'S GUIDE ..... 8
a. SHARE TRENDS ..... 10
b. SHARES ..... 12
c. RATINGS, PROJECTIONS AND CUMES ..... 16
d. RATINGS: HOUR BY HOUR ..... 26
e. ADDITIONAL TIME PERIOD COMBINATIONS ..... 28
5. RADIO TIMEBUYING TECHNIQUES ..... 30
6. THE SRC/MARKET RADIO METHOD ..... 36


## 1. INTRODUCTION

This guide is designed to assit media personnel in understanding SRC/Market Radio research. The approach is basic (step-by-step through the book) and should be especially helpful for those new to syndicated media research.

To understand the limitations of media research, and to use "ratings" as effective planning tools, a basic knowledge of survey technique and report format is essential. This booklet will not make anyone a "radio expert". Numbers cannot replace ability, judgement and experience; nor can they convey qualitative factors in station performance and programming.

## NOTE

This guide is arranged to coincide with the layout of the regular ratings reports. If you are new to Media Research and not familiar with the terminology and structure of survey reports, it is recommended that after reviewing page 2 you refer to pages 12-25.

## 2. OVERVIEW AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Essentially, three types of numbers are reported: (1) Shares, (2) Ratings and (3) Projections. They will be discussed in much greater detail in the next few sections. Each is defined below.

## Definitions

Rating -- The size of the radio audience expressed as a percentage of the total population base. A $2.4 \%$ rating for Men means that $2.4 \%$ of all Men in the population were listening to that station.

Shares -- The percentage of the actual radio audience listening to each station. A $10 \%$ share of Men means that $10 \%$ of all men listening to the radio were tuned to that station.

Projection -- A translation of \% figures to the number of persons listening - also referred to as..."Average persons". In SRC/Market Radio reports these are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average persons are presented two ways. (1) Average $1 / 4$ Hour Audience Estimates. (2) Cumulative Audience Estimates.

Average $1 / 4$ Hour Estimates -- Actual reported listening by the respondent during the specific day part "yesterday".

Cume Estimates -- Weekly circulation figure indicating the number of different listeners in a time period during the course of a week.
3. "BUYER'S GUIDE"

This first section of all SRC/Market Radio reports is arranged so that each set of facing pages encompass all the important data for an individual age/sex group. For example, if you are buying or selling radio to reach Men 18-49 years old, you will find virtually all the audience estimates you need without having to flip back and forth through the report.

On pages 6 and 7, a sample "Buyer's Guide" age group is presented - This one for Men 18-49 years old.

As you can see the data is arranged by four time periods on top, with four different time period combinations below...all for Men 18-49. The extreme right hand section contains Saturday and Sunday information for this same age group.

Reading across, the estimates included for the Monday-Friday tables are average $1 / 4$ hour persons and ratings, and cume persons.

These different statistics are fully explained in this booklet on pages 16-25.

## Note:

The total population of this age group is included in the upper right hand corner of each page.

## Buyer's Guide

## EXPLANATION

These figures are a combination of the individual age breaks reported in the Programmer's Guide Section of this report. If no Radio Station Area has been conducted in the Market, Central Zone figures-only are presented.

The age combinations are as follows:

| MEN | PAGE | WOMEN | PAGE | TOTAL ADULTS | PAGE | PERSONS | PAGE |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18+$ | 1 | $18+$ | 13 | $18+$ | 25 | $12-24$ | 37 |
| $18-34$ | 3 | $18-34$ | 15 | $18-34$ | 27 |  |  |
| $18-49$ | 5 | $18-49$ | 17 | $18-49$ | 29 |  |  |
| $25-49$ | 7 | $25-49$ | 19 | $25-49$ | 31 |  |  |
| $25-54$ | 9 | $25-54$ | 21 | $25-54$ | 33 | TEENS |  |
| $35-64$ | 11 | $35-64$ | 23 | $35-64$ | 35 | $12-17$ | 39 |

The Central Zone data are presented by Average $1 / 4$ Hour Estimates-Projections, Percent and Cume Projections. The Radio Station Area data are presented by Average $1 / 4$ Hour Estimates-Projections and Cume Projections.

Each pair of facing pages encompass one of the above age combinations. . . for the following time pe' ods:

## MONDAY-FRIDAY

```
6AM-10AM
1OAM-3PM
3PM-7PM
7PM-12MID
6AM-12MID
6AM-10AM/3PM-7PM
6AM-7PM
3PM-12MID
```


## SATURDAY

6AM-10AM
$10 A M-3 P M$
3PM-7PM
7PM-12MID

## SUNDAY

6AM-10AM
1OAM-3PM
3PM-7PM
7PM-12MID


|  | SAN JUAN METRO MAY-JULY 1979 |  | AY-FR | M-F DAY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 7 PM-12 MID |  |  |  |  |
| - | R.S.A. |  | CENTRAL ZONE |  |  |
| Station | AVG. PERS. (00) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUME } \\ & \text { PERS. } \\ & \text { (00) } \end{aligned}$ | AVg. PERS. (00) | AVG. PERS RTG. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUME } \\ & \text { PERS. } \\ & \text { (00) } \end{aligned}$ |
| WAPA |  |  | 41 | 1.7 | 102 |
| WBLJ |  |  | 52 | 2.2 | 137 |
| WHRO |  |  | 3 | . 1 | 6 |
| WERR |  |  | 2 | . 1 | 6 |
| WF! 0 |  |  | 12 | .5 | 64 |
| WIAC |  |  | 6 | . 2 | 27 |
| WIAC-FM |  |  | 19 | . 8 | 69 |
| W10日 |  |  | 8 | . 3 | 25 |
| wKAQ |  |  | 17 | . 7 | 64 |
| WKAU-FM |  |  | 22 | . 9 | 81 |
| WK VM |  |  | 12 | . 5 | 31 |
| WK VM-C4 |  |  | 28 | 1.2 | 81 |
| WL UZ |  |  | 5 | . 2 | 35 |
| WILA |  |  | 16 | . 7 | 33 |
| horo |  |  | 3 | . 1 | 26 |
| WPRM |  |  | 30 | 1.2 | 112 |
| WUAS |  |  | 17 | . 7 | 67 |
| WQII |  |  | 42 | 1.7 | 143 |
| Wuvo |  |  | 9 | . 4 | 44 |
| wXyX |  |  | 12 | . 5 | 21 |
| WZNT |  |  | 94 | 3.9 | 275 |
| total |  |  | 479 | 19.9 | 987 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |

MONDAY-FRIDAY




SUNDAY


## 4. PROGRAMMER'S GUIDE

This is the second section of all SRC/Market Radio reports. Much information not included in the Buyer's Guide, but which may be of importance for specific stations, agencies \& advertisers is presented here (shares, additional cume time period combinations, basic age/sex cell data, etc.).

## Progrommerí Guide

## SECTIONS

Share Trends (for markets surveyed two or more times per year)

2
Shares
3............................................ . . . . Ratings, Projections and Cumes

4
Ratings by Hours
5
Additional Time Period Combinations

## 4a. SHARE TREND

The first section of the Programmer's Guide contains Share Trend data for the four time periods, as well as for 6 AM - 12 Mid.

The Share Trends will contain a maximum of four sets of numbers...those from the current report, those from the same period one year ago, and the shares from the latest two reports previous to this current one. These are arranged chronologically.

The sample table to the right is for Monday-Friday, 3 PM - 7 PM.

## Note:

The definition and use of shares are covered on pages 12-15.


4b. SHARES

Share tables are intended as a quick indicator of the survey. They give a broad overview, a "Benchmark" indicating the relative competitive position of the stations. The tables shown here present shares for the Monday-Friday 18 hour period ( 6 A.M.-12 Mid), and the Monday-Sunday 18 hour period.

Since "Shares" are percentages of the number of persons who are actually Listening to radio, WAPA's $6 \%$ share of Men means that in an average $1 / 4$ hour, Monday-Friday, $6 \%$ of all Men listening to radio were tuned to WAPA.

How Many People Does That Share Represent?

The last line in the Table shows that during the average $1 / 4$ hour there were 100,000 Men listening to radio. WAPA, with a $6 \%$ share, therefore, has an Average 1/4 hour audience. . . 6:00 A.M.-Midnight, Monday-Friday of 6,000 Men ( $6 \%$ of 100,000 ).

The shares for the individual Age/Sex cells are also presented. Here, for an average 1/4 hour, Monday-Friday, 6:00 A.M. - 12 Midnight, WAPA achieves a $2 \%$ Share of audience of Men 18-24.


Page 13

4b. SHARES (Con'd)

While the first share table presented average $1 / 4$ hour shares for the entire Monday-Friday 6:00 A.M. - Midnight period, the next set of tables does the same for four broad day parts.

## Example

Average 1/4 Hour, Monday-Friday, 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M., WAPA's Total Persons Share is $3 \%$. Note the total base of listeners -- 331,200.

WAPA, therefore, has an Average 1/4 Hour audience 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. of 9900 Total Persons (. $03 \times 331,200$ - rounded).

## Additional Points Concerning The Share Data:

Totals are for persons 12 years of age and over. As before, these shares are also presented for the individual Age/Sex cells.

In markets containing weekend audience estimates the tables immediately fillawing these Monday-Friday day part shares will be the Saturday and Sunday day part shares.

shafe cf audience - average perscns (f)
MON-FRI
$104 . M_{0}-3 P . M$.


## 4c. RATINGS, PROJECTIONS AND CUMES

This 3rd section of the Programmer's Guide may be regarded as containing the key tables, as much of the essential rating and cume data can be found here (from which almost any other statistic in the report can be calculated).

The sample on Page 17 shows Average $1 / 4$ Hour audience estimates for the time period 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. (commonly referred to as "Morning Drive Time").

This sample page would always be the left-hand page in an SRC/Market Radio report. The facing right-hand page would contain the equivalent data for cume audience estimates. . .again, for 6:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.

Pages 18 and 19 show the complete arrangement of these tables for the 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. period.




4c. RATINGS, PROJECTIONS AND CUMES (Cont'd)

## Average $1 / 4$ Hour Projections

For each station we present projections.

WAPA has a "Total Men" projection of 4700. If this figure is divided by the total adult Male population ( 346,000 ), a rating is produced (This total population figure can be found in the Introduction pages of the SRC/Market Radio report...see page 23). Thus, during an Average $1 / 4$ Hour, MondayFriday, from 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M., WAPA reaches 1.4\% of the total Men (4700 divided by 346,000 ).

The bottom line lists Market Totals. During an Average $1 / 4$ Hour, MondayFriday, 6:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M., 141,200 Men were listening to the radio. This yields a rating of $40.8 \%$ ( 141,200 divided by 346,000 ).


## 4c. RATINGS, PROJECTIONS AND CUMES (Continued)

How do ratings relate to shares?
In the front of this report we see that the total population of the area is 891,500 persons $12+$ ( 346,000 Men, 391,100 Women, and 155,400 Teens). Page 21 indicates WAPA with a projection of 10,800 persons. The total number of persons listening was 331,200. Dividing this total into WAPA's audience of 10,800 yields a Share of $3 \%$ to WAPA. Check back to the share data on Page 15 and you will see how all the statistics and calculations agree.

No ratings are found in these "Average Persons" Tables, but they can be derived mathematically easily enough. The Buyer's Guide does present ratings for 20 key age combinations for the four time periods, as well as for various time period combinations (see pages 6 and 7).

## Note:

Because of rounding (Shares to the nearest percentage point, ratings to the nearest tenth of a percent, and projections to the nearest hundred persons), the numbers may not always agree exactly.

## MARKET RADIO SAN JUAN

|  | County <br> Distribution <br> Population <br> $12+$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Bayamon | Respondents <br> $12+$ |  |
| Carolina, Loiza Aldea | 144,000 | 289 |
| Catano | 136,100 | 232 |
| Guaynabo | 22,900 | 112 |
| San Juan | 61,400 | 154 |
| Toa Baja | 455,400 | 809 |
| Trujillo Alto | 43,700 | 32 |
| TOTAL | 28,000 | 45 |
|  | 891,500 | 1,673 |

## AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION

Men 18+
Men 18-24
Men 25-34
Men 35-49
Men 50-64
Men $65+$
Women 18+
Women 18-24
Women 25-34
Women 35-49
Women 50-64
Women 65+
Adults $18+$
Teens 12-17
Total Persons 12+


346,000
71,700 125
79,000
89,600
73,200
32,500
391,100
83,700 - 168
90,200
97,600
78,200
41,400
737.100

155,400

509
82
127
118

845
155
223
202
Respondents $12+$ 57223 97

1,354
319
1,673

4c. RATINGS, PROJECTIONS AND CUMES (Continued)

## Cume Estimates

The right hand page of the Projection Tables contain Cumulative Audience Estimates - usually referred to as "Cumes". In computing Cumes, we are not concerned with how many persons are listening for an average $1 / 4$ hour, or for how many $1 / 4$ hours (how long). Instead, we want to know how many different persons are listening.

In this table, we can see that between 6:00 A.M. - 10:A.M., Monday-Friday, 18,400 Men in this market tuned to WAPA for at least one (1) quarter hour. In the course of this five-day midweek period, 271,500 Men listened to the radio at some time between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. (for at least one quarter hour). This figure divided by the Male population of 346,000 yields a cume rating of $78.5 \%$.

We have demonstrated here the Projection Tables for the 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. time period. Immediately following these tables in the report would be the comparable data for the other day - part time periods.

| 6:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. | Morning Drive Time |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. | Housewife Time |
| 3:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. | Afternoon Drive Time |
| 7:00 P.M. - 12:00 Mid. | Nighttime |



## 4d. Ratings: Hour By Hour

This 4th section of the Programmer's Guide contains ratings hour-by-hour for Men, Women, Teens and Total. This table is helpful in determining the flow of audience within a day part. As always, if we know the rating and the total population, we can compute a projection. Since we have a "Total " in this table, we can even compute hourly shares.

The hourly data is presented for 20 individual hours, from 5 A.M. through 1 A.M.


| 6.00 AM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEN | WAN | TEEN | TOT |
| ． 9 | 1.0 |  | ． 8 |
| 2.3 | 2.7 | 4． 1 | 2.8 |
|  | ． 1 |  |  |
| ． 5 | ． 7 | ． 3 | ． 5 |
| 1.2 | ． 7 |  | ． 8 |
| 2.1 | 1.7 |  | 1.6 |
| 1.5 | 1.1 |  | 1.1 |
|  | － 3 |  | ， 1 |
| 11.6 | 10.4 |  | 9.1 |
| 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 2.5 | 2.5 |  | 2.0 |
| ． 2 | ． 4 | ． 5 | ． 4 |
| 1.7 | － 8 |  | 1.0 |
| .1 |  |  |  |
| ．t | ． 2 |  | ． 3 |
| ． 2 | ． 6 | .3 | ． 4 |
| 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| 1.5 | 1.2 | ． 1 | 1.1 |
| ． 2 |  | .1 | ． 1 |
| 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| 35.2 | 29.7 | 10.2 | 28.5 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |





| STATION | 10.00 AM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MEN | WHN | TEEN | TOT |
| Watha | 1.8 | 1.6 |  | 1.4 |
| WJMJ | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| W3\％d | － 3 |  |  | ． 1 |
| WEnR | 1.0 | 1.3 |  | － 9 |
| $\mathrm{W}=10$ | ． 6 | .9 |  | .7 |
| WIMC | 1.4 | 1.3 |  | 1.2 |
| W1AC－Fy | 1.1 | 1.4 | ． 3 | 1.1 |
| Wlud | .4 | ． 2 |  | － 2 |
| Wイン」 | 5.3 | 6.7 |  | 5.0 |
|  | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| WKı＇f | 1.2 | 2.4 |  | 1.5 |
| w $\times \vee \cup=5$ | ． 8 | 1．1 | 1.0 | ． 9 |
| miut | ． 8 | 1.1 |  | － 6 |
| WUしく |  | ． 3 | ． 3 | ． 2 |
| wJu．） | .7 | ． 4 |  | ． 2 |
| $6 \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{K}} \mathrm{y}$ | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| －Jos | ． 6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| ＋${ }^{1} 1$ | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2．8 | 2.5 |
| mudj | 1.3 | 1.0 |  | ． 9 |
| Wxy ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | .2 |  | － 3 | .1 |
| WL．$T$ | 6.4 | 10.4 | 16.1 | S． 8 |
| TJTAL | 32.7 | 41.4 | 21.7 | 36.3 |






## 4e. ADDITIONAL TIME PERIOD COMBINATIONS

There are a few time periods and time period combinations not covered in the Buyer's Guide.

Since data for these periods may be required on occasion, they are presented in this last section of the Programmer's Guide in the form of Cumes.

The following cume tables are presented:

| Monday-Friday | 6:00 A.M.- 3:00 P.M |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monday-F riday | 10:00 A.M.- 7:00 P.M. |
| Monday-Sunday | 24 Hour |
| Saturday-Sunday | 24 Hour |
| Monday-Friday | 12:00 Midnight-6:00 A.M. (Post Midnight) |

The Monday-Sunday, 24 hour cume table on the right gives total "reach" for every station.

In the example we can see that in the course of one week 891,100 persons listened to the radio for at least one quarter hour. This represents a rating of $99.96 \%$ ( 891,100 divided by the total population of 891,500 ).

The last page in the SRC/Market Radio report is a Projection page (average 1/4 hour) for Monday-Sunday, 6:00 A.M.-12:00 Midnight.


## 5. RADIO TIMEBUYING TECHNIQUES

This analysis is provided by Strategy Research Corporation as a service to our subscribers Included are a few of the more commonly used calculations which media personnel utilize for radio (and television) timebuying and planning.

The approach is basic, however it should be of value for reference and review. If problems are encountered or if questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact an SRC representative. His/Her single function is to service the research needs of broadcasters, advertisers and agencies.

This Analysis Includes:

1. Gross Rating Points
2. Gross Impressions
3. Cost Per Thousand
4. Cost Per Rating Point
5. Unduplicated Cume (Net Reach)

## 1. Gross Rating Points

Gross Rating Points (GRP) are the total rating that a specified schedule of spots will achieve. It is calculated by multiplying the rating for a time period by the number of spots that will be running in that time period.

GRP $=$ Rating $\times$ Number of Spots

Example:
MEN 18-34

| Station | MEN 18-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RATING | RATING <br> 3 P.M.-7 P.M. |
|  | $6 \text { A.M.-10 A.M. }$ | 3P.M.-7 P.M. |
| WAAA | 1.5 | 2.1 |


| Proposed Schedule | 2 spots 6:00 A.M.- 10:00 A.M. |
| :---: | :--- |
| on WAAA: | 3 spots 3:00 P.M.- 7:00 P.M. |

GRP for 6 A.M.- 10 A.M. $/ 3$ P.M. - 7 P.M. (drivetime) for WAAA= $(2 \times 1.5)+(3 \times 2.1)=9.3$

If the schedule involves two (2) or more stations, simply add the GRPs for each station.

| Station | MEN 18-34 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RATING | RATING <br> 3 P.M.- 7 P.M. |
| WAAA | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| WBBB | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Proposed Schedule: | WAAA | WBBB |
|  |  | 4 Spots 6:00 A.M. <br> 10 A.M. <br> 2 Spots 3 P.M.- |

GRP for Drivetime for WAAA $=(2 \times 1.5)+(3 \times 2.1)=9.3$ GRP for Drivetime for $\mathrm{WBBB}=(4 \times 2.3)+(2 \times 1.7)=12.6$
$($ Total $)$ GRP $=9.3+12.6=\underline{21.9}$
Ratings will be found throughout the survey reports. For ease of use, however, they are arranged systematically by age demographics. For example, Pages 3 and 4 of every SRC/Market Radio report contain the ratings for Men 18-34 for virtually every time period and combination of time periods the Buyer/Planner will need.

## 2. Gross Impressions

Gross Impressions are Gross Rating Points expressed as a number (persons) rather than as a percent. It is used sometimes for computing GRP's as the results will be somewhat more accurate (less rounding is involved). To calculate GRPs from Gross Impressions, the total population of the specific age demo is needed. In SRC/Market Radio reports, this population total can be found on the upper right hand corner of each page of the "Buyer's Guide" (Pages 1 through 40).

To calculate Gross Impressions, the Average $1 / 4$ Hour Projection (Average Persons) is multiplied by the Number of Spots.

Gross Impressions = Average Persons $\times$ Number of Spots
Example:
MEN 18-34

PROJECTIONS
AVERAGE
6 A.M.-10 A.M.
12,000
18,400

16,800
(AVERAGE PERSONS)
3 P.M.-7 P.M.

13,600

Proposed

Schedule: WAAA
2 Spots 6 A.M. -10 A.M.
3 Spots 3 P.M.-7 P.M.

WBBB
4 Spots 6 A.M.-10 A.M.
2 Spots 3 P.M.-7 P.M.

Gross Impressions for WAAA (drivetime) $=(2 \times 12,000)+(3 \times 16,800)=74,400$
Gross Impressions for WBBB (drivetime) $=(4 \times 18,400)+(2 \times 13,600)=100,800$
Total $-74,400+100,800=175,200$
Now, to convert Gross Impressions into Gross Rating Points, divide by the total population for the age demo (in this example Men 18-34...again, to find this number check the upper right corner of Page 3 or 4 in the $\operatorname{SRC} /$ Market Radio report).

|  | GRP $=$ | GROSS IMPRESSION <br> TOTAL POPULATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{\text { Population...Men } 18-34}{800,000}$ | GRP $=$ | $\frac{175,200}{800,000}=21.9 \%$ |

Cost Per Thousand (commonly called "CPM") is the cost per radio spot divided by the Average Persons (projections), multiplied by 1,000 . The result yields a dollar amount . . - the cost being expended for every thousand persons reached.

$$
\mathrm{CPM}=\frac{\text { COST PER SPOT }}{\text { AVERAGE PERSONS }} \times 1000
$$

Example: Men 18-34...6:00A.M. - 10:00A.M.

1. Average $1 / 4$ Hour Projection (Average Persons) $=29,900$
2. Cost Per Spot $=\$ 35.00$

$$
C P M=\frac{\$ 35.00}{29,900} \times 1000=\$ 1.17
$$

When planning a schedule consisting of a large number of spots, it may be more convenient to use the total cost rather than dividing to obtain a "Cost per Spot". If this is the preferred method, simply multiply the Average Persons by the total number of spots to obtain the "Gross impressions" Figure.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { CPM }=\frac{\text { TOTAL COST }}{\text { Avg. Persons } \times \text { Number of Spots }} \\
\text { (Gross Impressions) }
\end{gathered} 1000
$$

Example: Men 18-34...6:00A.M.- 10:00A.M.

1. Average $1 / 4$ Hour Projection (Average Persons) $=29,900$
2. Cost $=\$ 1,750.00$ for 50 Spots

$$
\mathrm{CPM}=\frac{\$ 1,750.00}{29,900 \times 50} \times 1000=\$ 1.17
$$

4. Cost Per Rating Point

Cost Per Rating Point (CPRP) is the Cost Per Spot divided by the Rating.
Cost Per Rating Point $(C P R P)=\frac{\text { COST PER SPOT }}{\text { RATING }}$
Example: Men 18-34...6:00A.M. - 10:00A.M.

1. Rating $=1.8$
2. Cost Per Spot $=\$ 35.00$

$$
\mathrm{CPRP}=\frac{\$ 35.00}{1.8}=\$ 19.44
$$

As with the CPMs, if it is easier to work with "Total Cost" rather than "Cost Per Spot", modify the formula as follows:

$$
\mathrm{CPRP}=\frac{\text { TOTAL COST }}{\text { Rating } \times \begin{array}{l}
\text { Number of Spots } \\
(\mathrm{GRP})
\end{array}}
$$

Example: Men 18-34...6:00A.M - 10:00A.M.

1. Rating $=1.8$
2. Cost $=\$ 1,225.00$ for 35 Spots

$$
\text { CPRP }=\frac{\$ 1,225.00}{1.8 \times 35}=\$ 19.44
$$

N.B. Caution should be exercised with Cost per Rating Point analysis. Ratings are a percent of population. Thus, there will not be any relationship between 'CPRPs for stations in different markets (where, after all, the populations will differ). Cost Per Rating Point should be restricted to cost comparison of stations within the same market.

Cost Per Thousand analysis, on the other hand, can be used for comparisons of stations in different markets.

## 5. Unduplicated (Net) Cume

To eliminate cume duplication for two (2) or more stations (i.e. to calculate net reach), the following statistical probability formula may be applied to the cume ratings:
(Station $A+$ Station $B)-($ Station $A \times S t a t i o n ~ B)=N e t C u m e ~ o f ~ " A " ~ a n d ~ " B " ~$

## Example:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Station " } \mathrm{A} \text { " }=30 \% \text { Cume Rating } \\
\text { Station " } \mathrm{B} \text { " }=15 \% \text { Cume Rating }
\end{array} \\
(A+B)-(A \times B)=(.30+.15)-(.30 \times .15)=.45-.045=.405 \\
\text { Total Reach for Stations " } \mathrm{A} \text { " and " } \mathrm{B} \text { " }=40.5 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

To calculate Net Reach of three (3) stations, simply expand the formula:
$(($ Net of $A \& B)+C)-(($ Net of $A \& B) \times C)=$ Net Reach of $A, B \& C$

## Example:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Station " } A \text { "" }=30 \% \text { Cume Rating } \\
\text { Station " } \mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}=15 \% \text { Cume Rating } \\
\text { Station " } \mathrm{C} \text { " }=10 \% \text { Cume Rating } \\
(.405+.10)-(.405 \times .10)=.505 \cdot .0405=.4645 \\
\text { Total Reach of Stations " } A \text { ", " } B \text { " and " } C \text { " }=46.5 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

N.B. There are many different systems available for calculating "Reach" (as well as "Frequency"). However, care should be exercised in the use of a probability-based formula, such as the above, as no consideration is given to programming formats. For example, there may be less duplication of audience between a "Contemporary" station and a "Beautiful Music" station than between two (2) "Contemporary Music" stations. The Buyer / Planner may wish to apply an arbitrary adjustment to the "Reach" in order to compensate for this situation.

The development of an audience measurement service involves more than conducting interviews and tabulating responses. When Strategy Research Corporation established its Market Radio research service, every phase of design, execution and computer processing was carefully and extensively planned and evaluated.
-- Simply sending interviewers to pre-determined addresses wouldn't do!

They had to be trained and familiarized with the use of the set-time-line, 24 hour, roster-aided recall technique.
-- Telephone verifying 10 or $20 \%$ of interviews wouldn't do!

Exhaustive controls were created and built right into the interview situation to insure proper data execution. As well, supervisors conduct personal, face-to-face validation interviews with $50 \%$ of the sampled households.
-- Just assigning a randomly distributed sample wouldn't do!

All sampling point locations are pre-screened by SRC supervisors, and if re-mapping is necessary, it is done by Strategy Research Corporation staff personnel, not by an interviewer in the field.
-- A standard marketing research computer program wouldn't do!

Some of the industry's leading professionals (researchers, media experts, statisticians and consultants), both from Puerto Rico and the mainland, assisted in instituting and refining an extremely complex and sophisticated set of audience research computer programs.

Furthermore, one of the key reasons why the Market Radio San Juan service has been so well accepted by agencies and broadcasters is the careful attention to detail and the anticipation of special survey elements. All stations are notified prior to "fielding" of each survey...Every station is requested to submit programming information, so that the Station I.D. Form can be compiled and printed (with stations randomly ordered)...Interviewing is scheduled so as not to coincide with special events (i.e., high appeal sporting events).
...and still more!
-- In order to combat "hypoing", interviewing dates are not disclosed prior to the survey. Interviewing is scheduled over approximately six random weeks covering a three month period.
-- The report format is familiar and easy to use, yet comprehensive in detail. Most importantly, the statistics covered are "industry standardized". The data conforms to industry norms in terms of audience estimates (cumes, average $1 / 4$ hour ratings, projections, shares, etc.), discreet age/sex cells, age/sex combinations, time periods, and time period combinations. The user in San Juan, New York, Los Angeles and all points in between will understand the tables and terms, and be able to plan and buy with the MRSJ reports.

SRC/Market Radio surveys utilize personal, in-home interviews. Interviewers are accompanied in the field by a Strategy Research Corporation supervisor, who checks interviews "on-the-spot" for accuracy.

The Station I.D. Form (roster) contains a listing of all area stations; their call letters, dail positions, and (if they reply to our programming request) their slogans, promos, I.D.'s, etc. The SIF is used as an aid to recall.

Sample selection involves a randomized process with county (Municipio) stratification. The use of large samples and a target of only 9 interviews per sampling point assures geographic dispersion of the in-tab respondents.

The computer processing system was designed and written by a programmer with over 20 years experience in the media research programming area. One of the notable experts assisting him was a highly respected and skilled statistician of national repute. SRC/Market Radio surveys utilize a balancing program which weights the data by age/sex population distribution and by geographic population distribution.

In summary, we at Strategy Research Corporation are very proud of the high quality of our Market Radio San Juan service, right down to the costly printing and binding system and the final report appearance.

The back section of any $S R C /$ Market Radio report contains a thorough explanation of the survey parameters, including many procedures not mentioned here. In addition, Strategy Research Corporation Project Directors are always available to answer your questions and serve your research needs.

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