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# AMERICAN RADIO TENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

1976 - 1986

A Prose and Statistical History

James H. Duncan, Jr. November 1986 This is the special Tenth Anniversary Issue of <u>American Radio</u>. I am proud to make it available to you because your tremendous support of my <u>American Radio</u> series made this book possible and practical. I thank you for that support.

I urge you to make any comments, suggestions, criticisms or corrections you have concerning this book. In 1990 or 1991, I will be updating this edition and I want to make that issue even better than this. There is always room for improvement and those improvements are often inspired by your comments and suggestions. I can be reached at the following address:

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P.O. Box 2966
Kalamazoo, MI 49003
(616) 342-1356

Please carefully read the definitions pages - particularly those at the beginning of Section C. If you do not, I guarantee that you will misunderstand something, or, at the least, you will not derive full benefit from the data offered. However, if you still have questions, please feel free to call me at any time. I figure that my call back to you is part of the price you pay for the book. Also, I always enjoy talking radio with my subscribers.

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Subscribers may quote the Tenth Anniversary Issue of <u>American Radio</u> for sales and advertising purposes. However, you must be an Arbitron subscriber if any of their data is involved. I also request that you notify me. I <u>always</u> give my permission, but I like to make certain that my work is being properly quoted. The phrase "<u>American Radio: Tenth Anniversary Issue</u> by James Duncan, Jr." must always be used.

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Every effort has been made to make this book as accurate as is humanly possible. However, we are responsible for errors only to the extent that subscribers will be notified if such action is justified.

## THIS SPECIAL ISSUE IS DEDICATED TO:

## Colleen

Christine

Janet

Erica

Rebecca

## AND IN MEMORY OF:

John Bayliss Sheldon Summerlin Don Dalton William Walker Martin Fischbein Abe Voron

Dave Scribner Lee Michaels Cecil Cloney Dorman Duncan Dick Shaheen

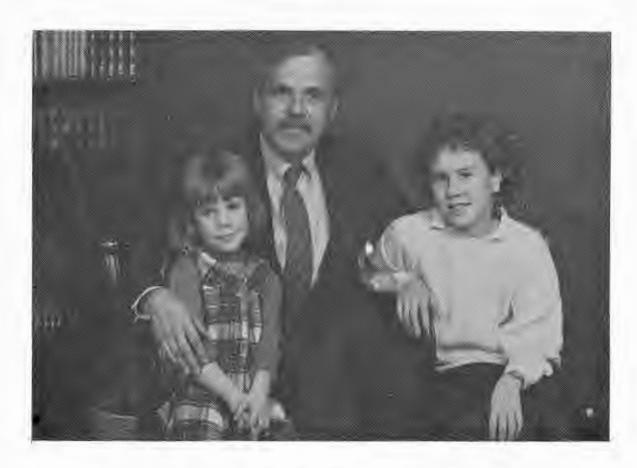
#### CHARTER SUBSCRIBERS TO AMERICAN RADIO

While I was preparing for this special edition of American Radio, I decided to review my subscriber list from my very first edition. I picked out those people and companies that took a chance and purchased not only that first edition but have never missed an edition in the past ten years.

A very special thank you to these charter subscribers:

John Booth II WVIC WMUS - Tim Achterhoff WKFR - Dave Hicks Cox Broadcasting Gary Stevens Jim McKenna RAB Park Broadcasting Holt Corporation TM Westinghouse Crisler **NBC** Nationwide Malrite Midwest TV - Jack Everette WALT - Ed Holladay RKO Radio J. N. Wells Co. Taft - Carl Wagner Greater Media - Julian Brown KalaMusic - Stephen Trivers Dick Janssen Hugh Barr

Fritz Frederick Dick RaKovan Kepper Tupper Ron Cutler Chapman Assoc. Bill McCormick Clear Channel - John Barger Blackburn Torbet Peter Moore EZ Communications Drake - Chenault Katz Radio Paul Kagan Major Market Radio Blair Radio Norm Fischer Jay Williams NPR Dick Ferguson John Tenaglia NewSystems John Dille III Dick Foreman Dick Geismar Bill McClenaghan



Jim Duncan with his daughters Rebecca (L) and Erica

#### ABOUT JIM DUNCAN

James H. Duncan, Jr. is President and sole owner of Duncan's American Radio, Inc., publisher of American Radio, Duncan's Radio Market Guide, and other books about the radio industry.

Duncan, 39, is based in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and plans during 1987 to open a second office in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Duncan attended Kalamazoo College and graduated from Western Michigan University in 1974. He majored in History and English. He served in the U.S. army during the Viet Nam conflict and was stationed in Viet Nam and Thailand with the Defense Communications Agency. Later, he served as an aide to General John David Lewis.

Duncan worked as an account executive with WQLR in Kalamazoo and then joined Gilmore Advertising in Kalamazoo and eventually became Vice President and Media Director. He began publishing  $\underline{\text{American Radio}}$  in 1976 and in 1982 began working full time on his radio publications.

Beside numerous civic leadership positions, Duncan serves on the Board of Directors of Emmis Broadcasting as a Special Consultant to the Board of Directors of Stoner Broadcasting and as a board member of the John Bayliss Scholarship Fund.

Duncan is the father of two daughters, Erica (12) and Rebecca (5).

His hobbies include collecting art from the Southwest, reading about anything, sports of all types, traveling anywhere within 250 miles of the Four Corners area, meteorology, and driving while listening to the radio.

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Casper

Cedar Rapids

Charleston, SC

Charleston, WV

Charlotte

Cincinnati

Cleveland

Columbia

Dayton

Columbus, GA

Columbus, OH

Dallas-Ft. Worth

Daven-RI-Moline

Daytona Beach

Chicago

Chattanooga

Jackson, MS Jacksonville John City-Kingsport Johnstown Kalamazoo

Kansas City Knoxville Lafayette, LA Lakeland Lancaster Colorado Springs Lansing Las Vegas Lexington Lincoln Corpus Christi Little Rock

Los Angeles Louisville Lubbock Lynchburg

Macon Madison Manchester McAllen-Browns Melbourne-Titus-Cocoa Memphis Miami-Ft. Lauderdale

Milwaukee Mineapolis-St. Paul Mobile

Modesto Montgomery Nashville Nassau-Suffolk New Haven New Orleans New York Norfolk Oklahoma City Omaha

Orlando Oxnard-Ventura Pensacola Peoria Philadelphia Phoenix Pittsburgh Portland, ME Portland, OR Portsmouth-Dover, NH

Providence Pueblo Raleigh Reading Reno Richmond Riverside-San Bern Roanoke

Sacramento Saginaw-BC-Midland St. Louis Salinas-Seaside

Rochester

Rock ford

Salt Lake City San Antonio San Diego San Francisco San Jose

Sarasota-Bradenton Savannah Seattle-Tacoma Shreveport Sioux Falls

South Bend Spokane Springfield, MA Springfield, MO Steubenville Stockton Syracuse Tallahassee Tampa-St. Pete Terre Haute

Toledo Topeka Tucson Tulsa Utica-Rome Waco Washington Waterloo-CF West Palm Beach Wheeling

Wichita Wilkes Barre/Scranton Wilmington, DE Wilmington, NC Worcester York Youngstown

# **SECTION A**

# **NATIONAL TABLES**

# **AND**

COMMENTARY BY JIM DUNCAN

#### INTRODUCTION

I am so very proud and pleased to present the <u>American Radio - Tenth Anniversary</u> <u>Issue</u> to you, my subscribers and my friends in the radio industry.

On one hand, it is hard for me to believe that I have been doing this for ten years. It seems like such a short time ago that I was preparing the first edition of American Radio. Back in 1976, I compiled the first issue with no subscribers and no revenue at all. I was just praying that I would break even and that is basically what happened. I sold a grand total of 203 copies.

On the other hand, it seems as if I have been doing American Radio for all my life. It especially seems that way now that I issue six editions per year.

My goal for American Radio was to be the first publication to provide the radio industry with a complete portrait of the radio medium as of a specific point in time. My goal for this "Tenth Anniversary Issue" is to offer a moving picture of the radio medium between 1976 and 1986. I want this book to serve as a history of radio for those years.

As you might imagine, I have become a student of this industry. Unfortunately, it is difficult to be a student of radio because the available data is sketchy and incomplete. I have often wondered what was going on in radio back in the early sixties or fifties or even earlier. What were the ratings? Who were the leading stations? Which station programmed which format? Which stations were the leading billers? The answers to these questions and many others simply are not available today.

I hope that this book will fill that information void. I think it does. Students of radio twenty years from now should be able to use this book to educate themselves about radio during this ten year period. They will be able to learn what was happening at the local level and at the national level.

I challenge them and you to open this book to any market and to study it carefully. Look at the various tables and ask yourself why those changes took place. Do the changes reflect national trends? Do the changes compare with what has happened in your market? Finally, what does this historical information tell you about current events in radio and, more importantly, about future events?

I worried a bit that my subtitle, "A Prose and Statistical History" might be a bit pretentious. However, I do now feel the title is appropriate. The statistics are there for both the nation as a whole and the individual markets also.

Thanks to about fifty friends the "prose" part is accurate also. I am so fortunate that these radio experts have contributed their knowledge and experiences to this book. The articles are excellent. I must confess that it really feels good to publish a book that is over 50% prose. Even I get a bit tired of just publishing numbers.

It has been my priviledge to be a part of the radio industry for ten years. I love the industry, the people in it, and the product they produce. Thank you for your support of my work.

J.H.D. November, 1986

## THE STORY OF AMERICAN RADIO

So far, I have broken some traditions in the special edition of American Radio. Never before have I published a picture of myself - or any other picture for that matter. Also, I have never published my own biography prior to the one you can find in this issue.

Now that I have grown accustomed to breaking traditions, I might as well break one more. On the pages that follow, you will find a brief history of my work and my company. For those of you that care, I hope you enjoy it. For those of you who do not care, it is too late to do anything about it--your check has already cleared the bank.

## THE PAST

After graduating from college in 1974, I accepted my first job with WQLR in Kalamazoo. I was hired by owner Stephen Trivers to be a local sales person. To say I learned the radio business the hard way is an understatement because my sales list had a grand total of \$12.00 per week of active business on it when I took it over. One account which bought one spot per week.

It took me a while, but I managed to build the list up to a decent size. My family and I nearly starved, but it was a good experience for me. I received a good view of the radio business from the bottom. Also, I gained great respect for the people with the most difficult job in the radio business: the street pounder, the local salesman.

I view my year as a radio salesman in the same manner that I view my years in the Army. I am glad I went through it, but I would never want to do it again.

I was fortunate to have Stephen Trivers as my first boss. Steve taught me a great deal about radio - both at the local level and nationally. Steve was active with the National Association of FM Broadcasters (NAFMB) and also, with Bill Wertz, owned KalaMusic, a syndicator of beautiful music programming.

As a syndicator, KalaMusic needed to subscribe to all of the Arbitron reports. During the summer of 1975 as the Spring Arbitrons came in, I took them home each night to study them. I did this for my own edification. I wanted to learn what was going on in radio in other markets around the nation. I had looked for a source of this data but was told that none was available.

As I reviewed the Arbitrons, I wrote out in longhand a very simple ranking of the top ten stations in each market. I used notebook paper and put the "completed" pages into a spiral notebook. When the rating books were all released, I finished my project and presented it to my boss, Steve Trivers.

Steve took the notebook to a NAFMB convention in Atlanta in September, 1975. He put it on a coffee table in his hospitality suite and, to everyone's surprise, about a half dozen people saw the notebook and asked if they could have copies of it.

When Steve returned from Atlanta, he told me about this and I made copies and mailed them out. The only person I can remember from this first group of customers was Fritz Frederick of Mid America Media.

After sending out the copies and billing these customers about \$30.00 for postage and copying charges, it finally dawned on me that there just might be a market for a publication such as this. I decided to give it a shot.

The first thing I needed was Arbitron's permission to use their data. Bill McClenaghan was the head of Arbitron Radio in 1975, so I called him and told him what I was proposing. Bill listened attentively and then politely told me "No way."

Arbitron's refusal took place in October, 1975. There seemed to be no other options available to me so I gave up on the idea and went on to other things. I accepted a job as an account executive with Gilmore Advertising, an agency owned by group radio owner Jim Gilmore, Jr.

In January, 1976, I received a phone call just prior to my departure from WQLR radio. The call was from Bill McClenaghan at Arbitron. Bill said that he had rethought my proposal and decided he would give me permission to go ahead with it.

I was stunned! I could not believe my ears. I could not figure out why Bill had changed his mind. Then several days later, I heard the news that Bill had resigned as the head of Arbitron radio.

Now Bill has never confirmed this (and I have never asked him about it) but I believe Bill in his last few days at Arbitron decided that he would "give the kid a chance." Whether this is true or not, I may never know; but I like to think it is. No matter. I have been and always will be most grateful to McClenaghan. He made my life's work possible.

In June of 1976, I began work on my first edition of American Radio. I had no subscribers and no money, but I wanted to try at least one edition. My financing in those days was really an early version of a Leveraged Buy Out. I hoped I could pay for that first edition with revenue which came in after the book was published. In effect, I was borrowing money from my printer.

In July, I sent out 500 mailers and sat back and hoped for the best. It was agony waiting to see if anyone would respond. Finally a few orders dribbled in. A few of them even had a check enclosed so I was able to boost my credibility with my printer.

I have always had a special place in my heart for those first subscribers. They took a chance on me and I have always been grateful. That is why elsewhere in this special edition, you will find a list of my charter subscribers. I have always thought of them as smart, aggressive broadcasters with great vision!

In all I managed to sell 203 copies of that first edition which was just about enough to pay the printer and the postage. It was also enough to make me decide to print a Fall edition.

My first edition was sold for \$29.00 per copy. By today's standards, the book seems rather simplistic. In this section you can see a sample page from my Spring '76 edition and a page from my most recent edition (Spring '86). I think you can see how many changes and additions I have made. I have tried to add at least one more piece of data or one new feature in each new edition of American Radio. I think that keeps the book fresh, lively, and a bit unpredictable.

#### SAMPLE PAGE FROM FIRST EDITION OF AMERICAN RADIO (SPRING 1976)

Radio Market # 34 Revenue Rank # 42 Income Rank # 18

APR 15.5

Revenue: \$5,596,885 Income: \$1,178,723

## ROCHESTER

12+ METRO ( $\frac{1}{4}$ /SHARE)	12+ TSA	18+ METRO	12+ TSA CUME
1. WHAM 234/19.4 2. WEZO-FM 220/18.2 3. WBBF 84/ 7.0 4. WHFM-FM 81/ 6.7 5. WNYR 79/ 6.5	2. WEZO-FM 243 3. WHFM-FM 88 4. WNYR 86	1. WHAM 226 2. WEZO-FM 215 3. WNYR 76 4. WHFM-FM 63 5. WPXY-FM 59	1. WHAM 3599 2. WEZO-FM 2835 3. WBBF 2163 4. WAXC 1894 5. WHFM-FM 1380
8. WPXY-FM 60/5.0 9. WROC 52/4.3	6. WAXC 73 7. WPXY-FM 66 8. WCMF-FM 65 9. WROC 52 10. WKBW 48	6. WCMF-FM 57 7. WAXC 56 8. WROC 49 9. WBBF 44 10. WDKX-FM 31	6. WNYR 1147 7. WKBW 1043 8. WPXY-FM 1036 9. WROC 985 10. WCMF-FM 761
12+ FM SHARE (METRO 12+ FM SHARE (TSA)	): 47.70% (530 of : 47.27% (605 of		
	): 49.48% (479 of : 48.09% (540 of		

TEENS	18-34	18-49	35-64	AM DRIVE
2. WHFM-FM 18 3. WAXC 17 4. WDKX-FM 11	2. WCMF-FM 55 3. WAXC 45 4. WEZO-FM 44	1. WEZO-FM 116 2. WHAM 108 3. WHFM-FM 58 4. WCMF-FM 57 5. WAXC 51	2. WEZO-FM 136 3. WNYR 52 4. WPXY-FM 32	2. WEZO-FM 207 3. WBBF 96 4. WAXC 91

#### FM STATIONS

WCMF-FM, WDKX-FM,						PROG ROCK BLACK	,\$27.00 ,\$12.50
WEZO-FM.	101.3.	50	KW	@	365.	BTFL MUS (Bonneville)	.\$35.00. Ma

,\$35.00, Malrite ,\$13.00, Rust WHFM-FM, 98.9, 50 KW @ 340, ROCK

WPXY-FM, 97.9, 50 KW @ 400, BTFL MUS (Schulke) 21, \$16.00, Rust Craft WELC FOD-C CONTING

## AM STATIONS

WAXC, 1460, CONTEMP ,\$25.00 WBBF, 950, CONTEMP ,\$40.00, LIN

,\$68.00, Rust WHAM, 1180, MOR WNYR, 680, COUNTRY ,\$30.00, Malrite

WROC, 1280, CONTEMP

,\$16.50, Rust Craft

#### ROCHESTER

1985 Revenue: \$ 19,200,000

Stations: 16/14 Diaries: 1261/664:1/51.7% HH Inc.: \$ 32,969 Retail \$: 6.0 Bil MSA Rank/Pop: 46/998,500 Sample Target: 1130 ADI # 71 Pop per Station: 59,836 #1 Biller: WVOR-F \$ 4,700,000 % Below Line: 1.8 Average Person Ratings: 15.7 % Not Listed: 11.8 Market TSL: 20.9 hours FAL SPG FAL SPG Birch 12+ METRO CUME/ FAL SPG 12+ METRO 1/4/SHARE 85 85 84 84 12+ TSA Share 1/4/CUME METRO CUME RATING 85 85 1. WCMF-F 206/15.6 11.7 11.2 8.8 11.6 18.0 1. WCMF-F 236/2627 28.6 1. WVOR-F 2575/30.7 26.0 2. WVOR-F 186/14.1 11.4 13.6 13.5 13.5 27.4 9.8 2. WVOR-F 200/2850 2. WPXY-F 2310/27.6 27.8 3. WPXY-F 139/10.5 12.0 12.5 8.4 7.7 20.1 11.9 3. WPXY-F 149/2545 3. WCMF-F 2230/26.6 23.4 4. WE ZO-F 117/ 8.9 11.4 11.1 12.5 12.9 7.3 4. WHAM 126/1935 4. WE ZO-F 1869/22.3 24.5 21.7 5. WHAM 104/ 7.9 9.1 6.4 9.2 9.1 5.3 5. WE ZO - F 125/2013 5. WHAM 1653/19.7 20.4 16.5 6. WYLF-F 102/ 7.7 4.9 6.4 5.2 6.7 5.1 6. WYLF-F 119/1083 6. WMJO-F 1611/19.2 23.6 24.0 7. WZKC-F 79/ 6.0 5.3 2.5 2.3 2.4 4.0 100/1188 7. W7KC-F 7. WZKC-F 983/11.7 12.6 7.9 8. WMJO-F 8.2 67/ 5.1 6.9 7.7 8.1 5.7 8. WMJO-F 79/1761 8. WYLF-F 907/10.8 9.9 9.7 56/ 4.2 9. WOKX-F 5.6 2.9 8.6 2.3 2.5 11.6 9. WDKX-F 60/ 755 731/8.7 8.3 9. WDKX-F 40/ 3.0 WNYR 3.6 4.5 .10. WNYR 46/ 670 3.1 4.3 3.8 589/ 7.0 7.2 9.3 10. WNYR 11. WBBF 22/ 1.7 3.6 5.5 5.3 4.6 1.4 11. WBEN-F 43/ 501 11. WBBF 567/ 6.8 11.4 10.9 12. WBBF 22/ 574 305/ 3.6 12. WPXY (SPG 85: 80.25%) 12+ FM SHARE (METRO): 83.51% (972 of 1164) 12+ EVE SAT MID 18-34 18-49 25-49 25-54 35-64 WPZY-F 1. WCMF-F 1. WCMF-F> 1. WCMF-F WVOR-F WVOR-F 1. WVOR-F 1. WVOR-F 1. WVOR-F 1. WCMF-F> 1. WCMF-F 2. WCMF-F> 2. WVOR-F 2. WVOR-F> 2. WCMF-F> 2. WCMF-F> 2. WEZO-F 2. WPXY-F 2. WCMF-F 2. WCMF-F 2. WVOR-F 2. WPXY-F 3. WDKX-F 3. WPXY-F 3. WEZO-F 3. WEZO-F WPXY-F WYLF-F 3. WPXY-F+ 3. WEZO-F 3. WPXY-F+ 3. WVOR-F 3. WVOR-F 4. WMJQ-F 4. WMJQ-F 4. WE ZO-F WPXY-F 4. WZKC-F 4. WHAM 4. WHAM 4. WYLF-F 4. WEZO-F 4. WEZO-F 4. WE ZO-F 5. WDKX-F 5. WZKC-F 5. WZKC-F WPXY-F 5. WZKC-F 5. WEZO-F 5. WYLF-F WHAM 5. WZKC-F WMJQ-F 6. WMJQ-F 6. WPXY-F 6. WZKC-F WOM 18-24 WGM 18-34 WOM 25-34 WOM 18-49 WOM 25-54 MEN 18-24 MEN 18-34 MEN 25-34 MEN 18-49 MEN 25-54 1. WCMF-F WCMF-F WCMF→F 1. WCMF-F> 1. WCMF-F> 1. WCMF-F 1. WVOR-F 1. WVOR-F> WCMF-F WPXY-F 2. WPXY-F 2. WVOR-F 2. WVOR-F 2. WCMF-F 2. WEZO-F 2. WVOR-F 2. WVOR-F> 2. WVOR-F> 2. WVOR-F> 3. WPXY-F 3. WVOR-F WVOR-F 3. WPXY-F 3. WPXY-F 3. WPXY-F 3. WPXY-F 3. WZKC-F WCMF-F 3. WPXY-F 4. WDKX-F 4. WMJ0-F 4. WMJQ-F 4. ₩ZKC-F 4. WEZO-F 4. WPXY-F 4. WMJQ-F 4. WZKC-F 4. WHAM 4. WMJQ-F 5. WDKX-F WMJQ-F 5. WDKX-F 5. WMJQ-F 5. WZKC-F WZKC-F 5. 5. WEZO-F 5. WEZO-F SPG 85 **FORMATS** AM FM TOTAL % % OTHER RATED STATIONS/METRO SHARE & CUME RATING TOP 40/CHR/CONTEMP 9 (1) 220 (3) 229 (4) 19.7 24.6 WGVA 1240 Geneva .5/1.1AOR 206 (1) 206 (1) 17.7 12.8 WPXY 1280 Rochester .7/3.6AC/OLDIES/SOFT ROCK 22 (1) 303 (2) 325 (3) WWWG 27.9 1460 Rochester .8/2.8 16.3 MOR/VARIETY 110 (2) 110 (2) 9.5 7.7 CFMX-F 103.1 Cobourg, ON .5/1.3COUNTRY 40 (1) 79 (1) 119 10.2 8.6 WBEN-F 102.5 Buffalo 1.1/1.7 (2) BLACK/URBAN 56 (1) 56 (1) 4.8 3.3 BTFL MUSIC/EZ 12.6 NEWS/TALK 6.1 NOSTALGIA 102 (1) 102 (1) 8.8 6.2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 10 (1) 10 (1) 0.9 0.6 SPANISH CLASSICAL UNKNOWN/OTHERS 7 (1) 7 (1) 0.6 0 RADIO STATIONS 1164 (16) WBBF, 950, 1 KW (DA-2) , OLDIES US 2,NBC-T,\$ 42.00\* (Eastman) LIN Harold Deutsch WHAM, 1180, 50 KW , MOR CBS,\$ 72.00\* Jack Murphy (Mc-Guild) WNYR, 990, 5 KW/2.5 KW (DA-2), COUNTRY WPXY, 1280, 5 KW (DA-N), CHR WWWG, 1460, 5 KW (DA-N), RELIGIO ABC-I,\$ 35.00 Cindy Weiner (Katz) Grace ,\$ NA Rill Cusack (MMR) Pyramid , RELIGION \$ 15.00 Sue Bahner WCMF-F, 96.5, 50 KW @ WDKX-F, 103.9, 800 KW @ 50 KW @ 457, AOR Peter Coughlin ,\$ 80.00 (CBS) Stoner 540, BLACK NBN,\$ 38.00\* (Weiss) WEZO-F, 101.3, 27 KW @ 637, SOFT AC ABC-E,\$ 70.00\* Cindy Weiner (Katz) Grace WMJQ-F, 92.5, 50 KW @ 500, CHR ABC-C,\$ 60.00\* Harold Deutsch (Eastman) LIN ,\$ 81.00\* WPXY-F, 97.9, 50 KW @ 456, CHR Bill Cusack (MMR) Pyramid WVOR-F, 100.5, 50 KW @ 490, AC ,\$ 90.00\* (Mc-Guild) Jack Murphy WYLF-F, 95.1, 11 KW @ WZKC-F, 98.9, 50 KW @ ,\$ 43.00\* 993, NOSTALGIA (BRISTOL CENTER) Larry Leibowitz (Market 4) 340, CLASSIC AOR \$ 50.00 (Torbet) Jim Meltzer First Valley

WZKC changes calls to WKLX and format from Country to Classic Hits (July)... WZKC sold by Saga to

First Valley for \$3,700,000... WEZO-F changes from BTFL to Soft AC...

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

Arbitron Rank/Pop (12+): 41/837,700

For the next five years, I continued to publish Spring and Fall editions of American Radio while working during the day as Vice President and Media Director of Gilmore Advertising. Slowly but steadily, my circulation increased and in late 1981, I was able to resign my "day job" and pursue my radio publications on a full time basis.

During that five year period, I had worked on American Radio at night and on weekends. I was not the only one to put in late hours. My former wife, Jan, typed each edition, into the 1980's, at night and on weekends. During the days, she taught in an elementary school. Without Jan's help, American Radio would never have been published.

It was also during the early years that I had my only major battle with Arbitron. In 1978, I was vacationing in Colorado when a lawyer from Control Data, Arbitron's parent company, found me and called. He told me that some stations were using my publications on the street and that they were not Arbitron subscribers. He went on to say that Arbitron would no longer allow me to use their data. Once again, I thought I was out of business.

Once word of this got out, many of my subscribers wrote and called Arbitron in support of American Radio. By the end of 1978, Arbitron and I reached a compromise and we have not had any major problems since. In the compromise, I agreed not to publish any exact numbers for specific demos and dayparts. I would only publish exact numbers for Monday-Sunday, 6 a.m.-midnight, 12+. For the demos and dayparts, I can rank the stations; but I cannot publish any numbers.

In January, 1982, I established a formal corporate structure and put out my shingle as Duncan's American Radio, Inc. I set up my office in my basement and started dreaming up new publications. The first was the "Winter Supplement" to American Radio which was published in April, 1982. In December, 1982, I published Radio in the United States: 1976-1982 which was a book quite similar to this special edition. Radio in the United States was also designed to present a statistical history of commercial radio.

1983 was a landmark year for my company. In that year, I published my first edition of <u>Duncan's Radio Market Guide</u>. The need for market financial information was an obvious one once the FCC stopped providing such data. The "Market Guide" provided revenue data and the first issue received a warm response. That first edition sold over 1000 copies and it has grown rapidly since then.

In 1984, I added a "Small Market Edition" to American Radio. Prior to that, I had briefly treated the Condensed Markets and stuck them in the back of the regular Spring edition of American Radio. In the "Small Market" edition, I tripled my coverage space for the Condensed Markets and added space for the Birch small markets.

In 1986, I began publishing a "Summer Supplement" to American Radio. This was in response to Arbitron's quarterly measurement of the 75 largest markets.

#### THE PRESENT

As of this writing (November, 1986), I must say I am quite pleased at the status of my company. I have sold nearly 50,000 books in the last ten years and in 1986 alone almost 10,000 books will be sold. I now publish six editions annually.

From what I am told the publications are well respected and my subscriber surveys tell me that people feel they get more than their money's worth out of the books. I know it is hard to believe, but the biggest complaint I get from subscribers is that they feel my publications are too inexpensive. They say that they worry that I won't make enough money and that I'll try something more lucrative.

I have had a few competitors, but they have never presented any problems nor have they harmed my sales so I have ignored them. I have never felt any complacency, however. Each edition is a challenge and each is fun to do (well, the "Summer Supplement" might be an exception.)

I remain a one-man shop although the company is reaching the size where I have got to begin either farming out more work or hiring some help. That is a problem I have to come to grips with in the very short term. Computerizing my operation might help with this; but I have, so far, been able to resist computers. I enjoy processing the data by hand and I believe you learn more when you do it that way.

My biggest problem with my publications have always been typos and other stupid little mistakes. I do my best to eliminate both, but I will probably never be able to make my books 100% "clean." The time constraints are simply too great. However, I think the last few books have looked quite good and future editions will look even better.

My books have never been very fancy. This special edition is probably as elegant as I can make it. I just do not believe that my subscribers would want to pay extra money for an ornate cover and an expensive binder. The books are functional and utilitarian and that is just how I want them to be.

In the last two years, I have accepted board positions with two fine group radio operators, Stoner and Emmis. A few of my subscribers raised their eyebrows a bit over this. I must also confess to some hesitation on my part. Before I accepted the positions, I had to make certain that I would not and could not allow any bias or undue influence to creep into my publications. I thought long and hard about this and decided to accept the positions. I think it was a good decision. I enjoy my relationship with both Stoner and Emmis and I feel I have also maintained the independence and integrity of my books.

It was important for me to get out from behind my desk and gain experience in the "real world." I think this experience and knowledge I am gaining will be reflected in future editions of my books.

#### THE FUTURE

I think you will see some new publications from my company in the next few years. I would love to do a college textbook for radio students. I would also like to do an American Radio for the year 1970 and 1960. I think those would be very valuable historical documents. If I can find the data, I am sure I will do it.

In 1987, I will be publishing an important study concerning the relationship between audience shares, revenue shares, and formats. I have many other ideas for new studies and publications.

I probably will not do American Radio forever. Instead, I will either sell it off or hire others to do it for me. This might happen next year or in the next decade. I have received quite a few inquiries as to whether or not I would be interested in selling. If I do sell American Radio, it would only occur if I could oversee the editing and publishing of the book. I could never let go of it completely.

I would definitely like to become more active in the industry trade associations, especially the NAB and RAB. However, those associations make it rather difficult for an associate member to be very active.

Whatever I end up doing, I must say that this has been a wonderful ten years for me. I am a lucky man because I am doing something I love to do. I love the radio industry and I am most fortunate to be a part of such a great business. Your support and friendship has meant so very much. Thank you.

#### AMERICAN RADIO 1976 - 1986: A REVIEW

It is somewhat of a challenge to compress the important events of a decade into a six or seven page essay. However, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts about what has happened to radio since I began publishing American Radio in 1976. Most of the events I discuss are covered in greater detail in Section B by my quest authors.

Being an unrepressed and unrepentant list maker and ranker, I offer you what I believe are the 13 most important events or trends in commercial radio in the last ten years. They are in an inverse order of importance.

## 13. REP CONGLOMERATES

In 1976, there were over  $\underline{25}$  major national reps and they were owned by  $\underline{22}$  different companies. In 1986, there are only  $\underline{14}$  major reps and they are owned by just  $\underline{6}$  companies.

The rep conglomerates have been a good thing for the surviving reps, but have they been a good thing for radio? I do not think so. There is less competition between reps. There are fewer people knocking on agency doors selling radio. The reps spend too much time selling their unwired networks at cheap prices (of course, you station managers allow them to do this.)

As I write this in late 1986, we are suffering through a year in which we will be lucky to see a two or three percent increase in national sales. There are many factors contributing to this, but I feel that the rep conglomerate is one of those factors.

Will the situation change? I doubt it because the economics are not there for an independent rep to start up a new company.

## 12. NAB/NRBA ASSOCIATION/CONFEDERATION/UNIFICATION (choose one)

The National Radio Broadcasters Association has been a good thing for radio. It was feisty, spunky, and aggressive. While the NRBA did tilt at a few windmills, it accomplished a great deal for its members and for radio as a whole.

The NRBA's most important accomplishment was to wake up the NAB. The NAB was "television-heavy" and had undeserved its radio constituency. By the mid 1980's, the NAB was awake and the need for two separate major trade associations had diminished.

I believe that the NAB/NRBA association/confederation/unification is a positive event for radio. We now have cooperation rather than competition. The duplication of efforts has been eliminated. Radio can now expect a stronger and a more united voice in Washington. Also, we should now enjoy better overall service to member stations.

The next step is for the RAB, SRA, and others to join the confederation. I hope that happens soon.

## 11. INCREASED USE OF SYNDICATORS AND CONSULTANTS

Programming consultants Programming syndicators Research consultants Personnel consultants Sales consultants Promotion consultants Financial consultants

. . and so on

I wonder how many stations out there can honestly say they have not used any kind of consultant in the last five years. Not many I'll wager particularly in the top 100 markets. Radio consulting has definitely been a growth industry. There must be at least 400 of them out there. Have they accomplished anything besides keeping the radio trade publications in business? (Those that have to accept advertising that is.)

My response is yes. Ten years ago it was somewhat embarrassing for a station to contract a consultant. Most managers and owners did not want to admit to it. By 1986, the radio business had become so complex and so competitive that the stations needed all the help they could get and they admitted to that fact.

It seems that everyone wants to be your friend and consultant. In his article in Section B, Bill Burton advocates that the radio rep become a "Total Rep" and offer client stations a package of services and consultations (see B-118). Some of the program syndicators will offer a similar service.

The selection of the proper consultants is the difficult chore. It is akin to hunting porcupines. First you throw a washtub over the porcupine. That gives you time to think about what to do next.

#### 10. CHANGE IN THE OWNERSHIP GUARD

We are in the midst of a revolution in the major group radio operators. There is definitely a changing of the guard as Jeff Smulyan points out in his article in Section B. Many of the older groups are taking profits and getting out of radio. Some of their departures were hurried a bit by the tremendous increase in station prices and by tax law changes, but out they went. Metromedia, LIN, Affiliated, Group One, Doubleday, Josephson, Oppenheimer, Mid America, and Great Trails were just some of the companies to exit the radio industry in 1986. A number of other major groups will dissolve in the future because of takeovers, mergers, and other special situations. Other companies have exited radio because they discovered (to their shock, horror, and chagrin) that radio is a very management-intensive business.

Let us look at the top twenty groups in the years 1977 and 1986 and see what changes have occurred. This ranking is based on 12+ weekly cume:

#### LEADING GROUPS - 1977

<ol> <li>ABC</li> <li>CBS</li> <li>RKO</li> <li>Westinghouse</li> <li>Capital Cities</li> <li>Metromedia</li> <li>NBC</li> <li>Bonneville</li> <li>Cox</li> <li>Storer (sold off radio properties)</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Capital Cities/ABC (merger, may have to sell some stations)</li> <li>CBS (takeover problems)</li> <li>Westinghouse (may merge with NBC)</li> <li>RKO (will sell off all stations)</li> <li>Gannett</li> <li>NBC (GE takeover, may merge with Westinghouse)</li> <li>Metropolitan (New company)</li> <li>Malrite (relatively young company)</li> <li>Emmis (New company)</li> <li>Infinity (new group owner)</li> </ol>
11. LIN (got out of radio) 12. SJR (got out of radio) 13. Southern (got out of radio) 14. Sonderling (sold most of its properties) 15. Bartell (got out of radio) 16. Plough (got out of radio) 17. Taft 18. GE (out of radio until 1986) 19. Greater Media 20. Golden West (sold many stations)	11. Bonneville 12. Cox 13. Taft 14. Viacom 15. Greater Media 16. EZ 17. Park 18. Nationwide 19. Tribune 20. Susquehanna

Almost one half of 1977's top twenty groups have either left radio or greatly reduced their radio holdings by 1986. The ten leading groups in 1986 are either relatively young companies or older companies in various stages of transition. It is reasonable to expect that by 1988 only two or perhaps three of the 1977 top ten will have survived to finish in 1988's top ten. That represents quite a turnover.

What is very satisfying to me is that for every "old group" leaving the radio industry, there are plenty of young groups anxious to get in. Groups such as Emmis, Infinity, Metropolitan, Saga, Heritage, Jacor, Legacy, New Cities, Sconnix, and even George Duncan (no he's not my Father), and many others.

I believe we are seeing a regeneration. The powers that be are in decline and the "war babies" (those 45 and younger) are ascending. This new blood will gradually take over leadership positions in the industry.

#### 9. NETWORK EXPANSION

Are you wondering what happened to your national business during 1986? Is it flat or even down? There are many factors causing this situation (see #13). One important factor is the huge growth in network radio over the last decade.

In 1976, there were only seven networks of consequence which includes ABC's four different services. By 1986, there were at least twenty; I have lost track. These networks have offered stations a wide variety of excellent programming choices. They have also allowed stations the option of a wall-to-wall programming service (i.e. Transtar and Satellite Music Network). This is the up side for stations.

The downside is that a tremendous amount of national network inventory has been made available to advertisers. And this inventory is cheap - much cheaper than spot. There is no doubt that network is helping to erode spot radio. In Bob Bruton's article on page B-164, he goes so far as to say "national spot radio will virtually cease to exist." I am worried that he just might be right.

#### 8. RADIO IS STILL ACCESSIBLE TO THE ENTREPRENEUR/SMALL BUSINESSMAN

Radio remains the only major advertising/communications medium in which the so-called "little guy" can still play.

Despite significant price increases (which see) there are still stations which can be purchased for about the same price as an expensive house - say \$200,000 or so. They are not as easy to find, but they are there.

Horatio Alger stories and empire building stories are abundant. Many examples can be found in this book. Several come to my mind. Bernie Mann purchased his Raleigh stations in the late 1970's for around \$4 million and recently sold them to Metroplex for \$18 million. Sconnix Broadcasting was formed in the late 1970's when three friends from Dartmouth got together. Now they own stations in Boston, Miami, and Kansas City.

In 1971, Jeff Smulyan of Emmis Broadcasting did not have the proverbial two nickels. In a little over four years, Emmis has purchased stations in Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Washington, and New York. The company is valued in the hundreds of millions and ranks number 15 on the Inc. 500.

There are many other similar stories proving it still can be done, even today! New blood is always coming into our industry keeping radio fresh and alive. This is one of the reasons the radio industry is so fascinating.

## 7. THE SAME OLD BITCHES PREVAIL: RATE CUTTING AND

#### THE LACK OF PROFESSIONAL SALESMANSHIP

Some time when you have nothing else to do, go back to your library, closet, or wherever you pile up old issues of the radio trade press. Pick an issue from the mid or late 1970's. I will bet you lunch that somewhere in that issue you will find someone pointing out or complaining about radio's rate cutting and/or the glaring lack of professional salesmanship in radio.

Now pick up a recent issue and I'll bet you read the same thing. It's an instant replay year after year. Unfortunately, we will be hearing and reading about poor selling practices and rate cutting for the rest of our careers. I am afraid it is one element of the radio industry that will never change.

I try not to be a pessimist. I keep in mind Oscar Wilde's statement that a pessimist is one who, when he has the choice of two evils, chooses both. However, this is one area where there is little to be optimistic about.

There are many reasons causing the problem.

- Poor sales training (or none)
- Huge amounts of inventory, poor inventory management
- Tremendous amounts of competition
- Poor pricing policies
- Turnover of sales people
- Lack of respect for radio
- Lack of pride

I suspect that almost everyone in the radio industry - even those complaining about these problems - has at one time or the other been guilty of cutting rates. Renoir said, "In this world there is one awful reality, and that is that everyone has his reasons." Everyone guilty of rate cutting and "radio competitor bashing" has his or her reasons I guess.

What scares me the most is that I do not see how much can be done about it. Like everything else in our economic system, radio rates find their own level at a point of equilibrium. This point of equilibrium is caused by a number of economic influences and pressures. Rate cutting and poor salesmanship are one of those pressures. Unfortunately, they may be as ingrained and as permanent to our business as supply and demand.

I am not advocating a surrender. Instead, I suggest a new realism. I would like to see more action and less talk - if that is possible.

One final word to those station managers and owners who have called me and tried to get me to cut the rates on my books (yes, it has happened quite a few times): I am sorry I slammed the phone down before I could tell you to ---- off!

I managed to survive telling both potential clients and established clients that I do not cut my rates. Maybe you would too.

#### 6. ARBITRON'S CONTINUING DOMINANCE OF RADIO RATINGS

Arbitron, the company radio people all love to hate, still rules its field. It put away Pulse as a competitor in the late 70's. Arbitron then enjoyed a 100% monopoly of the radio ratings until Birch came along in the early 1980's.

Birch has made some inroads and, with additional capital available, should become a stronger competitor. However, Arbitron still controls at least 80% of the radio ratings business and I feel it will remain the leader at least into the 1990's.

#### 5. RADIO IS A SURVIVER

(Radio is) "a raft which will never sink, but on which one's feet will always be uncomfortably wet."

 - - My apologies to Ralph Waldo Emerson No matter what is thrown at it, radio endures, radio adapts, and radio survives. When television came along, many thought that radio had had it. Not so because radio adapted and thrived. When I first came into the business in 1975, many were claiming that CB radio would harm commercial radio. What a joke that was.

In the last decade, radio has met the challenge of "New Tech" - cable, M-TV, satellite audio, and all the rest.

There are some who constantly predict radio's demise. I do not. The medium is alive and well and it will continue that way for decades.

Perhaps the greatest challenge to radio is radio. In #7 we discussed this. Add to those internal problems the growing number of radio stations. There are over 8,600 commercial stations now. It is likely that 1,500 to 2,000 additional stations will be licensed by 1993. The 80-90 policy and the likely expansion of the AM band will make radio, already the most competitive advertising medium, even more competitive.

One possible result of this is that more and more AM stations will go off the air and their licenses will be turned back to the FCC. Late in 1986, a respected group owner, Jefferson Pilot, let WBIG in Greensboro go silent. Others will follow as the competition increases and as AM becomes even less viable.

#### 4. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A MAJOR NEW FORMAT

#### DEVELOPED IN THE LAST DECADE

In the late 1950's and early 1960's, Top 40 (today's CHR) was developed. In the 1960's, beautiful music was born. In the late 1960's and early 1970's AOR began to grow. In the 1970's, news and news/talk began to develop.

These formats have survived into the 1980's and in 1986, they accounted for over 45% of all radio listening.

So far, the 1980's (actually, you can take it back to the mid 70's) has not seen a major new format.

There has been no formatic <u>revolution</u>. Instead, we have witnessed some evolutionary changes:

- Adult contemporary branched off from CHR
- Urban has been a subset of Black
- Classic rock is a variation of AOR

Nostalgia is probably the purest new format, but it accounts for less than 4% of all listening.

The result of all this is a certain "sameness" in sound. I feel that some envy and boredom may be developing in our listening audience. I have seen formal research which has backed this up.

There has to be some revolutionary format out there someplace. Some programmers expect it will be a combination of Jazz, light urban, New Music, and classic AOR. I will let my personal tastes overwhelm me for a moment and say I hope they are right.

## 3. FCC DEREGULATION

Erwin Krasnow's article on Page B-210 discusses this area in detail, but let me add a few thoughts.

The FCC has made life easier for radio broadcasters. There are fewer regulations, fewer forms to fill out, less interference in programming, and less restrictive ownership limitations. Compared to 1976, the 1986 radio industry is already largely deregulated. All in all, there is a much more stable environment for radio broadcasters.

The future looks pretty good. Even if 1988 sees a Democrat elected as president, the FCC will probably continue its policy of gradual deregulation into the 1990's. The reasons supporting this view are the makeup of the commission, the mood of the country as a whole, and it is very difficult to reregulate.

#### 2. INCREASED STATION TRADING AND STATION PRICES

The incredible increase in the number of radio stations sold and the prices paid for these stations is well documented elsewhere in this book. It has been nothing short of amazing.

The reason for the price explosion is really quite simple. It follows the classic inflation scenario right out of Economics 101. There has been tons of new money chasing a relatively fixed amount of stations. Too many dollars chasing too few goods and the result in increasing prices or inflation.

The reasons causing all this money to come into radio is a bit more complex. First of all the FCC's deregulation efforts have created a more stable environment for radio broadcasters. Secondly, the elimination of the three-year holding rule and increasing 7-7-7 to 12-12-12 have made the radio business more attractive and flexible both to short term investors and to long term operators.

Thirdly, there seems to be a constant and steady flow of new people wanting to get into the radio business. This flow more than makes up for people who want to take profits and get out. Finally, there seems to be almost unlimited sources of financing.

The last point is very important. The new sources of money include:

- Conventional banking. In 1978, I had a total of 14 banks as subscribers. In 1986, I had over 100. Banks from every part of the country and of all sizes have been climbing over each other trying to lend to radio investors.
- Wall Street has discovered radio. Investment bankers have made the biggest radio deals possible.
  - Other sources ranging from equity financing to blind pools.

All of this has opened the door to a new type of radio investor: the commodity trader. This breed is generally not interested in operating stations. Instead, he holds the stations for a very short term and then sells as soon as a hefty profit can be realized. I personally prefer those groups which are operators and in radio for the long term. I think they lend stability to the industry. However, there is nothing illegal about the traders and some of them are very smart and have made an awful lot of money.

Some of the older groups have taken advantage of all these factors and have sold out (see #10). However, for every "old" company getting out, there are other "new" companies hungry to get in. This "getting in" process has been facilitated by the new sources of money – made available by investment bankers such as Morgan Stanley, First Boston, Goldman Sachs, and others. These bankers have made it easier for group managers to become group owners. I am referring to people such as Carl Brazzell, Gary Edens, Ed Christian, Dick Ferguson, and others.

The questions everyone is asking is whether prices can continue to grow at this pace. I am usually wrong on these matters, but I think it is fair to say that prices can not keep growing at the rate they did in 1985 and 1986. At the beginning of 1985, FM radio stations were obviously greatly under valued. At the end of 1986, I feel that stations are close to fair value. I would not want prices to increase at 20% per year in 1987 and 1988. The market would be getting way ahead of itself and there would surely be a "bust" somewhere down the line.

If inflation remains low, I would prefer that prices grow as the radio industry grows. A good range would be six to ten percent per year. At this growth rate, the marketplace would be stable and orderly. Past financing deals would probably work out and new financing deals would be based on new realities. Those new realities include slower economic growth, low inflation, and, hopefully, stable interest rates.

Finally, we must ask if there is any great likelihood of a depression in station prices. My first thought is that AM prices have been in a depression for years. However, I do not believe that overall radio station prices have fallen since the Great Depression. I do not believe that station prices will rapidly fall unless one or more of the following occur:

- A. The national economy enters a serious and deep recession.
- B. A sharp and lengthy increase in interest rates.
- C. Several major defaults of recent deals.

#### 1. FM'S INCREASE IN AUDIENCE, SHARE, AND REVENUE

#### AM'S CORRESPONDING LOSS IN BOTH

Did you ever have any doubt that this would be the most important event in the last ten years. I didn't. All of the other events and trends paled in significance when compared.

In 1976, FM had a 39% audience share and an estimated 20% share of total radio revenue. In 1986, the FM audience share is 69% and estimated revenue share of 71%. For the first time, the revenue share is more than the audience share.

FM's growth rate is slowing, but it is still growing. By 1990, FM's audience share should be around 75%.

AM will continue to suffer and no matter what is done, AM's situation will not improve. AM Stereo has been a disaster. Simulcasting which helped spur FM's growth in the early 1970's will now only hurt AM listening. Finally, the FCC still gets a kick out of making new radio stations. If the AM band is expanded from 1,600 to 1,800, it will not increase the amount of AM listening--only the amount of silent AM stations.

Those AM stations which have the best chance to survive are (1) those that have established a full service identity and manage to keep it; (2) all news and talk stations; "minority" formats which FM is reluctant to program because of limited revenue potential. These formats include gospel, religion, Black, Spanish, and nostalgia.

#### LEADING STATIONS OF THE DECADE: 12+ 1/4 HOUR AVERAGE\*

	Spring 76 Fall 76 Spring 77 Fall 77 Spring 78 Fall 78 Spring 79 Fall 79 Spring 80 Fall 8U	WABC WABC WABC WABC WKTU-F WKTU-F WOR WBLS-F	New York	2095 2205 2259 NA 2802 1928 1813			Spring 81 Fall 81 Spring 82 Fall 82 Spring 83 Fall 83 Spring 84 Fall 84 Spring 85 Fall 85 Spring 85	WBLS-F WOR WOR WOR WHTZ-F WHTZ-F WHTZ-F WHTZ-F WPLJ-F WHTZ-F	New York	1668 1729 1453 1463 1603 1996 1707 1755	
	SPRING 76			FALL_76			SPRING 77			FALL 77	
1. WABC 2. WOR 3. WLS 4. WGN 5. WCBS 6. WJR 7. WRFM-F 8. WBLS-F 9. KDKA 10. WMAQ	New York New York Chicago Chicago New York Dew York New York Pittsburgh Chicago	2523 2053 1856 1643 1318 1284 1256 1185 1157 1092	1. WABC 2. WOR 3. WGN 4. WCBS 5. WLS 6. WINS 7. WBLS-F 8. WJR WRFM-F 10. WCCO	New York New York Chicago New York Chicago New York New York Detroit New York Minneapolis	2095 1869 1488 1479 1367 1294 1229 1125 1125 1123	1. WABC 2. WOR 3. WLS 4. WGN 5. WCBS 6. WBLS-F 7. WJR 8. WINS 9. KDKA 10. WCCO	New York New York Chicago Chicago New York New York Detroit New York Pittsburgh Minneapolis	2205 1816 1577 1485 1442 1389 1250 1187 1096 1094	1. WABC 2. WOR 3. WBLS-F 4. WCBS 5. WLS 6. WGN 7. WINS 8. WJR 9. WCCO 10. WMAQ	New York New York New York Chicago Chicago New York Detroit Minneapolis Chicago	2259 1896 1696 1484 1440 1243 1213 1028 1009 NA
	SPRING 78			FALL 78			SPRING 79			FALL 79	
1. WABC 2. WOR 3. WBLS-F 4. WGN 5. WJR 6. WCBS 7. WINS 8. WLS 9. WRFM-F 10. KABC	New York New York New York Chicago Detroit New York New York Chicago New York Los Angeles	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	1. WKTU-F 2. WABC 3. WOR 4. WCBS 5. WINS 6. WGN 7. WRFM-F 8. WMAQ 9. WJR 10. WLS	New York New York New York New York Chicago New York Chicago Detroit Chicago	2802 2002 1742 1535 1273 1228 1203 1164 1117 1091	1. WKTU-F 2. WOR 3. WABC 4. WBLS-F 5. WGN 6. WCBS 7. WLS 8. KABC 9. WRFM-F 10. WCCO	New York New York New York Chicago Los Angeles New York Minneapolis	1197	1. WOR 2. WBLS-F 3. WKTU-F 4. WCBS 5. WGN 6. WABC 7. WRFM-F 8. WINS 9. WLS 10. WNBC	New York New York New York Chicago New York New York New York Chicago New York	1813 1775 1691 1524 1378 1309 1185 1112 1100 1029
	SPRING 80			FALL 80			SPRING 81			FALL 81	
1. WBLS-F 2. WKTU-F 3. WCBS 4. WGN 5. WOR 6. WABC 7. WNBC 8. WINS 9. WLS 10. WRFM-F	New York New York New York Chicago New York New York New York New York Chicago New York	2033 1676 1510 1490 1440 1321 1281 1219 1178 1176	1. WKTU-F 2. WBLS-F 3. WOR 4. WNBC 5. WCBS 6. WGN 7. WINS 8. WRFM-F 9. WMAQ 10. WLS	New York New York New York New York Chicago New York New York New York Chicago Chicago	2028 1717 1695 1396 1333 1236 1218 1045 1039 986	1. WBLS-F 2. WOR 3. WKTU-F 4. WNBC 5. WCBS 6. WABC 7. KABC 8. WRFM-F 9. WGN 10. WPLJ-F	New York New York New York New York New York Los Angeles New York Chicago New York	1871 1655 1616 1537 1356 1313 1305 1279 1254 1170	1. WOR 2. WKTU-F 3. WBLS-F 4. WNBC 5. WRKS-F 6. WINS 7. WGN 8. WCBS 9. WPLJ-F 10. KABC	New York New York New York New York New York Chicago New York New York Los Angeles	1668 1469 1455 1388 1364 1343 1192 1190 1183 1177
	SPRING 82			FALL 82			SPRING 83			FALL 83	
1. WOR 2. WKTU-F 3. WRKS-F 4. WBLS-F 5. WCBS 6. WYNY-F 7. WPLJ-F 8. WNBC 9. WGN 10. WINS	New York Chicago New York	1729 1674 1622 1434 1357 1296 1277 1253 1205	1. WOR 2. WBLS-F 3. WGN 4. WCBS 5. WINS 6. WYNY-F 7. WMBC 8. WRKS-F 9. WPLJ-F 10. WRFM-F	New York New York Chicago New York	1453 1428 1380 1324 1320 1289 1251 1178 1143	1. WOR 2. WBLS-F 3. WGN 4. WKTU-F 5. WRFM-F 6. WCBS 7. WINS 8. KABC 9. WYNY-F 10. WRKS-F	New York New York Chicago New York New York New York Los Angeles New York New York	1463 1427 1339 1318 1316 1293 1282 1234 1233 1227	1. WHTZ-F 2. WOR 3. WGN 4. KIIS-F 5. WRKS-F 6. WINS 7. WCBS 8. WPLJ-F 9. WRFM-F 10. WYNY-F	New York New York Chicago Los Angeles New York New York New York New York New York New York	1603 1463 1346 1335 1301 1188 1126 1007 971 970
	SPRING 84			FALL 84			SPRING 85			FALL 85	
1. WHTZ-F 2. KIIS-F 3. WRKS-F 4. WGN 5. KABC 6. WINS 7. WPLJ-F 8. WOR 9. WCBS 10. WJR	New York Los Angeles New York Chicago Los Angeles New York New York New York New York Detroit	1411 1367	1. WHTZ-F 2. WOR 3. KIIS-F 4. WRKS-F 5. WGN 6. WINS 7. WPLJ-F 8. WCBS 9. WNEW-F 10. WBLS-F	New York New York Los Angeles New York Chicago New York New York New York New York New York New York	1707 1583 1537 1535 1436 1395 1243 1221 1164 1076	1. WHTZ-F 2. WRKS-F 3. KIIS-F 4. WOR 5. WPLJ-F 6. WGN 7. WNEW-F 8. WINS 9. WCBS 10. WPAT-F	New York New York Los Angeles New York Chicago New York New York New York New York	1755 1626 1625 1522 1512 1501 1278 1235 1111 1075	1. WPLJ-F 2. WHTZ-F 3. WRKS-F 4. WOR 5. KIIS-F 6. WBLS-F 7. WLTW-F 8. WINS 9. WGN 10. WNEW-F	New York New York New York Los Angeles New York New York New York Oricago New York	1685 1541 1536 1534 1437 1284 1226 1211 1174 1123
		SPRING	86								
1. WHTZ-F 2. WRKS-F 3. WPLJ-F 4. WGN 5. WOR	New York New York New York Chicago New York	1915 1730 1669 1609 1364	6. WINS 7. WPAT-F 8. WLTW-F 9. KABC 10. WBLS-F	New York New York New York Los Angeles New York	1279 1225 1204 1200 1188						

<sup>\*</sup> Based on 12+, 1/4 HR AVG, TSA, Mon-Sun, 6A-MID

#### LEADING STATIONS OF THE DECADE: 12+ METRO · SHARE\*

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Spring 76
Spring 77
Spring 78
Spring 80
Spring 80
Spring 82
Spring 83
Spring 84
Spring 85
Spring 86
                                                    Bloomington, IL 39.1
Bloomington, IL 45.7
Bloomington, IL 44.6
Asheville, NC 44.0
Asheville, NC 39.2
Asheville, NC 39.3
                                WJBC
                                WJBC
                                WJBC
                                WWNC
                                WWNC
                                                     Bloomington, IL
Bloomington, IL
Asheville
                                WJBC
                                                                                                  40.8
                                                                                                 36.5
35.7
                                WJBC
                                WWNC
                                KTRS-F
                                                     Casper
                                                                                                  36.2
                                KTRS-F
                                                     Casper
                                                                                                  36.4
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	SPRING 76			SPRING 77				SPRING 78	
1. WJBC 2. WWNC 3. KWWL 4. KGBT 5. KEIN 6. KYJC 7. WBBQ-F- 8. WCCO KVOL 10. KFAB	Bloomington Asheville Waterloo McAllen, TX Great Falls Medford - Augusta, GA Minn-SP Lafayette,LA Omaha	39.1 35.5 34.8 33.0 31.7 30.8 28.5 27.7 27.6	1. WJBC 2. WWNC 3. KWWL 4. WIKY 5. KGBT 6. WMT 7. WHHY 8. KYJC 9. KMON 10. KOOK	Bloomington Asheville Waterloo F+ Evansville McAllen Cedar Rapids Montgomery Medford Great Falls Billings	45.7 41.5 36.5 36.4 31.9 30.0 29.1 28.9 28.6 28.0	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	WMT	Asheville Waterloo McAllen Fargo Lafayette,LA Cedar Rapids Fayette, NC Minn-SP	44.6 38.4 32.5 32.2 28.5 27.7 27.4 26.9 26.0 25.7
	SPRING 79			SPRING 80				SPRING 81	
1. WWNC 2. WJBC 3. KGBT 4. KVOC 5. KWWL 6. WCCO 7. KATI 8. WMT 9. WTIC 10. KQDI	Asheville Bloomington McAllen Casper Waterloo Minn-SP Casper Cedar Rapids Hartford Great Falls	44.0 40.3 38.7 34.9 33.3 30.4 30.2 29.3 28.4 27.6	1. WWNC 2. WJBC 3. KGBT 4. KLUR 5. KYYA 6. KTWO KATI 8. KVOL 9. KWWL 10. WBBQ KFAB	-F Billings Casper Casper Lafayette Waterloo	39.2 37.0 35.1 32.1 30.2 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.6 27.6	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	WQSM-F KUTI	Asheville Bloomington McAllen Altoona Cedar Rapids Waterloo Evansville Fayette, NC Yakima Huntington	39.3 39.1 33.2 30.7 30.3 29.3 28.0 25.8 25.2 24.3
	SPRING 82			SPRING 83				SPRING 84	
1. WJBC 2. WWNC 3. WWVA 4. KGBT 5. WFBG 6. KTRS-1 7. WCCK-1 8. WOWO WMT KVOC		40.8 38.5 29.6 29.1 27.3 27.2 25.8 25.0 25.0	4. KVOC 5. KIOK 6. KWTO 7. WCCK 8. KTRS	Bloomington,IL Asheville -F Roanoke Casper -F Richland, WA -F Springfield,MC -F Erie -F Casper -F Waterloo Altoona	35.3 29.1 29.0 27.1	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	WWNC WJBC WXLK-F KTRS-F KWTO KGHL KIOK-F WNDU-F WBBQ-F WIKY-F	Casper Springfield,M Billings Richland,WA South Bend Augusta, GA	32.0 31.5
2. WWNC 3. WWVA 4. KGBT 5. WFBG 6. KTRS-I 7. WCCK-I 8. WOWO WMT	Asheville Wheeling McAllen Altoona Casper Erie Fort Wayne Cedar Rapids	38.5 29.6 29.1 27.3 27.2 25.8 25.0 25.0	2. WWNC 3. WXLK 4. KVOC 5. KIOK 6. KWTO 7. WCCK 8. KTRS 9. KFMW	Asheville -F Roanoke Casper -F Richland, WA -F Springfield,MC -F Erie -F Casper -F Waterloo	35.3 29.1 29.0 27.1 26.6 26.4 26.2 25.1	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	WJBC WXLK-F KTRS-F KWTO KGHL KIOK-F WNDU-F WBBQ-F	Bloomington,I Roanoke Casper Springfield,M Billings Richland,WA South Bend Augusta, GA	L 34.7 32.0 31.5 0 30.4 27.9 27.1 26.4 25.7

<sup>\*</sup> Based on 12+ Metro Share, Mon-Sun, 6A-Mid

## LEADING STATIONS OF THE DECADE: 12+ CUME RATING\*

				Spring 78   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	KFAB WJBC WWWL WWWW WWWW WJBC WJBC WJBC WJBC WJBC WJBC	Omaha Bloomington, Fort Wayne Waterloo Fort Wayne Bloomington Asheville Bloomington Bloomington Bloomington Bloomington Asheville Bloomington Asheville Bloomington Asheville Casper	54.3 IL NA 54.5 68.7 62.5 61.9 62.0 62.0 57.6 63.5 56.3 61.0 54.1 56.1 57.5 51.9 48.7 52.0				
	FALL 77			SPRING 78			FALL 78			SPRING 79	
1. KFAB 2. WOWO 3. WCCO 4. KDKA 5. WTIC 6. WKBW 7. WBT 8. KMOX 9. KKUA 10. WRVA	Omaha Fort Wayne Minn-SP Pittsburgh Hartford Buffalo Charlotte St. Louis Honolulu Richmond	54.3 52.5 51.7 50.2 49.3 46.7 44.6 44.5 44.3	1. WJBC 2. KWWL 3. WROK 4. WOWO 5. WWNC 6. KDKA 7. WGEE 8. WICC 9. WHYN 10. KOOK	Bloomington Waterloo Rockford Fort Wayne Asheville Pittsburgh Green Bay Bridgeport Spring, MA Billings	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	1. WOWO 2. KFAB 3. WCCO 4. WTIC 5. KDKA 6. WKEE-F+ 7. KENI 8. WKBW 9. WVLK 10. WBT	Fort Wayne Omaha Minn-SP Hartford Pittsburgh Huntington Anchorage Buffalo Lexington Charlotte	54.5 53.0 52.6 51.5 47.1 46.4 43.5 43.4 43.2	1. KWWL 2. WJBC 3. WWNC 4. WOWO 5. WROK 6. WCCO 7. WTIC 8. KDKA 9. WICC 10. WFPG	Waterloo Bloomington Asheville Fort Wayne Rockford Minn-SP Hartford Pittsburgh Bridgeport Altoona	68.7 66.5 58.3 57.7 56.1 56.0 53.0 52.9 50.0 49.6
	FALL 79			SPRING 80			FALL 80			SPRING 81	
1. WOWO 2. KFAB 3. KDKA 4. WTIC 5. WCCO 6. KMOX 7. KGMB 8. WELI 9. WGY WVLK	Fort Wayne Omaha Pittsburgh Hartford Minn-SP St. Louis Honolulu New Haven Schenectady Lexington	62.5 59.2 51.6 49.1 45.5 42.9 42.9 42.3 40.3	1. WOWO 2. WJBC 3. KWWL 4. WWNC 5. KDKA 6. WFBG 7. KVOL 8. WROK 9. WTIC	Fort Wayne Bloomington Waterloo Asheville Pittsburgh Altoona Lafayette, LA Rockford Hartford Wheeling	61.9 61.2 58.4 57.5 52.9 50.3 49.7 48.8 47.0 46.5	1. WJBC 2. KFAB 3. WOWO 4. WCCO 5. WTIC 6. KDKA 7. WHBC 8. KGBT 9. KMOX 10. WKEE-F+	Bloomington Omaha Fort Wayne Minn-SP Hartford Pittsburgh Canton McAllen St. Louis Huntington	62.0 54.9 52.3 48.8 48.6 48.4 44.6 43.1 42.7 42.0	1. WWNC 2. WJBC 3. KWLO 4. WOWO 5. KDKA 6. WFBG 7. WICC 8. WIXX-F 9. WMT	Asheville Bloomington Waterloo Fort Wayne Pittsburgh Altoona Bridgeport Green Bay Cedar Rapids Hartford	62.0 59.1 56.4 54.7 51.0 50.3 47.9 45.6 45.5 45.1
	FALL 81			SPRING 82			FALL 82			SPRING 83	
1. WJBC 2. KFAB 3. WOWO 4. WCCO 5. WTIC 6. KDKA 7. KMOX 8. WHBC 9. WBNQ-F 10. WKEE-F	Bloomington Omaha Fort Wayne Minn-SP Hartford Pittsburgh St. Louis Canton Bloomington Huntington	57.6 49.8 46.6 45.8 42.8 42.2 40.7 40.2 40.0 38.6	1. WJBC 2. WWNC 3. WFBG 4. WOWO 5. WNDU-F 6. KWLO 7. WTIC 8. WWVA 9. WROK 10. WCCK	Bloomington Asheville Altoona Fort Wayne South Bend Waterloo Hartford Wheeling Rockford Erie	63.5 57.3 54.6 54.1 48.8 48.3 47.1 46.9 46.5 46.3	1. WJBC 2. KFAB 3. WKEE-F 4. WOWO 5. WTIC 6. WXLK-F KDKA 8. KMOX 9. WBNQ-F 10. WCCO	Bloomington Omaha Huntington Fort Wayne Hartford Roanoke Pittsburgh St. Louis Bloomington Minneapolis	52.2 46.7 46.1 44.6 43.1 43.1 42.6 41.2	8. WBNQ-F 9. WNDU-F	Asheville Bloomington Altoona Erie Fort Wayne Springfield,MO Augusta Bloomington South Bend Bridgeport	61.0 56.0 53.5 48.9 47.1 46.0 45.8 45.3 45.1
	FALL 83			SPRING 84			FALL 84			SPRING 85	
1. WJBC 2. KFAB 3. WXLK-F 4. WOWO 5. WICC 6. WCCO 7. WBNQ-F 8. WTIC 9. KMOX 10. WFMF-F	Bloomington Omaha Roanoke Fort Wayne Bridgeport Minneapolis Bloomington Hartford St. Louis Baton Rouge	52.7 47.2 47.0 44.9 44.4 42.6 42.3 40.4	1. WWNC 2. WJBC 3. WFBG 4. WBBQ-F 5. WXLK-F 6. WNDU-F 7. KWTO-F 8. KTRS-F 9. WCCK-F	Asheville Bloomington Altoona Augusta Roanoke South Bend Springfield, Casper Erie Bridgeport	46.1 45.5	1. WJBC 2. WXLK-F 3. KFAB 4. WICC 5. WCCO 6. WBNQ-F 7. KMOX 8. WMEE-F 9. WOWO 10. KIIK-F	Bloomington Roanoke Omaha Bridgeport Minneapolis Bloomington St. Louis Fort Wayne Fort Wayne Daven, RI	50.4 46.1 44.5 42.8 41.4 39.9 38.7 38.5	1. WXLK-F 2. KTRS-F 3. WFBG 4. WWNC 5. WBBG-F 6. WMEE-F 7. WIXX-F 8. KFMW-F 9. KWTO-F 10. WCCK-F	Fort Wayne Green Bay Waterloo Springfield,MO	51.9 48.7 48.2 46.3 46.2 44.9 44.8 44.6 43.5 43.2
	FALL 85			SPRING 86							
1. KFAB 2. WXLK-F 3. WIOG-F 4. KMOX 5. WICC 6. WIVK-F 7. WMEE-F 8. WKSJ-F 9. KRLB-F 10. WCCO	Omaha Roanoke Saginaw St. Louis Bridgeport Knoxville Fort Wayne Mobile Lubbock Minneapolis	48.7 45.7 45.6 43.1 41.2 41.0 39.9 39.7 38.9 37.1	1. KTRS-F 2. WWNC 3. WJBC 4. WIXX-F 5. WZOK-F 6. WIOG-F WBNQ-F 8. WBBQ-F 9. KRLB-F WMEE-F	Casper Asheville Bloomington Green Bay Rockford Saginaw Bloomington Augusta Lubbock Fort Wayne	52.0 48.9 47.3 45.7 45.6 45.6 45.2 44.2						

<sup>\*</sup> Based on 12+ Cume Rating, Metro, 6A-Mid, Mon-Sun. Remember that not every market surveyed in the Spring is surveyed in the Fall. A-20  $\,$ 

LEADING STATIONS OF THE DECADE: 12+ TSA CUME\*

Spring 76	WABC	New York	48809
Fall 76	WABC	New York	44762
Spring 77	WABC	New York	42807
Fall 77	WABC	New York	44995
Spring 78	WABC	New York	38665
Fall 78	WABC	New York	38037
Spring 79	WABC	New York	33728
Fall 79	WABC	New York	31920
Spring 80	WABC	New York	30192
Fall 80	WNBC	New York	28338
Spring 81	WNBC	New York	29529
Fall 81	WNBC	New York	28300
Spring 82	WNBC	New York	26735
Fall 82	WCBS	New York	26221
Spring 83	WINS	New York	26307
Fall 83	WINS	New York	25389
Spring 84	WHTZ-F	New York	28902
Fall 84	WHTZ-F	New York	27038
Spring 85	WHTZ-F	New York	26511
Fall 85	WPLJ~F	New York	27294
Spring 86	WPLJ-F	New York	29017

## RADIO ADVERTISING SALES: 1970 - 1986

	TOTAL RADIO SALES	NETWORK	NATIONAL SPOT	LOCAL
1986 1985 1984 1983 1982 1981 1980	6522 (5.5) 6181 (11.3) 5482 (12.5) 4872 (16.5) 4181 (7.5) 3889 (10.9) 3508 (10.6)	383 (16.1) 330 (14.2) 289 (12.0) 258 (27.0) 203 (11.5) 182 (15.9) 157 (13.6)	1230 (2.5) 1200 (8.3) 1101 (11.2) 990 (11.6) 887 (7.0) 829 (12.9) 734 (15.3)	4909 (5.5) 4651 (12.0) 4092 (12.9) 3624 (17.0) 3091 (7.4) 2878 (10.0) 2616 (9.2)
1979 1978 1977 1976 1975	3172 (9.0) 2911 (15.9) 2513 (12.9) 2226 (17.6) 1892 (5.1) 1800	139 (9.6) 126 (7.0) 118 (28.1) 92 (26.8) 72 (20.0)	637 (7.6) 592 (13.6) 521 (5.4) 495 (18.8) 416 (7.5) 387	2397 (9.3) 2193 (12.1) 1873 (14.3) 1639 (16.8) 1403 (7.9) 1300
1970	1260	49	355	853

NOTES: Figures are in millions. Year-to-year percentage increases are shown in parenthesis. 1970 through 1980 estimates are based on FCC data. Data after 1980 are estimates made by Jim Duncan based on a variety of sources.

#### AVERAGE PERSON RATING (APR) - RADIO'S AVERAGE LISTENING LEVELS

#### MEAN FOR ALL RATED MARKETS

#### MARKETS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST APR'S

Spring	1986 1985	17.10% 17.32		HIGHEST			LOWEST	
Spring Spring Spring	1984 1983	17.39 17.50	1986 1985	Miami Miami	19.8% 19.9	1986 1985	Wichita, Huntington, Steuban Huntsville	14.7% 14.5
Spring	1982	17.33	1984	McAllen-Brown	20.7	1984	Medford	13.4
Spring	1981	16.04	1983	Mi ami	20.3	1983	Medford	13.1
			1982	NE PA	20.3	1982	Waterloo	14.1
April/May April/May	1980 1979	15.42 15.62	1981	Utica	20.0	1981	Lynchburg	12.2
April/May			1980	McAllen-Brown	19.5	1980	Waco	11.9
April/May	1977	15.29	1979	NE PA	19.9	1979	Huntsville	12.1
April/May	1976	15.40	1978	Bridgeport	19.1	1978	Great Falls	12.5
April/May	1975	15.74	1977	Hartford	18.8	1977	Memphis	12.0
, ,			1976	NE PA	19.2	1976	Beaumont	12.9

NOTE: The Average Person Rating (APR) shows the average percentage of the 12+ population which is using radio (Mon-Sun, 6 a.m. - Midnight). Note the sharp increase in the mean APR in 1982. This increase corresponded with changes in Arbitron's methodology - specifically Expanded Sample Frame and Differential Survey Treatment.

#### NATIONAL FM SHARES

TOTAL FM	SHARE	(METRO)	FM GROWTH RATE			
SPRING SPRING SPRING SPRING SPRING SPRING	1986 1985 1984 1983 1982 1981	68.791% 66.549 64.290 62.291 58.870 57.353	SPRING 84 to SPRING 83 to SPRING 82 to	Spring Spring Spring Spring Spring	85 84 83	3.369% 3.514 3.201 5.811 2.645
APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY	1980 1979 1978 1977 1976	54.254 50.887 47.638 44.428 40.886	APR/MAY 79 to APR/MAY 78 to APR/MAY 77 to	APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY APR/MAY	80 79 78	5.712 6.617 6.820 8.663 7.225

#### MARKETS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST FM SHARES (METRO)

	HIGHEST			LOWEST	
1986	Greenville, NC	89.97%	1986	Billings	45.45%
1985	Lancaster	89.75	1985	Altoona	41.46
1984	Greenville, NC	86.90	1984	Asheville	35.25
1983	Lancaster	85.07	1983	Asheville	30.24
1982	Lancaster	84.11	1982	Asheville	27.06
1981	Greenville, NC	85.61	1981	Honolulu	26.10
1980	Lansing	79.41	1980	Casper	12.33
1979	Greenville, NC	78.00	1979	Casper	9.68
1978	Melbourne-Cocoa	71.75	1978	McAllen-Brownsville	19.55
1977	Melbourne-Cocoa	70.43	1977	Great Falls	17.65
1976	West Palm Beach	60.83	1976	McAllen-Brownsville	13.25

NOTES: "Total FM Share" calculated by adding up all 1/4 Hour Listening in each and every standard Arbitron market. That figure is then divided into the total for all listed FM stations. Data based on 12+, Broadcast Week.

The "FM Growth Rate" shows the  $\underline{percentage}$  increase in national FM share for each year since 1976. Data is also based on 12+, Broadcast Week.

These tables attempt to show the relative strength of the major national radio representatives by the ratings success of the stations they carry on their lists.

Table #1 shows the number of high ranking stations each rep carried in the 175 or so regular Arbitron markets. "High ranking" varies by market. In a very small market (150+) only one station would be credited to a rep. In a large market, as many as seven stations would be credited. Selection was generally based on 12+, Metro, 1/4 Hour Average, Broadcast Week. TSA and Cume results were also considered.

Table #2 uses roughly the same methodology with two important exceptions. First, only one station per market was credited to its rep's total. Secondly, while ratings were an important factor; I also was strongly influenced by who I estimated to be the highest biller in each market. This was especially true after 1983. From 1984 on, I had access to reliable data as to which stations generated the greatest revenue.

BOTH TABLES COVER THE SPRING SWEEPS ONLY.

I realize the limitations of a ranking such as this. It penalizes reps which have small lists. It does not represent reps which have most of their stations in unrated markets. The ranking also does not cover some stations which are very strong and attract a large amount of national dollars (especially true in larger markets).

What this ranking does accomplish is it indicates which rep firms have the longest and strongest lists.

TABLE # 1: REPS AND THEIR NUMBER OF HIGH RANKING STATIONS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	<u>1981</u>	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Katz	75	74	77	82	82	82	78	84	88	90
McGavren-Guild	73	66	63	65	69	69	84	71	63.	71
Eastman	64	58	63	67	69	57	53	60	59	50
Blair	59	63	52	60	61	67	68	65	58	52
Torbet	49	58	61	70	64	56	55	50	35	33
Christal	24	30	29	36	43	40	49	42	54	56
Masla	19	13	16	17	14	16	14	12	11	10
Selcom/Select	13	22	28	22	27	34	37	36	35	31
Major Market	12	10	10	17	23	19	18	18	24	27
Group W/RAR	10	8	11	9	11	7	9	8	9	
Howard	10	13	9	7	11	23			~-	
CBS Spot	13	16	15	12	10	12	10	12	17	16
CBS FM						7	8	9		
RKO/Republic		10	9	NA	6	8	14	8	10	13
Hillier, Newmark						14	30	40	34	34
Buckley	24	16	29	18	17					
HR Stone	16	17	15	24	17					
Pro	11	12	8	8						
ABC	9									
Weiss & Powell							4	7	11	5
Roslin								4	4	
Durpetti										7

NOTE: For Table # 1 a minimum of four stations were required.

TABLE # 2: REPS AND THEIR "NUMBER ONE" STATIONS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Katz	27	25	29	33	34	36	35	40	38	47
Blair	16	23	17	20	22	24	29	25	22	17
McGavren-Guild	22	20	22	16	23	24	21	21	19	23
Eastman	22	22	24	23	21	20	21	24	24	24
Torbet	17	23	25	24	22	17	17	17	12	13
Obstatal	0	c	7	0	1.1	10	10	1.0	10	10
Christal	9	6	7	9	11	12	12	13	18	18
Selcom/Select	4	6	3	10	7	9	6	9	9	4
Hillier, Newmark						6	13	11	12	9
Masla	/	5	8	8 3	6	5	3	2	2 5	
CBS Spot		4	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	4
Group W/RAR			5	4	3	2	3	3	2	
Howard				2	3	2 2				
Buckley	9	8	7	6	7					
HR Stone	5	6	4	5	4					
Pro		4	4	5	2					
Major Market				2	4		2	2		2
RKO/Republic							2			2
Roslin								3	2	
Weiss & Powell									2	3
HC133 G TOHETT									_	•

NOTE: For Table # 2 a minimum of two stations were required A-23

#### THE NATION'S LEADING RADIO STATION GROUPS

In 1977, I began ranking the nation's radio groups. On the following pages are the results of each year's rankings. The groups are listed in two ways on two tables:

- A. TSA Cume
- B. Quarter Hour Average

In order to be listed in these rankings, a group had to have a minimum of five stations in regular Arbitron markets. At least five stations had to show up in the Arbitron. Simulcasted stations count as one station.

The numbers listed in this section are derived from the Spring sweep of the years 1977 - 1986. The first listings of each table are in a rough alphabetical order. Following these stations is a listing of stations which made their initial appearance on the list after the year 1982.

TABLE A: LEADING GROUPS (TSA CUME) This table simply reflects the total cume (12+, TSA, Broadcast Week) for each group. I simply added up the cume for each group-owned station in each rated market. The figures are in hundreds and to be included a group had to be among the top 50 groups nationwide in each given year.

TABLE B: LEADING GROUPS (1/4 HOUR AVERAGE) This table gives the broadcast coverage because any group which had five or more stations in rated markets is included. I should qualify that a bit and say that any group I knew about is included. Some groups do a fine job in avoiding publicity about themselves. However, I think I have managed to discover most of them. The figures are the result of adding up the 1/4 HR Averages (12+, TSA, Broadcast Week) for each station in each group. The figures are in hundreds.

TABLE A. LEADING DADIO CROUDS /TCA CUME!

			TABLE A:	LEADING RA	ADIO GROUPS	(TSA CUME)				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ABC	160751	162038	143808	135094	142744	137809	139612	130084	127833	
Affiliated				13944	12610		13972			
Bonneville	51628	53446	52244	47770	52452	50721	57473	55016	52985	51045
Booth	11993	13907	12805		12514	15407	16297	18000	19006	21551
Buckley	10254					14373	15782	15325	14828	16126
Capitol (Goodman) CBS	136624	132695	129788	130902	125212	134954	147572	137005	156215	150721
Capital Cities (ABC)		87571	79632	74896	76943	79441	80133	74544	77415	156751
Cox	50408	52609	53150	50404	50990	55097	48371	47797	47367	48363
Charter	28965	22799	15597	19705	17522	17274				
Century	20403	24174	25561	26735	33063	30486	24402	44000		17555
Doubleday	14739	12594	11701	15799	24044	31781	43291	44039	54692	16032
Entercom	22222	23752	11721 23278	12422 18599	19354	19340	14988	16188	15421	10032
Fairbanks Federated	22222 10218	10858	23276	10599	19354	19340				
First Media	10210	10030		15470	17455	25439	25601	27727	31209	25625
Globe	17343									
Group One	14681	14295	15626	17062	18289	17241	18102	15296	14103	12913
Gulf	13490	14287	10271			24635	24128	23518		
Great Trails	12121	12572	11939	13983	13680	14336				
GE	26112	25755	25199	25784	24974	22999				
Gannett	20850	42286	40323	41983	42727	53939	56591	66200	69335	73031
Guy Gannett	11975	11857	13366	41303	14051	15474	15553		13881	14013
Gaylord	10473	11748								
Greater Media	25555	24941	26257	30868	37075	46114	39788	36860	44776	37118
Golden West	24775	29119	27674	26371	29752	28652	26871	17685	17505	
Harte - Hanks	29427	23894	26970	26558	25690	24656	24778			
Hearst	22050	23884	24506	20057	24934	22479	20334	18599	16741	15384
Heftel (H&W)			14429	21712	21721	16064	15711	18509	24797	24303
Hubbard				12561						
Infinity						44715	44405	52145	47337	53067
Insilco	10391	11477	15296	12578						
Inner City			29519	34971	36724	39064	35203	29968	33403	23859
Jefferson - Pilot	16737	18871	19667	21963	23001	23538	25210	23269	25345	24330
Katz (New City)						21797	18979	21550	25362	23087
Kaye - Smith	14970	14935	14815	14990	NA TOTAL		14360	15041	12971	
King	13237	20905	22678	21371	19740	18397	14863	15041	27614	14129
LIN	31110	30731	27593	25180	26950 12703	26951 15200	28752	28216 15234	16500	26569 19817
Metroplex Meredith	17618	18419	17913	17087	16189	15489		13234	10500	19017
ner earon	17010	10+13	17515	17007	10103	15405				
Mid America	13770	13752	13483	13939	14185					
Metromedia	75346	78834	84869	81839	90081	85400	77722	75476	77045	66429
Multimedia	21099	21871	20471	19139	18523	17514	17213	15130	50071	65700
Malrite	18813	20337	19866	21301	23811	25193	34102	54482	50871	65792
NBC Nationwide	65209 24108	67803 24094	71991 22221	81486 19179	92127 17209	89575 22088	92984 22729	82247 17216	76039 28764	68887 33237
Nationwide NBN (Unity)	24108	24094	22221	191/9	1/209	14788	22/29	13103	28/04	33237
Outlet		15264	16924	21718	22561	22477	24255	21978	19657	
Plough	27377	27056	25378	36764	29472	36984	32522	21570		
Park	12785	13639	14838	12897	12913		14096			34054

TABLE A, Con't.										
RKO Rust	108363 13898 31860	107070 15572 37781	94039 16292 28944	80689 15994	79038 15246	89078	84822	79143	82457	80293
Storer SJR	29870	30258	49261	45768	41840					
Sonderling	29331	32872	31092	73700						
Storz	23882	23447	21113	21460	20938	18968	16695			
Susquehanna	19205	18360	16974	19420	19025	21709	22465	25931	25884	28919
Sudbrink -	18026									
Shamrock (Disney)	17165	17430	19210	18218	17087	16633	16729	20196	23933	28183
Swanson	14774	16187	15085	13627	16100					
Scripps - Howard					12601	15164	16132	14376	13262	NA
Sandusky						15416	19629	16953	16638	20007
Tribune Co.		40842	35153	33258	33949	31908	39545	37500	35063	32985
Taft	27233	33418	39093	40603	40948	41027	38127	36172	44966	44183
Viacom				25663	20698	31939	31389	28253	32617	38844
United	11222	15117	14635	16192	14117	19261	14227	16550	17979	18326
Westinghouse	98863	101658	95867	102250	103525	98479	96325	84860	87115	88661
			GROUPS	NEW TO THE	RANKING SIN	ICE 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Blair			***				31370	26313	27 397	25807
EZ							17045	16298	27397	34108
Amaturo							15139		22303	34100
DKM								22300	15697	18257
BENI								15259		
Clear Channel							~~~		15394	21021
Edens									14704	14953
Emmis										57818
Beasley										16372
Josephson/Saga							14783	13883	15205	
Stoner								13998	15435	17873
Western Cities								13103		
Price									21889	28863
Pyramid									20938	20521
Summit				~			~		16595	
Jacor									13834	26205
Legacy Keymarket										25299 15222

TABLE B: LEADING RADIO GROUPS (1/4 HOUR AVERAGE)

		TABLE	D. ECNOT	HO KADLO C	11100.0 (17)	HOOK AVEN	/101./			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ABC	8775	8790	8098	7879	8214	8063	8436	7778	7713	
Associated	373	516	592	583	580	685	634	712		
American Affiliated		256 	729	941	853	885	984	884	896	
Amaturo						1132	410	451		
Abeli Bonneville	3832	4069	3816	3534	3802	329 3847	419 4419	451 4043	3723	3344
Booth	813	891	749	836	858	1041	1092	1278	1499	1501
Buckley Beck-Ross	453 428			367 535	540 710	490 684	596 747	553 741	469 	518
		272	560						520	504
Bluegrass Bahakel	398 200	373 276	569 235	539 220	595 248	677 353	758 327	542 313	539 345	524 461
BENI/New System		296	276	558	483	1027	833	1254		905
Beasley Broadcast Assoc.		173	286 145	323 245	303 259	511 264	574 	767 	941	1341
Buck				140	207	222		500		219
Bloomington CBS	7624	7134	7310	7474	7100	572 7699	526 8177	630 7903	535 9225	722 8501
Capital Cities (ABC)	5385	5656	5419	4881	5180	5575	5286	5163	5573	9813
Cox	3242	3332	3495	3439	3393	3364	3074	2901	3139	3039
Charter	1792	1318	705	907	851	1098				
Century Columbia Pictures	1400	1715 475	1748 390	1837 351	2222 372	1724	1645			1102
Capitol (Johnson)		254	233	337	427	446	573	502	665	783
Capitol (Goodmon) Clear Channel				552 390	703 380	1132 596	1032 648	1044 579	1063 1036	1232 1632
Crawford					310	381	395	431	391	315
Community Pacific	753	664		832	1415	304 1923	285 2385	334 2388	126 2725	198
Doubleday Des Moines Register	755		368	465	550	705	2303	2300	2723	
Davis & Weaver				269	278	293	299	469	406	351
EZ	507	518	556	648	667	846	1262	1112	1530	2438
Entercom		522	745	829	808 284	737 230	1056	1087	1070	1018
Eastman Fairbanks	1274	1549	1496	1220	1337	1253	759	766		
Federated	728	754	733	625	758	703	916	926	972	898
First Media Forward				1058	1120 172	1598 220	1636 255	1666 214	1864 244	1797
Greater Media	1718	1580	1685	2061	2375	3053	2609	2525	2915	2494
Golden West	1382	1523	1463	1571	1694	1594	1543	1270	1120	
Globe	1158					2540	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gannett Group One	1042 1002	2418 898	2294 1146	2510 1250	2594 1159	3649 1260	3782 1232	4858 1140	4718 1051	4525 1028
Guy Ġannett	789	833	887	727	895	938	928	962	884	933
Gulf Great Empire	721 	799 380	767 542	563 565	705 641	1762 629	1697 815	1630 772	676	626
Great Trails	565	660	603	808	857	901	707	767	754	730
GE Gaylord	1623 469	1690 499	1654 382	1691	1628	1558				
Harte Hanks	1908	1701	1870	1729	1837	1712	1701	2100		
Hearst	1325	1462	1573	1663	1571	1480	1260	1197	1069	985
Hubbard	576 	518 190	536 182	705 204	747 241	801 223	835 314	831 329	840 331	
Hatch Heftel (H&W)		190	1046	1588	1461	993	1069	1269	1735	1897
Hicks						290	412	357	585	575
Harris						226	190	214	172	
Insilco	717	745	998	847	685	752	537	562	2206	1004
Inner City Infinity			2384	2828	2902	2618 3391	2421 3129	1602 3631	2206 2992	1894 3660
Jefferson - Pilot	992	1050	1062	1302	1444	1534	1677	1553	1758	1849
Josephson/Saga						813	924	898	948	717
Jaco	222					197				
Kaye/Smith King	894 695	861 974	924 1043	993 1021	616 945	599 977	507 766	604 875	637 807	824
Keymarket						663	499	946	772	1248
Katz (New City) LIN	1695	1700	1569	1659	1491	1673 1768	1384 2004	1735 1961	2136 2081	1962 1793
Lotus	352	546	546	450	666	632	867	861	871	828
Liggett Metromedia	4599	4729	5637	5200	456 5564	672 5577	635 4858	5219	5761	4854
Malrite Multimedia	1312 1312	1410 1328	1328 1306	1436 1338	1718 1134	1737 1193	2371 1233	3758 1176	3462 807	4416 900
Meridith	994	1103	1006	977	997	1048				
Mid America	877	866	882	918	979	991	752	711	656	

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	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Midcontinent	300									
Midcontinent	380	430	240	260						
McKenna McClatchu	361	418	340	362	270	329	402	451	444	
McClatchy Midwest Family	289 268	257	295	298	378		076			
	200	295 348	244 369	302	331	311	276	281	256	280
Mooney Mission		270				435	422			
111551011		270								
Metroplex				706	1034	1041		1105	1001	1201
McCormick				699	1034	1041		1105	1221	1391
Manship				099	328	781 383	447	426	205	
Mortenson	===				114		447	436	305	306
NBC	3148	3108	3541	4565	5117	4963	90	141	192	270.0
Nationwide	1421	1411	1351	1405	1196	1450	5221 1575	4710	4265	3702
Newhouse	251	266	276	386	551	1450	13/3	1221	1962	2373
NBN (Unity)	251	200		300	331	1268	929	982	931	220
Outlet		826	897	1125	1293	1322	1378	1220	971	830
Plough	1464	1758	1662	1981	2088	2721	2414	1220	3/1	
	2.0.	1,00	1002	1301	2000	2,21	2414			
Park	775	822	905	810	805	890	1036	888	765	2561
John Price						180	377	639	847	793
Peoria Journal Star/Co	moass			215	234	249	284	236	253	755
Palmer						561	614	576	646	
RKO	5572	5986	5295	4402	4609	5823	5146	5051	5574	5594
Rust	747	906	941	1053	1004	676	736			
Rounsaville	660	691	503							
Rollins	504	524	541	453	377	409	360	467	448	333
Regional	474	544		413	402	444	420	348	464	376
Rivers						488	467	440	414	408
										100
SJR	2046	2167	3824	3733	3490					
Storer	1883	2367	1923							
Sonderling	1726	2226	1866		~					
Susquehanna	1540	1346	1288	1329	1633	1692	1862	2044	1952	2140
Sudbrink	1205		347	384	687	619	741			
Swanson	982	1048	1029	1010	1179	793			789	518
Storz	954	1163	1021	1168	1291	1185	912			
Shamrock (Disney)	870	883	1081	982	1052	1025	1073	1415	1672	1966
Stoner	490	457	506	548	620	742	945	1213	1334	1633
Summit	483	470	610	699	811	950	983	1081	1296	1025
Salem					113	186				
Stauffer	377	389	424	391	447	458	349	345	375	424
Sterling (SRO)	255	311	402	315	337	662	591	5 <b>5</b> 8		274
Sunbelt			327	296	404	449	375	317		
Sandusky			325		606	952	1213	1028	1113	1288
Stuart			278	302	368	380	400	410	386	
Scripps - Howard				561	849	1071	1182	1066	999	754
SBI				250	204					
Security				358	324					
Taft	1861	2090	2633	2615	412 2843	2819	2678	2693	3385	2057
raic	1001	2090	2033	2015	2043	2019	2070	2093	3300	3257
Tribune Co		2388	2205	2213	2121	1966	2721	2496	2370	2555
Tichenor		766	560	553	578	489	554	568	505	1044
United	693	997	1170	971	979	1243	948	1112	1261	1285
Viacom				1674	1251	2173	2067	1885	2310	2901
Westinghouse	5271	5171	5203	5890	5978	6093	6086	5396	5345	5666
Western Cities			275	475	583	651	669	876		
Walton					113	164	219	141	142	115
Wilkes-Schwartz					240	290		467	424	306
			GROUP	S NEW TO R	ANKING SIN	CE 1982				
	1977	1978	<u> 1979</u>	1980	<u>1981</u>	1982	1983	1984	1985	<u> 1986</u>
Blair							2082	1840	1861	1862
Amaturo							1340			
Sky							780	847	541	
Benns							403		376	348
Surrey						~	443	457		
Pacific-Northwest							237	225		
Woodward							232	199		
DKM		~						1622	1188	1558
Brown			~~-					736	780	777
CDD								503	201	0.55
CRB								507	381	362
Henry	~~~							491	453	563
Oppenheimer								444	450	591
Sconnix								423 311	533 306	671 330
Fuller - Jeffrey								411	4116	4 41)

Groups New to Ranking Since 1982, Con't.

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Ives								270		
Brill								213	250	253
Home News								146	155	232
Price								781	1204	1696
Shamrock - Lynett								639	643	684
Rex								338		
Parker								305	355	423
Knight								271	312	279
Swaggert								107		
Universal			~					79	121	
Edens									1125	1215
Pyramid									1455	1415
Jacor									1003	1948
Adams									904	840
Kaneb									882	873
JAG									791	1112
Republic						~			662	
Duffy									611	798
Eastern									584	716
Grace									530	
Willis							~~-		489	
Nininger									334	353
Statewide									329	464
Constant									177	218
F1.6									222	
Elf									222	
Olympic Sterling										591
										549
Surrey										502
Midwest Comm. Willis										431
										421
Colonial										413
All Pro										407
Hall										332
REBS										313
Woolfson										183
Resort										163
Emmis										3614
Dick										
WIN										840
MIII									~	823

TABLE A: STATION FORMAT AND FORMAT LISTENERSHIP

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		1983	-	1984	1985	1986
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP MOR/AC	34.80 17.32	35.91 16.83	34.55 15.00	33.04 16.11	31.51 16.45	27.08 18.53		26.91	CHR/TOP 40/CONTEMP AOR	16.87 10.76	17.74 10.71	14.96 14.13
							MOR/VARIETY AC/SOFT/OLDIES	7.60 11.65		7.31 13.62	7.02 15.91	6.56 16.16
COUNTRY BLACK/URBAN	9.32 6.64	9.27 8.63	9.61 9.75	10.26 9.76	12.12	12.57 11.67		12.63 10.52		11.79	11.19	10.89
NEWS/TALK	9.26	8.75	9.67	9.68	9.13	9.35		9.32		10.12 8.61	8.53 8.77	9.73 8.68
BTFL/EZ	17.66	16.71	16.08	15.58	14.61	11.76		11.30		11.02	10.05	8.85
NOSTALGIA	.12	.15	.15	.64	2.04	3.63		4.56		4.13	4.02	3.74
SPANISH	1.88	1.73	2.18	2.02	2.12	2.29		2.32		2.56	2.31	2.66
RELIGION/GOSPEL	.89	1.20	1.05	1.24	1.23	1.44		1.64		1.76	2.00	1.77
CLASSICAL	1.31	1.40	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.25		1.39		1.20	1.37	1.31
UNKNOWN/OTHERS	.77	.72	.72	•47	.41	.42		.42		.24	.38	.56

### TABLE B: STATIONS USING VARIOUS FORMATS

	1977 <u>AM FM</u>	1978 <u>AM FM</u>	1979 <u>AM</u> <u>FM</u>	1980 <u>AM FM</u>	1981 <u>AM FM</u>	1982 <u>AM FM</u>	198 <u>AM</u>		1984 <u>AM</u> <u>FM</u>	1985 <u>AM FM</u>	1986 <u>AM FM</u>
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	368 436 (804)	355 483 (838)	323 543 (866)	283 576 (859)	199 548 (747)	129 538 (667)	93 5 (607	14 CHR/TOP40/CONTEMP )	63 307 (370)	54 319 (373)	35 305 (340)
								AOR	8 194 (202)	7 172 (179)	7 213 (220)
MOR/AC				427 65 (492)		438 145 (583)	MOR/VARIETY 284 (299		250 12 (262)	238 11 (249)	237 7 (246)
						AC	/SOFT/OLDIES 142 1 (319		168 252 (420)	159 311 (470)	165 360 (525)
COUNTRY	305 130 (435)	309 133 (442)	297 137 (434)	306 154 (460)	323 154 (476)	322 230 (552)	290 2 (545		281 252 (533)	258 243 (501)	234 240 (474)
BLACK/URBAN	108 51 (159)	96 57 (153)	117 101 (218)	105 74 (179)	103 73 (176)	164 80 (244)	114 (195		115 86 (201)	117 88 (205)	123 96 (219)
NEWS/TALK	97 6 (103)	76 2 (78)	83 3 (86)	91 3 (94)	87 1 (88)	99 1 (100)	116 (119		122 2 (124)	124 2 (126)	118 2 (120)
BTFL/EZ	60 314 (374)	49 303 (352)	56 293 (349)	44 301 (345)	41 238 (324)	26 248 (274)	19 2 (220		25 182 (207)	23 171 (194)	16 163 (179)
NOSTALĜIA	6 3 (9)	8 4 (12)	6 3 (9)	23 5 (28)		129 14 (143)	157 (173		148 14 (162)	153 14 (167)	144 13 (157)
SPANISH	31 6 (37)	40 5 (45)	38 13 (51)	48 11 (59)	53 15 (68)	42 14 (56)	55 (71		55 15 (69)	47 17 (64)	61 15 (76)
RELIGION/GOSPEL	77 50 (127)	92 51 (143)	91 52 (143)	108 59 (167)	124 59 (183)	138 61 (199)	136 (201			156 71 (227)	141 72 (213)
CLASSICAL	11 31 (42)	11 30 (41)	12 28 (40)	9 26 (35)	8 27 (35)	9 26 (35)	7 (36		9 27 (36)	8 30 (38)	7 30 (37)
UNKNOWN/OTHERS	46 37 (83)	60 35 (95)	56 31 (87)	30 19 (49)	31 30 (61)	34 27 (51)	33 (46		32 28 (60)	34 38 (72)	35 35 (70)

 $\overline{\text{NOTES}}$ : Table A shows the percentage of all quarter hour listening (Mon-Sun, 6A-MID, 12+) in all Arbitron markets which is devoted to each particular format or format grouping.

Table B shows the number of AM and FM stations which are programming the various formats. The figure in parenthesis shows the AM and FM stations combined.

The universe for both tables is all listed stations in all of the standard Arbitron markets. Based on Spring rating period.

#### FORMAT COMMENTS AND AUDIENCE BREAKDOWNS

This section examines the audience composition of each format and/or format groups along with a commentary by  $\operatorname{Jim} \operatorname{Duncan}_{\bullet}$ 

The headings above each table are defined as follows:

- Nat % The percentage of all radio listening (in the standard Arbitron markets) which is devoted to that particular format. It is based on AQH, 12+, Broadcast Week, Metro.
- STATIONS The number of stations which were using the format. Again the universe is all standard Arbitron markets.
- TSL

   Time Spent Listening. The number of hours per week the average listener spends with a station programming a particular format. The sample base is a group of <u>successful</u> stations using each format. The number of stations in the sample base varies from over 100 for CHR to around 15 or so for Classical. The Broadcast Week is used for this calculation and for all of the calculations which follow.
- T/O RATIO Turnover Ratio. It is calculated by dividing the weekly cume by the quarter hour average.
- <u>% EXCL</u> The percentage of a station's cume audience which listens only to that station during a given week.

The other figures (% 18-34, 18-49, etc.) are the percentage of a station's total audience which lies in various demographics.

Remember that all the figures from TSL to the right are calculated by breaking down the audiences of over 600 stations in each sweep. Then a mean is computed for stations in the same format group. All data is from the Spring sweep.

CHR/TOP	40/	CONTEMPORARY

	Nat %	STATIONS	<u>TSL</u>	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	<u>%50+</u>	%M	%F
1978			7.9	17.1	9.4	27.6	53.0	65.1	7.3		
1979			7.5	16.9	8.5	26.2	53.6	67.0	6.8	44.1	55.9
1980			7.3	17.2	8.9	24.9	56.0	69.1	6.0	43.9	56.1
1981			8.0	15.9	9.5	24.2	58.3	70.9	4.9	44.1	55.9
1982			8.4	15.0	9.3	23.6	58.0	71.3	5.1	42.5	57.5
1983			8.4	15.1	9.1	23.5	63.3	71.8	4.7	43.8	56.2
1984	16.9	370	8.5	14.5	9.8	25.5	56.4	69.6	4.9	44.9	55.1
1985	17.7	373	8.8	14.4	10.2	25.2	56.6	70.9	3.9	43.7	56.3
1986	15.0	340	8.6	14.6	11.2	25.3	55.2	70.0	4.7	42.6	57.4

CHR/TOP 40 is perhaps one of radio's most cyclical formats. As of this writing (November 1986) the format appears to have crested after three years of strong growth.

In the late 70's and early 80's this format was experiencing some serious problems. Many CHR stations had abandoned the format to join the chase after the new hot demos - 25 to 54. Most of them softened their format to AC, believing that CHR could not successfully be expanded beyond its 12-24 base into the desired 25 to 54 demo. They felt that AC was the best way to reach 25 to 54.

By 1982 many industry observers felt that CHR/TOP 40 was in a great deal of trouble. They were right, the format was in trouble but it was really a self-fulfilling prophecy. So many stations converted to AC or other formats that there was a huge audience segment that was being underserved. This segment just wants to hear the hits and only the hits. Mike Joseph realized this and went back to the basics of the format and called it "Hot Hits" on WCAU-FM in Philadelphia. This led to a regeneration of the format in major markets. Stations such as KIIS (Los Angeles), KKBQ (Houston), and WHTZ (New York) and others led the way.

It is interesting to note that those CHR/TOP 40 cycles are largely a large market phenomenon. In many smaller and medium markets the programmers have been either too unsophisticated or too smart to stay away from top 40 basics.

CHR/TOP 40 may show some decline during the rest of the 1980's. However, you can be assured that the format will bounce back. A large segment will always want to hear the hits.

(SEE MIKE JOSEPH'S ARTICLE ON PAGE B-49)

#### ADR/PROGRESSIVE/CLASSIC AOR

	Nat %	STATIONS	<u>TSL</u>	T/0 RAD10	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	%F
1978			8.9	14.2	7.7	20.9	73.0	77.4	1.7		
1979			9.0	14.0	7.5	22.9	72.1	75.6	1.5	61.1	38.9
1980			9.2	13.7	9.7	23.7	71.5	75.1	1.2	65.6	34.4
1981			9.4	13.5	9.7	26.2	69.0	72.1	1.2	65.6	34.4
1982			9.4	13.5	9.3	26.3	68.5	72.3	1.4	64.0	36.0
1983			9.0	14.0	8.4	25.3	68.3	73.1	1.6	65.8	34.2
1984	10.8	202	9.6	13.1	9.7	19.5	72.9	78.6	1.9	65.6	34.3
1985	10.7	179	9.8	12.9	9.9	14.1	76.1	83.7	2.2	67.7	32.3
1986	14.1	220	9.1	13.7	11.1	10.7	76.9	86.7	2.6	67.0	33.0

The table above shows clearly what has happened to this format. The teens have come and gone, older demos and increasing audience shares. This format is the hottest of them all in 1986.

AOR has definitely evolved as much as any other format. It has blown off the teens it gathered between 1978 and 1982 when their CHR station forgot about them and went AC. AOR has expanded its older demos to the point where 87% of its audience is 18-49 compared with only 72% in 1982. The format even doubled its 50+ audience although the total percentage is still small.

I suppose we could call it the "graying of AOR." Although the "Classic AOR" brought a lot of aging war babies (35-44) all back to the format, even the standard AOR stations have successfully expanded their demos upward.

AOR has gradually become a more "saleable" format even though some prejudices against the format remain.

Look for more "offshoots" of AOR to be successful in the late 1980's.

(SEE THE BURKHART, ABRAMS ARTICLE ON PAGE B-58).

#### ADULT CONTEMPORARY/OLDIES/SOFT ROCK

	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	%18-49	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978			7.2	18.4	3.7	7.0	75.0	86.1	6.9		
1979			8.2	15.4	4.8	7.1	73.5	87.4	5.5	42.7	57.3
1980			7.6	16.5	7.0	5.4	60.5	83.3	11.3	42.1	57.9
1981			7.6	16.6	6.1	5.2	63.4	83.6	11.2	41.5	58.5
1982			8.2	15.1	6.3	5.1	60.4	83.6	12.3	42.1	57.9
1983	11.7	319	8.0	15.7	6.2	4.4	61.2	86.3	9.3	41.2	58.8
1984	13.6	420	8.1	15.6	6.8	3.9	59.9	86.9	9.2	41.2	58.8
1985	15.9	470	8.5	14.8	7.4	3.8	54.5	86.5	9.7	41.1	58.9
1986	16.2	525	8.8	14.3	8.1	3.4	53.4	85.4	11.2	41.5	58.5

This is certainly radio's most complex format group. The first thing you can do to simplify it is to throw out the traditional MOR/Full Service stations. They simply do not belong in this group. Take a close look at the contrasting demos and I think you will agree.

In 1982 I offered the following definition of a true adult contemporary station. For the most part, I think these parameters hold true today:

- 1. Softer contemporary hits and oldies
- 2. Moderate to strong news and information
- 3. Personalities
- Less than 10% teens
- 5. More than 10% 50+
- 6. 55 to 65% female

A relatively new form of AC, the "Soft AC" or Transtar or WLTW/WLAK type station may not generally adhere to points 2 and 3.

AC continues to grow as a format although much of the growth since 1984 has been in the "Soft AC" area.

(SEE E. ALVIN DAVIS' ARTICLE ON PAGE B-68)

	MOR/VARIETY												
	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	%50+	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>		
1978		~ ~ ~	8.6	15.2	10.8	3.3	24.1	50.2	46.5				
1979		~	8.3	15.1	10.0	2.8	24.1	49.4	47.8	43.4	56.6		
1980			8.3	15.2	11.5	2.2	19.3	45.2	52.6	43.6	56.4		
1981			8.3	15.1	10.9	2.2	20.3	46.0	51.8	44.1	55.9		
1982			8.9	14.2	10.7	1.7	16.3	41.6	56.7	43.0	57.0		
1983	7.6	299	8.7	14.4	10.5	1.5	19.1	44.1	54.4	42.9	57.1		
1984	7.3	262	9.4	13.6	11.7	1.2	16.7	41.4	57.4	42.9	57.1		
1985	7.0	249	9.6	13.2	12.4	1.0	14.9	39.5	59.5	42.5	57.5		
1986	6.6	246	9.6	13.1	12.4	1.1	14.6	40.0	58.9	44.2	55.8		

My analysis of this format in 1982 still stands. Then I said, "MOR/Full Service still survives as a format. Yes, it is aging and yes there are fewer survivors in the format. However, most of those still surviving are fairly strong and profitable."

I feel that as with Beautiful Music there is room for one Full Service/MOR in most markets. However, the successful stations in this format are already in place. They are what I call "heritage" stations -- stations such as WGN, WJR, WCCO and others. A heritage station has years of service and tradition behind it. It has established itself as the source for news, information, sports and (usually) personality. It is highly unlikely that another station could usurp this position. It would take too much time and too much money.

A Full Service/MOR station with an established position should survive despite a shrinking and older audience. It survives largely because it retains the respect of the powers that be in the community -- society, government and advertising. Those MOR stations which maintain that image will survive and prosper. Those that lose that image will never regain it and might as well shop for another format.

(SEE ARTICLES BY DAN FABIAN AND RANDY MICHAELS ON B-62 and B-66)

#### BEAUTIFUL MUSIC/EZ LISTENING

	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<del>%18-49</del>	<u>%50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	16.7	352	10.8	12.1	8.7	1.1	19.4	47.7	51.1		
1979	16.1	349	10.2	12.3	8.8	0.9	17.0	45.7	53.4	39.7	60.3
1980	15.6	345	10.1	12.5	9.9	1.0	17.0	43.7	55.3	41.3	58.8
1981	14.6	324	10.3	12.2	9.9	0.9	15.6	42.4	56.7	40.0	60.0
1982	11.8	274	10.6	11.9	9.9	0.7	14.7	39.9	59.4	40.0	60.0
1983	11.3	220	11.0	11.4	11.1	8.0	14.9	39.2	60.0	40.2	59.8
1984	11.0	207	11.4	11.0	12.7	0.6	9.7	36.3	63.0	40.1	59.9
1985	10.1	194	11.8	10.7	13.7	0.7	11.2	35.3	64.0	39.0	61.0
1986	8.9	179	11.7	10.7	14.4	0.6	10.5	33.1	66.3	39.0	61.0

BTFL/EZ is this decade's most troubled format. Stations programming the format and the total audience have fallen more than 50% in the last decade. The 50+ audience component has increased from 51% to over 66% since 1978.

BTFL/EZ has been clobbered by a variety of problems. Changes in Arbitron's methodology, Expanded Sample Frame and particularly Differential Survey Treatment, have contributed to the format's decline in share. The Nostalgia format has taken a couple of share points from the older end of the format's spectrum. Soft AC's (Transtar 41, Everyreen, etc.) have already eroded away some younger shares and will probably continue to gain more shares.

There were internal factors which have contributed to the format's decline. Beautiful Music syndicators and stations were very slow to use sophisticated research for the format. They thus lost touch with their listeners. It was not until the early to mid eighties that Beautiful Music made general use of research and then made changes in response to the research. It may have been too little and too late.

The question now is how much further the format will fall? BTFL/EZ's share of audience has declined for at least ten consecutive years. I still believe there is room for one BTFL/EZ station in most markets. The format remains a difficult sell but one well-managed station in each market should be able to survive.

Even if there is no formatic competition, many BTFL/EZ stations have left the format. Their feeling is that, at best, BTFL/EZ will offer only a medium return on investment. In another format they might hit it big. More and more BTFL/EZ stations seem willing to take that chance.

(SEE THE ARTICLE BY STEPHEN TRIVERS ON PAGE B-86)

					COUNTR	<u> </u>					
	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL.	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	%18-49	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	9.3	442	10.1	13.1	15.6	3.6	27.4	61.1	35.3		
1979	9.6	434	9.9	12.7	13.7	3.0	30.3	60.9	36.1	48.9	51.1
1980	10.3	460	9.8	12.8	15.6	3.5	30.1	63.6	32.9	49.2	50.8
1981	12.1	476	9.7	13.0	15.0	4.2	30.7	62.5	33.3	49.5	50.5
1982	12.6	552	10.1	12.4	14.3	4.2	31.8	64.4	31.4	47.9	52.1
1983	12.6	545	10.0	12.5	13.9	3.9	32.2	65.9	30.2	49.3	50.7
1984	11.8	533	10.7	11.8	15.0	3.1	31.9	65.6	31.3	49.6	50.4
1985	11.2	501	10.8	11.8	15.9	2.4	30.3	64.4	33.2	48.8	51.2
1986	10.9	474	11.1	11.3	18.0	3.1	34.6	65.4	31.5	50.3	49.7

The Country format showed excellent growth for most of the last decade. In 1984 that growth turned into a decline which has continued through 1986. However, I do not believe the decline is a serious one and I look for it to stabilize by 1988. I feel the format got ahead of itself in the early eighties during the "Urban Cowboy" days. Some of the "Trendies" probably tried the format for awhile and then went back to their prior listening patterns.

(SEE ARTICLE BY TOM CASSETTY AND GREGG LINDAHL ON PAGE B-72)

	<u>NEWS/TALK</u>											
	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL.	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	<u>%50+</u>	%M	%F	
1978 1979	8.8 9.7	78 86	7.4 8.0	17.7 15.8	8.1 7.9	1.4 1.2	13.0 13.3	34.1 33.1	64.5 55.7	46.8	53.2	
1980	9.7	94	7.5	16.8	9.2	1.0	13.8	34.7	64.3	50.3	49.7	
1981 1982	9.1 9.4	88 100	7.8 8.1	16.3 15.6	8.1 8.0	0.9 0.7	13.0 12.0	31.9 31.5	67.2 67.8	47.8 47.1	52.2 52.9	
1983 1984	9.3 8.6	119 124	8.1 8.4	15.6 15.0	8.6 8.5	0.7 0.5	12.2 15.6	30.9 30.3	68.4 69.2	46.9 47.2	53.1 52.8	
1985 1986	8.8 8.7	126 120	8.3 8.1	15.2 15.2	8.6 8.8	8.0 8.0	11.2 12.6	31.2 31.6	68.0 67.6	47.2 47.5	52.8 52.5	

The News/Talk format has been a bit of a disappointment. I think many of us expected for more growth from the format. The number of stations using News/Talk has grown but total audience share has remained flat.

While some stations have converted to news or news/talk formats, the number has been relatively small -- probably because of the expense involved. Instead stations in other formats, particularly on the AM band, have converted blocks of their programming to talk segments instead of converting totally. Thus the amount of news/talk on radio has increased more than the "pure play" News/Talk stations have.

One additional thought. The fact that the total audience share for News/Talk stations has remained steady is really quite commendable since almost all of that listening has been on the AM band. With AM's share dropping so dramatically, it is noteworthy that News/Talk has managed to hold steady.

(SEE ARTICLE BY JOHNNY ANDREWS ON PAGE B-89)

#### BLACK/URBAN

	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<del>%18-34</del>	%18-49	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	8.6	153	11.2	12.0	16.8	25.7	48.9	63.8	10.5		
1979	9.8	218	9.3	13.5	18.9	24.3	51.5	65.5	10.2	41.3	58.7
1980	9.8	179	9.8	12.8	16.5	21.3	53.4	68.3	11.9	43.7	56.3
1981	9.1	176	10.0	12.6	20.5	21.4	54.1	69.6	10.0	43.2	56.8
1982	11.7	244	11.3	11.1	10.8	19.1	55.9	71.6	9.3	43.7	56.3
1983	10.5	195	11.0	11.5	9.8	18.0	56.6	72.9	9.9	44.3	55.7
1984	10.1	201	11.0	11.4	10.5	18.1	54.7	71.8	10.1	44.8	55.2
1985	8.5	205	11.3	11.2	11.1	18.7	56.1	73.4	7.9	46.3	53.7
1986	9.7	219	11.7	10.7	12.3	18.5	55.8	73.5	8.0	45.0	55.0

This format is composed of three primary segments. The first is the "pure Black" stations which are usually owned by Blacks and program exclusively to the Black population. WAOK, WLIB, WBLS and others would fit into this group. The second segment is the Black/Urban stations which aim to attract a significant amount of Whites and/or Hispanics to the format. WRKS, WGCI, WJLB and KKDA are examples. Finally, a relatively new segment: the Urban CHR's such as KPWR, WHQT, WUSL and others. For these stations Black audiences may hold a plurality of listenership but not a majority. The majority is held by Whites and Hispanics. This is the fastest growing segment of Black/Urban radio.

Black/Urban has benefited from changes in Arbitron's methodology. Just compare the 1981 and 1982 figures and you will see what I mean. In 1982, DST was implemented.

(SEE ARTICLES BY DON KELLY AND AMOS BROWN ON PAGES B-76 and B-79)

#### RELIGION/GOSPEL

	Nat %	STATIONS	<u>TSL</u>	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	<u>%50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	1.2	143	11.3	12.8	10.4	3.2	23.8	46.1	50.7		
1979	1.1	143	9.9	12.7	9.7	1.7	17.5	45.2	53.1	29.8	70.2
1980	1.2	167	8.1	15.5	10.5	4.2	27.7	56.9	38.9	31.8	68.2
1981	1.2	183	8.1	15.6	10.2	4.4	30.9	48.9	46.7	31.9	68.1
1982	1.4	199	8.9	14.2	9.6	2.2	22.8	42.9	54.9	33.4	66.6
1983	1.6	201	9.3	13.5	10.5	2.7	26.0	52.7	44.6	33.2	66.8
1984	1.8	220	10.0	12.5	10.4	2.1	25.8	54.2	43.7	36.4	63.6
1985	2.0	227	8.5	14.9	8.8	2.7	29.3	55.0	42.3	36.3	63.7
1986	1.8	213	8.9	14.2	10.0	3.4	29.0	57.7	38.9	30.9	69.1

This format has shown good growth during the last few years. Most of the growth came from Gospel stations (which were helped by DST) and from Contemporary Christian stations.

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	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	%18-34	%18-49	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	%F
1978	1.7	45	16.6	8.1	26.5	6.2	33.0	61.7	32.1		
1979	2.2	51	18.2	6.9	25.0	4.2	35.8	63.8	32.0	34.9	65.1
1980	2.0	59	13.5	9.3	28.3	3.1	33.3	62.8	34.1	3548	64.6
1981	2.1	68	14.3	8.8	24.0	4.5	28.9	57.1	38.4	35.3	64.7
1982	2.3	56	15.6	8.2	24.1	2.5	32.6	60.1	37.4	39.4	61.6
1983	2.3	71	14.5	8.8	14.7	3.4	36.3	63.3	33.3	42.6	57.4
1984	2.6	69	12.4	10.1	14.2	4.8	37.3	63.3	31.9	37.7	62.3
1985	2.3	64	13.8	9.1	13.8	3.3	36.8	63.5	33.2	39.8	60.2
1986	2.7	76	12.2	10.3	16.1	3.9	33.1	65.9	30.2	38.0	62.0

The Spanish (or Hispanic) formats have shown a slow and rather unsteady growth. This puzzles me a bit because the Hispanic population is growing at a more rapid pace. It may be that large numbers of Hispanic listeners have been attracted to English stations -- particularly the Urban and Urban/CHR formats.

(SEE HERB LEVIN'S ARTICLE ON PAGE B-99)

#### CLASSICAL

	Nat %	STATIONS	TSL	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	%18-49	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	1.4	41	7.3	17.6	4.9	0.7	29.5	60.2	39.1		
1979	1.2	40	7.5	16.7	6.7	1.5	29.9	60.5	38.0	49.1	50.9
1980	1.3	35	7.3	17.2	6.0	1.2	29.7	56.4	42.4	54.4	45.6
1981	1.3	35	7.5	16.9	6.0	1.1	28.4	59.2	39.7	53.3	46.7
1982	1.3	35	7.6	16.5	5.6	0.8	25.6	58.9	40.3	47.7	52.3
1983	1.4	36	7.9	15.9	6.1	0.9	22.2	51.3	47.8	49.6	50.4
1984	1.2	36	7.7	16.4	5.0	0.9	22.1	55.7	43.4	55.7	44.3
1985	1.4	38	7.7	16.2	6.8	0.9	20.3	48.6	50.5	50.6	49.4
1986	1.3	37	7.6	16.7	6.3	0.8	17.3	45.9	53.3	52.5	47.5

The commercial Classical format has remained relatively level in both the number of stations and audience levels. These figures do not account for non-commercial Classical stations. It is my opinion that these stations with improved research and programming have increased their audiences and have thus increased the total pool listening to classical radio. I think the commercial stations have done well to hold their own.

(SEE BOB CONRAD'S ARTICLE ON PAGE B-102. ALSO SEE AN ARTICLE BY TOM CHURCH ON B-145.)

#### NOSTALGIA

	Nat %	STATIONS	<u>TSL</u>	T/O RADIO	% EXCL	%TEENS	<u>%18-34</u>	<u>%18-49</u>	<u> %50+</u>	<u>%M</u>	<u>%F</u>
1978	•2	12									
1979	.2	9									
1980	.6	28									
1981	2.0	72	9.5	13.2	8.4	0.8	8.2	28.5	70.7	45.7	54.3
1982	3.6	143	10.6	11.9	9.1	0.3	6.1	25.7	74.0	43.9	56.1
1983	4.6	173	10.6	11.8	11.0	0.4	6.2	23.8	75.8	45.4	54.6
1984	4.1	162	11.3	11.1	11.6	0.3	4.1	18.5	82.2	43.1	56.9
1985	4.0	167	10.9	11.6	12.8	0.4	5.2	17.7	81.9	44.7	55.3
1986	3.7	157	11.9	10.6	14.1	0.2	3.3	13.4	86.6	46.0	54.0

From a pure audience growth point of view, this format is definitely the greatest success story of the past decade. Nostalgia is also most likely the closest thing to a totally "new" format we have seen in over ten years. Yet Nostalgia has numerous critics who say the audience is too old, shares are too small or there is little room for growth.

I feel the format has been a success. It has salvaged many a broken down AM. It has made many stations at least viable once again. At least they have managed to get into the time buyer's office and make a pitch.

(SEE JIM WEST'S ARTICLE ON PAGE B-93)

# **SECTION B**

# RADIO PEOPLE PUT THE DECADE IN PERSPECTIVE

# INTRODUCTION

I think this section is just wonderful. There are almost fifty wonderful articles about all aspects of radio in the United States. Some of the essays are witty, some are deadly serious. Some deal wonderfully with the history of radio, some with the here and now, and some with the future. A couple of articles are a bit self-serving, but all of them are valuable and relevant.

I learned a great deal from these articles and I think you will also. So relax, build a fire in the fireplace, turn on the radio, sit back and enjoy.

# BUYING, SELLING AND FINANCING RADIO STATIONS

The first ten articles deal with station acquisition and financing. Sections addressing formats, sales and management, audience research, programming and miscellaneous follow.

Jeff Smulyan leads off with a discussion about building a major market radio group. Jeff emphasizes the types of managerial and financial skills needed to accomplish this.

Next, Paul Kagan says publicly held radio companies are just beginning their growth in value.

Jeff Epstein offers his thoughts on radio's move to Wall Street. Some might call it Wall Street's move to radio.

Ed Christian walks us through a Leveraged Buy Out. Ed should know, he just did it when he purchased Josephson Communications.

Chesley Maddox describes why commercial bankers have become so enthusiastic about the radio industry and the interdependence between the radio and banking communities.

Barry Dickstein addresses the financial source and structures for radio deals and how an investment banker can be an intermediary between the station buyer and the hundreds of financial strategies available.

Susan Harrison is next with a discussion of radio pricing and appraisals.

The Americom fellows (Gammon, Gammon and Culp) offer some thoughts on station selling strategies and what to look for in a broker.

Paul Fiddick examines the radio industry from the perspective of a public company. Paul has served as the president of the radio division of two public companies, Multimedia and Heritage.

Finally, Walter Threadgill look at ownership opportunities for minorities and at ways in which to finance those opportunities.

# BUILDING A MAJOR MARKET RADIO GROUP

By Jeff Smulyan
President, Emmis Broadcasting

The opportunities for building a major market radio group within the next five years should be greater than at any time in the history of our medium. I am firmly convinced that the past decade was only a prelude to an increasing entrepreneurial bent in American radio ownership. The older, more mature, multi-media companies are faced with bigger divisions than radio (usually TV, cable, publishing, or all three) and bigger problems than radio, (usually surviving a hostile takeover.) If radio isn't the first division jettisoned, it's near the top of the list. Not only is the relatively small size of radio the reason for the major corporation's desire to divest, but more important is that radio is much more managerially intensive than competing media. To a big company, management intensity equals headaches. To the new radio entrepreneur, it can mean opportunity. With multiple competitors, multiple formats and multiple monthly ratings, radio is an industry that begs for the flexibility and hands-on care of an entrepreneurial company. The bureaucratic, multi-layered, multi-division company should be no match for a group of firmly committed radio addicts who respond immediately to the most subtle shifts in market tastes.

The financial marketplace understands this management intensity requirement for radio and is willing to raise substantial sums for emerging companies that can demonstrate an ability to achieve success in today's faster moving climate. A major group can be built, sometimes very quickly. The market sizes or the number of stations in a group are not nearly as important as the management's level of sophistication in mastering various facets of the industry.

Our own company has grown dramatically by purchasing underperforming stations, building cash flows rather quickly and then leveraging new acquisitions on the basis of the newly created cash flows.

There is, however, a caveat to this growth opportunity. The changing marketplace will expose any weakness a company has in any area quickly and dramatically. In any highly leveraged project, mistakes and miscalculations are magnified.

To build any company in radio today, you must develop a proficiency in each area of the business. In the past, when a few AM stations dominated almost every market, success was usually achieved by signal strength alone. The growth of FM led to technical parity for many more stations, all with an equal opportunity to prevail. This parity led to more competition in facets of the business that had not previously been studied...programming, marketing, research, engineering and sales. In each area the competitive zeal to gain an advantage led to innovation...as it usually does. The result has been an industry far more sophisticated (and by definition management intensive) than our peers within the fifth estate. How many times have we heard radio programmers or sales people bemoan the lack of sophistication of our television counterparts. I have probably been told fifty times that almost every TV station in America could learn marketing techniques from the average radio broadcaster.

But our sophistication in sales, research, programming, engineering and marketing has led us to a far more complex industry than was in place twenty five years ago. In order to grow, a company has got to have a diverse pool of talented individuals capable of executing corporate strategy. Without finding, developing and keeping good people, I would submit that it is impossible to build <u>any</u> company in the next few years, especially one in

radio. To me, the ability to find, develop and keep good people is simple. Merely give them a stake in their company's ownership and a stake in their company's strategy. This "twin ownership" satisfies the entrepreneurial attitude that we want in all of our employees. We are convinced that when individuals have a stake in the outcome they will be more interested in the process. We believe that ownership must include stock ownership and ownership of the company's strategy as well as a complete understanding of the company's guiding philosophy. The emerging company recognizes that it must get the respect and commitment of its employees. Loyalty and commitment are a two way street. We have found that by hiring managers who are totally committed to their work, we have a better chance of translating our philosophy to our people. We have also found that when our people are treated with compassion, their bonds to the process grow immeasurably. With a committed group of people, we are able to engage in competition on the many fronts that are now required.

Perhaps there is one more item that needs to be addressed about building a new group in today's environment. That is how these new groups relate to their predecessors. Many have speculated about broadcasters now merely being the "tools of Wall Street". Almost every new company (including our own) has engaged investment bankers to secure financing for acquisitions or leveraged buyouts. As a broadcaster who remembers when the term "broadcast cashflow" was as foreign to the banking community as "international trade surplus" would be today, I can testify that this focus on our industry by the denizens of Wall Street can be both frightening and fascinating. However, when analyzed, all the bankers have done is recognize what has really been the underlying value of our industry...and then have lent to

that value. The "private value" that we broadcasters <u>always</u> attached to our stations is now being reflected in public markets. It is merely Wall Street's way of vindicating what we have been doing for over sixty years.

With money available many broadcasters have cashed out; others have taken on debt to acquire on an unprecedented scale; still others have borrowed to acquire their own companies from their parent corporations (the leveraged buyout); others have repurchased their own stock to fend off hostile take-overs. The result has been an industry which has "leveraged up" i.e., taken on a greater percentage of debt to equity than was previously considered practical. Wall Street has been willing to find this money because it is a believer that we as an industry can and will pay it back. While more leverage means more risk, it also should make us better operators. We have always had a saying that "a lot of debt to service makes you minimize your mistakes". Put another way, with a large debt load, "you'll either be good or be gone." I am certain that this addition of newly discovered funds will make broadcasters more efficient than in the past --- they have to be.

However, efficiency doesn't mean the creation of an industry unresponsive to community needs and interest. Any broadcaster who has been in this business more than three days knows that you don't survive without knowing your listeners in your community and responding to them. The trend toward copious amounts of research is all a part of finding out what is important to our communities and then serving them. That intimacy with our markets will never change no matter who puts the money into our companies.

Finally, it should be noted that Wall Street is not merely funding a group of Barbary Pirates of Bolshevik Terrorists to launch an invasion on radio.

It is raising money for career broadcasters who have been committed to this industry for years. People like Carl Brazell, Milton Maltz, Gary Edens, Marty Greenberg, Carl Hirsch, Mel Karmazin, Norman Wain, Art Kellar, and Jim Arcara are not exactly novices when it comes to American Radio. All may have benefited by Wall Street's focus on us, but obviously none has learned about radio on Wall Street. They learned it over many years on Main Street.

The emerging broadcast company has the ability to be as successful, committed and involved as its predecessors. The rules have changed and the degree of intensity may have been heightened, but the only result that matters is still the same...service to our listeners.

# HAPPY 10TH ANNIVERSARY, AMERICAN RADIO

or

# RADIO STOCKS/EQUITIES

By Paul Kagan Paul Kagan Associates

HAPPY 10TH ANNIVERSARY, AMERICAN RADIO...

Publicly held radio stocks have yet to reach puberty. That may sound strange for a business that's 66 years old. But it's true. The renaissance of radio in the 1980's has yet to be translated into a vibrant, valuable list of public stocks. But they're working on it.

While the Wall Street spotlight has focused on TV stations and cable TV systems in recent years, radio properties have been quietly rising on the ladder of desirable alternative investments. And each rung higher moves radio station values into territory once belonging exclusively to the TV business.

Remember when WHN in New York was a "big" station sale at \$14 million? And when you just hated to have to ante up \$2 million for an FM in Dallas? That was about nine years ago and you cried all the way to the bank.

In the late 1970's, the investment community paid little attention to media stocks in general and radio-based companies in particular. In a world in which people were still preoccupied with inflation and oil crises, radio station equities were too small in size and too limited in growth (so Wall Street thought) to have any cache.

The biggest problem was that media stocks were trading at 50% discounts from their private market value. That meant that if a radio company wanted to go

public, it might be faced with selling stock at 3.5-to-4x cash flow! Even if an underwriter could be found, no self-respecting group radio owner would want to get involved.

That made radio investment banking strictly a private affair. And the paucity of lenders made it even more private. It was tough doing deals in those days.

Then the climate changed. Like a glacier melting backward, the investment community began to warm up to media companies, lifting cash flow multiples, making mergers and creating new public entities.

There were a lot of reasons for the trend, but these were the key ones for radio (in order of importance):

- Substantially lower interest rates, the most powerful force behind any rise in cash flow multiples.
- 2. Recognition of the industry by commercial loan departments of banks. The history book will show an incredible difference in funding between the 1970's and 1980's because of the presence of banks.
- 3. Government deregulation, permitting a more rapid turnaround in station ownership and lifting the limits on the number of radio stations that can be owned by one company. The new rules attracted wagonloads of new entrepreneurs in a 1980's version of an old land rush.
- 4. The radio industry's continued development of management talent, creating new formats, operating with new efficiencies. With revenues and operating profits comparing well with those of TV and cable, radio won new friends in the investment community.

- 5. Availability of sophisticated money chasing whatever high yields were left in a low-interest rate atmosphere. Call them junk bonds or subordinated debt, these new funds are providing radio station owners with a needed layer of intermediate capital to finance acquisitions.
- 6. The existence of a viable public equity window. As we write this on September 14 that window has temporarily closed with a record single-day market crash (September 11). But during the 18 months it has been open we have glimpsed radio's Wall Street awakening.

Despite the fact that the media have been rocked by megamergers the past two years—and a dozen names we used to know are no longer on our public stock list—there are more names on the list than ever before. That's due in great part to the public debut of no fewer than nine companies dependent entirely, or in great part, on radio station ownership:

\* Clear Channel

\* Malrite

\* Faircom

\* Price Comm.

\* Holder Comm.

\* Satellite Music Network

\* Infinity

\* Westwood One

\* Jacor

No one has called them blue chips yet because they're all relatively new to Wall Street. But some of them have had some fancy capitalizations. Westwood One, for example, skyrocketed from \$6 1/2 per share to a high of \$37 1/4. And Satellite Music Network ran from \$1 to \$13! Not a bad performance for an industry no one thought would have any friends on Wall Street.

Perhaps the most significant record for a radio stock was the one turned in by <u>Jacor</u> during the past year. The Cincinnati-based group owner did something no other media stock could accomplish—it attained a public valuation level above its private market value. It proved that investors are willing to pay for a company's future equity, in the belief the company will make acquisitions with the use of heavy, but prudent, leverage.

The ability of these stocks to complete public offerings and to perform well in the marketplace indicates that radio is here to stay as a potent public market force. It was once, of course, before TV came along. But the larger, more glamorous TV companies eclipsed radio's place in the public stock sun.

Radio groups can hardly be the largest media companies, but with some stations now carrying inherent private market values in excess of \$100 million, it's time to recognize that publicly held radio companies can, and will, run with some of the biggest and the best.

With FCC rules permitting increased ownership of stations, we expect to see more mergers and acquisitions, new groups formed and more public offerings.

After 66 years, and just reaching puberty, radio's greatest growth in values still lies ahead.

# SOME THOUGHTS ON RADIO'S MOVE TO WALL STREET

By Jeff Epstein
Vice President, First Boston

#### ON INVESTMENT BANKING:

If you've got valuable broadcasting assets and no cash, you're the perfect investment banking client. Wall Street lives by creating liquidity. When you're buying or selling stations, raising funds for acquisitions or recapitalizations, or renegotiating existing loans, you're playing on the investment banker's home field. When you begin to measure these transactions in the tens of millions of dollars, you know it's time to have a Wall Street professional on your side of the table.

#### ON RADIO MANAGEMENT:

Great businesses can breed lazy managers. Radio is a great business, but the competition is fierce. The radio entrepreneurs of the 1980's have accumulated stunning wealth in a few short years by taking advantage of more than a few sleepy competitors.

More than a dozen of these New Age radio managements have emerged. Often founded by young men who grew up in radio and left larger companies, these groups have built station portfolios with asset values exceeding \$100 million, through a deft formula of expert format selection, promotion, advertising sales, cost controls, and financial leverage.

Bankers know that radio is management-intensive, and there's nothing as bankable as a management group with a great track record.

# ON TRUST:

An investment banker at his best is like your family lawyer - an adviser, a confidant, an insider. He's someone whose judgment you respect. He's

experienced in the radio business, in related businesses, and in finance. He looks out for your interests. You trust him.

If you don't have an investment banker like this, get one.

### ON HIRING AN INVESTMENT BANKER:

Investment bankers hate "beauty contests", but they're the best way to hire a banker if you don't already have one. Ask around, and pick out two or three of the best bankers in the business and ask them to stop in. Tell them about your situation and about the transaction you're contemplating. Give them some numbers, and invite them to do a little homework. Ask them what they'd charge, and what value they would add for their fee.

Investment banks can have awesome power. They measure daily transaction volumes in the billions of dollars. But the resources are only valuable if the individual banker who represents you can harness the power of the firm on your behalf. The best banker for you is not always the guy with the fanciest title, it's the guy who knows what to do and how to get it done. And you'll certainly want a firm with a lot of bench depth, since the best bankers are team players, and you'll want to use the full resources of the team.

# ON PERFECT MARKETS:

When you sell a stock, there are thousands of potential buyers. When you sell a house, there may be hundreds. When you sell a radio station, there may be a few dozen.

Selling your station used to be a hit-or-miss affair. Maybe you did it quietly. Maybe you found the perfect buyer on the first try. Maybe it didn't sell for six months. Maybe you left a little money on the table.

The evidence is now overwhelming: Investment bankers maximize value. Investment bankers have helped to level the playing field, improving the flow of information, and sharply reducing the availability of acquisition bargains.

It is clear that sellers should always - without exception - talk to an investment banker before selling, and should almost always hire one.

Buyers are more likely to rely on investment bankers for establishing financial credibility in the eyes of the seller, as well as advising on acquisition financing. Of course, both buyers and sellers frequently like to stay in touch with several investment bankers and brokers to keep their fingers on the pulse of the market.

#### ON RADIO STATION PRICES:

They're clearly higher than they were, and probably lower than they're going to be. The question isn't so much price, as pace. You may continue to make a lot of money in radio, but your rate of appreciation is likely to slow considerably from its recent pace.

Two pricing segments are of particular interest: turnarounds and market leaders. Dozens of broadcasters have made tens of millions of dollars by acquiring a weak station with a good signal and successfully turning it around. Now, however, the high entry price for most markets virtually requires that a turnaround succeed. The best managers will still be able to find opportunities and capitalize on them, but the failure rate is likely to rise and the average financial returns are likely to fall.

For market leaders, the key question involves the stability of the franchise.

TV buyers will pay high multiples for market leaders, but in radio these

prices are still largely theoretical, since few large market leaders have recently been sold. What will a buyer pay for a market leader, where continued share gains are unlikely and the downside risks have precipitous financial implications? And if cash flow is \$8 million or more, how many buyers will surface with the resources for a \$75 million or \$100 million single market radio acquisition?

We are likely to learn more about both these segments in the continuing months.

### ON GOING PUBLIC:

Going public is not fun. It's expensive, time consuming, nerve-wracking, and unpredictable.

The managers who thrive at public companies are public people. They like giving speeches, meeting investors, talking to the press, establishing an image. But they may not have much time for their first love - running radio stations.

So why go public? Because if you do it right, you could end up with the rarest of all commodities: other people's money.

#### ON SOURCES OF FUNDS:

Think of a continuum connecting Low Risk and High Reward. Along that continuum you'll find three groups of investors.

At the Low Risk end are the senior lenders: bank and insurance companies.

They want security. They'll lend five or six times cash flow at prime plus a little. They want to get their money back even if the sky falls in.

Toward the High Reward side of the spectrum are the equity players, the professional money managers who specialize in leveraged buyouts and other investments where they can see a way to make a 30% annual return and cash out in three to five years.

In the middle are the junk bond buyers, private and public. Private placement buyers look for 12 to 14% rates plus an equity kicker to bring their total return close to 20%, and plan on holding their investments for several years. Public junk bond buyers may not require the equity kicker, but they do need an active secondary trading market supported by a large investment bank. They like to have complete liquidity, buying or selling bonds on a daily basis.

Off the charts are the unsuspecting retail investors. The same people who gamble at Las Vegas when the odds are against them also buy stocks and limited partnership interests. Sometimes they strike it rich, but on average their returns for a given level of risk are much lower than the professional equity player's. Often, these investors will buy on the basis of a persuasive "story" rather than on a thorough understanding of potential financial returns. If you can find some of this cheap money, you're in luck, and if some of it belongs to your relatives, so much the better.

#### ON THE FUTURE OF RADIO ON WALL STREET:

Radio station groups have become a big business, and there's no turning back. The values are staggering, with acquisitions and financings topping a billion dollars each year. Over time, radio broadcasters will rely on investment bankers for what Wall Street has always done best: helping empire builders to build their empires, and then, when the time is right, helping them to cash in their chips.

# OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH L.B.O's

By Ed Christian Saga Communications

If you run your own station or your own company, and you have the feeling that it could be brought to market, if you move quickly, you can probably use an LBO to buy it yourself. Very simplistically, a leveraged buy out uses the assets of the company as collateral for debt. This concept has opened the door for a new group of entrepreneurs, and enabled me to buy my own company.

To begin, sit down with the owner or President of the company and discuss it. Sell him on the advantages of selling to your new company. First, it is a clean party transaction with no middle representative. Second, it is quiet and quick. There won't be tower kickers coming into the market and disturbing the staff. Once it is announced, the transition period will be smooth. Reach an agreement where the owner/company will allow you an exclusive period of time in which to arrange your financing. Frankly, two months is not unreasonable.

When you discuss value, remember the old maxim ... "The owner will want more than the buyer will be willing to pay." However, when you are having your initial discussions with the owners, do not pin yourself down on price. Once you have selected your financial adviser, that's his job. You probably can look at your boss and say honestly, "I'm not a banker, broker, or an appraiser. I understand what you are asking for in terms of price. What I will need is time to assess the situation, seek professional guidance, and find a way to reach an agreement with you. I believe that I have the wherewithal to do this transaction, but what I need is an exclusive period of time to put the deal

together." Please remember that you really need this exclusive period of time. With the gold rush fever that is currently sweeping the industry, if word leaks that your company is available, you can probably kiss goodbye your opportunity. There are a lot of people with deeper pockets who would covet your own properties.

Your next step is to find an investment adviser. There are several alternatives. You can secure the services of an investment banker who works exclusively with radio/TV, go directly to a broadcast oriented venture capital firm, or you can go to a broadcast oriented banker and ask for help.

Once you have found your investment banker or venture partner, you can begin to dissect your deal. Remember, at this time, they will also be dissecting you to see if you are the person whom they want to represent or place equity in your deal. They will want to inspect your own operating track record. Candidly, you will find difficulty pulling your deal off if you don't run a bottom line profit oriented station with yearly increases. Two introspective questions to ask yourself are, "What do I bring to the party?", and "Am I bankable?"

In this day and age, if you have a respectable record, you could well be courted by a number of venture firms and investment bankers. Frazier, Gross and Kadlec, the appraisal firm, has a directory listing banks that do broadcast loans, venture capital firms, and investment bankers. Make the calls.

Don't rush into your decision. This is the most critical part of your deal, because your venture partner will be with you for years. If you go the investment banker route, his track record and contacts are key to the success of your deal. Check them out. Ask for references of current clients. Take a

week in discussion with your finalists, then make a list of what each one offers you. Make the decision based both on your best deal and the one with whom you feel most comfortable.

Once you have reached this point, you and your adviser/partner can meet with your owners. This will probably be one of the most difficult meetings that you will ever have. No longer is it "US" -- it is "THEM." I'll give you one spectacular piece of advice shared with me by Barry Dickstein of the investment banking firm of Hartstone & Dickstein -- keep yourself out of the negotiation process. Be in the meeting, but let your adviser/partners handle it. As Barry Dickstein says, "Each word that you say will cost you \$10,000.00"

By the time that you are at the meeting, you will have already prepared a five year pro forma/plan for your advisers/partners to review. Make sure that your projections are real, because you will have to live with them. Cash flow projections will also help your advisers structure the deal. They can project your financing needs. Again, be reasonable and rational. Any mistakes here can be costly. No pie in the sky, no quintupling of cash flow in year two. An honest assessment at this time can make or break your deal several years out.

Once price and terms have been agreed upon, the next step is selecting your bank. I recommend using a money center bank(s) and one with expertise in broadcast loans. Avoid the first time broadcast bankers. If something does go wrong, you will want one who can work with you and your problems, rather than one who panics because you are the only broadcast loan in their portfolio. Again, in today's current marketplace, shop for banks. Review their communications staff, understand their pricing, and check with some current customers.

Some banks are very aggressive, but their loan documents can place you in default before you begin.

Plan before you start thinking about an LBO. Learn MONEY and how it works. If you are a great operator, you won't have a problem doing the deal, but you need to learn about financing. Otherwise, you will talk about grid card/cumes/quarter hour maintenance, etc. to your banker and they will talk to you about LIBOR, revolving term notes, leasehold mortgages, Junior Collateral Security, etc. Most broadcast bankers have taken the time to learn our language. Spend the time before you begin your project and learn theirs. Not only will you be able to evaluate your deal with a much better perspective, but the compatibility and commonality will be substantially increased.

Most venture deals/bank deals are on a five year plan. If you do your homework, these can be five fantastic years, and prepare you for the next five or fifteen. If you ran a profitable company in the past, you can do it in the future. Be bold. At any moment that you doubt the deal, just ask yourself where you would be today if you had this opportunity five years ago. Maybe the enormous run up in broadcast values is just about over, but broadcast values have never gone down in the last thirty years. There is a certain type of entrepreneurial spirit that is willing to lay it all down and make certain sacrifices during the formative years. In the 1950's, the late Eric Hatch wrote an article for the "Saturday Evening Post" about his experience of buying a radio station in Bristol, Connecticut. The article was entitled "I Bet My Shirt on Thin Air." Today, if he wrote a similar article, it could be titled "I Bet My Company on Myself."

# COMMERCIAL BANKING'S IMPACT ON AMERICAN RADIO

By Chesley Maddox AmeriTrust, Cleveland

In the 1980's radio station owners and operators have increasingly relied on bank debt and other external financing sources. This reliance has noticeably altered the relationship between owners and financing sources and highlighted the importance of the role played by financial intermediaries in the American radio industry. Traditionally, the medium and smaller size broadcasting companies had relatively little access to both financial institutions and the capital markets. Although broadcasters have always had a few banks they could look to for senior debt financing, it was not until a converted Wall Street gave broadcasting its nod of approval that we financial types began to openly proclaim the joys of being broadcast lenders. Due in part to the repeal of the "rule of sevens", and the increased availability of financial resources, station owners now find themselves growing through acquisitions financed primarily by external sources.

Previously banks were unfamiliar with lending five hundred to one thousand percent of fixed assets. The concept that our loans were being repaid through clever packaging and marketing of <u>air</u> was not an easy concept to explain to our loan review committees. It was only as group broadcasters, previously highly fractionalized, became more sophisticated, that we lenders began to accept on a large scale that it was more appropriate to analyze the industry using other yardsticks than traditional methods of lending. Accordingly, the few banks which lent to the industry created a variety of revenue, cashflow and market valuation ratios. The acceptance of new lending criteria did not mean that these lenders ignored fixed asset coverage and debt to equity ratios. In general, many of these banks looked to finance the more established

broadcasters who had good cash flow as well as equity dollars on their balance sheets. Thus, instead of fixed asset coverage and debt to equity ratios, we began to look at a variety of revenue and cash flow oriented formulas.

Historically, a crowding out effect was caused as the relatively small number of communication lenders found themselves satisfying their portfolio growth needs by lending to the more established, and in many cases publicly traded broadcasting companies. This phenomenon forced most of the newer or less well known companies to rely a great deal on seller financing, limited partnership vehicles, finance companies and venture capital firms. Many of these companies also opted for a no growth strategy due to the lack of financial resources. The influx of the large number of financial institutions in the 1980's has allowed many of these medium and smaller size companies accessibility to senior debt financing.

In the past it might have been aggressive for a financial institution to lend five times cash flow even to one of the larger, more established companies, as the overall value of the company, as indicated by its stock price, reflected a discounted multiple of cash flow value. For example, a publicly traded broadcasting company with cash flow of ten million dollars might have a private market value, based on cash flow, of eighty to one hundred million dollars. The stock price, however, may easily reflect a public market value of fifty to sixty million dollars based on net income potential or earnings per share. Consequently, to lend five times cash flow (i.e. fifty million dollars) meant that a bank financed eighty-five to ninty percent of the company's public market "value". Given the fluctuations in stock prices, many banks, even those few with experience in the industry might be somewhat uneasy at lending such a "full" amount relative to the company's "value". Clearly, the stock

price of publicly traded broadcasting companies in the past, and to a lesser extent still today, trades at a substantial discount relative to its private market value.

As the impact of the Wall Street investment banking community hit in the mid 80's, many of the traditional borrowers of bank funds were swept away to the public markets. Financial institutions in general found themselves scrambling to counter the large debt runoff, for example, when the two large communication leveraged buy-outs of 1984, Metromedia and Harte-Hanks repaid substantially all of their bank debt by issuing debt in the capital markets, many banks realized that lending to companies with so many alternative financing vehicles did not contribute to permanent increases in their portfolios. Thus, we turned with greater attentiveness to the medium size companies.

The medium and smaller size broadcasters who had outgrown their traditional sources of financing, eagerly welcomed banks, and recently have begun leveraging themselves to a higher degree then previously possible. They have gone from relatively little senior bank debt, i.e. two to three times cash flow as a group to almost double that number, four to five times cash flow as a group. As the purpose of this increased bank debt has been mostly finance acquisitions, refinance existing short term seller paper and stock repurchases, the overall risks associated with lending to these types of companies has not increased.

The flow of funds from the capital markets and financial institutions and to an even greater extent, the cost of funds has played an important part in fueling the prices for stations. In the past, many broadcasters looked at the purchase price for a radio station using a variation of discounted present value analysis, assuming a certain rate of return. This rate of return

encompassed relatively high floating rate bank debt. Presently, given the availability of funds many broadcasters can now borrow, on a senior debt basis, fifty percent or more of the purchase price, at a fairly low blended interest rate. This use of debt (leverage) allows them to improve their rate of return, due to a lower initial equity investment. This means that the use of leverage may allow radio station acquisitions, even those purchased at a slightly higher multiple to still be a relatively good investment.

Given the aforementioned increased availability of senior debt, the question of broadcasters being able to meet their new debt service requirements is asked. Certainly, it is incumbent upon broadcasters to use their new access to lower cost funds prudently or the spigot will be turned off. This is an industry with a track record for few defaults, and it is critical, for both lenders and broadcasters, that this record be maintained.

A legitimate concern among the financial community is that the prices paid for properties today, combined with relatively low inflation and thus lower revenue growth, is lowering the rate of return on many investments. If this is compounded by escalating interest rates without immediate rapid growth in radio advertising expenditures, the increase in cash flow needed to offset increased debt service may not be forthcoming. A major component impacting debt service, interest rates are almost as uncontrollable as they are unpredictable. If an acquisition seemed reasonable based on an assumed cost of funds it may be wise to fix a large portion of the debt at or below the assumed cost. Thus, when the cost of floating rate debt fluctuates, the proposed minimum rate of return on an acquisition will not be negatively impacted by an uncontrollable cost of funds.

Assuming the market continues to demand radio advertising, the industry should be able to propel itself forward and maintain its real growth rates. Though, according to some, the radio industry has reached maturity, there appears to be much more evidence to support the thought that this dynamic industry is still evolving. If that is the case, we as lenders, must watch the fundamentals and continue to rely on our contacts to keep us current. In a similar light, broadcasters must learn to use their bankers as a source of information on the ever changing role of financial intermediaries. The relationship between banking and broadcasting is and will continue to be interdependent. If both lenders and borrowers proceed cautiously with this symbiosis, then the packaging of air in paper will continue to be profitable.

# EQUITY/VENTURE FINANCING

By Barry Dickstein
Hartstone & Dickstein

It seems that merely a decade ago, radio broadcasting was virtually a "closed club" that generated little interest from those outside of the industry. Especially in the area of finance, bankers and other money people simply did not understand our industry or choose to focus on it. The result was that only the nation's most prominent, well-capitalized broadcasters had any access to outside capital. Further, such capital was limited to short-term working capital loans for daily operations, and modest amounts of bank financing for acquisitions. For radio broadcasters, the early 1970's was a period during which broadcasters and lenders simply did not communicate.

However, for the radio broadcasting industry, the past decade has marked the age of financial liberation. From all corners of the country - from L.A. to the Big Apple and from Bean Town to Motown - our bankers and other financiers have come out of the closet. One by one, the lenders of the early 1970's who did not understand whether we were transmitting or receiving have flocked to our industry. Since the mid-1970's, the nations's money people have discovered our industry, learned about it, became experts in our needs and issues, and realized that there is no business like show business. Through indepth industry studies, they began to focus especially on the extremely prominent stabilizing factors inherent to broadcasting that would especially appeal to their appetites for solid, good yielding financing packages. Such factors included:

 Benign Federal regulation that insures an orderly oligopoly among franchised players competing under fair, known rules.

- Severe technological and regulatory restrictions against significant new competition.
- 3. Enduring technology that has withstood decades of challenges from new and potentially competing technologies without significant obsolescense.
- 4. A large, orderly marketplace for station trading with a readily verifiable comparable sales data base.
- 5. An industry featuring steady, yet dramatic, uninterrupted growth of revenues over a fifty year period.
- 6. Dramatic increases in station values.

Further, for those who chose to study the industry, they also discovered that this most attractive financial market was virtually devoid of lenders.

Accordingly, much like the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1849, the rush was on!! Over the past half-dozen years, the bankers, investment bankers, mezzanine lenders, venture capitalists, tax shelterers, pools and blind pools, white knights, and leveraged buyout boys have climbed over each other to get to the broadcasters. And while the National Radio Broadcasters Association Convention of 1976 held in San Francisco could have housed its financial contingent in a phone booth, at the 1986 NAB, broadcasters often sought refuge from hordes of marketing financiers.

While during the late 1970's, the financiers went to school for broadcasting, during the 1980's, broadcasters are learning high finance. Radio broadcasters are learning that there is an unlimited amount of capital available to them, ranging from traditional seller note and banking packages, to highly sophisticated tax-oriented and market-driven vehicles affording unbelievable degrees of financial leverage and flexibility. These financing options allow each broadcaster to step forward and select a game plan for future growth by betting

on his own future performance. In this regard, in today's financial supermarket, top station operators heretofore constrained by limited financial resources can link up with money partners with whom they will share future equity growth.

The task has therefore become one of finding the right financial structure and source for each situation. As there are literally hundreds of different financing combinations available, each having dramatic differences as to the end financial result to the operator, one must sort through the myriad of complex alternatives. For most radio broadcasters, the task of evaluating zero coupon bonds, warrants, limited partnerships, rate swaps, etc. is unpalatable. Therefore, they may either delegate the job to an in-house financial expert hired for this purpose, or seek professional outside help. As the business of corporate finance is transactional by nature, and therefore not on-going, many broadcasters are reluctant to hire expensive, in-house experts. And while broadcasters have often found their lawyers and accountants helpful, increasingly they have turned to professional investment bankers to help chart their growth course and structure the appropriate overall capital package.

Presently, today's radio broadcaster realizes that his future, and the future of his industry, rests on the twin pillars of sound operations and creative finance. And just as no sound broadcasting company could hope to realize its potential without strong operators, equally important are financial experts able to chart out and execute aggressive growth plans. Further, for many, the business of radio broadcasting has become big business. Skyrocketing station values and the relaxed ownership rules have taken the industry out of the mom-and-pop area to the major leagues. The need to compete with first

rate, large, corporate operators further stresses the need to couple professional operating management with financial staying power.

As we look forward to the next 10 years of radio broadcasting, we do so with heightened enthusiasm as we realize that radio broadcasters will continue to be bombarded by eager financiers with a plethora of increasingly sophisticated, ever-changing capital options. And if the next few years continue the recent pattern, each new alternative will only serve to increase the operator's ability to prudently accelerate growth and accumulate wealth. That is, each capital alternative seems to provide knowledgeable operators with new combinations that link broadcasters to money, with the result being an ever-increasing "bang for the buck".

In summary, during the past decade, we have seen the nation's financiers discover our industry, court our broadcasters, and cement a series of operator/ financier partnerships that have dramatically accelerated corporate growth and personal wealth. The need for broadcasters and lenders to communicate with one another, coupled with the increasingly sophisticated matrix of financing alternatives, has given rise to the role of investment banker as an expert intermediary. And as the functions of high finance become as integral to broadcasting as programming, tomorrow's broadcast team will most often consist of an operating broadcaster, a money source, and an investment banker - a team poised to evaluate and act on rapid change. For, whether on the operating side or finance side, the hallmark of the coming decade will be change. And while there will unfortunately be those broadcasters who will fall victim to change, there will most surely be those broadcast/finance teams that will eagerly embrace change eagerly, realizing that the handmaiden of change is boundless opportunity.

## RADIO PRICES CLIMB THE CHARTS

By Susan Harrison Harrison Associates

The fundamental approaches to valuing radio properties have not changed significantly over the past ten years, nor are they likely to change significantly in the future. Thus, it is likely that the industry will continue to rely on appraisals which synthesize such factors as national economic trends (such as inflation, stock market activity and interest rates); industry factors, whether economic regulatory or legislative; local market considerations, like the diversity of the employment base, demographic composition and number and type of competing media; and station-level factors including the quality of the technical facilities, format niche and operating cost structure. What has changed over the decade since 1976, and what is likely to change by 1996, is the nature of the specific information that is used, which reflects the dynamic and vital radio marketplace.

The radio market has seen dramatic growth over the last ten years. In 1976, 413 radio stations changed hands, for an average price of \$437,440, and a total outlay of about \$180 million. By contrast, more than 1,500 properties were traded in 1985, at an average price of almost \$1 million, and a total expenditure of \$1.4 billion. The period began with the largest AM/FM combo sale in history, when Joseph Allbritton sold WMAL AM and FM in Washington, DC, to ABC for \$16 million. Of course, we don't know yet how the decade will end, but thus far we've seen record-setting sales of \$44 million for KJOI (FM) in Los Angeles; \$49 million for WPAT AM/FM, New York; and \$20 million for WADO (AM) -- the highest price ever paid for a stand-alone AM.

This astonishing growth period was enormously fluid, with sudden shifts in sale prices and hyper-inflation of multiples. Regionalism became a very important consideration in this period. The rapid population and economic growth in the sunbelt was recognized by the broadcast industry as early as 1976, and buyers were willing, and often anxious, to pay premium prices for sunbelt properties into the early 1980's. However, by 1981-1982, some of the bloom was fading from the sunbelt, and increased attention was paid to the quality of the properties offered in these markets. The decade also showed a drop in value for many properties in the northern rust-belt and some southern industrial regions, given the economic reversals seen there in the early 1980's. However, by 1983-1984, buyers were returning to market-by-market and station-by-station analyses to reveal more precise and accurate values.

Perhaps the most significant development in the last ten years was the role reversal of AM and FM stations. The increased attractiveness of FM stations began to be noted by 1977. During the next two years the contest was uncertain, but by 1979 the 1980's were declared the decade of FM. In 1980 a tremendous price escalation resulted in an almost 2 to 1 price difference of FM over AM stations. Prices for combos were lower than for stand-alone FMs in 1980, but in subsequent years the prices of stand-alone stations dropped somewhat from their 1980 peak, while the average AM/FM combo went for over \$2 million in 1984.

Other factors also impacted radio appraisals. Several changes in FCC and other Federal regulations -- tax benefits for sales to minority owners; a decrease in the capital gains tax rate; and the dropping of the three-year trafficking rule -- all tended to increase station turnover. Additionally,

the FCC fueled the buying fever with the relaxation of ownership limits in 1984. However, the most direct cause of the increased volume of trading at the end of the decade was the drop in the prime interest rate in 1983. This changed the predominant pattern of station financing, which had depended heavily on seller-financing, while interest rates were high. In part, because of the lower rates, and a recognition of cash flow-based lending, many more banks (and Wall Street) discovered the broadcast industry and became major and aggressive sources of funding.

All the factors mentioned above are likely to affect radio appraisals in the next decade. While a leveling-off in station prices has been anticipated for several years, the relative scarcity of available properties is likely to keep prices at high levels, barring further slowdowns or a dramatic reversal of the nation's economy. On the other hand, major economic reverses have occurred in key portions of the sunbelt due to the recent decline in world oil prices. These conditions are not expected to improve significantly in the foreseeable future. Other regional differences are likely to accompany the growth or decline of local economies in the next ten years. No change in the supremacy of FM is anticipated, and increased competition from new media should not be significant in the ten-year period.

The most important development in broadcast sales and appraisals is already underway, with increased concern for accuracy and precision not only in station valuations but, particularly, for defensible allocations of the purchase price to specific assets and asset classes. This is a direct result of the increased sophistication of the industry's "players," who place a high premium on reliability and predictability. The old "rules of thumb" based on multiples are no longer sufficient to assess a station's value. Instead, a comprehensive

analysis of a station's past and projected performance, and local and national market conditions is required. Over the next decade, this approach should substantially benefit the radio industry as a whole, since it will support more realistic pricing and expectations of station performance.

# THE HISTORY AND FUTURE OF SELLING RADIO STATIONS

By Tom Gammon Dan Gammon Craig Culp

Without going into a full review of radio transaction history over the past ten years and the part brokers have played in it, let it suffice to say that ten years ago only a handful of radio brokerage companies existed and their service, by today's standards, was in its infancy. As a result of the dollar volume of radio transactions growing from \$181 million in 1976 to over \$2,225,000,000 in the first nine months of 1986 (\$2.8 billion estimated for calendar 1986 year), all aspects of radio station trading have undergone numerous changes. Among the most noteworthy of these changes are:

- -- The drastic increase in the number of brokerage firms handling radio stations.
- -- An increase in the professionalism of the brokers (due mostly to the competition).
- -- The development of a new breed of radio broker that is both financially sophisticated and professional in their market strategies as applied to radio station trading.
- -- The rapid appearance of Wall Street investment bankers assisting with radio transactions over \$50 million and the recent involvement of financially sophisticated, financially trained buyers (Bob Price, Frank Osborn and Joel Fairman, as examples).
- -- Finally, the gradual disintegration of the "good ole boy" network, which in effect, acted as a communication loop between owner, broker, and inside buyer.

The changes briefly outlined above have forever altered the face of radio station brokerage for the better. Many of the nation's large and established brokerage companies have felt the impact from the in-roads made by new, competitive firms that have taken brokerage into new arenas of professionalism and sophistication in the marketing of multi-million dollar radio properties. Specifically, this "new breed" of radio station brokerage company differs

from its more conservative, established, "old school" counterpart by focusing on obtaining top prices for radio stations through the use of sophisticated marketing techniques and equally advanced financing vehicles, many pioneered by Wall Street.

This evolution from traditional, conservative methods to more sophisticated marketing and financing techniques has occurred over the past ten years for three important reasons.

- 1. For the first time in this industry's long history, equity and bank money has flowed aggressively into radio transactions, allowing owners to further leverage their existing properties to make new acquisitions. Inexpensive, available financing is perhaps the most important aspect of this tremendous change in radio station trading volume. Cash flow lending is becoming preferable to asset based loans to lending institutions because of the recent decline in heavy industry in America. A repercussion of this dramatic increase in available money has been an equally dramatic escalation in station prices and trading.
- 2. Because prices have continued to escalate (primarily for FM radio stations), the amount of debt these more valuable properties can support has brought larger and more sophisticated senior lenders, mezzanine lenders, and venture capital/equity funds into the radio industry. Very few radio stations over a few million dollars would be bought if the properties were not able to attract a lender's money. Although this may sound painfully obvious, understanding this basic premise is necessary to grasping the effect readily available financing has recently had on station trading. Today you can purchase a \$30 million radio group, at ten times cash flow, for approximately seven-and-a-half times cash flow in senior and mezzanine debt (debt of \$22,500,000), and equity of

approximately \$8.5 million to \$9 million, for a 3 to 1 debt to equity ratio. Imagine making this same acquisition without the ability to attract senior and mezzanine financing (mezzanine is a term used for all financing between senior debt and pure equity). This same acquisition would not only become difficult but impossible for the vast majority of radio broadcasters today. Ten years ago, most radio stations outside the Top 25 markets were acquired by going into your favorite hometown or regional bank and pleading and cajoling for a loan officer to make a "cash flow" loan. The increase in station values has clearly brought less expensive and more creative financing to radio.

3. The third point that has fueled this increased trading is the more relaxed environment that has existed since Mr. Ferris began the deregulation process in the late 1970's. The greatest benefits have been gained by the repeal of the three-year holding rule, which didn't allow a lender the freedom to get his money out when he felt an investment was going sour, and the increase in the number of stations one entity could hold from 7-7-7 to 12-12-12. This deregulation has been a positive change for both sellers and investor.

How Americom sees Radio Station Marketing in the Future

If we begin by assuming there is general agreement that the function of a broker/marketer is to get the top price for a given radio station, we can then evaluate the methods being used by some of the industry's newer brokers. For purposes of discussion, and to see how the future of radio station selling may look, it may be of interest to look at your own strategic approach to radio station marketing. We believe that methods outlined below that offer a choice of three selling strategies represent the future of successful radio

station marketing, provided obtaining maximum selling price is the primary objective. The three strategies we have found most effective are as follows:

- 1. <u>Confidential Brokerage</u>. The goal with this method is to contact less than five specifically targeted, highly qualified buyers. Through this approach we can greatly reduce the exposure within the industry that the station receives and still produce a market offer for the owner.
- 2. <u>Auction Blocking</u>. Originated on Wall Street, this marketing technique involves wide spread exposure of the property's availability, financial performance and detailed operating information. The benefit lies in maximizing the station's exposure to the largest number of potential buyers, thereby seeking to produce the highest possible offer from the auction's winner.
- 3. Negotiated Bid. This marketing strategy is a hybrid of the two strategies outlined above. Here, the station's availability is given wide exposure in the industry's trade press but the financial statements and other sensitive operating information is kept confidential by being given to only the most qualified buyers wishing to proceed with an offer in a previously determined price range. This method has produced excellent results for clients with attractive properties too small (under \$50 million) to use a Wall Street investment banker.

We believe that those owners equipped with a carefully thought out and executed radio station selling or marketing strategy will have positioned themselves to receive premium prices for their properties. Owners who do not utilize these advanced marketing strategies will risk leaving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and possibly millions, on the table when selling their radio properties.

What you should expect when you choose a broker to represent you

To many station owners, it must appear as if radio brokers seek large compensation for little service. The question then becomes should you use a broker at all? Because there are no licenses required for this profession, there are many not-so-qualified people claiming to be experts at radio station brokering and marketing while offering little in the way of helpful and productive service. Let us then look at the role of a broker and the services a buyer or seller should expect from the broker they choose to use.

- -- The best broker will be in your corner. For a seller, he will focus on obtaining the top price for the station utilizing the most appropriate marketing method (as described earlier). His compensation will be a reflection of his ability to do this (for example, when applicable, some brokers offer incentive based fees that are very low until the last few dollars of a station price where they escalate to a much greater percentage of those last dollars received). For a buyer, the broker will negotiate the smartest deal possible with the understanding that the interests of the seller must be given strong consideration or the channels for future acquisitions by the buyer may be closed.
- -- The broker should always be completely familiar with the financial capabilities of the buyer so that he does not misrepresent the buyer and endanger a deal. The broker should also be able to provide assurances to the seller that a buyer's financial capabilities are in order and, in some cases, be able to arrange the proper financing a buyer would need to complete a transaction.
- -- A professional will be able to assist the seller or buyer in the entire process as an advisor or counselor on matters such as what

standard provisions should be included in a definitive contract, should a non-compete or seller paper be offered or accepted and why, etc. A special note should be made here: perhaps the most important service a broker should provide to either a buyer or a seller is the ability to determine an accurate market value for a property and describe how it is derived.

- --- Your broker should be able to act as a guide to help determine what marketing strategy would be most effective to properly represent your station or station group and thereby maximize its value without directly compromising your other considerations (i.e., confidentiality).
- -- He should be able to design counterproposals tailored for specific offers and determine what strategy should be used for negotiating difficult or sticky contract points.
- -- Finally, a professional broker will be able to act as a lightening rod for potentially destructive tension and frustration that can develop during heated negotiations. In simplest terms, he should be able to keep his head while those around him are losing theirs.

A top professional at marketing radio stations should be able to provide all of these services to the clients he represents. Of course, there is always the option to sell without the benefit of a broker. Given the right set of circumstances, selling directly can be an excellent method of transferring a radio station. Experience has shown that when an owner has been through many radio transactions and is familiar with the standard contract provisions of a transaction and the handful of appropriately qualified buyers for his property, a successful transaction can be effected without the assistance of a broker. The one nagging question that can sometimes haunt an owner who has sold his station directly, is whether or not he could have gotten 5 or 10 percent more

for his property if he had employed the marketing and negotiating skills of a professional broker.

When you consider the benefits a top professional radio broker provides - i.e., specialization in your type of radio station, station financing, station valuation negotiating experience, and the ability to get a top price -- it appears they can offer a value clearly outweighing their compensation. However, it may be true that this equation of value to services rendered does not occur in the majority of cases. What then is the key to getting a professional broker who will go the extra mile for you and will truly earn his compensation? It lies in the single most important step in selling, and in buying a radio station today -- researching and selecting the right broker. No single person has a greater impact on both the price obtained and the success of a radio station transaction than the broker selected to market an individual's radio station or radio group.

By looking at your experiences or those of your friends who have been involved with a broker or brokers, determine which of those brokers have the positive characteristics we have outlined above. From a position of dollars earned or dollars saved, the time you take for this evaluation may prove to be the most valuable thing you have done since you bought the radio station you are now considering selling.

The process of selling a radio station and the entire radio brokerage business has undergone significant change in the past ten years. In the preceding synopsis, we have attempted to outline the scope of that evolution and to

describe various methods and options that should establish new frontiers in the next ten years of station trading. One thing we are pleased to note has not changed, radio continues to be a business made up of good people. At Americom, we are proud to be a part of this great industry of ours and look forward to participating in another ten years of exciting growth and change.

# RADIO AND THE PUBLIC COMPANY

By Paul Fiddick President, Heritage Radio

It is appropriate at this particular time to write about the decade past and the one ahead from the perspective of the public company -- appropriate because the environment of the public company has fundamentally changed in less than the past two years.

First, let's define a public company. As opposed to private ownership, a public company is one in which the public can acquire a portion of the ownership through the process of purchasing shares of stock. The stockholders collectively are the actual and sole "owners" of the company although typically no one individual owns a majority interest. A board of directors is chosen to represent the interest of the shareholders and it, in turn, hires professional management to run the company.

It stands to reason that a company's value will not normally change appreciably from day to day. While this may be a basic economic truth, it is not the case for the public company whose "value" changes with the trading price of its shares. This price is based on forces very often apart from the performance of the company and quite beyond its control. For instance, a change in the prime interest rate, a political crisis, or the relative attractiveness of stocks to other financial investments will cause the market and any individual issue to fluctuate.

A company with, say, ten million shares out at a price of \$50 may be said to be worth \$500 million. However, if in one week 100,000 shares (only 1% of the total) trade at \$47, a total of less than \$5 million worth of trading will cause that company's value to fall \$30 million. Is the company actually worth

\$30 million less than the week before? In the eyes of its investor/owners, yes, and theirs is the only opinion that matters.

For most of the twentieth century, that which has driven the price movement of stock is the growth in year to year quarterly earnings (profit after taxes). A company's stock price is expressed as a multiple of its annual earnings -- its price-to-earnings, or P/E ratio. Assuming this ratio was constant, stock prices rose proportionately with profits, which made perfect sense. The P/E ratio itself could be manipulated somewhat by managing the company's performance over time. Generally speaking, if a company could demonstrate consistent growth quarter-to-quarter for several years, the market would reward that firm with a higher P/E multiple.

This environment created certain patterns of corporate behavior. First and foremost, it discouraged large-scale borrowing because the interest on the debt "diluted" earnings, and thus reduced the stock price and shareholder value. It also fostered the quirky practice of "managing" profits on a quarter-to-quarter basis to give the appearance of continuous growth. There is the temptation to cut expenses when results are off to preserve profit, but spend liberally when results are good. If this seems backwards to you, it is. The system promotes short-term thinking.

Also, the volatility inherent to our competitive industry made radio station ownership less attractive to the public company. Radio stations could not be counted on for steady year-to-year growth. Instead, they tended to move in fits and starts. About the only way radio made sense was in a group which, like a portfolio of stock, diversified the risk and evened out the results. Most public communications companies were in radio in a big way, or they got out.

But something snapped on Wall Street, roughly coinciding with the beginning of Ronald Reagan's second term in 1985. There has been a fundamental shift away from earnings orientation to asset orientation in the stock market. The investment community now favors a company not for its earnings performance, but for how well it leverages itself to enhance shareholder value, either through the acquisition of additional properties, or the repurchase of stock. Some of the top-performing broadcast stocks are currently reporting negative earnings.

Radio acquisition and ownership makes a great deal more sense to public companies in this new order of things. The result is a renewed interest in radio from established companies (a good example is Heritage Communications, my new employer) and the emergence of new radio-only public companies such as Infinity and Jacor.

Radio, as we know, has always been an entrepreneurial business, whose big rewards came in the equity growth of stations. The new public orientation to asset value, if not a temporary phenomenon of low interest rates, will mean a significant capital source for radio acquisitions and long overdue appreciation for the economics of radio station ownership.

# THE MINORITY RADIO INVESTOR'S ABILITY TO FINANCE ACQUISITIONS

By Walter Threadgill
Minority Broadcast Investment Corp.

At present more than 8,600 commercial radio stations are in operation throughout the United States. This total is represented by 4,800 AM stations and 3,800 FM stations. In 1985 approximately 200 stations commenced operations, and 600 construction permits have been granted in 1986 by the Federal Communications Commission.

In May 1978, the FCC issued a Statement of Policy on Minority Ownership of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in which it observed that there was a "dirth of minority ownership in the broadcast industry". Over the past decade the number of minority owned radio facilities has increased from approximately 45 in 1975 to 203 in 1985. Moreover, during this period government, private industry and creative minority entrepreneurs have labored long and tediously for paths to increase minority ownership. The Federal Communications Commission, through past policies, has convened various advisory committees to access this dirth of ownership. Further, the Commission's tax certificate and distress sale policies have, inter alia, favorably impacted minority ownership. Storer Communications, Inc. funded Minority Broadcast Investment Corporation in August 1979 and Broadcap was funded in 1978 through the National Association of Broadcasters with contributions from its members.

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}$ / 68 FCC 20 979 (1978) "Policy Statement"

<sup>2/</sup> The FCC classifies minorities as Blacks, Hispanics, Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Both Minority Broadcast Investment Corporation and Broadcast Capital Fund specialize in minority broadcast financing and are licensed by the Small Business Administration to operate as Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICS). Syncom Capital Corporation, a non-industry sponsored MESBIC and the first to specialize in minority broadcast financing, began operation in 1977. It is instructive that given these efforts only 2.4% of all radio stations throughout the nation are now owned by minorities.

In its final report in May, 1982, the Advisory Committee on Alternative Financing for Minority Opportunities in Telecommunications to the Federal Communications Commission observed, "Since 1978 when the Commission adapted tax certificates and distress sale policies, there has been a growing realization that although progress has been made, financing has remained the single greatest obstacle in preventing further gains." As of June 1, 1986, the combined private capital of the three specialized communications  $\frac{4}{}$  was approximately \$5,250,000. Assuming maximum leverage afforded to MESBICS of \$4 per \$1 of private capital, the theoretical aggregate of funds to be deployed by specialized minority lenders would only approach \$21,000,000. By comparison WLAC AM/FM in Nashville, Tennessee, the 47th ranked ARB market recently sold for \$19,900,000.

<sup>3/</sup> MESBICS formerly known as Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies now are Section 301(D) SBICs, chartered by Sec. 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act. MESBICS provide assistance to small businesses which are at least 50% owned and managed by social or economically disadvantaged groups.

<sup>4/</sup> Other Sec 301(d) Small Business Investment Companies that have been active in providing assistance to minority broadcast investors include: Alliance Enterprise Corporation; Fulcrum Venture Capital; Equico Capital Corporation; Minority Enterprise Capital Corporation and MCA New Ventures.

<sup>5/</sup> Broadcast Stats, Paul Kagan Associates

The ability to obtain capital, either debt or equity, still remains one of the minority investor's greatest barriers in 1986. Further, the impact of deregulation has churned the radio station marketplace to higher asking cash flow multiples in a classic demand push model. As a result of this price escalation, the minority investor's ability to acquire major market stations at attractive cash flow multiples is virtually non-existent. Conversely, those investors who regulate themselves to lower price bargain facilities must enter into "turnaround" situations as initial points of entry into the marketplace. Turnarounds, however, require intense management and expanded capital to simultaneously rebuild audience share as well as cash flow and is clearly a risky business. Thus, the environment faced by today's minority investor runs the spectrum from runaway price escalation in major markets on one hand to cherry picking for value in a terrain filled with landmines on the other. Clearly, not an exciting or encouraging prospect but yet terminal.

Minority investors in the future must again bring together the coalitions of the past. Simultaneously, they must follow the examples of an industry that is in a period of flux and change. For its part, the government, through the FCC, must be encouraged to promulgate policy that favorably impacts the public interest. Minority ownership is in the public interest. The double-edged sword of deregulation must be used to benefit the tenants of diversity found within the Communications Act. Corporate mergers and acquisitions create spin offs and these regulatory divestitures coupled with tax certificates and corporate seller financing could create new pools of funds and stations for minority acquisitions. Private industry, through the financial community, must be encouraged to explore more fully the concept of pooling investment commitments for minority buyers. The use of a pool would minimize the risk

to any one investor who participates. Further, a pool concept could be utilized to create a secondary market for seller paper currently too small to attract major financing.

In future attempts to finance bigger and better deals minority investors must become increasingly innovative. Where a seller is unprepared to extend financing to a first time buyer he/she must be prepared to enter into "management contracts" to ensure the seller an additional degree of comfort. Where a transaction size is above the contemplated equity range the investor must look toward participating out part of the acquisition through joint ventures with strong financial partners, maintaining minority control through astute corporate legal architecture. Finally, the minority investor must emulate trends within the industry as a whole. In part, this can be accomplished by acquiring properties that, for the most part, are already profitable on a cash flow basis and gain further insulation by purchasing conservative types of properties. Once acquired, raise rates, reduce staff and be prepared to spend aggressively on a promotion and technical facility.

The hallmark for financing minority acquisitions in the future will be innovation. This creativity, in large part, will be reflective of the investor's ability to quickly recognize value, emulate the larger marketplace as it cuts costs and increases cash flow margins as well as recognize subtle beneficial shifts in the regulatory climate. With this in mind, the experiences of the past can be utilized as the springboard to the future. Enterprising investors must continue to undertake to acquire the biggest and best facilities in the marketplace if the next decade is to record greater minority ownership.

#### THE FORMATS

The next fourteen deal with the major format groups. The only format missing is religion. The person who agreed to write about religion was unable to complete his article in time

Perhaps the leading CHR/Top 40 programmer of our era, Mike Joseph, leads off this section with a fascinating history of that format. I found Mike's theory of "recycling" to be particularly interesting.

Next is an essay about AOR by the Burkhart, Abrams, Douglas, Elliot consortium. Besides a brief history of AOR, they make a pitch for the "New Music" offshoot - an AOR variation I hope is tried by broadcasters.

Dan Fabian contributes a delightfully written essay on Talk/Full Service radio.

Randy Michaels follows with an analysis of MOR/Full Service radio - a format I still have great faith in.

E. Alvin Davis examines the wide and complex spectrum of the Adult Contemporary format.

Tom Cassetty and Gregg Lindahl write about the country format. I might note that since they wrote the article, WIRE in Indianapolis has changed back to country and WSKS in Cincinnati has converted to country. Things change quickly in radio.

Next up is Don Kelly who tells us about one of today's hotter formats,

Amos Brown contributes a thorough and thoughtful analysis of Black radio.

Stephen Trivers, my first boss, tells us about Beautiful Music/EZ Listening. Of particular interest are the programming concepts which were "invented" by BTFL/EZ stations and then adapted to other formats.

Johnny Andrews discusses the components of a successful News and News/Talk station and speculates about the viability of the format on FM.

Jim West offers a historical and even a sociological perspective when he looks at the Nostalgia format. Jim's article is really a mini-history of radio programming since the 1930's.

Herb Levin sheds light on the diversity of Spanish radio. It is much more complex than I ever thought.

Bob Conrad examines the Classical format and how it has become a commercial success in many markets.

Finally, Bill Sims, the owner and programmer of one of my favorite stations, makes a strong pitch for his format. There is no broad, generalized term for his format so you have to read the article to figure out what it is.

### CHR RADIO

By Mike Joseph
Mike Joseph and Associates

CHR has the longest history of any current or any radio format ever. Rock music came out of late forties and early fifties race or rhythm and blues black music. Since black artists were not being played on white radio stations, it took white disc jockies on popular music stations to play covers of black hits performed by white artists. The first real white rock tune was "Sh-boom" by the Crew Cuts in 1954. It initiated strong rock triplets in a rock arrangement sung by a white group.

The first rock song to become a mass media hit was Bill Haley's "Rock Around The Clock" in 1955. It came out of the "Blackboard Jungle" sound track and entered the mainstream of American music, serving as a catalyst for a new American musical art form and combined the forces of records, radio, movies and TV to kick off rock and roll into every American's home and consciousness.

Simultaneously, Top Forty as a format was starting in 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Led by Todd Storz and Gordon McLendon, it began at their respective stations,

Storz' KOWH, Omaha, WHB, Kansas City and WTIX, New Orleans and McLendon's

KLIF, Dallas and KILT, in Houston. My first Top 40 was WTAC in Flint in 1956.

My role model at the time was Bill Stewart, national program director of both

Stortz and McLendon.

While moving into my WABC office in its 1960 Top 40 turnaround, taking the office over from the dean of American disc jockies, Martin Block, and another one of my idols, an interesting statement was made. Knowing of my Top 40 history and previous successes, Block said "What's that about Top 40 being a new format. I have been playing the Top 30 since 1935." True! Top 40 was

the most popular music and Martin Block did a Top 30 Countdown every Saturday morning, first on WNEW, then WABC. And WNEW was the popular music station of New York City since 1935, before WINS, WMCA and WMGM went Top 40 in the late 50's. And every record played was a hit, even the great big band records, those of Glenn Miller, Tommy Dorsey and Benny Goodman, the vocals of Frank Sinatra, Peggy Lee, Dick Haymes, Jo Stafford, Perry Como, Doris Day and Bing Crosby. So on all the great independent popular music stations of America. CHR or Top 40 has been around since the beginning of recorded music on radio, even going back to Gene Austin's "My Blue Heaven" in 1927. Rudy Vallee in the 30's. Bing Crosby in the 20's. 30's. 40's and 50's. Frank Sinatra and Perry Como in the 40's, 50's and Eddie Fisher and Andy Williams in the 50's. These are the vocalists. The hundreds of big bands had hit after hit after hit, still played today on "Music of your Life" stations and played now because they were the hits of the 30's, 40's and 50's and their audience today were teens then. There will always be CHR, because there will always be popular music, there will always be the best selling artists, records and hits. Listen to the great classical composers and in their symphonies, concertos, overtures, suites, rhapsodies and dances, you will hear the folk tunes or the most played and sang melodies of that particular era. Composers "stole" or "borrowed" from one another because they incorporated the hit social songs of their lifetime.

Today's CHR format, starting with Storz and McLendon in the middle 50's, took off overnight with the demise of the basic network and affiliate stations whose audience and programming went to television and the original independent music stations got stuck in a big band, MOR and personality time warp. CHR must always be current.

Original Top 40 incorporated the basics, was exciting, disciplined and well structured, well produced and well promoted, strong in personality, fast, tight and funfilled and only playing the hits in a very fast rotation.

Every 5 years or so Top 40 stations over the last 30 years have a habit of blowing it. There are a few exceptions, but sooner or later they all succumb, making room for a new entry and even dynasty for 10, 15 and 20 years.

In my 30 year Top 40 career, I have entered this re-cycling period in 1963-1966, 1969-1972, 1975-1978, 1981-1986. Meaning I came in at the end of a downturn and kicked off into an up-cycle.

Let's use the last ten or fifteen years as an example.

The original Top 40 stations, 1954-1966 were all currents and no gold. After all, if they were to play gold, they'd be playing as currents Elvis Presley, Jerry Lee Lewis and Little Richard and sequed into the gold of Bing Crosby, Patti Page, Tommy Dorsey and Glenn Miller - a deadly mix for a youth audience!

In 1972 Top 40 had become 50 to 90% gold, laid back, talky and cliched, and was still an AM format. Underground, psychedelic and progressive rock had taken over the FM band and in the pop culture. My first FM all-currents Top 40 and prototype for "Hot Hits" was Malrite's WZUU in Milwaukee, featuring 29 records in a two hour rotation, and a traditional Top 40 sound. It was counter-programmed against AM stations that were succumbing to the same disease that has ruined so many Top 40 stations, blowing off the teen base and wanting strictly 25 to 54 demos and more adult business from every other adult format, talking more, adding clutter, more personality, getting more commercial. The sound becomes boring and bland. Out go jingles, all

irritations. Most great legendary AM Top 40 stations such WABC, New York, WFIL, Philadelphia, KHJ, Los Angeles lost it around 1980, either because of the aforementioned changes, or by changing their sound either to AC or disco in reaction to an FM upstart. The remainder of the powerhouse AM greats, WLS, Chicago, CKLW, Detroit and KFRC, San Francisco were to lose ratings and change sound for similar reasons, helped by the on-rush of HOT HITS stations in their respective markets in the early eighties.

HOT HITS, though originating in Syracuse in 1979, hit the top ten markets in 1981, 1982 and 1983 and did for the FM band in the early 80's what original Top 40 did for AM in the mid 50's. It was the catalyst, and provided the resurgance of traditional Top 40, now CHR. It was the role model for today's CHR. HOT HITS is strictly contemporary show biz, a fast, tight, fun sound, concentrating on basics, modern elements and techniques, strong personality, contests, promotion, an up-tempo, exciting, energetic delivery and presentation and playing the most popular 10, 20 and 30 hits in a fast rotation, plenty of repetition, 100% currents. No gold. Audience involvement and communication. The demos are primary 12 thru 34 and done right, 12 thru 54. Very mass appeal, giving listeners all the entertainment they want and need from radio. A total 24 hour flow and consistency, and personalities growing and developing through the sound, picking up higher ratings and demos with longevity.

As HOT HITS succeeded more and more in market after market, more CHR dirivatives ensued and as in the late 50's and early 60's, five years after original Top 40 hit, there were as many as four CHR's in the major markets and definite saturation in 1985. Medium markets had as many as 3 CHR's and small markets,

2. A Top 40 glut developed, and there is now a leveling off. The "survival of the fittest" theory holds fast, the strong survive and the weak switch format. The true Top 40's are stronger than ever. In the spring 1986 ARB, of the 20 original HOT HITS licensed and consulted stations, 80%, or 16 out of the 20, rose in 12+ share.

These are true CHR's, carrying on in the tradition of the original great Top 40's of the 50's, 60's and 70's, only today on FM. How do we keep these CHR's just as strong going into the next decade and not falling into the same traps as before?

The competition is much stronger today. There are more FM stations, more other formats crossing over into CHR. The traditional AOR, AC and Urban stations and formats are playing more CHR product, although the nostalgia craze of the last 6 to 9 months is creating 'classic hit' and 'classic rock' stations and adding more gold to AOR, AC and even Urban. The move to more 25 to 54 and less teens is their reason for more gold. The more reason for CHR to stay more contemporary and play more hits. Why play more gold when other formats are saturating more rock, more AC, more black gold, which all were played as hits on CHR's in the first place?

Another competition is MTV and so many other music video channels and shows. As the months and years go by, their ratings are going down, down, down, and whole channels and music video shows going off the air. Could it be they are building up a bigger inventory of gold videos and are burning out from cable, TV and radio cross-over?

Then there's the build-up of gold libraries personally through individual video cassettes, played on VCR's and audio tapes and audio cassettes played

on auto and home units. Talk about multi-media cross-over and gold burn-out! The original "Hit Parade" on radio, then TV, since the 30's was 100% contemporary. So was original Top 40 from the mid 50's to the mid 60's. So was the original HOT HITS. Hold on to the strong foundation of the true basics, elements and techniques!

There are many hybrids today, hybrid AOR, hybrid Urban, Hybrid AC. Hybrids to a particular format are dangerous, since sooner or later a particular type of music is out of style, locally, nationally. Why attach yourself to a specific kind of music, when tastes and trends change, not only in music, but in fashions, movies, TV? Play the hits, no matter what type of music. Do not be anti-teen, anti-female, anti-black, anti-rock, anti-ballad. A Top 10 hit has to be mass appeal. On my HOT HITS stations, 90% of the top 20 is mass appeal, selling ages 12 thru 54. That is the whole family. The trick is through day-parting, programming to the right audience, the target demo, the right time of day or night, weekend, holiday or vacation. Who is available when? Teens do not listen to Barbra Streisand, Neil Diamond or Anne Murray. 25-54 women, housewives and career girls, do not listen to heavy metal groups or punk rock. Blacks do not listen to strictly heavy metal white rock.

Cross-over black and romantic hit ballads are heard by everyone, age and race, 12 thru 54. It's important to remember for the next 10 years not to be antiballad. Romance, love, marriage are back. Not to be anti-black. The white population is more and more into black music, especially black cross-over, while both the black and hispanic population combined relate to urban music, and are the majority populations in nine of the top 10 markets, and more and more immigrants are arriving from the third world nations and less from the

white western nations. Let's not be anti-female. They are the majority, control the sets and have 65% of the buying power. They love ballads and CHR. Don't be anti-rock. It is America's most popular music and has been around for 30 years, and has never died. Just day-part it right. Most important of all, don't blow off your teens and young adults. In the past and even now, there is a campaign to upgrade demos and wipe out the teens. Radio is the only business I know that doesn't want teens. TV, movies, sports, fashions, automobiles, soft drinks, publishing, fast food restaurants, all embrace teens gladly. TV networks and all other businesses cater to adults when they are available and teens when they are present. There will always be teens and young adults, and there will always be popular music.

It was the teens that made Rudy Vallee, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Glenn Miller, Tommy Dorsey and Benny Goodman, Eddie Fisher, Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Motown and the Beatles. All major multi-media artists develop in the record store. So does CHR. Teens made all these artists, and teens grow up into adults. They stay around an entire lifetime. Recycle teens at night, while building your adult demos daytime.

In the long run, CHR stations need personality, community involvement, and tradition. At the same time, keep the consistency going and the image of being the station that plays the most popular music, whatever kind of music or artist is popular. Just play the HOT HITS, excite, contest, promote, entertain, inform, and be consistent. Stick to the basics, in elements, techniques and formatics. Every art form has its basic structure and disciplines. CHR has the variety that no other format has. Whatever the hits are, play them. Don't fall for fads! Look what happened when Top 40 went hard rock, adult contemporary, disco, all gold or LP cuts! Stay mass appeal. And

develop personality. All long term CHR's have them. There has to be something besides the music. Don't become sterile. CHR listeners come from all age groups, backgrounds and professions. CHR will still be here - 10 years from now.

- DON'T... stagnate, loosen up, over-talk, add features, more news, talk shows, sports shows, eliminate irritants, de-emphasize hits, add more recurrents and gold, change your hit image, become laid-back, do something different.
- DON'T DO... bad research, listen to your station all the time, think about burn-out, destroy teens. They are radio's future.
- DO... counter-program, monitor your competition, communicate with and inform all ages 12 thru 54, male and female, all races, nationalities, incomes and professions, survey schools, colleges, factories, offices, malls, record stores, project, be energetic, fresh, excited, unpredictable, topical, emphasize personality, sincerity, charisma, warmth, good voices, develop street sense and use street language. Create, originate, motivate, don't imitate!

  Stick to the basics!

Do it right! CHR will be there 10 years, 20 years, 30 years from now... and forever!

## THE AOR FORMAT

By Burkhart/Abrams/Douglas/Elliot

The roots of album oriented rock can be traced back to 1964 and 1965 when the Liverpool invasion sparked fragmentation among rock listeners, particularly middle and upper teen males. For the first time, this audience was showing a clear preference for artists like the Kinks, Rolling Stones, Yardbirds, and Animals, while simultaneously rejecting many of the traditional Top 40 records. It wasn't called progressive rock or AOR back then, but something was clearly happening. By 1966 and 1967 we saw groups like The Birds, Bob Dylan, and even the Electric Prunes maintaining the momentum that started with the British invasion. The movement continued to grow as bands like Cream and Jimi Hendrix broke out, and by 1969 we had a full fledged musical revolution. Time Magazine was doing 10 page spreads on "The Psychedelic Sound," and the music fueled new ideas and significant social and cultural changes.

The AOR format was built out of a need to reach the middle ground. There was Top 40 on the right and underground progressive rock on the left, with a giant audience of vulnerable Top 40 listeners sitting in the middle: people who listened to a Top 40 station but liked every third record. When the Rolling Stones or Buffalo Springfield came on it was great, but then they'd have to put up with a Gary Puckett and Herb Alpert record to get back to one of their favorites. Progressive stations were just too strange. If the nighttime disc jockey liked Country rock, well... that's all you heard. So the concept of AOR was built to reach the vulnerable Top 40 listener using principles of Top 40 such as familiarity, but the key was in changing the familiarity factor from song title to artist. For example, with a group like the Moody Blues, a Top 40 station would play their two or three hits, but an AOR station would play

15 or 20 cuts by that band. The result was familiarity because of the band's unique sound but also depth. The key was to be as commercial as possible without losing the progressive identity and to deliver progressive rock music in a structured and disciplined style.

Throughout the early and mid 70's AOR stations were popping up throughout America with tremendous success. The early true progressive stations started to fade away, doomed by their own lack of discipline. The late 70's, however, proved to be a time for AOR stations to re-group. Many of the early AOR heavyweights got rich, bored, and stopped making great music. Bands like Blood. Sweat & Tears started to play Las Vegas. Some of the hard core heavy metal was alienating the older end of AOR's natural audience; the new thing from England, which had always been AOR's saving grace, was "Kill Your Parents" by the Sniveling Snots (punk rock), and John Travolta had a number one record spear-heading the disco movement. But the main fear in the late 70's was that census data started leaking out, indicating there would be no teenagers left on earth within five years. So began the great 25-34 scare. In the late 70's most AOR stations realized the importance of continuing to reach the natural audience... the audience that they grew up with. AOR was not going to be a static 12-24 format forever but instead one that grows with that initial core of people from the 60's. The musical problems ironed themselves out with refurbished bands and new approaches to "progressive rock music." The most significant development was the fact that AOR stations addressed themselves to the concept of evolving with their audience and in a way positioning themselves as the middle of the road stations of the future. Back in the early 70's, AOR reached teens; in the late 70's it was 18-24, and now in the middle and late 80's AOR's natural audience is 25+. The key premises of AOR remain the same:

- 1) Playing familiar artists but with depth. Instead of one Genesis cut which might be the hit, an AOR station will play that hit plus several other cuts.
- 2) Realizing that what is generally perceived as AOR music has an extremely wide demographic span and relying on the importance of playing only the AOR perceived music that is in sync with the target demographics, i.e., eliminating pre-teen heavy metal and focusing on 25+ oriented based bands. There are still AOR stations that try to mix more mature and sophisticated AOR music with the teen based metal, but most of those stations are finding it fruitless.
- 3) Special programming... whether it's a Psychedelic Psupper at 6:00 or a weekend of album sides, AOR stations have always and will continue to use special music oriented programming as an image enhancing vehicle.
- 4) The balancing of a high profile personality, usually in the morning, with a more music approach during other dayparts gives AOR radio a combination of fun and no-nonsense music delivery.
- 5) The balance of science and emotion where most ideas begin creatively and emotionally, using science and research to confirm one's emotions.

  This keeps the format fresh yet realistic and practical.

The future of AOR looks extremely bright in that its music is the music of a generation. AOR stations will become the WGN's of the future. Bruce Springsteen will be the new Frank Sinatra. We can also expect offshoots to the traditional AOR approach. One being an all hard rock format aimed at teens who are alienated by AOR's more adult approach as well as a format of New Age

music, which in effect is the new Beautiful Music. In the late 60's, someone in their 30's could punch up a Beautiful Music station and hear the 101 Strings doing "Guantanamera." But now in the 80's there is a person who needs a button on their dial for atmospheric and somewhat relaxing music but finds the traditional Beautiful Music stations out of sync with their tastes and A/C stations out of sync with their music orientations, whereas New Age music is a direct evolution of many AOR music principles. In many respects, New Age music is reminiscent of early progressive rock in that much of the music is selling extremely well without airplay. Once a format delivers the music, the movement should grow considerably.

But the bottom line is that AOR in its present form has grasped a generation.

As long as the format stays fresh and innovative, listenership will remain loyal and intact.

## TALK/FULL SERVICE RADIO

By Dan Fabian WGN, Chicago

From time to time, these truths have been self-evident.

Dinosaurs rule.

Bathing causes plague.

The planet is flat.

The Nehru Look will last forever.

Rock 'n Roll will not.

We're out of oil.

Chicago teams never win the Big One's.

AM Radio is dead.

From time to time is the operative phrase. In the truth and wisdom business, available information matters almost as much as whose interpretation of same the local army endorses. Fact is: facts change. Absolute realities become retroactive oopsies every day. We learn.

Take AM's imminent demise as a budding case in point. Consensus of those who think MTV discovered Paul McCartney notwithstanding, the obit is as premature today as FM's was before the rise and fall of polyester. Thanks primarily to those listeners who actually seem to be as interested in each other and the world and such as in the audio range capabilities of most androgynous megastars, it will survive. Probably even prosper. All of which, believe it or not, is reasonably germane. To date, the particular kind of radio these strange people prefer - "Talk & Full Service" for lack of adequate categorical buzzwords - has been virtually an exclusive AM proposition. That, too, will change.

But I am getting ahead of myself. The assignment was to assay the format's evolution over twenty past, present, and future years. No tougher than comprehensive analysis of every water cooler/loading dock/boardroom/breakfast nook conversation anyone has ever had, planned to have, or thought better of having, I suppose. Besides, the drill's first half is a gimme. If you are reading this, you know the history as well as I do.

AM has obviously been on a roller coaster of spectacular plunges and long, hard climbs since the mid-70's. On the day Jim Duncan hung his shingle, the band was still riding pretty high. Then, predictably, some things happened. Costs soared. Arbitron implemented a string of methodological, ah, improvements. Baby Boomers bulged through a couple of demos and re-defined the rules of the game. FM exploded. Fainthearts tried to cut their losses with formulaic turnkey fads. Listeners noticed and went away. As a result, successful AM's are now the exceptions. More often than not, they are also those essentially information and people oriented old line bombers that have: resisted the urge to cut and run; taken maximum advantage of the positives; and, become Electronic Mirrors for the communities they serve.

No typo. There have been positives. Really. Networks and syndicators, for example, provided high quality, low cost fringe daypart alternatives to scratchy 45's and the local car dealer's favorite golf stories. Athletes, politicians, economists and assorted other entertainers offered endless grist. Guest/topic/pithy/not-so-pithy anecdote referral services and technical advancements sprang in every direction. The latter - stereo equipment, satellite facilities, computerized information retrieval banks, talent-producer communications terminals, sophisticated phone systems and the like - have, both in quality and content, benefitted this format more than any other. Most important, several people got

smarter. Heck, even PR types occasionally came in handy. (Well, okay, that one is a bit of a stretch, but you get the idea.) Suffice it to say, the tools are there for those willing to gulp hard enough to use them.

Might just be a lesson buried in there somewhere. Continued viability in the face of increasingly negative odds implies more than casual appeal. Since the Boomers aren't likely to get a whole lot younger in the next decade, potentially broadening appeal. Sufficient to make "Talk & Full Service" the format of the nineties? Not a chance. Done well, the mix is talent-intensive (translation: expensive), tricky to execute, and by no means universal.

Qualitative research consistently identifies three basic types of radio listeners. Slightly more than half of the available audience tunes in for music of one kind or another. They tend to be heavy listeners and to skew young. Give or take another quarter (also heavy users) listen for companionship and/or information. The remainder don't want much of anything on an ongoing basis. But, when they want it, they want it now! At first glance, wall-to-wall tunes are where it's at. On second..? Add 'em up. How many stations in your market compete for the fat half of the pie? How many for the rest?

Doesn't take an Enquirer class prognosticator to figure it all out. The FCC and technology and advertiser acumen and the calendar will narrow radio's gaps in the next decade. If Boomers follow traditional psychographic patterns - admittedly a big if - they will eventually want more from the box and earmuffs than noise. Achievers on both sides of the dial will adjust accordingly. Those who are succeeding at two-way radio now, will do so then. They will not, however, belong to quite so exclusive a club. Newsies and Talkers and Shouters and hybrids of every description will jump the wagon. More than a few of them, gasp, will be of the FM persuasion.

Book it. FM will be in the Talk & Full Service business long before New York decides to throw its next parade of big sailboats. Not an easy trick to pull off non-verbally. No problem. They might not realize it, and certainly won't admit it, but today's shock jock specialists in the poopoo-cahcah school of cutting-edge broadcast relevance are already making the move. What they say and how they say it are irrelevant. They are talking, growing up with their listeners, and doing the format a tall, albeit probably unintentional, favor in the process. Their daily excesses teach new generations that such revolutionary programming concepts as conversation and information do not necessarily cause cancer. This bodes well.

The punchline is pretty basic. What has happened to the format in the last ten years is precisely what has happened to everything else. Change. What comes next, with a couple of exceptions, is anyone's guess. Therein lies the fun.

# MOR/FULL SERVICE RADIO

By Randy Michaels WLW. Cincinnati

The term "MOR" or "Middle-of-The-Road" dates from the 60's when kids listened to top-40, adults listened to MOR, and everyone listened to AM. MOR stations typically featured personalities, news, weather and sports, but MOR referred specifically to the music, which was popular but not rock.

Today's "MOR" station, as defined by Duncan, superficially resembles its 60's ancestor. It still offers personalities, service, and adult music, and most significantly, it's still found on AM. MOR doesn't refer so much to music as it does to a full service AM which still includes music as a significant part of its programming.

It's no secret that winning on AM radio is becoming increasingly difficult. Any format which relies on music as its primary attraction will do better on FM than AM if it's available with similar quality on both bands. This includes country, oldies and nostalgia. To be successful on AM, one must have a music product not available on FM, or non music programming which is so unique and compelling that listeners will find it and stay with it no matter what band it is on. Recognizing that music does better on FM, many AM stations have adopted all news and talk formats. MOR stations can provide the services of news/talk stations, but by using music they can become more accessible to broader and younger demographics. The use of music adds variety, and allows a broader range of interesting personality content and humor.

While music may be a significant reason that listeners tune an MOR station, it cannot be overemphasized that music is not the primary attraction. Winning full service stations attract their cume with unique, compelling programming.

Top personalities, outstanding service, play-by-play sports, events that cause listeners to find them and listen regardless of the band they're on.

Many of the successful stations classified as MOR by Duncan carefully choose music compatible with their primarily 35+ audience. This tends to give an older demographic skew. Others successfully use music which, if tested, would show appeal to an audience significantly younger than the medium age of the listening audience. These stations use the little music they play to signal the younger demos that they are OK to listen to. The theory is that while the upper end demos may not love Springsteen, Steve Winwood, and Madonna, they are exposed to popular music everywhere. A 50 year old is more likely to tolerate Huey Lewis than a 30 year old is to tolerate Patti Page or Frankie Laine! A typical strategy is to play only a current song only if it is listed on both the A/C and CHR charts. Some of these stations show surprisingly competitive young demographics, often without significant loss of the 50+ and in the face of all-music FM competition. These stations use music to help overcome the most common impression about AM radio...that it is dull, boring and hopelessly out of date.

One thing common to all successful MOR/full service stations is a superior signal. It is imperative that a station have full market coverage to afford the strong personalities and features required to win. Its a sad fact that with higher interference levels, poor receiver quality, and larger metros, most AM's don't have the signal to compete.

These inferior signals will have to find gorilla positions to succeed. For the good AM signals, compelling, full service programming so good that people will listen regardless of the band is the key to success into the 90's and beyond.

#### THE ADULT CONTEMPORARY FORMAT

By E. Alvin Davis
E. Alvin Davis and Associates

Every format category has its own individual strengths and weaknesses, but a strong case could be made that the Adult Contemporary format has more strengths and fewer weaknesses than any other. A/C is radio's most efficient format at delivering prime demographics. Unlike some other formats that have a significant degree of waste audience that isn't particularly attractive to advertisers (either because it is too young or too old), Adult Contemporary is virtually 100% prime demos. The core audience of an A/C station is the highly desirable 25-34 year-olds. FM A/C stations will generally skew strongly on both sides of 25-34, delivering substantial 18-34 and 25-54 numbers.

A/C, as a format, fares well in most markets. Not only is it successful in smaller and/or less-competitive markets, but it also does extremely well in larger, highly-fragmented environments. In a highly competitive A/C market such as Detroit, with six FM A/C's among the more than thirty signals making the book, four A/C's are in the top ten with 25-54 adults. No other format can claim such competitive elasticity. A/C is a radio operator's dream format. It is easy to sell. Advertisers love it. It can even be sold very effectively "on the come" without ratings, provided it's programmed correctly. Since the demos correspond to the age of many agency buyers, they can easily justify turning their personal enthusiasm into a rationalized professional buying decision. A/C's are also capable of building audiences at an alarming rate, especially on the FM band. There are numerous examples of virtual overnight rating successes where well-programmed and marketed A/C's have been successfully introduced to receptive and appreciative audiences in markets across the country.

The evolution of the Adult Contemporary format over the last ten years parallels that of radio during the same period. The word most descriptive of this evolution is fragmentation. Just as the radio audience has fragmented to a greater array of formats, A/C itself has fragmented into various derivations. Today we have vibrant A/C, older-demo A/C, male A/C, female A/C, personality A/C, musicintensive A/C, contemporary-skewed A/C, and oldies-intensive A/C.

In addition, Adult Contemporary as a format classification is taking a broader perspective. The "traditional" A/C format is being fragmented by newer formats that play contemporary music for Adults, but do so in a vastly different manner. Today, we have A/C-leaning CHR, softer AOR, Classic Rock, Classic Oldies, Black Adult A/C, and Contemporary-leaning Beautiful Music. All of this fragmentation has created new, unique programming niches and opportunities.

Even the traditional Adult Contemporary station is undergoing transition. The most obvious aspect of change is the evolution of the A/C musical product. Many of today's successful A/C's are less reliant on what were once the traditional core A/C artists, such as Kenny Rogers, Barbra Streisand, Barry Manilow, Air Supply, Neil Diamond, etc. These artists still have value, even to more contemporary oriented A/C's, but their greatest strength is now to the olderdemo A/C stations. For the 35-44 audience, they are still core artists.

For the more contemporary A/C's, a new crop of stars have established themselves. Lionel Richie, Phil Collins, Hall & Oates, Billy Joel, and Whitney Houston are some of the artists who more appropriately define the vibrant A/C station of 1986.

With 25-34 adults as the generic target for many A/C's, the infusion of more rock-oriented music has been natural evolutionary process. The overall tempo

and vibrancy of today's A/C has kicked up a few notches over the last decade. In 1976, how many people would have imagined rock acts such as Loverboy, Tina Turner, Berlin, Michael Jackson, Heart, and Bruce Springsteen, making important contributions to A/C playlists?

Aside from the music, the other major area undergoing transition is the A/C presentation. While still in its early stages, we expect to see more FM A/C's become less music-intensive and begin to focus more on delivery of personality and information services. The prototypes for what we refer to as "vibrant A/C" are stations like KVIL-FM/Dallas, KSTP-FM/Minneapolis and WWNK-FM/Cincinnati. These stations offer high profile personality (even in dayparts other than AM drive), expanded information services and extensive on-air promotion. These are not background listening environments.

This type of station requires a major commitment of corporate resources, principally in the area of personnel. Certainly they are talent oriented, requiring on-air performers of a greater magnitude than before, but, they are also management-intensive, and require strong day-to-day leadership from general managers and program directors. But, despite the difficulty of such an objective, we expect it will be worth the price. Our guess is that these stations will become tomorrow's market dominant stations (with market dominance being redefined for a more competitive, fragmented environment). Look for these type stations to achieve a "share of mind" prominence, not unlike such legendary stations as WCCO-AM/Minneapolis, KMOX-AM/St. Louis, KDKA-AM/Pittsburgh and WTIC-AM/Hartford.

Adult Contemporary radio isn't stagnant. The new strains and changes are exciting. Narrowcasting and precision targeting continues to be the wave of the future. The infusion of entertainment and substance are compliments to

the music-intensive and "environmental" A/C's of yesterday. The A/C spectrum is alive with growth and expansion. The future looks bright. We're thrilled to be a part of it.

## THE COUNTRY MUSIC FORMAT

By Tom Cassetty
Gregg Lindahl
WSM AM/FM - Nashville

10-4 Good Buddy. Can you believe we embraced the CB craze? The country music listener drove a pick up truck armed with a citizens band radio and gun rack, or so the world thought. We only had ourselves as country broadcasters to blame for this stereotype. In 1976, no less than four different songs about CB's and trucks made it into the top 15 of Radio And Records, (a country chart based solely on airplay). Red Sovine's number one song about a CB conversation between a trucker and a little crippled boy led the way.

For much of the last half of the 70's, country broadcasters had to work hard to legitimize the format to advertisers. Overcoming the stereotype became a mission! Only when many major market top 40 rock pioneer AM radio stations switched to country and began to employ solid marketing and modern programming techniques did the format begin to make headway in this area. Exposure of country music on the radio in a way the media buyers found digestable in many of the major media centers was a major event in the growth of the format. While traditional stations continued to succeed in the south and west in the areas of the country where country and western had a loyal base, the "western" was coming off the label and country was proving itself to be a winner with radio stations like WHN in New York City, WMAQ in Chicago, WDGY in Minneapolis/St. Paul, WHK in Cleveland and WDAF in Kansas City.

Undoubtedly, the movie <u>Urban Cowboy</u> made the biggest impact on the formats growth and popularity over the last ten years. The <u>Urban Cowboy</u> "craze" had an immediate impact on country music and brought about an impact on nationwide fashion. Just as the music was suddenly popular to a new

audience, country-style fashions, such as cowboy hats and anything made of denim, grew in popularity. With <u>Urban Cowboy</u> came a wave of optimism that country could really be a mainstream format. During this time, many country radio stations first became number one overall in their respective markets. Now it was OK for the youngest of demos to admit to liking country music and they emulated the lifestyle portrayed in the movie. <u>Urban Cowboy</u> brought new revenue and a new rash of competitors to the format. FM stations that were long time homes of Top 40 or AOR in markets like Denver, Houston and Oklahoma City switched to country in the belief that the market could support more than one country station.

As country music proliferated on FM, some of the frontrunner AM country stations who made the switch from rock to country as a solution to the erosion of their rock listeners to FM found themselves in the same predicament. The advent of the "continuous country" FM challenged many radio stations to reexamine presentation and music inventory. Controversial as it once may have been, the use of cross-over material and old rock began to be as important to sustaining audience levels in many markets as the <u>Urban Cowboy</u> phenomenon had been to attract new audience.

According to the Country Music Associations national market structure study released this summer, fifty percent of all consumers rate a "strong like" for country music. Forty percent of all those who stated a preference for country music listening said they now listen more often. This certainly bodes well for the format. The study identified areas for growth including the "Image and Identity of Country Music and the Music itself."

The music is most certainly changing. Of the 78 different artists who produced a Radio And Records top 15 in 1976, only 16 were able to produce a repeat nine years later in the 1985 chart. Multiple hit makers of 1976 who were absent in 1985 include among others: Bill Anderson, Narvel Felts, Freddy Fender, Mel Tillis, Loretta Lynn and Sonny James. Multiple hit producers of 1985 who were not even on the charts in 1976 include among others: Alabama, Lee Greenwood, Kenny Rogers, The Oak Ridge Boys, Ricky Skaggs and George Strait.

Eighteen fewer artists were able to obtain top 15 records in 1985 than in 1986 reflective of tighter and more competitive music policies at many stations. This difference also indicates that country has made a transition from an artist driven format to a song based format, as indicated by this fall's CMA nominees, Randy Travis, Reba McEntire, The Judds and George Strait. For many years, country music fans were loyal to the artists who made the music. Today, they are loyal to the song. This turnover is an exciting change as it will certainly mean that artists will have to sharpen themselves and their material in order to stay viable. As in rock, fame will not be measured in annual terms. The exceptions will be the legends of the future. Fortunately, this shift has not come at the expense of losing core listeners. The variety of the format remains intact as it broadens its appeal.

Today, country radio is largely homogenized. Market differences have become blurred. In cities like Cincinnati, Washington, D.C. and Indianapolis, once served by two or more country stations, only one station remains. This sameness among country stations presents an opportunity for innovators in the next ten years. A country radio station, targeted at 18-34 demos will be a viable format extension.

The influence of television and in particular, the growth of the Nashville Network cable channel has the potential to have profound impact in a positive way on country radio over the next ten years. The market leading broadcasters will acknowledge this television influence with their audience and advertisers.

The owners and general managers of country radio stations, in the next ten years, will be concerned with developing new strategies to fend off adult contemporaries as they begin to use more current country music in an attempt to remain "mainstream." Country radio has long been accused of incorporating innovations of other formats long after the fact. Because country radio has worked so hard to overcome the issue of "acceptance" of its format, it is sharper today in many areas than the radio community as a whole. In marketing, promoting, sales, and audience research, country radio stations are beginning to set the pace for the next ten years today!

#### THE URBAN CONTEMPORARY FORMAT

By Don Kelly & Associates

As our industry celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of <u>American Radio</u>, the Urban Contemporary format is attracting considerable attention. The format's conquest of legendary stations in Los Angeles, Miami and Dallas during the past year alone has gained the respect of the radio industry.

Born of a "Latin Disco" beat and a "Black" rhythm in the late seventies, this format remains the most misunderstood in radio's repertoire. Because it doesn't fit into any of the sterotypical "cubbyholes" that most of us in radio are comfortable with, this schizophrenic format has been dismissed as "ethnic" or "black" by competing stations and some in the advertising industry. No doubt in some cases this is the result of lingering racism; in my opinion, in most cases, it is simply a fear of the unknown. I welcome the opportunity to shed new light on this exciting format for the readers of this special issue.

The term "Urban" is used to indicate the <u>geographic</u> area within which an Urban Contemporary station has decided to wage its war for ratings. The population residing in the "Urban Core," the city and the close-in suburbs, is the "Target Audience" for stations using this approach. In effect, the station is a reflection of the city and this determines the make-up of its audience. Two or three major groups comprise what is called the "Urban Life Group." In most cities, a simple black and white coalition will provide a universe large enough for a station to score impressive audience shares. In several major cities, the coalition is made up of hispanics, blacks and whites and in a few places, it's a hispanic and white mix that reflects the

urban population. The percentages that each of these groups contribute to the station's cume and quarter hour are determined by the population mix in the "core city," many of which are well over fifty percent ethnic. The competitive lay of the land, Arbitron methodology, market history and sales considerations are also factors.

Although a true Urban Contemporary station may have as little as thirty percent non-ethnic audience on average, the majority of the advertising attracted to these stations is general market business. The demographic profile is very similar to that of a CHR format with large teen to thirty-four shares and like most mature CHRs, these stations can develop Top Five twenty-five to fifty-four shares in a few years. In my opinion, one of the most profound changes that has taken place over the past several years is the acceptance of the format among advertisers, especially retailers. Urban audiences are made-up of "active" listeners that ring cash registers.

With major broadcasters such as Emmis, Lin, DKM, EZ, NBC and RKO becoming involved with this format, the stories of fifty cents on the dollar profit centers and million dollar plus months have become a reality. In addition to the improvements these companies have introduced in the sales arena, the financial support that they have given to the format has had tremendous impact. Better salaries and facilities, money for research, marketing and promotion have dramatically improved the product we offer.

The dramatic changes in the make-up of the population of our country between the 1970 and 1980 census, especially in larger cities, pointed radio in a new direction. Those that have learned from this experience and are students of the latest census projections look toward 1990 with confidence knowing that

there will be more Arbitron HDBAs (High Density Black Areas) and HDHAs (High Density Hispanic Areas), making the <u>Urban Coalition</u> approach to programming truly mass appeal in many markets.

The <u>Urban Contemporary Coalition</u> format has gained a great deal of momentum in just over six years and into the next decade, the statistics point to even larger shares. No matter what format you manage, program or sell, it will pay to get to know more about this format. It is important to point out that the Urban format differs greatly from the traditional Black format and I urge you to read the Black Radio article in this issue to gain an understanding of the differences.

# BLACK RADIO - ADAPTING TO A CHANGING RADIO WORLD

By Amos Brown WTLC, Indianapolis

The First Decade of Jim Duncan's American Radio chronology of the ebbs and flows of radio listening in America, recorded significant changes such as the decline of AM, the growth of FM, the development of 25-54 as THE only demographic, the death of teen appeal, ratings methodology changes, the growth of the sunbelt and deregulation. These changes affected all formats. But as you'll read in this essay, the changes affecting Black Radio during the past ten years have been somewhat different.

Ever since rhythm and blues, blues and "race records" were first heard on radio after World War II, Blacks were attracted to those radio stations playing "their" music. Those stations were the forerunners of today's Black Radio. Black Radio first flourished in the South, then as the 60's began, Black Radio spread North, serving the Black communities in major Northern cities and towns. Most of these radio stations were AM, but in Kansas City, New York, Indianapolis, Washington, Chicago, Jackson, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Dallas and New York, FM Black Radio stations were launched.

When American Radio was born, nearly all the leading Black Radio stations were AM Radio stations. The "Magic" formats of Houston and St. Louis, the "V" formats of Atlanta and Baltimore and the FM progressive Black formats had yet to be born. Back then, radio stations with majority Black audiences were called Black Radio stations.

Today, that's changed. What's my definition of a Black Station?

It's a radio station with a MAJORITY of its audience Black.

If that station must call itself URBAN to garner advertising dollars from advertisers who still don't believe that Black listeners buy products, goods and services, then call yourself Urban. Being a pragmatic person, if calling a Black station "Music of Your Life" would help me get my fair share of dollars - I'd do it!

The reason for these gyrations of nomenclature is advertising revenue, or in many cases the lack of revenue Black stations receive because of the racial make up of their audience. This has directly affected the growth and development of Black Radio.

#### SHIFT FROM FM'S TO AM'S

The biggest change in American radio in 10 years was the growth of FM and the decline of AM. In Spring 1975 the majority of the leading Black radio stations in America were AM. This past Spring, nine out of the top 37 Black stations in share and four out of the top 46 Black stations in average quarter hour audience were AM. This is in line with the changes other radio formats have shown in the past 10 years.

But there's been a disturbing trend in several markets in recent years, where seemingly successful Black FM formats were SHIFTED TO AM. There's no logical reason for these against the grain moves except a feeling that more dollars could be generated with general market FM formats than with a Black FM.

It happened first in Columbus, Ohio, when WVKO(FM) which had strong potential in the market, was converted into AC WSNY(FM) with the Black format remaining on WVKO(AM). Next was Dayton, Ohio, whose Black community was serviced by powerhouse WDAO(FM). After a station sale, the powerful Black FM format was abruptly moved to an AM, in favor of an AC format on the FM.

This past Spring, we saw the phenomenon of a Black FM changing format leaving the market without a Black FM service. In Jacksonville, Florida, a metro that's 23% Black, WJAX(FM) which had been the first Black FM service in the market changed calls and format to CHR, leaving the market's Black community served by just two AM radio stations. (Hopefully, this market hole has been filled when you read this article).

In fact, similar to what Beautiful Music has experienced these past ten years, Black Radio is evolving into a format with just one dominate station in every market. With the exception of markets like New York, Chicago, Washington, Clevelend, in nearly all other markets there's just one dominant Black radio station (or Urban), with perhaps a lesser FM and AM properties.

BLACK RADIO - THE AUDIENCE IS THERE. THE DOLLARS AREN'T

These shifts and the evolution to one dominant station per market is a result of lack of revenue. Why? Well, building business for Black Radio stations has always been an uphill battle. Advertisers, bringing their own economic prejudices and ignorances into play, have, in many cases, kept Black radio from achieving economic parity with other formats. Just look at the Black Radio market leaders from the Spring 86 American Radio. In nine markets, (Columbia, SC; Columbus, GA; Fayetteville, Jackson, MS; New Orleans, Raleigh, Savannah, Shreveport and Tallahassee), Black stations were the market leader, with sizable shares and strong demographic strength. Yet, in terms of revenue, according to Duncan's Radio Market Guide, NONE of these stations is the revenue leader. In fact, it is probable, that these stations may rank as low as fifth in revenue, in spite of their large salable audiences.

It is the effort to overcome the "format bias" Black Radio faces daily that has been our biggest challenge these past 10 years. Now, don't get me wrong, there are a lot of sales success stories at Black stations nationwide. But, overall as an industry, efforts by Black radio owners (both Black and White), managers and groups like NAB, RAB and NABOB to focus attention on this problem and work with advertisers and agencies have been uncoordinated, unfocused and unrewarding to date. A coordinated, together effort is needed, not just nationally, but regionally and locally, too.

## RESEARCH CHANGES - BETTER, BUT NOT THE BEST

In terms of how Black people's radio listening habits are measured, the past 10 years has seen a radical change. The death of Pulse (which many in Black Radio felt knew how to measure our format) brought on the growth of Arbitron. Their change from the old Telephone Retrieval to the Differential Survey Treatment (DST) did cause quarter hours and cumes for Black Radio to climb, at the expense of a loss of exclusive cume dominance. The addition of Birch Radio in the measurement arena has been a mixed blessing. Black stations show well, in some cases in Birch, but Birch has a hard time generating sufficient Black sample bases.

However, black radio listening will <u>NEVER</u> be accurate or complete, until Arbitron and Birch radically <u>INCREASE</u> Black sample sizes. Just use common sense. Is 610 black diaries really enough to project the listening of 2.4 million Blacks in New York; or 515 diaries for 1.2 million Blacks in Chicago; or 99 diaries for 93,000 Blacks in Buffalo; or 75 diaries for 151,000 Blacks in Pittsburgh? It isn't! The answer is simple. Our industry must challenge Arbitron, Birch and any other firms to make as their goal that Black sample MUST be large enough to accurately measure Black listening. The Black sample

must be as large as if the total population would be measured. Only then, will our format achieve audience size and stability, in all demos, as other general market formats.

#### BLACK RADIO PROGRAMMING - CHANGES DURING THE DECADE

Black Radio has always been a "full service" radio format. Not only did Black stations play music that appealed to a wide age spectrum of Black listeners, but they provided news and information on events and activities in the Black community, and spotlighted the spiritual side of that community in religious programming and Black gospel music. This entertainment, information, spirit and service is what made Black Radio important to its audiences. And today, it is that tradition that really separates the "Urban" format from the "Black" format. Stations that provide service like WHUR(FM), Washington; KJLH(FM), Los Angeles; WYLD(FM), New Orleans; WTLC(FM), Indianapolis; and WJMI(FM), Jackson, are continuing that tradition of Black Radio.

Black music has also changed in the past decade to where it is a challenge and problem for Black Radio. The combination of Motown, Memphis, Blues, Ballads and Funk attracted not just 12 to 24's but large numbers of persons 25+. But now the new wave of Black music - Rap music - has polarized Black audiences.

Ask any Black Radio programmer about Rap Music and you will start an argument. Ask listeners about Rap and you'll get sharply diverse opinions. Those under 25 love it, those over 25 hate it. In some cases, Black stations have found that playing "rap" causes older listeners to leave the radio station, without a corresponding pickup of youths.

One goal of many Black stations has been to increase their older Black (and White) listeners. Some Black AM stations tried to create special formats for

older listeners, targeted over 30's with Motown, blues, jazz and ballads, but none have been successful enough to become the dominant Black station in a market. One older format for Blacks that has met with some success are those that focus on gospel music like WYCB(AM), Washington; WWRL(AM), New York; WBGR(AM), Baltimore. Others are finding good Sunday numbers playing Black gospel, instead of "wall to wall" churches. Others are finding that incorporating jazz into a music mix is also helping to attract older Blacks. These trends are helping to attract older Blacks <u>BACK</u> to Black Radio and away from MOR and beautiful music stations.

## HOW ABOUT THE NEXT TEN YEARS?

As long as there are Black communities - there will be Black Radio. We may change our name to attract business, but there will always be owners and managers who realize that service to Black listeners is financially and morally satisfying.

To generate our proper share of revenue, serious efforts must be made by Black Radio ownership and management to get together with advertisers and ad agencies to educate them to the economic wealth that exists in Black communities. So that when evaluating radio stations with majority Black audiences, advertisers will look at us the same way they look at all other radio properties - can this station attract enough people, at a reasonable cost, who will buy my product.

Arbitron and Birch must be challenged to <u>INCREASE</u> their sample sizes to accurately capture and record Black radio listening with a minimum error rate.

Programmers and managers must remember that Black Radio was founded on a base of service and entertainment to a community and a people. We should continue to encourage the Black music community to give us product that will broaden our appeal to as many ages and races as we can.

What has kept and will keep Black Radio alive and strong is that basic rule of good radio - serve your audience - meet their entertainment and information needs - and you will build an audience - sales - profits.

Thanks to Jim Duncan for allowing me the opportunity to share my thoughts on Black Radio with you. And in keeping with Jim's spirit of feedback with his subscribers, I invite your comments - pro, con or noncommittal.

### THE EZ LISTENING FORMAT

By Stephen Trivers Fairfield Broadcasting/KalaMusic

The past ten years have been exciting and dynamic years for programmers, syndicators, and stations involved in the Easy Listening Format. Ten years ago the music consisted of mostly standard instrumentals with vocals either performed by choral groups, or a small group of crooners like Vic Damone, Andy Williams, and Perry Como.

Today, as much as 50% of the music in some dayparts on some stations is vocal, the instrumentals are often versions of recent and current chart songs, and the range of artists being heard include such current popular favorites as Lionel Richie, Anne Murray, Air Supply, George Winston, and the like.

Stations in the Easy Listening Format have over the past 10 years greatly expanded their promotions, their personalities, and added news features and special events. Indeed, some stations - for example KODA in Houston, are even presenting play by play sports. In short, Easy Listening has kept up with the times, and more important has kept up with its audience. And the acceptance of the Easy Listening Format both by listeners and advertisers is at an all time high. The Average Share and more important Average Revenue per Easy Listening Station is higher than it's ever been.

If anything - those of us in the Easy Listening business had been victims of our own success. For the techniques that the Easy Listening Format taught the radio industry are now found in almost every other music based format.

- 1. Sweeping songs 3, 4, 5 in a row.
- 2. Limiting and clustering commercials.

3. Controlling and eliminating needless chatter and other intrusions.

Now in almost every market there are Country Stations, Adult Contemporary

Stations, even AOR Stations that are following these formatic guidelines.

We were victims of our own success perhaps in another way as well. In the early and mid 70's when our format was the first, and in many markets the only commercially viable format on FM, several second rate Johnny-come-lately, copycat operators began doing Easy Listening...or at least Easy Listening as they thought they understood it. When they became inevitably unsuccessful in this format they left it with great ceremony, a flurry of press releases, and went on to louse up other formats like Disco, Urban Cowboy, or Adult Contemporary... whatever happened to be trendily acceptable at the time. As a result of the shakeout the Easy Listening operators today, are the strongest and best practitioners of this format...operators who are committed to the format, and who know what they are doing - both on the air and on the street.

If anyone doubts the total viability of well programmed, well sold, and well managed Easy Listening Stations...just look at the prices that have been paid for WPAT - New York, KJOI - Los Angeles, and WLIF - Baltimore. All of these stations were sold at fabulous prices and all of them based on pure cash flow multiples.

While it is hard indeed to forecast the next 10 years with any pinpoint accuracy, I would submit that a few general truths appear to be fairly evident.

In every market there will be room for one Easy Listening Station.
 Advertisers are demanding a quality audience. Listeners will seek out, find, and stay intensely loyal to Easy Listening Stations.

- Primarily will be programmed by syndicators. However, depending on market needs and station needs, will need to create different blends from the very conservative to the rather aggressive.
- 3. Stations will continue to expand their promotions, information features, and service, according to the needs of their market. But they will retain the unique and distinctive character of the format. As a result the stations will continue to become more attractive to advertisers, indeed, even easier to sell...and will continue to be pleasantly profitable to operate.

## ALL NEWS AND NEWS/TALK RADIO

By Johnny Andrews
Formerly VP/GM, KTAR/KKLT, Phoenix
Now VP/GM of KLQT, Austin

In the beginning, there was news. When radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania made its first commercial radio broadcast on November 2, 1920, it broke the silence of the airwaves with news about election returns. Over the years since that day, radio has faithfully provided its listeners with a steady flow of world, national and local events.

Radio was born a medium trying to be all things to all listeners—a potpourri of music, comedy, drama and news. But the advent of television, a visual medium thought to be better suited for the likes of <a href="The Lone Ranger">The Lone Ranger</a> and <a href="Amos and Andy">Amos and Andy</a>, soon stole the drama and comedy from radio airwaves. The course of radio history shifted, as radio searched for a new identity by trying to provide what TV could not. It survived by evolving into fragmented, specialized formats of music and information. Top 40, country music, beautiful music, rock music and a host of other radio formats were born. Along with them came the listener option of non-stop news and talk. Over the years, two distinct directions in news radio have developed: all news and news/talk.

All-news is just what the name implies; a continuous flow of information composed of local, national and international headlines, economic and business reports, stock market information, commentary, weather and traffic information, sports and features, all programmed round the clock. All-news winners include stations like KYW in Philadelphia, WINS and WCBS in New York, WBBM in Chicago and KFWB and KNX in Los Angeles.

In contrast, news/talk radio tends to be lighter and slightly more entertainment oriented in its approach. News/talk mixes drive-time blocks of news, weather, traffic, sports and business information with local call-in and network talk shows in the midday, evening and all-night time periods. Big winners at the news/talk approach include KGO in San Francisco, KABC in Los Angeles, KMOX in St. Louis, KIRO in Seattle, and KTAR in Phoenix, to name just a few.

All of these successful news radio competitors are AM facilities that have 's survived the ravages of FM penetration over the years by shifting into the non-stop news format or by mixing news with interesting, entertaining and useful talk. Although stations which successfully shun music formats number only a relative handful, they are an important programming option not to be underestimated if well executed in the right radio environment. Those who have won at news radio, have won big in terms of ratings and revenues. What factors make the essential difference in determining the success of this format? There are six important ingredients that contribute to the success of the format:

(1) MARKET SIZE: An indispensable component of making the news radio format work is market size. It's no coincidence that the big winners at radio news are stations in big metro areas. There is a direct connection between the size of the market and the ability of the market to provide a steady flow of news and information important and interesting enough to attract a large following. News radio stations must have a large cumulative audience to support their average quarter hour audience. Only the top twenty markets can deliver large enough audience numbers. Although most news radio success stories are a big city phenomenon, some small and medium market stations have

made the format work by choosing the news/talk approach. News/talk is more affordable because it takes fewer people to provide a quality product. Smaller market stations can mix local programming with satellite feeds and network news and talk shows.

- (2) <u>REVENUE</u>: Market size goes hand in hand with revenue because only big markets can furnish the revenue to pay the bill for news radio programming. It's an expensive format that needs sophisticated equipment to make it work -- satellite technology, computers and remote equipment are a few of the tools needed to be effective.
- (3) TALENT: Major market money also buys good talent. Attracting the right on-air mix of authoritative voices, experienced reporters and provocative talk show hosts that will draw the sophisticated, upscale listener with the critical ear is a must.
- (4) <u>SIGNAL COVERAGE</u>: Almost as important as market size and what it can provide is signal coverage. A station must be heard over the entire metro area and beyond in order to deliver those necessary cumulative shares. Only a strong signal can deliver the essential audience numbers.
- (5) <u>SPORTS IMAGE</u>: Another indispensable key to winning in this format is capturing the image of sports leader. The lucrative rights to broadcast professional and college sports is an important part of the formula. KIRO, for example, has positioned itself as the "sports authority" in the Seattle market by cornering all the available sports contracts.
- (6) <u>WEATHER AND TRAFFIC</u>: Providing weather and traffic information that's a cut above competitors is the final important component. It's not unusual for

news radio stations to have a staff meteorologist as well as their own helicopter or airplane to scout out local traffic information during driving-time.

When well executed, all of these elements combine to build a community image for a news radio station. Because stations are in the information business already, they can respond to significant events more quickly and completely than their token news/music competitors. This also enhances the community image as the "information leader."

Although successful news radio stations use a well established formula, the programming methods are by no means engraved in stone. The format continues to evolve. The next important milestone will be when news radio programmers successfully capture the "baby boom" generation. "Baby boomers" are currently engaged in a love affair with the FM side of the dial, but are also beginning to outgrow music formats. Although a few attempts have been made to make news viable on FM radio signals, most have failed due to poor execution and under-financing. It is only a matter of time before some enterprising major group owner finds the formula that lures FM "baby boomers" from music to talk and news. The success formula will probably be news/talk and look for it to include more lifestyle oriented subject matter. It remains to be seen what other unique information innovations will develop to make news/talk work on the FM band. Whoever comes up with the right FM formula will not only change the course of future radio programming, but will also strike it rich in tomorrow's radio industry.

#### THE BIRTH OF NOSTALGIA RADIO

By Jim West Jim West Company

Nostalgia Radio - as the industry insists on calling it - is one of a select few formats that is really new. Rock & Roll was new, News Radio and News/Talk was new, but the rest are premutations of a former life - if you will - and are versions of formats that have changed and evolved to fit the growing sophistication of electronics, musical academic evolution, and the Great American cultists who perpetuate changing fads in our society.

The roots of this music are firmly entrenched in the three B's - Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, and throughout the 1920's, 30's, and 40's the Pop music songs based on these "legitimate" musical academics were being recorded, danced to, and listened to on that new marvelous invention called Radio. From the early days of KDKA in Pittsburgh, radio caught on as the principle electronic means of communication and entertainment.

Before World War II, a generation of Americans grew up dancing to the greats of the Big Band era. The roots of this totally American music evolved from the Black culture of the plantations and evolved from the basic blues into Dixieland music and its various versions (New Orleans, Kansas City, Chicago).

The late twenties and thirties brought the ensemble sound of larger orchestras and was legitimized by the Paul Whiteman Orchestra. From that group and the Ben Pollock Band came many of the future leaders of the Big Band Explosion. In parallel with these mostly white bands were excellent black orchestras defining individual styles of creativity (Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Jimmie

Lunceford) in the face of the worst kinds of segregation. In those days, it was tough enough to be a musician, but to be a Black traveling musician was rougher. However, in spite of all the obstacles, Radio brought this unique American music to our populace and it did become popular!!!

Remote broadcasts from major hotels and nightclubs were nightly affairs and thousands of bands followed the intineracy of the road-playing all kinds of clubs, hotels, and arenas where the crowds could dance the night away.

NBC and CBS had networks of stations all across the country serving the daily fare of Breakfast Clubs in the early morning to a full menu of Soap Operas all day long, and the wonderful dramas and comedy shows that filled the early evening hours. The coup'de'grace, of course, were the remote broadcasts from the Meadowbrook in New Jersey to the Aragon in Chicago to the Palladium in Los Angeles, and a hundred places in between. Some leading orchestras were on weekly radio shows and Americans shopped in record stores and purchased millions of singles and finally albums of their favorite artists.

T.V. was just evolving and its threat to the life and limb of Radio was not yet apparent. World War II exploded in 1940 and 1941, and the bands and entertainers followed our troups and entertained at military camps and canteens all over America. Some - like Glen Miller - even enlisted and went abroad in official service musical units.

The end of the war brought dramatic changes in American society. The "call to arms" had forced families whose roots had been planted, to be unceremoniously up-rooted. The sedentary society that America had known became mobile, and the growing sophistication of mass transportation allowed America the chance to move around rapidly. Americans began to make choices about where

they wanted to live, and this post war dash to find new roots changed the life-styles of virtually everyone.

Education, assisted by the G.I. bill, exploded and new technology in science and industry took hold. Fast growing in this reshaped society, was a box that transmitted pictures, called the television.

Overnight, T.V. became a sensation. Milton Berle, Sid Caeser, Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Lucille Ball & Desi Arnaz, plus thousands more were affecting what we did and how we thought and where we spent our entertainment dollar.

This boom called television almost ruined radio. The network system of feeding programs fell into disfavor, and the children of the middle and late fifties began to reject the music of their parents. The traditional academics of the previous generation were cast aside as the guitar (tuned in fourths) replaced the piano (based on the cycle of fifths) as the center-piece for the "new music" that kids wrote, sang, and recorded.

Records, of course, were the mainstay products for most radio stations and their product sources were the record companies (Decca, RCA, Columbia, Capitol, etc...). These product lines of creativity - recording, manufacturing, and distributing were well-organized and profitable - but then the earth opened up as the musical earthquake errupted. The sounds of the guitar began to drown out the piano, and the kids with their "garage-masters" sold them to the record companies, and BOOM!!! Over-night the sales of the traditional pop music fell away as radio, in deep trouble because of television, needed a transfusion to save its life. And out of these cataclysmic events evolved a new kind of radio called Top 40. The kids simply wanted to hear "their music" over and over again, and new hits forced their way into the homes and

hearts of this new generation of Americans who wanted and got their own thing. The English wave legitimized the movement, but for the previous generation of Americans whose lives had been nurtured and influenced by our "truly American music" were dis-enfranchised by the new. The record companies stopped producing the albums of the great artists like Sinatra, Bennett, Como, and the rest. The whole manufacturing and delivery process had to be rebuilt to feed the new wave sweeping the land.

There's no doubt that the injection of this new culture saved radio at that time, but it also swept away all the vestiges of the previous music, and left millions of Americans with no place to listen. Most of them turned off the radio. Many gravitated to the "beautiful music" cover songs that served as a soporific substitute. Beautiful music stations proliferated because of this phenomenon, and news formats caught some of the overflow as well.

The Rock & Roll era opened the door for personalities in radio, and the new generation of D.J. was born. Top 40 stations were two and three deep in all major markets, and the battle of independent radio was on. The earliest leaders, of course, were Todd Storz and Gordon McLendon and Bill Stewart and their influence not only raised a new kind of radio, but helped develop a whole new field of opportunity for announcers, production people, salesmen, and sales managers which has continued now through two and almost three generations. The early pioneers are now the owners and operators of the major groups, and some are retired. But each generation has left a continuing legacy for the next, and all of the techniques have been improved upon, as has the technology. With that evolution of technology has come the phenomenon of FM radio, and the AM dial - once the ultimate arbitrator - is fighting for its very life.

Out of the significant development of FM broadcasting came the crying need for programming principally on the AM dial; something that would speak to AM listeners.

In the late 70's, Al Ham developed a format that soon found favor on AM stations and appealed directly to the vast number of people - over 40-years-old - whose music had been literally taken away in the 50's and 60's.

The research that surfaced about this lost generation opened the gates for this new format called "nostalgia." Al Ham's "Music of Your Life" led the vanguard, but other programming companies quickly adjusted to this opportunity, and out of this need for the "old music" came <u>new</u> opportunities for programming this brand new type of format.

The significant thing about Mr. Ham's contribution was that his roots were <u>not</u> in radio; they were in pop music and the A & R side of record production. He developed a format based on his conception of what the public wanted, not what radio needed. And it worked - as thousands of men and women called, wrote letters, and turned the radio back on - extending their thanks to the new operators for returning their original music to radio.

It showed radio people that the audience doesn't forget the songs that it grew up with. It underlined the reality that this music had been the "soundtrack" of their lives, and they wanted it replayed over and over again.

The realization of the audience's need for nostalgia is being realized with the growing awareness that the next generation will want to deal with its own nostalgia.

It won't be exactly the same though - because never before and never since - has an entire generation of Americans had their music taken away from them for over 20 years. It's a phenomenon that may never be duplicated again.

The format was new, but unfortunately the mind-set of the younger radio people has been in constant conflict with this format, either denying its existence, or sentencing it to failure long before its time.

One has only to look and study to realize that the older Americans <u>can</u> afford what they want. They <u>do</u> have most of the discretionary income, and in spite of our broadcasting youth, and advertising agency resistance, there exists the real need to serve this generation of listeners and the <u>opportunity</u> to make money doing it.

As McLendon said years ago - "all you need is a signal to compete!"

## A LOOK AT SPANISH RADIO

By Herb Levin WSUA, Miami

Before we can begin to understand what is happening today in Spanish language radio, it is important to understand something about the market it serves - and what is taking place inside the U.S. Hispanic Community.

The Market - The U.S. Spanish language origin population is now estimated\* to be 18.9 million persons. This population is concentrated in five geographic areas: Southern California, New York City, the Southwest border states of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, South Florida, and the Chicago A.D.I. The Hispanic market is fast growing; 3.3% per year\*\*. The reasons for this dramatic growth are two fold; first, there is a significantly higher birth rate among Hispanics, along with more new family formations, and second as the social and economic situation in Mexico and Central America continues to worsen America will be an ever more attractive magnet for millions of people to the South. Thus, in-migration, both legal and otherwise, will continue to increase the total number of Spanish speaking persons in the U.S.

The U.S. Hispanic market can be categorized into several distinct communities. The largest, the Mexican, then next in size, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Colombian, Central American (El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua) with smaller populations of Venezuelan, Argentinians, and Spaniards. The important thing to note - these people are all from different countries. Of equal significance is that each of these groups tend to concentrate in distinct population centers, where they continue, to a large extent, to maintain

<sup>\*</sup> Strategy Research Corp. - Sept. 1986.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Ibid S.R.C. '86.

elements of their native culture. While all speak Spanish, it is vital to understand that in accent, idiom, culture, food and music they are very different. And well they should be, after all, they came from different countries. This is not to say that there are not some things in common, there are. However, the differences are a significant issue for marketers and programmers alike to consider when planning on how to approach this diverse market.

It use to be that when you couldn't make it doing anything else, you went "ethnic". Well, those days are long gone; no longer a collection of poor facilities with less than committed ownership, Spanish Radio today is a healthy and vibrant business. In the ten year period '75 to '85, the number of full time Spanish language stations has grown from 68 to 170 and estimated gross sales from \$40 million in '75 to \$130 million in '85. Today's owners and operators are committed professionals who are experimenting with new formats and becoming more and more creative in marketing their product. It is a misnomer to categorize what's happening today in Spanish language radio under one label - "Spanish Radio". We have entered the age of format specialization. We are segmenting our market just like our colleagues in English language Radio. Spanish Radio is not monolithic; it is diverse, creative, and increasingly competitive. In all the major Hispanic markets new stations have come into Spanish, forcing the old line leadership to become more alert, to compete - while the newcomers innovate and develop their very own segmentation techniques. There are News/Talk Spanish stations - Top Hits Spanish stations, Spanish easy listening, bi-lingual Eng/Span. music, Spanish C.H.R., and within music, there is ranchero, norteno, salsa, cumbia, ballads, etc., music as diverse as the composition of the population the stations serve.

And even though the major rating services have great difficulty in accurately measuring Spanish speaking audience in many markets Spanish language stations, of one format or other, are found among the market leaders. In the last decade, more and more of America's top national advertisers have "discovered" the Hispanic market and the tremendous sales power of the radio stations that serve it. Many of these marketers have created a separate "Spanish Market Budget", and have retained the services of a Hispanic advertising agency to professionally approach this special market segment. And we can look for more to do so in the future.

Locally, a growing number of advertisers are recognizing the value of the Spanish speaking market and the need to use Spanish language radio stations to carry their message. With the increase in the number of stations, and the diversity of formats, so has the sale of Spanish radio advertising time become more sophisticated. Reach and frequency, cost per unit, audience composition, have become familiar terms. Spanish language radio stations are attracting both a growing audience and an increasing number of advertisers. As this process evolves, stations become more successful and thus more valuable. Witness recent sales in both L.A. -- KTNQ/KLVE \$40 million and N.Y. -- WADO \$20 million.

There is good reason to believe this trend will remain in force for the for-seeable future. Continued in-migration of large numbers of persons who speak only Spanish, rising incomes within the U.S. Hispanic market, increasing demand for advertising time from local and national advertisers coupled with the growing number of quality Spanish radio operators points to a healthy future for Spanish language radio in the U.S.

## A WARM BREEZE IS BLOWING

(COMMERCIAL CLASSICAL RADIO)

By Bob Conrad WCLV, Cleveland

In August of 1982, at the 18th annual conference of the Concert Music Broadcasters Association at Lenox, Massachusetts, one of my last official acts as the outgoing president was to give a "State-of-the-Industry" address. At that time, I said that sometimes in the morning when the sun is shining, the weather is warm and the birds are singing, that you have a feeling of excitement and expectation that great things were going to happen during the day. I said that I felt the same way about concert music radio, that the industry was entering a time when great things were going to happen.

Three years later, we are now at about 11:00 in the morning, and great things have happened and are going to continue to happen. For many years, the concert music format was in a holding pattern. There was a steep decline in the number of stations programming classical music in the late 60's and early 70's. A shake-out occurred as the popularity of FM increased, and many operators decided that there was more money to be made in wallpaper music and bubblegum rock. Thus with the exception of three cities, only one commercial classical radio station remained in some twenty markets, mostly in the top 25. The status quo remained until the fall of 1981 when KCMA, Tulsa, the first new commercial classical station to go on the air in nearly a decade, debuted. Since then, there's been a boomlet of new stations or stations switching formats. Add Tampa; St. Louis; Portland, Oregon; Monterey, Bakersfield, and Modesto, California; and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to the classical market list. But wait a minute! Monterey (MSA 139)? Bakersfield (MSA 100)?

Modesto (MSA 147)? Harrisburg (MSA 85)? After all, common wisdom is that commercial classical stations can't make it in markets under 25, and that classical music is an exclusive FM format. But KHYV, a 1 KW AM in Modesto is proving otherwise. In my 1982 speech, I said that we all knew that FM had become the dominant audio medium with the shoe now on the AM foot, and therefore, AM operators would begin investigating new formats such as concert music since there can be only so many news/talk and big band stations on the AM dial. And so the spirit of experimentation that brought about the success of FM has now started to make itself felt on AM. AM owners and operators, thanks to the freedom of format given to them by the WNCN case, are able to take a chance on classical music. And why not classical music on AM? AM stereo is a fact of life, and classical music can do for AM stereo what classical music did for the consumer acceptance of the compact disc. In addition, one of radio's largest audiences is not in the home, but in the car, on the beach, in the park, listening to car radios or small portables in conditions where super high fidelity is not possible or even needed. And who would have thought that an AM station that was once one of the top AOR stations in Portland, Oregon, would have found wealth and happiness with concert music? Ask KKSN, whose inroads into the Portland market helped to inspire the owners of KRCK (FM) (now KYTE) to switch from rock to Bach, making Portland (MSA 41) the fourth city in the U.S. to have two commercial classical stations.

And then there's KBOQ, a Class A FM in Salinas-Monterey, with an AQH of 4.7 and a cume of 10.1 and ranking eighth in a field of 17 stations. And what are these new classical broadcasters finding? A format that does not live or die by the ratings, a stable format not readily affected by economic downturns because it delivers an audience that has the most enviable demographics of any

format: well-educated professionals with high incomes, less affected by recessions and highly benefited by economic upturns. Concert music radio is a format that delivers for the bottom line year after year, without waste, effectively, efficiently. Economically, the 80's have been good to concert music radio. An informal survey of some two dozen stations in the format shows a continued upward growth of billings with annual increases ranging from 5% to 50% and with equivalent increases in national billings. For while concert music stations continue to prove their point with local advertisers, a goodly number of blue ribbon national clients are finding that concert music radio is a wise investment. Program sponsors (that's right, programs!) include Texaco, Beatrice Foods, Paine-Webber, Exxon, Cigna, Standard Oil, Lincoln, Amoco, and AT&T. Recent spot buys have included IBM, American Airlines, Subaru, United Air Lines, Apple Computers, Scandinavian Air Lines, Businessland, Northwest Orient, GTE, Discovery Card, American Express, Beaulieu Wines and Martini and Rossi.

And the new classical operators have found a format almost void of the creeping fungus of barter. Several years ago, the majority of concert music stations sanitized the format of barter deals and turned a number of accounts that they had been carrying for free into cash customers.

Since 1982, the satellite has come to commercial classical radio with the installation of downlinks at key stations by Concert Music Satellite System, a division of the Concert Music Broadcast Sales rep firm, and the advent of the Concert Music Consortium, a partnership of three major program syndicators, WCRB, Boston; WCLV, Cleveland; and WFMT, Chicago. CMC has leased two 24 houra-day dedicated channels on NPR's Weststar 4, establishing a wired network of some 250 commercial and non-commercial classical stations. The system is used

to distribute nearly 100 hours a week of syndicated product including concerts by eight major orchestras, the Lyric and Canadian Operas, Karl Haas's Adventures in Good Music, Carnegie Hall Tonight, Music in America, two BBC series and a clutch of other shows. And WFMT recently debuted its Beethoven Satellite Network, a completely programmed 24 hour-a-day satellite delivered classical music service.

Yes, there have been some downside aspects. Both Houston and Phoenix lost their long standing concert music stations when the owners opted for more popular formats in order to hype the value of their properties on today's volatile market for stations. However, other stations in both markets have leaped in to take up the format banner.

The inflated station prices in major markets resulting from the FCC's 12-12-12 rule and the revocation of the anti-trafficking regulations is causing waves in the classical music industry just as it is in other parts of the broadcasting business. Many of the pioneer classical stations were begun and developed in the 50's and 60's by broadcasters who wanted to program classical music and were willing to make the necessary sacrifices to keep their stations alive. They were and are a unique part of the radio business in that there was a sense of altruism mixed in with the desire to make a living. The phrase was "We don't broadcast programs in order to present commercials; we present commercials in order to broadcast programs." They stuck it out because this was the type of radio in which they wanted to be involved, and because it offered the opportunity to bring to the listeners a product of quality, one of which they could be proud, and one that genuinely contributed to the quality of life in their communities. But suddenly, after so many lean years, it has become apparent that these somewhat altruistically operated

stations can be, and, in many cases, are as profitable and as valuable, if not more valuable, than stations of other more popular formats. Many of these original owners and operators are now nearing the age of retirement and beginning to think about what to do with their properties and how the community treasures they've established can be preserved. However, the unrealistically high prices that are being offered by the commodity brokers are putting pressure on these pioneers to take the money and run, with the resulting debt service assumed by the new owners dooming the classical format.

Those who do continue and those who have the courage and foresight to enter the format will find rewards, monetarily and spiritually. But they should not lose sight of how the format got to where it is; that the success of the format is a direct result of the public service that classical music stations perform for their communities and an outcome of the fierce loyalty that public service has engendered in the audience. These broadcasters must not lose sight of the conviction that quality radio will out and of concert music radio's traditional and unique concern for the artistic integrity of the program material.

It is late morning, and in spite of a few clouds on the horizon, the sun is shining and there's a soft warm breeze blowing. There's excitement in the air, and a great day in the concert music radio business continues. Won't you join us?

# COMMERCIAL STATIONS AND JAZZ AND "NEW" MUSIC

By Bill Sims KLSK, Santa Fe

Radio has a "copy-cat" image. Too many of us apparently believe the road to success is simply to duplicate what other stations are doing, even to the extent of sounding like one or two others right in our own market. Truly creative use of the medium seems to be left to "public" stations or a few dreamers.

Maybe it's the high prices now paid for good facilities. Relaxation of the trafficking rule has led to quick turnover of many properties, all seeking ways to meet their considerable debt service. They go for the numbers, even if those very ratings are fraught with inconsistencies and inaccuracies.

Busy professionals don't fill-out diaries. They are left uncounted, but they still listen and buy. Mostly they listen to their own records, tapes, and CD's. Most believe radio isn't worth listening to. In many places, it's not. At least, for them. All they seem to hear is one form of Contemporary or another. They can only "choose" from three or four CHR's, A/C's, maybe a Country, or even an Easy Listening. If they're in a city, they might have a Classical, but probably not a Jazz station.

And what if their taste goes beyond just one form of music? Is there a truly "eclectic" station that will offer the affluent adult something different?

Something that reflects his or her BROAD range of musical preferences found in their personal record collection? Probably not.

Unless they're "lucky" enough to live in one of a <u>very</u> few places. Santa Fe/Albuquerque is one of those.

Either due to the uniqueness of the market or the stupidity of the owners, KLSK has offered such an eclectic fare since it went on the air three years ago. 100,000 watts covers over 600,000 people in America's 62nd ADI. So do almost 40 other stations. Some might say such a format would only come from a day-time AM or a Class A FM. Others might think it's only possible because we built the station and maintain a relatively low debt service. Maybe so, but it works.

Those who subscribe to ratings tell us we don't do too badly, especially 25-49. More male than female. AND we hear our BEST daypart is NIGHTS! Imagine, adults listening to the radio at NIGHT. They might do so elsewhere, too, if someone would only serve them.

While Santa Fe/Albuquerque IS somewhat unusual (more Ph.D's, more ethnic groups, more "art and culture" than most places), we believe what we have done CAN be done elsewhere. But <u>not</u> everywhere. We'd love to try our Light Jazz/Popular Classical/New Age/And Other Stuff format in Santa Barbara, Portland, or Boulder. Maybe in Tucson or Austin. We know variations of it are already being done in LA and San Francisco and Woodstock. Surely, there are many others where it would work. First, some owner would have to stop chasing numbers and serve a specific definable "qualatative" audience segment.

Is it worth it? Hard to say. We did 2/3 million our first year, 3/4 the second. We're shooting for a full mil the third. The number 1 station does three. But they SPEND a lot more. We're paying the bills, enjoying a good life, and having fun. AND we gets lots of solid high praise.

We did it by sticking to a concept in spite of predictions "it won't work."
We kept in local, even to the extent of hiring ONLY local people. They have

a far better feel for WHERE they are than folks brought in from somewhere else. (Why oh why do so many of us think the answers to our prayers always come from out-of-town?)

We continue to keep our ear to the phone and to our sponsors and to those we seek to serve. They will CERTAINLY tell you what they think. They're THINKERS, after all.

Thinkers are not entirely classical listeners or just jazz buffs. They have wide taste in food, clothes, cars, homes, and music. KLSK does its best to provide the latter, even way out here in New Mexico.

We would LOVE to share our experiences with others in hopes of broadening the offerings of American Radio.

### SALES AND MANAGEMENT

The section contains four articles which generally deal with radio sales and management.

Just as Dr. Pepper was the most misunderstood soft drink, I think it is fair to say that the Radio Advertising Agency is our most misunderstood trade association. Danny Flamberg discusses the RAB and its role in radio.

Bill "Be Fabulous" Burton of Eastman Radio lives up to his name with a very interesting examination of the radio rep business. I found Bill's "Total Rep" concept to be of particular interest.

Next my lovely and talented friend, Christine Woodward, surveys the status of women in radio management and offers her opinions about the future of women in same.

Finally, Ken Greenwood and Jim Taszarek team up to author an analysis of the value of sales training at any radio station.

# THE RADIO ADVERTISING BUREAU: NOW AND THEN\*

By Daniel Flamberg Senior Vice President Radio Advertising Bureau

The basic mission of the Radio Advertising Bureau (RAB) is to develop dollars and develop people. Both are critical to radio's future. But almost everyone in radio has their own idea about how to accomplish these tasks and how to allocate RAB's finite resources. Too often, questions about the emphasis and allocation of effort has obscured the importance, the accomplishments and the necessity of the 33 year-old organization that serves as radio's sales and marketing arm.

RAB exists because it has to exist. Unfortunately today's RAB is often calling for internal unity, price integrity and increased professionalism; the same agenda that yesterday's RAB pleaded for. Without a way to market our medium, above and beyond the internal fray, radio could easily become a tertiary, throw-away medium. RAB is our first line of offense and our last ditch defense in the battle to achieve a greater share of all advertising expenditures of radio.

To represent radio, as a commercial medium, to a variety of attendant publics, RAB has focused its energies on advocacy/representation, breakthrough research and sales training.

Working as an advocate for radio among clients and agencies, the RAB has established credible relationships with hundreds of large-scale national and

<sup>\*</sup> These are the personal opinions of the author and do not represent the official policy or position of the RAB.

regional clients and has produced 19 annual workshops to promote the effectiveness of radio ads in conjunction with the Association of National Advertisers. RAB is the only voice that regularly appears on hundreds of business platforms. RAB's senior media and creative directors advisory councils in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Detroit bring radio marketers in direct face-to-face contact with their opposite members in advertising agencies and client firms.

In 1979, RAB pioneered the concept of a national multi-media advertising campaign on behalf of radio. The pro-radio campaign, now in its 7th year, has consistently attracted the attention of client decision-makers and agencies while winning numerous awards for creativity and effectiveness. Print ads combined with RAB's pro-radio spots give radio a presence in the marketplace it wouldn't otherwise have.

The Radio Advertising Bureau created the industry's first retail department. Beginning in 1958 with the "Higbee Department Store Challenge" and continuing to today when senior officials of the RAB serve on the Board of Directors of the Retail Advertising Conference and the National Retail Merchants Association, RAB works directly with merchants across the country to influence advertising decisions and expand the role of radio in retail marketing with department and chain stores in every part of the nation.

In co-operative advertising, the RAB has been radio's database and advocate. When national advertisers were skeptical about radio's ability to prove itself, RAB joined with the ANA to create the ANA/RAB Tearsheet, which set formats, standards and procedures to calm suspicious advertisers and restore large amounts of co-operative advertising to radio. Since then the RAB continues

to set the pace as the leading source of information about radio co-op which is now available in printed and electronic formats.

The Radio Advertising Bureau has been the dominant catalyst for change and the primary pioneer in radio research and measurement. The 1964 ARMS I Study essentially set up the methodology which evolved into Arbitron Ratings. The 1974 ARMS II study conducted in New York and Los Angeles was one of the first, single-source media measurement studies.

In 1966, RAB undertook the first in-depth radio reach and frequency study.

Major new discoveries about radio's reach and frequency let radio marketers offer clients and agencies scheduling alternatives based on time periods, demographics and budgets which broke through existing objections and increased radio use by national and major regional advertisers.

The 1982 Bruskin study, "Target Marketing and the Media", commissioned by RAB, was the first large-scale analysis of time spent with media. Broken out by demographic cells and product use categories, the date gave radio salespeople valuable, new selling information. The 1986 follow-up study promises to push the time spent with media concept to new frontiers because it was structured to address many of the current trends in marketing and advertising.

RAB's GOALS Committee is the only effective force pressing for new ways to measure and apply research data to promote radio sales. For 17 years, GOALS has served as a watch-dog on the measurement firms and as a champion of new research methodology and techniques.

Since its inception, RAB has been the radio industry's premiere source of professional training and sales tools. RAB offers the only professional certification program for radio salespeople (CRMC) and the only senior management training for radio sales managers at The Wharton School. The RAB Managing Sales Conference, begun in 1981, is widely considered the only hands-on, practical, broadcaster-to-broadcaster educational experience available to radio general managers and sales managers.

In some ways, the Radio Advertising Bureau is a lighting rod for the hopes, dreams, anxieties and frustrations of radio sales and marketing professionals because it's the most consistently visible radio presence on the national scene. While many people may argue with the Bureau's short-term tactics, few can argue with its essential purpose and mission.

RAB is in the business of seeing the forest, not the trees. This necessarily means that some good ideas will be left undone or deferred. It's a trade-off that every organization operating on a budget faces to provide the greatest service to the greatest number. In the same vein, RAB can only act in concert with stations, groups, networks, city associations, state associations and others. No one wants RAB to sell their inventory for them, so RAB must address the broader issues with a broad brush to help all segments of the industry accomplish sales and marketing goals.

Unfortunately, RAB has been a prophet without honor in its own land. RAB presidents and RAB programs regularly attract attention, awareness, controversy, argument, support and press coverage. But too many times support, as evidenced by the number of dues paying member stations, has been less than desired.

The thirty-three year history of the Radio Advertising Bureau is filled with important marketing achievements. As the value of a share point of all advertising increases dramatically each year and the value of radio licenses increases

with each transaction, someone has to look beyond today's bottom line, or next month's interest payment. That someone must be an RAB that enjoys broad support, active participation and regular input from all radio broadcasters.

The rep of the future may well be referred to as "THE TOTAL REP" - being the central source for not only selling but many other services such as:

- (1) Sales and sales management training
- (2) Marketing Research support
- (3) Direct sales responsibility
- (4) Programming
- (5) Station identification packages
- (6) Advertising and promotional services
- (7) Financial planning/accounting systems
- (8) National communication capabilities
- (9) Syndication

...and many other new services that have not even been conceived in our current market place.

Instead of having to go to many different outside sources, a radio station would only need to turn to its rep - <u>One stop shopping</u>. Each aspect of the TOTAL REP would enhance the values of the marketing segments. Therefore, the future rep could be a total partner with the radio station. The synergism would continue to grow with added new services. Obviously, all services and departments tied together could dramatically improve everyone's bottom line.

In addition to the above, the time could well be right for the resurgence of boutique rep firms similar to Metromedia and Westinghouse of the past.

What makes today and the future more exciting for a radio rep is the enormous opportunity in front of us. Radio's heyday is not behind us but ahead of us. There are so many challenges in this day and age for advertisers to get their message across that they are going to have to rely more and more on the target medium R-A-D-I-O. The other medias all have their own challenges: TV with

competition from cable, VCR's, zapping, zipping and the constant clutter problem that will accelerate with the 15 second commercial. Newspapers continue to experience declining circulation and spiraling costs. Magazines, with the latest count being 10,809, have their own special selling problems in front of them.

Radio, with its unique ability to target in on the affluent, difficult-to-reach buyers, has a greater opportunity than ever before. Radio is the only personal medium that can sell all the way to the point of purchase - reaching the busy people on the move - who may well be the best prospects for just about everything in this day and age. Radio is the mobile medium. Personally, I like to think of the automobile as a "Radio on 4 wheels".

To summarize, I see the future of the national rep business as a seller's dream and there will always be an enormous market place for those who can sell. In my opinion, it's inevitable that agencies, advertisers and major stations will be interconnected with the computer. This will mean instant orders and instant clearances.

At first blush, that thought may frighten many in our business, but on the contrary, it will offer the opportunity for more professional selling. The top stations will become more cognizant than ever before that their dollar destiny may be in the hands of a computer operator a thousand miles away. Therefore, they will want the very best professionals on the scene communicating their definable differences.

As we switch from an industrial society to an information society, we are also switching from the buyer's market to a seller's market - and sales people, particularly top-notch professional sales people, are going to be at a premium

because of the dramatic change in the population skew. For the outstanding professional product mover - radio sales professional product mover - the sky's the limit. Many, many things will change but selling - creative selling - will remain the highest paid profession in the universe.

Radio - past, present and in the future - has been and will always be an exciting medium to sell with unlimited opportunities.

# WOMEN IN RADIO MANAGEMENT

By Chris Woodward Vice President Emmis Broadcasting

The Time: Winter, 1977...The Place: Grand Rapids, Michigan...The Seminar: Radio Sales Staffs of the 80's - What will they be like?...The answer: Mostly female (were they kidding?), many divorced (it is on the rise, we were told) with children (that keeps them hungry enough to make those extra calls.)

The predominantly male audience could not believe their ears. In their work environment at that time, there was the occasional "token" female. But a whole <u>staff</u> of them in the 80's? To the men, the concept seemed overwhelming. To me, it spoke of the endless opportunities that lay ahead for women in the broadcasting business.

In 1977, there were very few women in radio sales, let alone management. Women graduating from colleges around the country were just beginning to consider careers other than the traditional teacher, nurse or homemaker. For some women, their interviews ended abruptly with "but a woman can't sell!" Others were greeted with a doubtful "well, I'll give you a chance. I've never tried a woman in sales!" Those women lucky enough to interview with that avant-garde General Manager and get the chance to climb up on the first rung of the radio ladder to success began to blaze the trails that today are a great deal clearer to travel.

While some general managers hired women based on their own intuition, others were forced to hire women to make the "numbers" work out on their annual 395 employment forms. In the late 70's, women and blacks were a targeted "must

hire" group. And while this hiring pressure met with some resentment, it too contributed to getting more women into the broadcasting industry on the ground floor. Trade organizations such as American Women in Radio and Television saw their membership growing and new chapters starting where there were previously no women in the business to support them. The organization offered support through peer group networking (which men had had for years and women were just beginning), additional training programs and job banks.

And, as the radio business is one based on "paying ones dues", the advancement process had begun. As more and more women entered the radio business, there was increasing proof in numbers that women offered great talent in many areas... sales, on-air, programming, news and promotion. Women were gaining the essential experience needed to even be considered for a promotion, and with each new available position appeared more and more women with the necessary credentials to do the job!

Radio has been and still is, a "man's" world when it comes to management. One can thumb through the latest copy of <u>American Radio</u> and see there are still markets with no female general managers and others with only one or two. But it is only a matter of numbers, experience and a little more time before we see these statistics changing. The process is slow, but steady, as can be seen through the 1985 FCC EEO figures:

# TOTAL FEMALE % IN OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS CATEGORY\*

1980	24.89
1981	26.7%
1982	27.49
1983	28.2%
1984	29.19
1985	29.7%

While 30% is certainly not as impressive a figure as it could be I do feel that number will continue upward and that the future is excellent for women in broadcast management for several reasons:

- 1. Female Role Models Many of the pioneers who started the climb to the top of the ladder are now holding top management positions. Finally, entry level women can find a <u>female</u> mentor who can teach them the ins and outs, rights and wrongs and how to move ahead more quickly!
- 2. Networking When it comes to moving up, the radio business, like others, is often based on "who you know". This networking process has helped advance

<sup>\*</sup> Occupations requiring administrative personnel who set broad policies, exercise over-all responsibilities for execution of these policies and direct individual departments or special phases of a firm's operations. In broadcasting, these include: Presidents and other corporate officers, general managers, station managers, controllers, chief accountants, general counsels, chief engineers, facilities managers, sales managers, business managers, promotion directors, research directors, personnel managers, news directors, operations managers, production managers.

men for years. As more and more women get into the business, they are developing a stronger, larger and better network than they have ever had. As this network grows, so will its benefits in helping women secure positions.

- 3. Management Skills In addition to learning from female role models and from experience on the job, I see more good training programs targeted especially for women in management. The problems a female manager faces are sometimes different from those of the traditional male manager. With programs aimed at addressing these differences, women are armed with more knowledge and are becoming increasingly better managers.
- 4. Flexibility In an era of women marrying later, the predominance of divorce and the commitment to growth of both parties in a two career marriage, women are displaying more flexibility than ever when it comes to relocation. Often, bettering one's self career-wise means a move to a bigger or better market. In the past, this sacrifice was too large a price to pay. I see that pressure easing, opening up new avenues for career advancement.

While many women I have spoken with have had to endure a tough road to their management position, I was blessed with good mentors, fair managers and great opportunities along the way. I see more of these types of situations all of the time. It is true that the percentage of female managers is not yet to 50%, but it will be with time. There are more women in the broadcasting workforce every day, gaining more experience, to fill more top positions. With hard work, tenacity and a positive vision for the future, more and more women will continue to be awarded those positions they so richly deserve.

### SALES TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY... THE FUTURE

By Ken Greenwood and Jim Taszarek Greenwood Performance Systems

We love discovering the oddities about radio compared to other industries that depend on people for their success. Does it seem strange to you that somebody that's going to flip hamburgers at McDonalds goes through a week of intensive videotape and workbook training? Have any idea of the training a person gets who sweeps up cigarette butts at Disney World? Again, weeks of intensive history, philosophy, and "how to give directions and exactly how to give them." Then there's IBM. Their salespeople spend their entire first year in training. Then even though you've been with them for 20 years, you still have to go to two weeks of school every year. The difference is, IBM's in the business of making customers. However, it seems radio is in the business of making sales. There's the big difference. The IBM's of the world have been focused on making long term, service-oriented relationships with customers, expanding the base of each customer.

How did radio wind up in the "let's make a sale today" business, and what's the future.

Let's look at the past.

#### PROGRAMMING CONSULTANTS

The first outside "consultants" were those in programming. One of the value-added services of Blair Radio in the 70's was the appearance of Dave Klemm in the market to do a "diagnosis" of the sound. It was a frank, blunt report on Dave's findings comparing your station with other successful stations. At the same time, Mike Joseph came on the scene. He came from a wide, varied

background of programming, and was mostly a developer of new formats. When yours was sick, he could invent a new one and turn ratings around. His successes and innovations are legendary today. This was the beginning of the new "technology" in programming. Since the Todd Storz, Gordon McClendon innovations, programming has made giant strides asking the radio listener (the end user) "What do you want to hear... Tell us... We'll give it to you."

Then <u>researchers</u> appeared on the scene to add discipline and scientific methods to this process. It's hard to remember that both Jon Coleman and Bill Moyes struggled as their businesses started 6-10 years ago. The researcher who could tell you if your slogan was working, or how your morning team was perceived verses the competitors, is now standard operating procedures of scores of stations. Now many stations wouldn't dream of innovating in the marketplace without the backing of good, solid research.

Then a new wave or programming <u>consultants</u> took the research and showed how to execute this information to turn into either increased or extremely narrow, well defined loyal audiences.

# A NEW "TECHNOLOGY" IN SALES?

Since we learned to sell in the 40's and 50's our economy has changed dramatically. The factories are going away, or are completely gone. Satellite dishes can take the most sophisticated, well executed format into the smallest market in America. Listeners and advertisers have become extremely more sophisticated. Also, there's been a virtual explosion of new competition for radio. Start with more radio stations, then look at the additional new UHF stations, as well as the myriad of cable networks that are selling time locally. Also, consider the impact of Arbitron in the last 20 years. Anyone who's been involved in radio sales for less than 15 years can't remember what

life was like before Arbitron. It changed radio from being sold for its value, to a finite numerical commodity, sold to a purchasing agent (the media buyer). Then, with competition for Homes-Using-Radio and Time-Spent-Listening, the relative share of each radio station declines. Result: increasing frustration on the part of managers in trying to increase billings. Radio's continually increasing billing each year is not the result of our excellence. It's the result of more stations, more networks, more syndicators/networks, and more people on the streets selling radio than ever before. Yet our relative share of the advertising dollar stays the same.

Like the program consultants and researchers, radio sales trainers and developers have a perception problem. The end user, a general manager or sales manager asks, "What's it really worth." "How much additional revenue will sales training actually bring to the table." Operators seldom ask "How much billing can these people prevent me from losing."

We know of major market stations that have an <u>annual</u> training budget of \$2,500 when that same amount is spent to buy a couple billboards per month. Can you compute the value and results of two billboards?

#### THREE TYPES OF SALES HELP

We predict that sales training and development is the next new wave of outside help that will be generally used by a general manager and sales manager. There are basically three types:

1) The Sales Trainer. They basically answer the question "here's how to sell." Sales trainers give the basic rudiments of how to make calls, present the station, answer objections, and close the sale.

- 2) The next level are <u>Sales Trainers/Consultants</u>. These companies do the basic job of trainers, as well as offering help in such areas as compensation systems, account list assignment, and rate card design.
- 3) <u>Sales Developers</u>. For years there was only one, a consumate, one-of-a-kind professional, and original. Kevin Sweeney. We believe this veritable genius had the foresight 20 years ago to know we'd be in a numbers constriction today. He's the one who said, "Sell the value!" Sweeney remains the master of value added selling projects such as the Food Fair and client overseas-trips.

#### OUTSIDERS OR BROADCASTERS?

The answer depends on your competitive status. Radio is a unique, complicated business. If a sales staff has only to be educated in the basic rudiments of selling, outside help is fine. However, if you need any more than this we recommend going to a broadcast based firm. The more steeped in broadcasting the firm, the better, as the complexity and sophistication of your situation increases.

#### THE NEW WAVE... MANAGEMENT CONSULTING

We in the radio business have run our radio stations with one hand tied behind our back. Only a very few of us are schooled in accounting, budgeting, forecasting, personnel administration, and business law by the time one reaches the general managers position. The reason it's tough, we come to the table untrained. We're predicting that outside help in plain ol' basic management training and development is an answer to make the general manager's job a lot easier and more fun than it's been in the last 10 years.

P.S.: If you decide not to use outside help, we recommend two essential components for successful sales. First, buy the book Mega-rates from the NAB. Second, join and stay active in The Radio Advertising Bureau and their activities. Don't miss the Management Sales Conference and get your people CRMC certified.

### AUDIENCE RESEARCH

This section contains five articles regarding the subject we all love and hate, live by and die by: radio ratings.

Sam Sotiriou, research director of DFS Dorland leads off with a discussion of local radio research. Included in Sam's article are some of the reasons radio is left out of a media campaign. It is rather difficult to see these reasons down on paper.

Rhody Boseley of Arbitron contributes one of my favorite article titles and then reviews how Arbitron has done to make their radio research more reliable and timely.

Bill McClenaghan of ABC (and former head of Arbitron) offers a rather surprising review of RADAR as the best audience research available.

Not many commercial broadcasters know about Tom Church but they should. Tom has changed the way many non-commercial stations use audience research data.

Finally, Tom Birch, founder and Chairman of Arbitron's first strong competitor in a decade, states his case for his product.

# LOCAL MARKET RADIO RESEARCH - PAST/PRESENT/FUTURE

By Sam Sotiriou SVP/Media Research Director Dancer Fitzgerald Sample

When an agency buyer and station rep agree on the cost of a radio spot they are implicitly agreeing that the audience reported for that spot accurately reflects the number of prospective consumers that will be reached.

As Director of Media Research one of my responsibilities is to evaluate the validity of the syndicated radio research used at DFS/Dorland. Over the years I have made a number of observations on syndicated radio research that I would like to share with your subscribers.

No service is perfect. Complete confidence in the accuracy of reported data would be merited only if:

- \* The entire probability sample selected was surveyed.
- \* All respondents knew the correct answers to survey questions.
- \* All answers given by respondents were truthful.
- \* Data tabulation was free from error.

In actual practice, no service can come close to these ideal conditions. In general, however, if a service uses a reasonably large sample, employs established methods of data retrieval, tabulates survey results with a minimum of error and presents the data objectively, a reasonable degree of confidence can be placed in the audience data reported.

Shortly after I entered the business as a media research analyst in 1973, the big issue was deciding whether Arbitron's diary was a better tool for collecting radio listening vs. Pulse's aided recall method. Pulse's procedure required interviewers to show respondents a roster of radio stations within

the market as a memory aid. The industry decided that Arbitron's diary based service measured radio listening more accurately than Pulse's recall methodology. DFS subscribed to Arbitron that year; in 1978, Arbitron's only competition (Pulse), went out of business.

In the years that followed, Arbitron was the only organization measuring local market radio on a regular basis. Arbitron worked slowly to improve their service (no service is perfect). They expanded sample sizes, measured more markets with greater frequency and replaced monthly surveys with quarterly ones in all markets. In addition, Arbitron introduced a form of random digit dialing to include non-listed telephone homes into the sample. This procedure, called Expanded Sample Frame (ESF), represented a major improvement in Arbitron's methodology. These non-listed homes (which also included new numbers) accounted for about 40 percent of all households in some major areas.

Why should we be concerned about including these homes in our radio samples?

A number of tests conducted by Arbitron showed that non-listed homes are younger, more ethnic and spend more time listening to the radio than listed households. By including non-listed telephone households in the diary samples, Arbitron can better estimate a station's true audience.

While Arbitron is a better service today than it was 10 years ago, there continues to be room for improvement. Cooperation rates (the number of diaries returned as a percentage of all diaries mailed) are at an all time low. Low cooperation rates can affect the reliability of the data. This is especially true when people who cooperate in a survey have different listening habits than those who refuse to cooperate. Arbitron's printed reports provide audience data by age and sex only. While reporting audiences by age and sex

may have been adequate 10 years ago, I strongly believe that demographics including income and educational breaks are long overdue for this medium. Another weakness in radio research is the limited number of local audience reports issued during the year. Arbitron currently measures 77 local radio markets, once a year, in the spring. This limited amount of audience data in 127 markets negatively impacts both the buyer and the client. The buyer has limited information to estimate the audience each spot purchased will deliver, the client has no way of holding the buyer accountable for meeting GRP objectives within a meaningful time frame. While Arbitron has made many improvements, there continues to be many opportunities for additional improvement.

Have the limitations in radio research limited the use of the medium as an advertising vehicle among the major agencies?

The decision not to include radio in a media plan has never to my knowledge been made because of the limitations in audience research. The lack of intermedia qualitative research, has however, limited the use of radio. On an unadjusted efficiency basis, radio is often a better buy than television, however, in an attempt to make radio impressions equivalent to television impressions in terms of impact, the media planner applies a qualitative factor to radio. This factor which is often based on judgment reflects the belief that a television impression with sight, sound and color is more impactful than a radio impression. Radio impressions are often significantly devalued, making radio a difficult medium to justify from an adjusted efficiency point of view.

The media planner must often exclude radio from a media plan for creative considerations as well. While there have been many great advertising campaigns

on radio such as the Blue Nun and Molsen campaigns, the creative people at many agencies often find it difficult to transfer the creative message from the primary medium (television) to radio without sacrificing the impact of the message.

The outlook for improved radio audience research could not be brighter. Arbitron is beginning to feel competitive pressure for the first time in almost ten years as Birch Radio finally begins to convert agencies and advertisers to their telephone recall methodology. Competition is healthy for the industry, it forces the services to improve their product while holding costs down. No service is perfect or ever will be. The next few years, however, should give the radio industry better and more complete audience data.

### TEN YEARS OF RADIO AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT: SAME QUESTION, BETTER ANSWERS

By Rhody Bosley
Vice President, Arbitron Ratings

Ask a teenager why he listens to radio and he'll tell you, "for the hits."

Ask a commuter why he listens to radio and he'll say, "for the best route."

Or, ask those at home during the day, and they'll say, "for the company."

But ask a broadcaster about radio and he'll say, "it sells." Ask the same question ten years ago, and the answer would be the same.

However, radio's selling points have grown over the past ten years. Where once there were 8,976 stations, now there are 10,002. Where once the AM band dominated audience shares, now the FM band leads. Advertisers now spend about 6.5 billion dollars each year in the medium and the figure is growing steadily. At the same time radio has grown more competitive, so have broadcasters. They demand more from audience research than ever before.

Answering the call have been many audience research companies. Arbitron started measuring radio audiences in 1964 with just one market. Now Arbitron measures 259 markets, 77 of them continuously, 182 one or two times a year. Audits and Survey's TRAC-7 and Burke International Corporations started services in the late seventies that lasted only a couple of years. They competed with RAM, Mediatrend, and Birch Radio. Pulse signed off in 1978 after having dominated radio ratings in the 1950's. Birch Radio bought Mediatrend and, at this writing, is the sole survivor to compete with Arbitron. If we look at how research companies responded to the last ten years, we may be able to surmise the role of research in the next ten years.

Speed of delivery, frequency, reliability, flexibility--these will be the issues any research company describing radio audiences will have to address if they are to prosper in the evolving radio marketplace.

Radio changes fast. One week there will be two CHR stations in the market, the next there will be two more. Broadcasters can't wait six months to find out how they're doing. It used to take 180 days for Arbitron to deliver the Spring reports and as late as 1980 it took 106 days. Today, with new production procedures and faster computers, Arbitron delivers all markets within 40 days.

Radio changes fast. One or two short surveys each year didn't give broad-casters enough information to manage their business. One broadcaster recently lamented, "It used to be that my career of an anticipated 31 years was going to be made up of 62 Arbitron reports for 4 weeks each. Now I have 124 reports of 12 weeks each." Continuous measurement in 77 top radio markets arrived in 1986, just five years after the sweep period was extended from 4 to 12 weeks.

To find out how good a number was took a lot of pain and extensive calculations. Prior to 1981, many will remember going to the back of the Arbitron books, laying a ruler across the page, reading a long list of directions a few items at a time, all in an effort to determine the reliability of a particular audience estimate (the trivia answer is--Nomograph.) In 1979 Arbitron published a report entitled, "Replication II." Based on that study, simplified, easy-to-use replication tables were placed in each report. The result. A simplified way to gauge the reliability of any Arbitron estimate.

Survey techniques which gave us reliable audience estimates ten years ago often weren't enough for the changing composition of the station audience.

The radio broadcaster was asked to stretch his vocabulary to a whole group of new terms added to the lexicon of radio research over the last decade. DST (Differential Survey Treatment) was instituted as a second method to improve the proportionality of blacks (1982) and Hispanics (1983) in the radio audience sample. These techniques replaced the mixed methodology of telephone retrieval for blacks and personal placement and retrieval for Hispanics. Expanded sample frame (ESF) solved the concern of broadcasters that those with unlisted telephone numbers were not being reached.

The radio audience was once described well in terms of 12 plus shares. Stations now need the flexibility to describe their target audience in terms of narrow demographic cells. Stations now attempt to differentiate their stations from others in the marketplace by age/sex demos and other custom measures. Arbitron made all its listening information available to broadcasters on AID (Arbitron Information on Demand) in the late 1970's. AID answers the radio broadcaster's special information needs: audience estimates county by county, reach and frequency analyses, duplication analyses, custom dayparts, sports analysis, and audience estimates by lifestyle. AID's programmer's package, uses raw diary mentions to show the program director tune in and tune out by hour and by day, plus ten other reports to help evaluate the nature of their station's listening behavior.

To seek guidance from radio broadcasters in this quickly evolving world of radio, Arbitron created the Radio Advisory Council. This group of 12 broadcasters elected by Arbitron subscribers contributed substantially to a period of many service enhancements. Some of these changes they requested and lobbyed to obtain. Others they fought hard to keep from the marketplace. Their advice and counsel changed the shape of Arbitron and its services.

No review of audience research would be complete without reminiscing for all those stations that come to "beautiful downtown Laurel". Over the years, the diary review rooms have increased from 6 to 11 and their appearance improved; unfortunately, area restaurants have improved in quantity, but not quality.

Radio over the last ten years has changed. But some things never change. When the "book" arrives, broadcasters warily slit open the envelope. If the numbers are good, the rejoicing begins and the sales staff touts the triumph. If Arbitron "screwed up", (the numbers are down), stations prepare excuses, make changes, or scour the book for--"we must be number one somewhere."

Who will prosper over the next ten years will depend on which service provides better information for broadcasters to answer the same question they've been asking since radio first signed on. "How do I sell it for more?"

# RADAR: THE BEST THERE IS IN RADIO AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT

By Bill McClenaghan Vice President ABC Radio Network

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that the best broadcast research available to advertisers is found not in television but in network radio. The name of network radio's rating service is RADAR an acronym for "Radio's All Dimension Audience Research." Even television's household meter, in theory a perfect way of measuring television tune-in, pales in comparison to RADAR in terms of the quality of the executed research.

While the ultimate objective of RADAR is measuring and reporting listening to radio networks, the first step in a RADAR survey is a national survey of all radio listening. This includes listening to all reported stations irrespective of whether or not they are affiliated with a network. While Arbitron Radio and Birch Radio measure local market listening, RADAR measures national listening behavior.

What makes RADAR all the more remarkable is that it started out as research by "committee". The research experts from ABC, CBS, Mutual and NBC got together in 1966 to develop a better way of measuring radio, and therefore, radio network audiences. The committee produced a research design that was superior to any broadcast research in use at that time and in 1972, turned over responsibility for all RADAR surveys to Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) of Westfield, New Jersey.

Having personally worked on both the development research and then the management of Arbitron's radio rating service, I initially was skeptical that another radio research company "could be that good" when I came to the ABC

Radio Network in 1977. I soon found out why and almost ten years later, nothing has changed. RADAR's basic methodology to measure radio is superior to any kind of syndicated radio research available today.

There are many reasons why Statistical Research excels at what they do.

Random-Digit Dialing: The sample frame includes persons twelve and older in all telephone households. Every household is selected using a computerized random-digit dialing procedure pioneered by Gale Metzger and Dr. Gerald Glasser, the two principals who own and manage SRI.

The advantage of SRI's RDD system is that all households are selected using the <u>same</u> selection procedures. Differential surveys procedures based on race or the percentage of listed phone households are unneccessary.

One Respondent Per Household: Once a household is selected, only one person from within the household is randomly selected for the interview.

Selecting only one person per household has two advantages over the sampling method used for the diary technique. In the first instance, it reduces the possibility of "yea-saying" in reporting listening that can occur when several people in the same household are filling out a personal diary. Secondly, it provides wider sample dispersion. For example, if the average number of persons twelve and older in households is 2.5, and the objective sample size is 1,000, one theoretically would have to place diaries in only 400 households (2.5 x 400 = 1,000 persons). However, with the RADAR technique, interviewing would take place in 1,000 different households. Greater sample dispersion not only increases sample representativeness but also reduces the standard error of the reported estimates.

Telephone Recall Interview: RADAR uses a telephone recall interview to measure radio listening. However, is it not the "yesterday" recall technique. Recall is from the time of the prior call to the time of the present one. Calls are made over eight days resulting in coverage of the full 24-hour day for a period of seven days. (Note: It must be pointed out here that while Birch Radio also uses a telephone to measure listening, their procedures do not always parallel those of RADAR's. For example, Birch interviews do not cover seven days of listening: the interview is a "yesterday" recall interview; household and respondent sample selection are different.)

Control of the Interview: All interviewing is conducted from SRI's Westfield, New Jersey headquarters. Centralized interviewing is extremely important because it means SRI can maintain rigid supervision over what interviewers say and, equally important, how they say it. This reduces the likelihood of response biases that might occur due to departure from the questionnaire or due to different interviewing styles.

With RADAR, the research company controls the interview. In diary methodology (e.g., Nielson Station Index, Arbitron Television and Arbitron Radio), the dairy is the interviewer. There is not much you can do after you mail a diary except hope: (1) people can read, (2) they are intelligent enough to follow instructions and (3) they will do what is asked of them and then return the diary.

On-Line Call Letter Verification: In the 1970's, RADAR was the first broadcast measurement company to use on-line computer editing procedures. Interviewers can verify the legality of station call letters in a market while they are talking to respondents. If an unknown station is mentioned, the interviewer can probe for additional information to identify the station

mentioned. Station slogans are maintained on file to assist in assigning listening to the correct station.

Response Rate: RADAR's average response rate over the last ten years is 72%. Put another way, in an average survey 72 out of every 100 persons selected for interviewing end up in the tabulated sample. Companies employing diary methodology for both radio and television generally have less than a 50% response rate and it has been known to fall below 30% in some markets.

The advantage of the telephone over the diary is that the interviewer knows when designated respondents are about to become non-responders and can do something about it. In diary research, non-response involving failure to return a diary is not known until the mail bags hit the front step.

Network Audiences: After RADAR has completed their national survey, radio networks provide clearance information covering 24-hours a day for seven days for every station affiliate. This information is then matched against the station listening on file. The only way a radio network can receive credit for listening is if the station actually carried the commercial. Therefore, the network version of RADAR which is used by buyers and sellers alike, is based on audiences to cleared commercials. If the commercial did not clear, the network does not get credit for that station's audience for the quarter-hour involved.

By way of comparison, local market rating services provide estimates of audiences "associated with" stations. If RADAR were to do the same for radio network, it would be the sum of audiences for all stations "associated with" the network irrespective of commercial clearances.

Arbitron actually produces such a report titled "Nationwide Network Audience Estimates." Based on the measurement of all ADI's in the Spring sweep, the report shows the total audiences of stations "associated with" various companies such as radio networks and unwired networks. This report does not reflect clearances nor is it based on a "national" sample design.

Why is RADAR Better Research?: How can Statistical Research consistently achieve high response rates while other methodologies are sometimes 20 percentage points or more lower? One reason is that RADAR devotes its entire effort to producing only two quality surveys a year. Syndicated radio and television research firms are saddled with the goal of measuring the <a href="largest">largest</a> number of markets in the <a href="shortest">shortest</a> amount of time as well as measuring all markets simultaneously. This is "factory" research. While they certainly follow numerous quality control procedures at various points in the execution of their surveys, they cannot pay attention to details in the same way possible when only one survey at a time is being executed.

Local market research firms take pride in delivering their survey "sweeps" in the shortest possible time. Advertising agencies unwittingly have been at the root of this urgency because "report delivery," the elapsed time between the receipt of the first report and the last one, is one of the criteria on which rating companies are evaluated. I say "unwittingly" because no agency researcher I know of would accept faster delivery at the expense of a lowering of research quality. It is just assumed research quality remains unaffected by faster delivery of all reports. It may not be true.

In my opinion, syndicated radio research companies would do a better job if they approached the survey of each market as if it was the "only" market being surveyed. To buyers and sellers of radio time in Austin, Texas or Kalamazoo, Michigan, their survey "is" the most important radio survey being done. Rating companies may not always see it this way. Call them sometime and ask to speak to the person in charge of measuring your market.

Why No RADAR for Local Market Measurement?: The RADAR-type technique for measuring national listening is adaptable to measuring local market listening, if not by SRI, then by someone else. If RADAR indeed is the best, and most researchers familiar with the service agree that it is, why not explore the RADAR methology for application in local markets? Why is the Radio Measurement Task Force, a sub-committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, offering grants to companies in hopes that someone will find a better way of measuring radio than currently provided? A better way already exists. Why not try it?

I have been told the answer and am uncomfortable with it. "A RADAR-type survey costs too much?" "Be practical, radio stations cannot afford that kind of research." There are few acceptable trade-offs when it comes to research quality. Good research costs money. It is expensive to not only try but to have considerable success in doing things right.

The RADAR procedure already has acceptance by advertisers and agencies. If cost is the only reason for ignoring this as a possible "better way" to measure radio, on a local market basis, then let us agree that top quality, expensive research is not something the radio industry can afford...and let's get on with it. Above all, let's stop looking for a better way of measuring radio. It costs too much anyway.

The bottom line is that radio networks, advertisers and agencies who subscribe to RADAR enjoy the best radio research that money can buy. We would not have it any other way!

## NON-COMMERCIAL RADIO AND AUDIENCE RESEARCH

By Tom Church Radio Research Consortium

Non-commercial radio stations have been using audience listening estimates, primarily Arbitron data, for nearly 15 years. The first purchase of Arbitron listening estimates was in 1973 by the Corporation of Public Broadcasting (CPB). CPB is a non-federal corporation established by Congress in the '60s to help fund, assist and otherwise foster public broadcasting in the US.

The first purchase of listening data was fairly crude--nothing more than a hand-tab by Arbitron of the weekly AQH and Cume audience for approximately 175 non-commercial radio stations who at that time qualified for federal funding and CPB assistance. Each of the stations received data based on their own primary signal area, and CPB included the total weekly audience estimates in their annual report to Congress. Until the first purchase in '73 there were no estimates because of Arbitron's policy not to include non-commercial stations in their local market reports.

The Arbitron listening estimates being purchased by CPB and non-commercial stations have been expanded substantially since 1973, and the use of these data has become more sophisticated. Today about 300 non-commercial stations subscribe to Arbitron data for their market. The data are used primarily for programming, designing on-air membership appeals, and seeking corporate underwriting. National Public Radio (NPR) and CPB each year purchase the Arbitron spring raw diary data for a sample of NPR stations. These diary data are crunched in-house at NPR (by their research wizard David Giovannoni) and provide national projections for NPR programs and other programming with substantial station carriage.

I have been involved in the purchase and production of these data for 12 years--first at Arbitron, then CPB and now the RRC. I have always worked in the field of radio audience measurement and am admittedly a ratings fan. I'll let someone else address the validity of the data and simply say that over time I have found listening estimates to be a source of useful information-- even when the numbers are small.

Generally the non-commercial audience is small by commercial standards. Audience size varies widely by market and station. There are some markets where the demographics, visibility of the station and professional on-air sound contribute to a sizable audience, but for the most part the numbers are pretty small--possibly the price for trying to serve too many different audience needs. The problem of small numbers is exaggerated by the fact that the non-commercial station listeners are not that loyal, as measured by the average time spent listening. Early on we learned by looking at the Arbitron diary data that the average non-commercial listener uses more radio, and more stations during an average week than is typical of all radio listeners. Non-commercial station listeners are generally heavy radio users who spend a majority of their radio listening time with commercial stations.

Small numbers tend to bounce around more than larger ratings so the focus for non-commercial stations has been away from the numbers themselves and more on what the Arbitron data tells about total radio listening and station tune-in patterns. Arbitron reports total radio listening for the metro area of each market. The Arbitron metro totals essentially show who's listening to radio and when. This is critical information for every radio station since total radio listening dictates the potential audience that is available at any time.

Radio listening is usually part of one's lifestyle and I believe stations can do very little to change the way in which radio is used. So programming with some knowledge of how people listen to radio is important for any radio broadcaster.

Besides learning what there is to know about radio use in each market, non-commercial stations find a good deal of utility in the data by looking at applications of their own listening estimates. By applications I mean going beyond the numbers and looking at the listening behavior that is represented by the Arbitron estimates. This can be done by fairly simple calculations that provide the following kinds of knowledge—how each time period contributes to the total audience, weekday/weekend audience flow and exclusivity, audience composition and time spent listening. The raw Arbitron diary data can provide even more information about station usage such as listening occasions and duration, and the differences between heavy, moderate and light station users.

Most non-commercial radio stations define their program service by some form of "Mission Statement." But no matter what the specifics may be, no mission can be achieved if there are no listeners. Because non-commercial stations define success in more esoteric terms than profit, they may have an even greater need for audience research than commercial radio does. The ratings provide an objective means of determining who is using (or not using) the service that a radio station provides. Beyond just the numbers that basic audience research provides, non-commercial stations use the ratings for making decisions about effective programming strategies with a two-fold purpose in mind. The primary purpose is to provide the best service possible to the audience; secondarily, most non-commercial stations are aware that providing better service also means improvements in listener support of the station. Both purposes should result in "better radio" on the non-commercial band, something that is good not only for the individual station but for all the radio.

## AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT IN TRANSITION; FROM 1966 TO 1986

By Tom Birch Birch Research

This year will be remembered as the year that the radio and TV industries began updating their respective scorecards after 20 years of dormancy.

Ratings service choices by broadcasters are simple. If the service is being demanded by agencies, or if the service shows the stations in a positive light, a subscription is possible.

Agencies have a different criteria. For an agency to switch ratings services, the challenger must prove to be demonstrably better than the incumbent in many different ways.

Agencies have switched radio ratings services in the past. They switched from Nielsen to Pulse in the early 60's. Pulse to Arbitron in the early 70's.

And in the mid-80's, they're switching from Arbitron to Birch.

#### The Diary is Obsolete

In 1966, when the American Research Bureau (ARB) first introduced the seven day self-administered diary technique, things were different.

There were approximately 5,500 stations, of which nearly 70% were AM. With only a handful of truly dominant radio stations in each market, measuring listening was relatively easy.

People were more likely to cooperate in survey research in 1966.

Working women comprised 25% of the workforce in 1966 versus 41% today. Home video didn't exist in 1966. It's everywhere in 1986.

In 1966, radio diary response rates approached 60%. They're under 40% today. Since 1966, a few things have happened that affect the radio medium and how it is measured.

The average family size has dwindled, as more and more adults opt to live alone. Black and Hispanic populations have soared in the major cities.

The mobility rate has increased as more and more people move to new cities. Suburbs have experienced explosive growth with corresponding effects on commuting times and location of radio listening.

Functional illiteracy, the inability of an individual to use reading, writing and computational skills in everyday life situations, has soared to approximately 20% of Adult Americans, including over half of the Black and Hispanic populations.

Most importantly, FM has changed the face of radio. In 1966, AM accounted for more than 85% of all reported listening. Today, AM's down to 33%... and dropping.

Competition in radio has become fierce. In markets such as New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, upwards of 100 stations have competitive signals available for public consumption. It is common to see as many as 7 to 10 stations clustered within a tenth of ratings point in a target demographic such as 25-54.

Just about everything has changed. Technology. Laws. The population. The way people work, play, interact and use media.

Ironically, the only thing that hasn't changed is the way the radio and TV media were measured and reported.

#### BUT HOLD ONTO YOUR HATS

Change in measurement of the electronic media is now upon us.

In the space of one year, 1985-86, the audience measurement industry is now catching up on 20 years of slumber.

At the heart of this catch-up is a critical review of the diary as an adequate measurement technique for capturing viewing and listening. Researchers cite:

1. Inability of diary to gain cooperation of majority of respondents.

Radio diary response rates have declined from nearly 60% in 1966 to a national average of approximately 39% in 1985. And in major markets such as New York and Los Angeles, Arbitron response rates have dropped below 30% - where only one out of four people selected for sampling end up providing usable results.

2. Inability of diary to measure minority listening.

The Coalition for Literacy estimates that 44% of all Black Adults 18+ are functionally illiterate - and by definition, unable to participate in a diary study which requires reading, writing and computational skills.

3. Inability of diary to accurately track listening and viewing within today's highly fragmented radio and TV environments.

Both Arbitron-TV and Nielsen have rapidly expanded the number of television markets measured with electronic meters. Both companies are racing to introduce People Meters; it is highly likely that the current Nielsen National Television Index will be utilizing a People Meter methodology as 1987 begins.

4. Inability of diary to provide timely feedback.

Diaries are cumbersome. Households have to be contacted for advance permission for sampling. Diaries must be mailed and households recontacted for verification of receipt.

Following seven days of self-administered diarykeeping, trust is once again placed in the U.S. Mail that the diaries will come back on time...if at all.

The extensive editing is required to "clean" the diaries for manual key-entry into the computers. It's not uncommon to see illegible diary entries. Diaries kept in crayon. Or diaries filled out for an entire household by one conscientious individual.

CBS Vice President/Research David Poltrack believes the diary is "obsolete" as a measurement instrument for television.

Alan Golden, VP/Media Research Director of Kenyon and Eckhardt in 1985, went one step further by pronouncing the dairy "dead" as a methodology for radio.

The meter appears to be the answer to television's measurement challenges.

TELEPHONE IS THE ANSWER FOR RADIO

Use of Telephone Recall provides some hefty advantages:

Significantly lower non-response.

Because responders listen differently than non-responders, it is vital that response rates be high. When response rates are low, the ratings may be unprojectable to the total population.

Birch Radio telephone response rates average about 61% nationally versus diary service response rates of about 39%.

And the major markets, where the margin for error should be lowest, the response rate gap between Birch and the diary service is actually the greatest. In New York and Los Angeles, Birch Radio response rates are often double diary service response rates.

2. Telephone can measure minorities.

The Coalition for Literacy estimates that 44% of Black adults and 56% of Hispanic adults are functionally illiterate. Functional illiterates, systematically excluded from diary measurements, can participate in telephone interviews.

 Telephone interviewing can more accurately track listening in competitive markets.

Because all respondents are being <u>interviewed</u>, Birch is controlling the process...not the respondent. So all respondents use the same amount of recall. In the case of a Birch interview, recall of actual time spent listening is limited to yesterday.

Thanks to recency of recall and the probing nature of the interview process, listening can be recalled and reported with greater clarity than is possible with a diary.

After all, recall used in filling out a diary can vary from one hour to one week.

4. The phone is clean and reliable.

Birch conducts all interviewing in a controlled environment. Working from one of three Birch WATS interviewing centers, up to three attempts are made to reach each sampled household. Another three attempts may be made to reach the preselected respondent.

The interview takes no longer than 15 minutes. If there are questions, the interviewer generally clears them up with the respondent before hanging up.

There is no chance of the data being lost in the mail, respondents filling out the forms incorrectly or illegibly or losing important information because the respondent didn't read the instructions.

Using the telephone, respondents can be reached quickly. Data can be collected in a dependable, uniform fashion from all respondents.

And finished results can go directly into tabulation following minimal editing.

5. Qualitative and Product Usage data can be collected at the same time as the listening information.

Research studies have shown that diary response rates drop precipitously when additional questions or measurement of additional media are added to the diaries.

The problem of sequence bias - the potential for people to look over the entire diary or questionnaire and be influenced by the size or contents of the document - doesn't exist in telephone studies. When you consider the facts, it's not hard to see why agency researchers are increasingly choosing telephone over diary.

#### A NEW REALITY FOR RADIO

Some concepts have been proposed that may hold promise, but many critical technological hurdles remain. And the costs of these new concepts must come down dramatically in order to be viable for radio.

So for now and into the foreseeable future, <u>telephone</u> will increasingly be relied upon as the methodology of choice.

And we see Birch Radio continuing its role as the industry's innovator in audience measurement while dramatically widening its sphere of influence.

Birch Radio crystallized the evolution of radio measurement from "ratings" to "dimensions."

Birch Radio introduced the industry to the concept of continuous year-round measurement through its Monthly Trend Reports.

Birch Radio was the first ratings service to introduce microcomputerized analysis and sales material generation for stations.

We believe the changes that we have brought to radio audience measurement equate to improvements in the valuation and use of the medium by advertisers.

#### ON THE HORIZON

The future looks exciting. By the time <u>American Radio</u> publishes its 20th anniversary issue, we expect that

... Qualitative and product usage data will become critical considerations in media selection and buying.

Radio, TV, newspaper and a myriad of product use and purchase information will be collected simultaneously;

- ... Microcomputers will become nearly universal;
- ... The diary will no longer be used in the measurement of radio and television.

#### PROGRAMMING

This section offers eight articles which are, in general, related to radio programming. In the first article, Bill Sanders, one of the reasons I love New Mexico, contributes a delightful and somewhat nostalgic look at the world of syndication and program consultation.

Next up is Bob Bruton with a discussion of satellite programming systems along with a rather controversial prediction that because of these systems, national spot radio will virtually cease to exist.

Peter McLane next examines the role of the corporate program director and why a Group PD is an important element of corporate management.

John Lund offers his thoughts about the proper use of a research consultant. John also reviews music and perceptual research and the serious problems confronting those providing telephone research.

Randy Bongarten then offers a frank analysis of the radio network situation.

Ed Shane discusses radio news and how it is changing rapidly and drastically. Jim Hood then addresses these changes from the point of view of the national wire services.

Finally, Steve Meuche with a forthright and enlightening article about non-commercial/NPR stations and their relationship with commercial radio.

#### THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

By Bill Sanders President Wagon Train Communications

Hold it!

Let's restore enough pages to the calendar to make it read 1960! Now then...

The mumbling rumbling on the rock 'n roll road is about this overgrown, customized bus tooling from town to town, state by state, giving out music!

Telling time and doing promo's and stuff; tearing down egos and building up...to the future.

His name is Paul Schaefer and his newly pieced together technological mystery, "automation", is parked down on the corner puffing out tape recorded things and enticing GM's and owners down to see and hear his musical miracle.

Meanwhile, to put things in context of the times in the land of live sock hops: I'm a PD doing mornings on WDXG (how about "Dynamic Dixby"?) in Chattanooga, TN.; Bill Drake, who founded "boss" radio, is still Phil Yarbrough and in Waycross, GA; Kent Burkhardt is in New Orleans "stacking wax on King Rocker WNOE. Paul Drew, guru to a generation of PD's, is in Atlanta at WGST about to publish his southern music hype sheet and move to WAKE and subsequently join Bill Drake. Buzzy Bennett, a major innovator of the 70's is dancin' on the Buddy Deane TV show in Baltimore, and among the founding fathers of top forty; Frank Ward is somewhere doing something; Art Wander is living it up in NYC and WABC is still a basic ABC affiliate. Dick Biondi, king of the late niters in the 60's, is (no, not WLS) hitbound in Buffalo at WKBW and out west, KFWB, with PD Chuck Blore, is the hottest thing in radio.

Bill Randle, now a professor at Western Reserve University, owns WERE afternoons and Cleveland with a 60's market share in a thing called a hopper.

(The Granddaddy of all ratings services! And present group owner Frank

Stisser was the 29 year old wonder-boy President). Norm Prescott, now producer
of all those Saturday morning cartoon extravaganzas, is at WBZ doing afternoons
and not even thinking about his future venture into Hercules movies. (Although
he may have been worried about Boston Rocker Joe Smith, long since President
of Warner Brothers Records). The heaviest of today's hottest, hippest,
wealthiest talent are thumping their car seat bottoms to the Ames Brothers,
The Miracles, The McGuires and Booney (not Debby, darlings). And 'Lil Jim
Duncan is dreaming of the day there will be an Arbitron and he can become the
generic name for American Radio information, the only generic I expect to
ever know.

Into that rock 'n roll era of live jocks and flag-pole sitting promotions stepped 'ole Paul Schaefer. He just peddled this automatic music thing that was gonna take my job away.

And he did and it didn't. Just like the computer didn't do bad things to people, automation didn't. Instead it helped spawn the success of a thing called, (ready?), FM!! Because a guy named Drake and a President of RKO named Johnston determined the right kind of music on a Schaefer automation system, aptly named "Hit Parade", could be properly programmed to a mass audience. Funny thing, we all laughed at the idea. Even Bill and Bruce. Then they took it to the bank. And FM? Well, largely because of them and a very few others, FM just VAVAVAVOOMED!

And automation gained credibility beyond the engineering fraternity.

A little before or a little later, just can't remember which, Tom Merriman heard about WDOK in Cleveland making beautiful music noise and numbers, (till then only KABL had successfully programmed beautiful anything on radio and heard it happen). He signed to represent "DOK and was a syndicator overnight, and TM was born. CBS' "Young Sound", introduced on their 0%0 FM's, wasn't happening. And Schulke was yet to come and make easy listening really work.

Meanwhile, in Canoga Park, CA., Bill Drake and Gene Chenault had formats galore. None of which replaced anyone worthy of their job.

Sure, economy was one reason. Results was the other and more substantial one. With the success of automation and syndication came the expanded consultancies of most companies today. I don't know for sure but would bet others who do what we do would agree that almost 80% of our clients today use us for music and quality and programming control. The tape is simply the delivery system; automation the equipment available and in use.

At Wagontrain Communication alone, we have more than 600 stations. More than 125 rated markets. Of those, more than 52 of "The Programming Consultant" and 75 "Drake-Chenault" clients are rated number one, two, or three in their target demos. Not many consultants can say as much.

Yet, twenty-two years and sixteen formats into providing competitive excellence in markets of every size and dimension we are still politely referred to as "damn tape merchants" by everyone save our clients, the vast majority of whom have been around for more than five years.

In the next two decades, as the past two, we will experience constantly changing and improving technology. The essential difference being provided by the

rapidity of development. Hardware, different as Paul Schaefer's bus provided 26 years ago. Formats as different and diverse as todays' from yesterdays'. And likely, a radio station, complete with transmitter, studio, turntables, playbacks, and everything else you need to get it on the air, that will fit on a desk top, with a record library you can carry in your coat pocket!

For you who came a callin' at the Programming Consultants Inc. suite in New Orleans this past convention, there was real amazement at the advances we have made in the uses of 8MM videotape music and system controls. For you who missed out, it will not be long before you see, touch, and enjoy this absolutely unique programming system.

Today's technology, folks, would enable you to choose from a Chinese menu:

Column "A" gives you the music, pre-programmed by the day, hour, month, or even year and you never have to touch it. When updates are due, we feed them to you via modem.

Column "B" gives you the music which you are able to program any way you choose, using of course and naturally, our licensed software.

Column "C" gives you the choice of "A" and "B" plus the ability to interject your own locally inserted music updates and other materials.

Column "D" might let you install the equipment, plug in the telephone and go home while we do all the programming, including the live portions, from right here.

In other words, we're doing Schaefer with white side walls, circa 1990 and let you control it, as you wish, or you let us control it.

For less than wholesale!

In all likelihood, such a facility will be on the air by the end of 1986! And, digitally, no less!

The things we could do today are beyond my ability to describe. Digital this and that and other stuff. Laser whatever and DSRS (still don't know what the heck that means). But the guys who do know tell us we can get it for you for so much less than you have ever paid for other such technological and programming and consulting services that we are certain our industry will soon offer all or some of these new "things" to an ever acquisitive broadcast community.

Jim Duncan, in asking that I join the others in these pages whom he has chosen to contribute asked me specifically why we had invested so many bucks in syndication. The answer is pretty simple for us at "Drake-Chenault" and at "The Programming Consultants." With more than 75% of our clients live or live assist, with our record of success in ratings and results and the surging growth in the consultation aspect of these companies we are in the position, if we elect to do so, to lead our industry into a future filled with some of the most exciting things we've ever experienced. So we put up the money to acquire the technology and expertise and ingenuity that built the two largest broadcast consultation-syndication firms in the nation. And not a moment too soon.

Had he asked me about our biggest problem I might have answered like 'ole (remember) Pogo. WE are the problem. We have yet to convince you that what we really are is consultants who happen to supply you with music on tape.

Or is it on cassette, or cart, or video tape, or hard or soft disc?

We can correct our problem over time, so...

Jim, boot up your software, take off your green eye shade, dial in some digitized music, listen to your locally originated and produced digital station that dominates the ratings and ask me again in another ten years.

### THE SKY IS NOT THE LIMIT

(The Future of Satellite)

By Bob Bruton
Vice President
Satellite Music Network

What seems like just five short years ago, there was only one Satellite delivered network and only two full time affiliates. Since that time, there are now two full time networks offering a combined total of eleven different formats plus an announced full time religious network and a full time jazz network. Today, one in every seven radio stations in America is programmed via Satellite. All major news networks now deliver their programming via Satellite. Even some of the "program networks" are beginning to supply some of their programming by Satellite. What the future holds for Satellite, as they say, "is anybody's guess" but as a pioneer Satellite Radio Broadcaster for five years and watching it develop from one man's idea to an industry that has revolutionized broadcasting, here's where I think we will be ten short years from now.

By 1996, one in every three radio stations in America will be programmed via Satellite in a significant number of dayparts. Personality networks will evolve that will allow a station to select one or more personalities from multiple offerings of high powered names that would be interwoven with local personalities to create a distinctive format for a station in a given market. These personalities will be offered by different networks that will allow you to pick and choose from among the best across the nation to give you your own stable of highly priced "jocks" at a nominal cost. These personalities will become highly sought after and will be wooed back and forth among the networks and local stations.

Eventually, every format will find its way to Satellite, including heavy ethnic and composite splinter formats. Audio tracks from popular soap operas on television will find their place as well as audience participation game shows. The game show, initially may be audio tracks from TV or ripoffs of currently popular "general knowledge" games. In time, these too will develop their own "games" and stars. Game shows will have telephone contestants from opposite ends of the country competing in the same show for fun and prizes.

As Satellite transmission becomes more and more simple, other formats could evolve, if they contain one key factor. They must be saleable on the national level to advertisers. No matter how good the program idea, without national sales revenues to support it and off set the production costs, the idea will never be successful. Network affiliate fees can only defray some of the costs associated with the start up of these networks. As the program ideas become more and more sophisticated (translate complicated), those production costs will drive the cost of delivery "sky high" (no pun intended). Those costs cannot totally be off set with affiliate fees...hence the need for advertiser support.

National spot radio will virtually cease to exist, unwired networks will find it harder to sustain themselves simply because it will be easier for the time buyer and agency to buy Satellite Networks and know their spots are being cleared as promised by the network rather than having to rely on the fallability of the COP and the built in frailties of local station scheduling.

Satellite networks, because of the ease of communication with local affiliates, will become more than just a "program supplier". They will take an active part in the sales management and training of the local affiliate. Eventually, Satellite networks will become the focal point of information for the local

station. They will offer not only sales training, but engineering and clerical training and instruction as well. These areas will be seen as well as heard, as the video communications aspects begin to take shape. At certain times of the day or week, stations will have live two-way communication not only with the network but other affiliates as well.

Satellite signals will one day be encoded with data that will enable rating services to give almost continuous daily performance readouts of how a station is reaching it's target audience and with what efficiency. Good news to both programmers and advertisers.

The formats of American radio will one day be worldwide in listenership not only in English-speaking countries but foreign countries as well. Formats will be developed that would allow the local foreign station to take advantage of the American knowhow in formatics and music and still maintain the localism necessary for success. For once the sky is not the limit...it's just the beginning.

### THE GROUP PROGRAM DIRECTOR

By Peter McLane Stoner Broadcasting

The first program director that supervised more than one station in the same format began in the 50's. The format was Top 40. The broadcast groups were so successful their names became adjectives modifying the format. The Storz, McLendon, Plough, Bartell, Crowell Collier, and Drake format. The difficulty of selecting the right music, finding talent, and developing novel promotions made the conservation of manpower a necessity. Group owners created central control to insure equal sharing of ideas within the group. The important aspect of control was the group or national program director. Great broadcast men like Bill Stewart, Ken Dowe, Chuck Blore, and Bill Drake.

Early group programmers removed subjective tastes in radio and replaced them with objective appraisal of items the public actually desired to hear. Their results were expressed in different philosophies for different groups but objectivity was at the core in each case. Two other factors emerged in the late 50's and early 60's; Programming was placed ahead of sales and management was involved in program development.

Stations by the late 60's were local market based. In the mid 70's they were local market based supported by research from outside consultants. Consultants were self-employed programmers in business for themselves. Some were ex-group programmers. Consultants were also from perceptive research firms. Music syndicators became consultants. There are now more consultants than group program directors but we are gaining on them. The group program director provides an objective viewpoint to the management team at the station. He or she is a resource to the President, managers and program directors for talent,

budget, monitoring, marketing, promotions, ideas, and consultant-syndication negotiation. Strategic format changes, monitoring and evaluation of markets are other functions. Coordination of data from stations issued in written report form to the president. The group program director is an advisory position. The main responsibility of the local program director are his/her ratings. The group program director co-shares the responsibility as each station fits into the group. We encourage developing air and program talent to seek opportunities that broaden your outlook. Don't be placed in a format "box." We seek self-motivated programmers who are responsible for their own actions. We look for character, integrity, and attitude. The group program director must see how all these personalities relate to the strength of the broadcast group.

It is show BUSINESS. Understanding sales and units are part of the plan. The most entertaining show in town with no tickets sold will soon close.

The rapidly expanding broadcast group tests your efficiency. Constant recruitment of better program directors is paramount. Maintain good communication for promotion from within. Re-recruit to the company. Programming a variety of formats keeps you flexible. You must enjoy working with people, the rest of the station is just equipment. All programmers must be curious, it's important to keep asking..."What if?"

Group programmers are viewed as a danger because one person's thoughts affect many markets. Not true. In actuality the programming-sales-management team has autonomy to fit the station to the marketplace. It's impossible to program a local station from long distance. All the nuance is gone. Group programming makes business sense. Better to trust the store to someone who owns stock, helps create it's success and people.

There are a few disadvantages to group programming:

- 1. Aircraft (ETA-Estimated Town of Arrival)
- 2. Hotels (Who makes those little bars of soap?)
- 3. Schedule Changes (I missed our anniversary again?)

Group program directors will be even more important in the late 80's.

Increasing the number of stations owned and relaxation of the "trafficking"
law will create instant groups. Those new owners will need some instant
knowledge. Fragmentation, proliferation, and competition means broadcast
owners may have more than one group program director.

In programming there is no "finish" line.

## THE ROLE OF THE RESEARCH CONSULTANT...

THE RELATIONSHIP TO STATIONS,

CHANGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS,

AND PREDICTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

By John Lund
The Lund Consultants

Upon opening the first Disneyland in Anaheim, California, Walt Disney was asked why a company that was known for cartoons and children's programs would undertake the design and operation of an amusement park. "Find out what people want." Disney replied, "and give it to them!"

Long before Arbitron and Birch, American radio stations were rated first by Hooper and later by Pulse. Stations seeking better "Hoopers" or Pulse share conducted their own research to better understand programming attractions and rating opportunities. Music research began over thirty years ago as Gordon McLendon in Dallas and Todd Storz in Minneapolis independently observed that some records received more plays on a cafe's jukebox while some songs were rarely played. Thus, the "Jukebox Radio" top 50 format was born, followed by record store sales research and tabulating requests.

Today, radio stations utilize several distinct research methodologies, the personal interview, the telephone interview, and the mail survey. The personal interview is used for focus group and auditorium style music research while the telephone interview is used for perceptual research as well as call-out testing. Mail surveys can test perceptions and music or artist attractions, too.

Perceptual research has grown since the days of Hooper and Pulse enabling radio stations to determine the programming voids in their market, the assets

and defficiencies of their format and station, the strengths and weaknesses of their competition, and strategies for growth in cume and time spent listening.

Customarily, perceptual research involved a telephone interview with hundreds of persons in the station's target demographic. This sample of the population can replicate the opinions of the market and, ideally, the feeling of those surveyed by Arbitron and Birch. Many radio stations today are investing in perceptual research to improve ratings and their bottom line.

One research consultant advertises, "Would you spend \$15,000 to make \$200,000?" The reasoning is that in a market with \$20 million in radio revenue, each rating share is worth \$200,000. If the station share improves with good perceptual research by just one share, it would be worth \$200,000 to the client station. Perceptual research can be especially helpful when selling a station. If the property's gross improves by \$200,000, its value when sold will have increased by half a million dollars!

Music research has matured from counting jukebox plays to telephone call-out and auditorium style music testing. A six-second highly recognizable portion (or "hook") of a familiar song, played over the phone or in an auditorium setting, is voted on by a sample of the station's audience. The result will reflect what a cross section of the station's target wants to hear. Playing the most familiar and best liked music will result in longer time spent listening. With better TSL, the cume can remain the same but quarter hour shares will increase. A station with 75,000 weekly cume and AVQ share of 8.0, for instance, could expand TSL by just 16 minutes a day resulting in 10.2 share. Music research is the most popular way to generate greater time spent listening among music stations.

Since research can help establish a station format and identity, build its cume and time spent listening, and can help an aggressive station defend its market position as well as strengthen its offense, it has become a toll of the wise and successful station in most every market, large or small.

Interpreting the research, whether it be perceptual, music, sales, advertising, or strategic, has led to the importance of the research consultant. This strategist surveys more than statistics and provides interpretations and suggestions beyond the numbers, adding real value to the research.

Today, the most successful radio stations utilize outside research companies or research consultancies that specialize in conducting and improving station perceptions, ratings, music, sales, and most important, profitability. The future will see research consultancies growing and more stations will utilize on outside specialist to assist in staff training, strategic planning, marketing, sales development, format design, staff critiquing and improvement, advertising testing, and improving revenues and profits. The research consultant of the future will be able to offer full service with consultation, research, sales direction, and bottom line help to the client station on a market exclusivity basis.

#### **NEW DIRECTIONS**

The telephone retrieval methodology of perceptual and music research will go through some challenging changes in the years ahead. There will be less dependency on the telephone due to the new phone solicitation laws being drafted in Florida and other states. The use of a "listing line" in the phone book provides legal notice that the person listed does not want to receive phone solicitation; this practice will deter call-out research and all random digit dialing. Automatic dialers are currently outlawed in several

states which puts an end to computer pitches. Hundreds of focus groups conducted by research fielding firms across the country are being poisoned by attendance of regular focus "groupees" who attend several groups per month.

As telephone call out becomes more extinct in the years ahead, and people become more skeptical of talking to strangers on the phone due to solicitations and crime, the face-to-face research will become more popular. Although personal interview research is more costly, its reliability will prove a trend toward more focus group discussions. This research will be conducted in shopping mall meeting rooms ("mall intercept"), and other places where people congregate. Sports information, for instance, can be best researched at ball games and health clubs. As focus group research grows in popularity, printed questionnaires will be administered in person rather than over the phone. We will see more one-on-one small groups for research honed in to focus on specific information. We will see auditorium style research done less in hotel meeting rooms in the evening and more done in the daytime and Saturday and in a walk-in atmosphere (like shopping mall meeting rooms) to achieve better attendance and more accurate results.

As competition for ratings and dollars grows, the future will also mandate exacting research and better interpretation. There will be less use of university research since the interpretation is most important to the client station. Interpretation of programming research will be done by a professional radio person trained in both programming and research. Likewise, sales research will be done by someone experienced in both sales and research. Stations with limited cash realize that research done with active listeners (contest winners) via telephone or return cards is better than no research and useful information will be provided.

There will be several new revelations for the research consultant in the years ahead. There will be a growing discontent with "off the shelf" studies from research mills utilizing similar questionnaires, sampling, results, and offering similar boilerplate conclusions and recommendations. We will see a growing demand for detailed results, solid conclusions and very specific recommendations with regard to programming, sales and marketing. In addition, stations will use custom research to keep in touch with their listeners as well as their clients.

The role of the research consultant will take six definite new tracks in the decade ahead:

- (1) The research consultant will work with the station to ascertain present and prospective listeners to affect programming for increased cume and time spent listening.
- (2) He will work with the station to research customers of advertised products and services for the station to sell or provide prospects and clients.
- (3) The research consultant will work for the station to research advertiser and client prospects to improve his sales people, and learn what the clients want from the station.
- (4) He will work with the station to increase ratings, sales and profits through hands-on consultation aided by research.
- (5) He will work with the station to increase the value so the property can be sold at a higher price. Immediate improvement of ratings, retail sales, cashflow will be the direction.
- (6) He will work for the prospective buyer or investment banker to find efficient or under-developed properties and research the market, audience, advertisers, staff, and management of prospective stations. The research consultant of the future will begin the project with research and carry the project through to recommendations and implementation.

## HOW THE NETWORKS HAVE EVOLVED OVER THE LAST DECADE

By Randy Bongarten President, NBC Radio

The last ten years have been ones of tremendous growth and change for the radio network business. The changes have been primarily reflective of the developments which have taken place in the radio industry as a whole: the development of FM; segmentation of audiences; the emphasis on marketing as a key to reaching audiences; and technological innovation.

A decade ago, the network industry consisted of a limited number of entrants. ABC, CBS, NBC and Mutual were the only major factors. In this pre-satellite era, there was a tremendous "barrier to entry" into the business caused by the enormous cost of establishing a distribution system, which at that time could only be done through telephone lines. I refer to this pre-1980 era as "distribution system".

During this time, network programming consisted primarily of news and news-related offerings. Most networks operated only one service, and that was aimed at the general market. ABC was alone in understanding the nature of things to come. Back in 1968, ABC had established the four network concept, realizing that the future of radio was in providing different services to different audiences. That insight has formed the basis for ABC's leadership in the network business that exists today. ABC created the Information, Entertainment, Contemporary and FM network services. Three of the four, then, were created for AM stations, reflecting the nature of radio listening then, but providing a harbinger of things to come.

For some reason, most likely because of other corporate priorities and the low profitability of network radio, the other major networks did not respond

to this challenge by ABC. Only a shortlived offering in 1974 by NBC, NIS, punctuated a decade of status-quo in the network industry.

As the end of the 70's approached, dramatic shifts were taking place in radio listening patterns. By then, FM audiences were making significant impact.

And the network business was poorly positioned to service those new stations.

NBC was the first to recognize the opportunity in positioning to specific FM audiences, and in late 1979 introduced The Source, a network service targeted for rock FM stations.

But this was just the beginning of the most dynamic change in network radio since the rise of television. For in the next two years, the whole nature of networking was to change. This can be attributed to the satellite distribution system. No longer would stations be dependent upon telephone lines provided by the network to obtain access to network programming. Satellite dishes owned by stations (and, in some cases, provided by networks), would open up a whole new world of access to programming for stations, and opportunities for fledgling networks.

Between 1979 and 1982, the number of network services more than doubled: in addition to NBC's creation of <u>The Source</u>, CBS created a youth oriented network, RadioRadio, and ABC created two FM oriented networks, <u>Direction and Rock</u>.

Perhaps even more significantly, new companies entered the network industry: RKO with two networks, each compatible with both AM and FM. Plus, for the first time, 24 hour long-form programming, which had previously been the province of the syndicators, became available on satellite network through such companies as Transtar and Satellite Music Networks. Satellites also allowed for the development of ad-hoc networks on an economic and regular

basis. Companies such as United Stations and Westwood One used this capability to create large and profitable entities primarily devoted to creating and distributing weekly and special event programming to customized networks.

With radio stations being able to utilize network services on an as needed or ad hoc basis, many radio stations today utilize multiple networks, picking from among the multitude of programs each one offers. Today then, the network business is "product and marketing driven", as opposed to "distribution driven".

What makes the difference between a successful and unsuccessful network today is less how it is distributed than whether or not it has programs that stations want and need.

All of this growth in the number of networks has been accompanied by significant revenue growth. Over the last ten years, network revenues have grown at a compound annual rate of more than 15%. Even so, network revenues, at \$330 million in 1985, remain at only 5% of all radio revenue, a percentage which has held generally constant over the last decade. This is because networks have not been able to obtain significant price increases; almost all of the revenue growth has been caused by the additional inventory created by new network services.

The inability of networks to command price growth relates only in part to the dramatic increment of network inventory. It is caused more, I believe, by the limited number of network advertisers. In order for revenue growth to continue, networks will have to find a way to attract new clients.

To accomplish the goal, networks will have to deal once and for all with the credibility issue: where and how do the commercials run on the individual

stations. Networks have been working on this diligently over the last few years, and stations have come more sensitized to the problem. Resolving this issue is a key to enhanced confidence in network (and all) radio, and significant progress will help develop a larger pool of advertisers, increased demand, and, utlimately higher prices.

Station compensation is another major issue. Space does not permit a thorough analysis of what has happened to network compensation of stations. Suffice it to say that over the last several years, these costs have grown at a much faster rate than audience delivery and network pricing. This, obviously, is a trend which cannot continue in a business whose, overall, profits are marginal at best.

Summarizing then, the future success of network radio will rest upon three elements:

- \* Addressing the credibility issue and attracting new clients.
- \* Gaining control of compensation costs.
- \* Finally, and most importantly, providing important and useful programming which radio stations cannot do themselves.

If networks can do these three things, I believe the future utility of network radio for stations and clients alike, will remain irreplaceable.

#### RADIO NEWS

By Ed Shane Shane Media Services

In 1972 a Chicago newspaper analyzed the news commitments in radio license renewals in the city that year. The conclusion: if the trend toward lower news commitment continued, there'd be no news on the air in Chicago in the year 1990.

Since we're three years from the target date, it's safe to assume that the paper was not correct. However, Chicago radio--like radio in every city--presents substantially less news today than in 1972. The idea of a large news staff at every radio station is as yellowed as the newspaper with the prediction.

What had happened to news on radio? A lot. And most of it during the last ten years. Satellite technology has opened new channels for new networks, allowing traditional networks to multiply their services. Proliferation of networks allows easy access to world events, by-passing local news staffs.

The most far-reaching change came from the FCC, when they sent content decisions back to the marketplace. Instead of regulating how much news to broadcast, the FCC allowed broadcasters to decide. Shrewd managers used the ruling to reduce newstime, cut staff and slash budgets. That left radio news on all-news stations, clustered into morning shows on music stations, and in overnight shows where networks provide the updates.

While radio news changed, so did the appeal of television news. During the last few years, major studies (Roper for the Television Information Office, Magid for the Radio Television News Directors' Association) have shown TV

on the rise as "the most credible news source," to use Roper language. Radio is strong only in morning drive (Bruskin for Radio Advertising Bureau). TV's new technology came just as radio was closing down its local news operations. Mini-cams, camcorders, ultralight microwave equipment and satellite links like Conus give TV the flexibility and immediacy that used to belong only to radio.

Radio's claim has always been "we can go anywhere; we're flexible; we're immediate." In the past, radio broke the news and offered running updates throughout the day. TV showed the pictures that same evening. The next morning's paper had details. The weekly magazines explained it all.

Not any more. In the age of satellites and digital delivery, television does it big--and <u>fast</u>. TV's staples are the scheduled events: Presidential inaugurations, royal weddings, the Olympics (with cameras on motorcycles alongside runners and bicyclists), the Liberty Weekend (with cameras everywhere!).

Even though TV was caught unawares by the Challenger tragedy, it was TV's firmest claim to news power. There was no warning, no information and only 74 seconds of tape to show over and over. Yet the anchors unified national grief; something radio was just not prepared to do. Radio's function as a headline service was underscored: "This has happened," was about as much as radio could offer in terms of real news. Radio headlines drove people to television.

Radio shone in an all new way, providing electronic group therapy for grieving listeners who wanted to share their feelings. Even music stations opened their phone lines so listeners could talk with caring, sensitive personalities.

They transcended "news" and resonated a deep, sympathetic chord. Radio went beyond the <u>facts</u> of Challenger to startled, stunned <u>feelings</u>. By doing so, radio wrote a new definition of "news," by presenting news as a shared experience.

The new definition has been developing for several years now, driven by technological change and by changes in the use of all media. Listeners we interview define the word "news" as "Subjects I want to know about in a short amount of time." Probing, we find those subjects include sports scores, weather, concert ticket locations, even time checks. In some cases we've studied, the public's definition of news contained few of the stories that radio, TV and newspapers were headlining on the day of the interview.

After major flooding in one of our markets, we studied listeners to a rock station not known for its news coverage. We found the station's listeners didn't care for "news" about how much damage had been done. They did, however, want updates on weather and driving conditions, and the station provided them so well that very few in our sample felt it necessary to tune to another station. When the flooding was over, the station reduced its news coverage.

Listeners in another city differentiated between "the station with the news" and "the station with the goings-on." Both stations were music stations that did credible "news" in the traditional sense, but participants in the study preferred "going-on." What was the difference? The station with the "goings-on" delivered its information in less formal language. It met the needs of its listeners by using what a respondent called a "let's just discuss it" attitude.

We've even found commercials to be an important part of a station's news content. Special sales or new merchandise is the most talked about event in some smaller communities. When people talk about a station promotion or community event, that's news, regardless of the name we give it on the log.

Earlier I mentioned time checks as "news." It happened some years back in a predominantly Hispanic community where I have interviewing listeners. A popular morning man delivered time digitally ("Seven-twenty-two"), in analog fashion ("Twenty-two minutes past seven") and also in Spanish. Participants in the study heard the Spanish time checks and called them "news." They really opened my eyes. I re-examined data from other studies we had conducted among English-language respondents. Sure enough, time checks had been considered "news" in English, too. I had overlooked the responses because of a fixed notion of the word "news." (No more!)

Accommodating what people are talking about drastically changes the way news stories are chosen and delivered. Radio already does that to some extent by promoting a "special announcement" coming to the morning show, then releasing details of a major concert tour. It's done when a sports reporter adds a special insight on last night's game or streetside gossip about a key player.

The challenge for the future will come in deciding when <u>not</u> to do news, for instance, when nothing is happening. Innovative stations will abandon scheduled news in favor of presenting news <u>only</u> when events capture people's imaginations. (There are stations that abandon news after 9:00 AM, but that's not what I'm talking about.) I envision news when it happens, but not <u>until</u> it happens.

That means the news staff must be extremely well versed in what people are thinking, and flexible enough to react fast. There is no room for mistakes, because to read the public wrong is to lose credibility. When hard news breaks it will receive a live report and as many live updates as necessary until it's no longer a breaking story. When the story is over, the focus will move to a new, breaking story. Certain copy will be given to the jock staff for mentions over record intros. Some will be done by a newscaster.

Radio (and television, too) will be only part of future news delivery, a diminishing part at that. CNN's Headline News Network already issues a daily challenge to both media, using state of the art video in a fast-paced "radio" format. CNN is a broadbased service compared to delivery systems on the horizon. SCA, private communications channels, personal computers, audio and video tapes will be the next challenge to the old definition of news.

Doctors have a daily news and information source, delivered in 40 markets on FM SCA's. Called Physicians' Radio Network, it broadcasts news, interviews, and commentary in medical language. Stock quotations are available to investors who have special SCA receivers; so are news broadcasts in a variety of languages in cities where ethnic populations are too small to support commercial stations. New uses for SCA will be the broadcast equivalent of highly-targeted specialty magazines.

Hundreds of sources, including wire services, newspapers and magazines are available on databases that feed desktop computers. Some database information comes faster than traditional delivery. For instance, a database with the Wall Street Journal can provide information to a PC user faster than the Journal itself can. The UPI copy that's available on the Source database is

what the broadcast wire is <u>rewritten</u> from. A subscriber to the Source can scoop a radio station with a typical broadcast wire by several minutes.

Video offers instruction and entertainment, at the same time blocking television's and cable's delivery of news. The VCR user can work out with Jane Fonda or take meganotes from John Naisbitt, expanding media time, but decreasing time available to broadcast sources like radio.

Audio books hold another threat to radio: listening and learning can be done in time that used to be devoted to radio. The audio cassette medium was originally used by religious and self-help organizations. Today, the books-on-tape market is exploding among traditional publishers. Tomorrow, it'll be a medium for full-fledged, yet tightly-targeted, information delivery.

We're entering the age of "consumer as editor." By mixing and matching sources, consumers access only the information they want or need. They achieve complete independence from biased or unnecessary information. If they want, they can shelter themselves from any current information at all.

Like any other media image, the definition of radio news is in the mind of the consumer. Owners who spend research dollars on music testing, commercial recall, and perceptions of station image must allocate dollars to study news. Not whose news is "best," but what topics are compelling or "newsworthy" to the audience.

To complete in the electronic news environment, radio must constantly answer the questions, "What are people talking about?" and "What's going on?"

Otherwise, we'll look back from the mid-90's to credit that Chicago newspaper with being 100% right about the extinction of radio news.

## RADIO AND THE WIRE SERVICES

By James Hood
Deputy Director
AP Broadcast Services

The wire service business is getting to be like the liquor business.

Americans are drinking less and lighter. Same is true of news. They don't seem to want as much of it, especially the hard stuff.

Not long ago, every house had at least a Scotch bottle lurking somewhere and every radio station had at least one wire machine clacking away in a closet. Many had more.

The question wasn't whether to have a wire service, it was which one to have, AP or UPI. The services competed fiercely to cover the big stories faster and better, to run sports scores sooner, to round up all the livestock prices and to cram in as much state and regional news as the old slow-speed circuits would stand.

Most stations used at least some news from each of the major categories. They did a five-minute newscast each hour and most did even longer newscasts a few times a day.

Remember the 15-minute noon news?

Suddenly, a couple of things happened. Tastes changed and technology leapt ahead. Instead of the constant clamor for more news sooner, there arose a cry of "Enough!"

FM had risen to dominance partly on the power of its superior fidelity and partly on the promise of more music, less talk -- "talk" meaning commercials, news and everything else that's not music. Soon was spawned the notion that there should be not only less news but also "lighter" news aimed at specific target audiences -- Yuppie news, young urban male news, 18-to-34-female news, etc.

The five-minute hourly newscast went the way of the slide rule. And the noon news? It became as common as the sun dial.

Meanwhile, television was steadily stealing radio's most prized attribute: immediacy. ENG equipment, helicopters and Ku-band satellite trucks let TV do what radio people always said TV couldn't do -- report live from the scene. Not that radio put up much of a fight; by 1984, few radio stations sent reporters racing to the scene of braking news. Many had no reporters to send.

AP's response to all this? We have had to adapt to an environment that's changed more in ten years than it did in the previous 40.

Instead of there being just one AP wire for broadcasters, there are now several -- everything from a simple old slow-speed circuit with a little bit of everything to our high-speed APTV and NewsPower 1200 wires.

The most outstanding thing about the new wires? They can be made to provide <a href="less news">less news</a>, even though they run faster.

APTV runs at an effective speed of 2400 words per minute, 36 times faster than old radio wire. More important it's selectable; stations can code out the types of news they don't want. On a slightly smaller scale is NewsPower 1200, a 1200-word-per-minute wire for radio. It also lets stations customize the types of news they receive.

Not long ago, stations complained bitterly that we didn't provide enough farm coverage -- or didn't cover their corner of the state adequately. The more frequent complaint now is that the machine runs too much, filling up the station with news they don't want.

Then there's our radio network. It started out as an "audio service," providing actualities that stations could use in their locally-produced newscasts. It's evolved into AP Network News, a high-profile, full-service radio network with three newscasts per hour, sportscasts, lifestyle features and several hours of public affairs shows each week. As stations have shrunk their local news departments, they've come to rely more on their networks and news services for programming. We've had to oblige.

Not only are stations looking to the nets and wires for more programming and more format-specific services, they're also increasingly looking to us to cover their communities.

Not long ago, a juicy murder, big fire or politician's speech would make our phones ring as local newsmen called us with the story. Today, there are fewer and fewer local newsmen on the streets, which is making it difficult for the wires and networks to cover the big stories when they occur outside the big cities where we all have offices.

The effect of all this turmoil? If you ask me, it's forced everyone in the wire service and radio network business to be much more creative and inventive in meeting broadcasters' needs. We have had to become much more attuned to programming and sales considerations.

It's made us better broadcasters. As radio grows into the 1990's, new formats will evolve and it's my guess they'll include more news and informations, carefully tailored to the demographic and psychographic group each format is targeting. For years, all of us in radio have taken the front-page approach to news. We've used the same stories in every format, whether they fit or not. Our future lies in telling each group of listeners what they want and need to know.

It's an interesting challenge and one I'm sure radio can handle.

#### THE NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO AFFILIATE

By Steve Meuche WKAR AM/FM East Lansing, MI

Actually, you have to go back to the 1960's to see where we've come from. Then, there weren't very many "educational" radio stations which had the power to reach large coverage areas. Almost all of them were licensed to universities. Some had been around for years -- Wisconsin claims to be the first -- and WKAR has existed in one form or another since 1922.

We were the purveyers of what was right for America. Never mind that nobody wanted to listen to the stuff. We thought people "watched" their radios and that we had to have a lot of variety so we could serve everybody. Most of the programs were pretty academic and were circulated among stations through a tape network. The standard format was 13, weekly programs which were 29 or 59 minutes long. There obviously was no logic to this. Who plans their radio listening based on calendar quarter? Essentially, we were broadcasting, during our prime time, the programs commercial stations used to run at 4 a.m. on Sunday.

National Public Radio (NPR) freed us from the tapes and a real, live network was born in 1970. Our numbers were growing. But, we persisted in broadcasting programs instead of formats. I don't think commercial radio people paid much attention to us and rightfully so. We certainly didn't affect their ratings much.

The worst thing we ever did was to describe ourselves as "alternative" radio.

Alternative to what? A couple people told us once that they only listened to us, never to commercial stations. So, we assumed there were thousands of

radios which were never tuned above 92MHz. A few others even said they didn't own TV sets. Then, we really knew we were on to something. We won lots of awards, so it must have been good. But, in retrospect, awards don't mean too much if nobody hears the award-winning program. We were doing <u>radio art</u>. Some of my friends still insist on the "alternative" thing even though they know our classical music listeners are just as likely to buy rock and roll records as anyone else and that we share audience with virtually every commercial radio format in existence.

The second worst thing? We didn't like to call ourselves "educational radio", so somebody invented the term "public radio". Please let me know if you can figure out what it means? Can you imagine what a random survey of people would reveal about the term public radio? A colleague suggests that a trip to an appliance store and a request to the selection of public radios could be a sobering experience. Why can't we just be radio?

There is one thing that is a lot different about us. People pay us money — lots of money — to listen. Seems pretty impressive to me that even 10% of our listeners will contribute. Since our first on-air fundraising campaign eleven years ago we have increased our income from listeners by 1000%. One third of our operating budget is listener contributions. So, we're in the fundraising business. We don't call them salespeople, but have another silly expression — "development directors". Just a few years ago, these jobs didn't exist. Now I have a development staff and budget that's enough to run a small station. Some commercial radio people think we are a threat because of our "enhanced underwriting" credits that we sell to some of their clients. Don't panic. First, the whole thing was vastly overblown when a few public TV stations got real aggressive about these things. Us radio folks remain

pretty conservative and we know that big companies don't view what we have to offer as advertising anyway. Whenever an agency becomes involved, it seems to be the kiss of death because we can't deliver a "commercial" message. But, there are some clever investments to be made by those who realize that we have an audience whose affluence is unmatched by any other electronic medium.

But, there's still little to be concerned about. Just last week another station manager told me a public radio program he had auditioned was "too commercial" for his station. If we're still worried about those kinds of things, you have nothing to fear.

One of our gurus, Tom Church, tells his perspective of this thing elsewhere in this publication. Tom is the one who got us interested in trying to double our national audience in five years. Even then, with all of our more than 300 stations, we would have an AQH of only one million. Ten years ago, with half as many stations, we had a national AQH of 144,000.

Back when Jim Duncan published his first book, many of us had cleaned-up our schedules and were concentrating on providing a format-oriented service for the most part. Still, there were some stations in the top five markets which were doing things like instructional material for school kids during the day. We have this lofty goal of doubling our audience and we imagine that the future is ours because today's 30-year-old is certainly going to burn out on rock and discover classical music. But, generally, that's not where our growth has come from. Our big three, "Morning Edition", "All Things Considered" and a program on Saturday nights by a guy named Keillor contribute huge audiences to public radio. And, we haven't been able to create anything like these shows in several years.

I think we will double our national audience. Virtually every one of us knows what needs to be done, but there is a certain caution that exists when you don't have to work for the bottom line. The real thing we have to fear, and the commercial classical stations certainly must know this, is that there is a limit to our audience appeal because of the nature of the programming. For us, that also translates to a limit in our fundraising capability. We actually have the ability, in a few short years, to become a mature format. And, we aren't likely to switch to something as crassly commercial as country music since that's not consistent with our mission -- whatever that may be. And, we'll never have commercials because they simply don't work for us.

So, here we are -- providing a pretty good program service to a few million influential people and, hopefully, getting better all the time. We don't think of ourselves as radio missionairies anymore ("If we don't air, nobody else will."). We just want a little piece of the action.

## MISCELLANEOUS

I hate to call this section "miscellaneous." Somehow that seems degrading and the articles are too darn good for that. However, they just don't fit in any other categories.

John Dille III provides a thoughtful and encouraging analysis of the "new" NAB after its merger with the NRBA.

The last NRBA president, Bernie Mann, lists what he feels were the most important accomplishments of the association over the last decade.

Next, Michael Wirth of the University of Denver opines how today's college students are being better prepared for careers in radio. As a liberal arts student, I found particularly interesting his thoughts on a "skills focused experience to a liberal arts focused experience."

Roger Turner discusses where cable TV is a threat to commercial radio or an opportunity. Roger is particularly well suited for this article since he was president of Colony Cable, a large MSO, prior to his return to radio at WLTF in Cleveland.

Finally, holding down the anchor position, the Joyce Carol Oates of legal writing, the prolific Erwin Krasnow. Erwin's contribution is a delight and his poetry, while not threatening to Whitman or Jeffers, ends this wonderful section with a smile.

### THE NAB AND RADIO

By John Dille III
President. Federated Media

"To every man there comes in his lifetime that special moment when he is figuratively tapped on the shoulder and offered the chance to do a very special thing, unique to him and fitted to his talent; what a tragedy if that moment finds him unprepared and unqualified for the work which would be his finest hour." Stirring words spoken by Winston Churchill at a time when his country needed to hear them.

And so it is with the National Association of Broadcasters and its unification with the National Radio Broadcasters Association.

NAB radio has within its grasp at once the greatest promise and the greatest burden in recent memory...the unification of NAB radio and the NRBA. It brings with it exciting reason for the Dynamism and innovation.

Citing old Winnie may be slightly more dramatic than the case warrants but it does make the point. NAB has the chance. I know NAB has the ability and I believe it has the will. Here's why:

One, at the foundation of the agreements is a formal affirmation of independence from television; two, an assemblage of first-class candlepower on the board; three, realigned and much improved staff; four, an introspection driven by pride and contrasting forces now under one roof; five, a new ability and, critical, a fresh desire to communicate with the membership, the industry and the consuming public.

What the NRBA deal really represents to NAB is chance to reexamine its own beliefs -- to reaffirm the faith over 4500 radio members have had in the

association over the years and to look at some of the ideas of the NRBA.

Some were unrealistic in the view of some maybe, but they were at least new ideas. And other ideas were excellent, and lastly, together, to reinvigorate the belief in the vitality of radio.

# Let's review the points:

- 1) Independence -- critical to the agreement, but equally important to NAB radio broadcasters is an agreement between radio and television that allows either party at any time on a case by case basis to part ways for the pursuit of their own best interests. This had existed in unwritten form. The value came in the review caused by the unification talks.
- 2) Candlepower -- in all candor. I'm impressed with some of the talent I see assembled in the new organization. I can't believe that the skills present won't be able to handle most any problem that presents itself. Moreover, those same people can also turn their attention to creating positive things for the industry.
- 3) Staff -- President Eddie Fritts took a year or so to assess the organization before reorganizing the staff and the structure. The result is the most streamlined and efficient team seen at NAB in years.
  Good people in the right places.
- 4) Introspection -- the combining of NAB and NRBA into a single board has provided an interesting contrast in cultures. It has also given the opportunity for both groups to reassess their own views in light of close contact with those with contrasting views. The result has been, in my opinion, a healthy opportunity for discussion and blending

- of beliefs. This is a significant achievement and should provide a solid platform for future actions.
- 5) Communication Lastly and maybe most important, the unification has further crystalized the need for better communication of the association's activities with the membership and the public. This is an item that has been smouldering for some time, but the unification just pushed to the fore. Most of what is heralded as new is not really new but is for the first time being presented in a more public way. The desire is there and that is refreshing.

Elsewhere in this 10th anniversary issue of Jim Duncan's great book you will find discussions of just some of the opportunities and threats facing the industry. As far as the NAB is concerned there is no greater opportunity than the one afforded by the unification with the National Radio Broadcasters Association. Not so much for the activities of the NRBA, but for the "process" it has caused.

What follows are some reflections on the strengths and weaknesses of the outfit. It all begins with the membership of over 4500 stations. An all-time high NAB activities have been endorsed by this dues paying membership through all the years. And it provides a sturdy platform from which to operate.

At the foundation of the NAB is the belief that radio and television are stronger for being together for lobbying purposes, so long as individual needs are met. This is a critical basic belief.

NAB's greatest strength lies in its lobbying power. Made stronger by the combined forces of both radio and television, NAB has beefed up its activities on Capitol Hill to meet the growing number of attacks on broadcasters. And

at the insistence of radio board members a much better "grassroots" lobbying effort has been developed.

The unification now brings a "one voice" advantage to the radio broadcasting efforts on the Hill or the FCC. Now for the first time in years we are recognized as the firm voice of the industry in Congress and at the commission.

The comparatively quiet times of the Fowler Commission, setting aside the marketplace concept and looking only at the threats to the license, can pass. And probably will as administrations and social pressures ebb and flow. Regulators, would-be regulators and academics are far more akin to one another than are regulators to industry types. The result must be clear that there are those now on the outside who would quickly rush forward to alter freedoms as we now know them. The NAB is the single defense against these forces. This is not news, but we cannot fail to continue to maintain our systems.

Broadcasting is a remarkably high profile but fairly small business along side other lobby forces in Washington. Congress, as any veteran knows, will look for any excuse not to make a decision. And the divided elements of the radio industry proved counterproductive. That is now behind us.

Another strength of the organization is its Department of Science and Technology. Perhaps a dull subject to the sales and programming types in the industry, but it has been a vital tool to NAB. Little known and underrated this department is the sole entity working on improved AM transmission design as well as better AM receivers. Without it no progress would be made, none.

The amps and ohms guys are not limited to an improvement only. Much work has been done to create new developments in the areas of FM and TV as well. But

they also were firm defenses against encroachment by others. They absolutely saved us in the 9 hz battle, for example.

If NAB has a weakness in it dealing with the environment it must be its inability over the years to communicate adequately its own activities to the membership as well as the industry and the public. This area is much improved but has a long way to go. Frankly, it was this inability that in some small part contributed to the fuel the fires of the early NRBA enthusiasts.

In final observation. The work of NAB is a process as much as it is any act. Like writing it is not just typing words on a paper, it is the thinking, observing, discussing and analyzing the precede that activity that are important. NAB is a process of melding the diversity that provides the glorious color of our business.

I think the process in its current phase of unification has a spectacular opportunity to make significant contributions to the industry. At the 20th anniversary of Jim Duncan's American Radio we'll see.

Thank you, Jim, for the chance to chronicle a view of NAB radio and thanks also for providing the industry with your statistical chronical of the history of American radio.

### TEN YEARS IN RADIO

Accomplishments of the National Radio Broadcasters Association, 1976-1986

By Bernie Mann Mann Media

Looking back over the past 10 years, the radio industry has undergone tremendous change from the early days of NRBA.

Yet, in reviewing the goals and accomplishments of what was once the National Association of FM Broadcasters, many issues and challenges still remain for the radio industry -- and for the Radio Department of the National Association of Broadcasters, which unified with NRBA earlier this year for the good of the industry.

What has the National Radio Broadcasters Association achieved in its 10-year fight for radio? Well, look at the radio industry now, compare it to 1976, and there is a lot for past NRBA members, volunteers and officers to be proud of.

Look at the recent series of AM town meetings with the FCC. Look at the current financial clout radio holds on Wall Street. Look at the current unification of the NAB and NRBA. Look at your public files, your engineering regulations, your freedom of format, your top-notch sales team.

Would you have imagined any of these freedoms, this rapport with the FCC, this decreased paperwork, in the days of Charlie Ferris and re-regulation?

Perhaps not. But there's still plenty of work for us ahead. The deregulation NRBA battled for over 10 years has not come to full fruition. Radio still has not attained its rightful share of the national advertising pie. And AM radio needs our continued support to maintain its health in the 21st century.

After reflecting on where we must go, here's where we've been in the 10 years of NRBA's existence:

1976 -- The Bicentennial year and the first full year of operation for the new National Radio Broadcasters Association. Lead by dynamic broadcaster Jim Gabbert and Executive Vice President Abe Voron, the NRBA board pushes for more involvement in FCC actions -- "suggesting alternatives rather than simply opposing FCC regulation."

Gabbert serves as Vice Chairman of the National AM Stereo Radio Committee, recommending the establishment of an AM stereo standard. NRBA fights for the radio all-channel bill, meaningful deregulation of radio, pre-sunrise authority for daytimers and freedom of format.

An interesting goal is set by the NRBA Board in March -- maintain its current "Volunteer, grass roots character" in the midst of the association's growth and increased presence on Capitol Hill.

As in 1985, the NRBA board considered radio sales training of utmost import, thereby holding a successful string of "Radio Sales Days" for broadcasters around the country.

1977 -- NRBA moves from its New York offices to DeSales Street in Washington -- to be where the action is and to better serve its growing membership.

Bans and porn rock haunt us -- 1977 brings the threatened "saccharine ad ban," which we lambasted on lack of sufficient medical data and as a breach of the First Amendment. X-rated lyrics also draws the media's ire.

1978 -- The first Ferris year, NRBA continues its efforts to rewrite the Communications Act, revamp EEO requirements and revise employment reports to the benefit of broadcasters and the public alike.

NRBA as a member service organization grows with the times -- members received promotional ideas, station profiles, and the benefits of attending a practical 1978 convention.

NRBA openly discusses deregulation with the House, yet all that results is talk of experimental "deregulation" without the real thing. NRBA finally said, "Enough is enough, we're mad as hell," and planned for the Broadcasters Rally Against Regulation.

1979 -- NRBA works with NAB and state associations, to make the deregulation rally a success -- 400 broadcasters attend. Senator Lionel Van Deerlin introduces the Communications Act of 1979, supported by NRBA except for its spectrum fee. Alas, the Senate bill and others fall short of what radio needed.

On the membership front, NRBA starts its Promotion Contest, conducts a small market survey to demonstrate that deregulation -- not regulation -- is badly needed. While the FCC ponders its possibilities, NRBA pushes for <u>radio-only</u> deregulation after House defeats.

1980 -- Sis Kaplan succeeds Gabbert as president and carries out a campaign against re-regulation, which "only creates more confusion, less certainty and weakens license stability. The time is long past for accepting politically safe gestures," she notes of the FCC and other industry groups.

Kaplan spends many hours testifying for NRBA on behalf of the radio industry -- against financial disclosure, opposing "pay for play" performance royalties,

urging an AM stereo standard, and asking the FCC to form a joint government-industry committee to establish a plan for "orderly change" for the radio industry.

In the midst of the 80-90 possibilities, a Senate compromise bill on deregulation, a Magnavox AM stereo decision (later denounced) and a convention which draws 4,500 broadcasters, NRBA's Kaplan urges her colleagues to overcome apathy and meet change head-on. Meanwhile, NRBA gains 400 new members.

1981 -- Starting out with a bang, the FCC adopts NRBA's ascertainment proposals, Sen. Harrison Schmidt introduces the Radio Deregulation Act of 1981 -- a "giant step for radio," Kaplan notes of the bill which would limit petitions to deny and revoke, EEO revisions and AM/FM ownership.

While the Senate approves radio deregulation in June, Rep. Tim Wirth continues to be a thorn in our side. And as she will later do in 1985, Kaplan testifies on behalf of NRBA -- another 400 strong -- against the Fairness Doctrine.

1982 -- "Let the marketplace decide" about AM stereo, the FCC says as we predicted. Radio deregulation passes the total Senate, but the House is not as welcoming...and the bill dies in December.

We reiterate our opposition to spectrum fees and placate rumors of an NRBA-NAB merger. NRBA Certificates of Merit begin to recognize the outstanding community service efforts of our members.

1983 -- Senator Goldwater introduces more deregulation, yet we predict defeat in Wirth territory. NRBA member services grow with the addition of three newsletters -- one recognizing the potential of SCA, which we supported at the FCC. NRBA's SCA survey tracks mounting interest in the technology.

Washington is another world with Reagan in charge -- the President accepts an award from the outgoing president Kaplan...then I take the NRBA helm with tough footsteps to follow.

1984 -- Unity in the radio industry becomes an NRBA priority -- first in working toward a joint Radio Convention, combining our practical workshops and the NAB's programming conference, then with joint lobbying when Sen. Packwood meets with Kaplan and NAB's Eddie Fritts.

NRBA moves its offices closer to the FCC on M Street -- and FCC Chairman Fowler moves closer to the hearts of the broadcasters with sweeping deregulation. NRBA's new Radio Information Line keeps broadcasters up-to-snuff of the sweeping changes affecting them.

1985 -- NRBA revives its past Radio Sales Days with Radio Sales Universities for entry-level salespeople, filling an urgent industry need. Reducing sky-rocketing music licensing fees becomes a top priority in our support of the All-Industry Radio Music License Committee.

Perhaps one of the biggest accomplishments that NRBA, NAB, and other radio organizations can claim is in quelling -- at least for now -- the proposed beer and wine advertising ban which threatened our Freedom of Advertising and First Amendment rights. An NRBA-conducted survey showed that broadcasters are indeed responsible in fighting, not promoting, alcohol abuse in their programming, promotion and public affairs efforts.

1986 -- NRBA holds the last of its FCC AM Town Meetings, rallying for broad-casters' and the FCC's support of AM radio. We stay out of the porn rock fray, knowing that to be a media fling, but oppose Arbitron's autonomous

decision to measure 75 markets continuously -- a financial burden on many smaller markets.

Finally, NRBA comes to full circle and agrees to unite with the NAB Radio Department for the good of the radio industry. Our reasons for being separate are no longer as valid as our reasons to unite -- NAB has committed itself to radio for the long run, much to the credit of NRBA's 10 years of grass roots, volunteer efforts.

No longer a thorn in NAB's side, NRBA has evolved into a force to be reckoned with. And if you can't beat 'em, join 'em.

#### UNIVERSITY LEVEL RADIO EDUCATION

By Dr. Michael Wirth, Chairman Department of Mass Communications University of Denver

Ten years ago when students expressed an interest in pursuing a university level broadcasting degree with an emphasis on radio, it was a virtual certainty that they were primarily interested in pursuing a career as a disc jockey, as an audio production person, or as a newsperson. As a consequence, university radio education tended to focus primarily on skills courses designed to develop the technical skills students needed to obtain employment at radio stations as disc jockies, newspersons, and/or audio production persons.

Today's approach to university level radio education tends to be broader.

Traditional skills courses (i.e., audio production, broadcast journalism, etc.) of course continue to be part of a well rounded undergraduate radio curriculum, however, a number of universities have greatly expanded their offerings in this area to include courses focused on: programming, promotion, sales, management, audience research/ratings, marketing, law/policy, media effects, media criticism, economics, and computer science.

Broadening the undergraduate radio curriculum represents a significant shift in educational philosophy. Specifically, universities which have done so recognize the importance of taking a liberal arts approach to radio education. From the student's perspective, this shift in and expansion of offerings has both advantages and disadvantages.

The major disadvantage of broadening the radio curriculum is that students, wishing to enter the radio industry will be "less prepared" for their first job. This is because their education has been broader and therefore less

specialized resulting in a graduate who is less polished with respect to various technical skills required of entry level radio employees. One obvious way to combat this problem, which many universities utilize, is to encourage students to pursue radio station internships as part of their undergraduate curriculum. Internships provide students with an invaluable extension of their classroom experience and expose them to the radio business on a first hand basis.

The benefits associated with utilizing a liberal arts approach to radio education are realized by students in the long run. Although they may have less in the way of traditional broadcast technical skills, they are better prepared to deal with the problems facing an ever changing radio industry. Students with an undergraduate degree in radio broadcasting may require more than on the job training with respect to "how to" skills than was true in the past; however, they should be: better thinkers, more creative and more analytical as a result of having had a broader educational experience.

In addition to a shift towards a more liberal arts oriented radio curriculum, it is also obvious that universities have greatly expanded their course offerings focused on the business side of broadcasting. This increased emphasis reflects the fact that the number of performance/production jobs available in the radio industry is quite limited and that, with few exceptions, performance/production positions tend to pay rather poorly. In spite of these realities, many students continue to be interested in pursuing careers on the performance/production side of the radio industry because of the perceived glamour connected with this portion of the business.

Over the next decade, university level education will continue to change. Specifically, I expect to see continued movement toward changing the

undergraduate curriculum from a skills focused experience to a more liberal arts oriented experience. Additionally, the computer will become an increasingly important radio educational tool. The ever increasing data requirements of the radio industry combined with an increasingly complex media world necessitates that tomorrow's graduate be more computer literate than today's. There will also be an increased interest in and emphasis on marketing and research courses in university radio curricula. The increased importance and quantity of radio research will require tomorrow's radio professional to be more critical of the research information utilized in decision making.

Increased research literacy can only come through increased university emphasis on research training. Likewise, additional training in marketing will take on increased importance because the media work facing tomorrow's radio professional will be much more complex and because the amount of research information for making marketing decisions will be much larger.

The next decade promises to be a very challenging one. One of the few givens is that the radio industry will continue to be very dynamic. Hopefully, the education provided to tomorrow's university educated radio professionals will adequately prepare them for the long run challenges with which they'll be faced.

## CABLE AS A COMPETITOR TO RADIO

By Roger Turner
WLTF/WRMR in Cleveland

Stop for just one minute and imagine that the FCC had just given you special permission to run not two, but four broadcast facilities in your market. The possibilities run through your mind, and you quickly decide on four formats:

- 1 All News
- 2 All Sports
- 3 Rock Music
- 4 General Entertainment

You've got all the demos covered...it's the opportunity of a lifetime...and it's not radio - it's television. This is not a fantasy, chances are it's happening in your market. It's "what's happening" right now, quietly in Cable Television.

Is it a threat to radio - or is it an opportunity? Obviously it can be either, depending upon your action or your inaction.

As a longtime member of the broadcasting profession and as one who spent five years in the cable industry before making a decision to return to broadcasting management, let me share some facts with you about the cable television "advertising" business. First, it is a business. It is well financed. It has the support of its industry leaders - many of whom were or continue to be top notch broadcast officials. It has its own R.A.B., they call it the C.A.B., and it's run by a most capable fellow by the name of Bob Alter. If the name sounds familiar, it should. He used to be a senior R.A.B. executive.

Most cable sales efforts operate in systems of 10,000 or more subscribers and these guys know and understand the meaning of Metro, TSA and ADI's. They are quickly tieing entire Metro's or ADI's together, calling it an interconnect, and they are choosing professional management to run their operations. In some cases, interconnects can offer several hundred thousand homes with one buy, one copy of a commercial, and one bill. Sound familiar?

And, they're offering TV "at the cost of radio." It's an attractive offer to a radio user who can't afford the high cost of a TV Spot. And speaking of spots - you're not prepared to believe the quality they can produce for next to nothing in cost - often for under \$250.00.

The four formats I mentioned earlier are really CNN, ESPN, MTV and USA Cable Networks. Cable operators generally have two minutes per hour on each of these four networks - or a total of eight minutes each hour to sell. Certainly that's a limited number, and the situation is further compounded when one recognizes that often all the avails in one network hour occur in one stopset. That can present major problems in keeping clients of the same category separated, etc. If one considers 4PM to Midnight as the best time to reach the available cable network audience, then it's easy to compute that an operator has 128 thirty second units in his "real" inventory. With that in hand, you can quickly compute a revenue potential, add in the expense, and you can see the making of a real business. Agreed, that there is no program cost involved, but in many cases there is an obligation to pay the franchising authority a percentage of gross revenues, generally in the 5% range.

What does all this mean to you as a radio operator? I might suggest you investigate the potential in your market, and that you might wish to approach your local operator with a "joint venture." That's a word that cable operators

understand, and they recognize that a broadcast professional could get the most out of the business. If you choose to ignore the potential of cable advertising - your radio competitor might not.

If you choose not to get involved in cable advertising, I suggest you carefully review opportunities on cable to promote your station - and this can often be achieved on an exclusive basis.

Either way, cable TV is now, and will be, a part of the broadcast business. Whether or not it's a competitor is entirely up to you.

# 1976 - 1986, A TURBULENT DECADE FOR COMMUNICATIONS LAWYERS

or

#### RADIO LAWYERING AND OTHER OXYMORONS

By Erwin Krasnow, Esquire Verner, Liipfert, et. al.

Nineteen seventy six was a good year for French wine...and communications lawyers representing radio stations. It was obvious from the paperwork generated by the FCC that communications lawyers were garnering handsome fees. Over 2,750 pages (and lots of trees) were needed just to reprint those portions of the FCC's rules which applied to broadcasters. Every three years anxious radio station owners filed renewal applications the size of big city telephone directories.

By the end of the decade, the FCC won two not-so-coveted prizes: one from the Small Business Administration for the agency with the largest number of application forms and the other by the General Accounting Office for generating the most time-consuming paperwork. There were so many applications, reports and regulations that one wag observed that the going price for radio stations was seven times lawyers' fees.

Beginning in the early 80's, the situation at the FCC turned into a lawyer's nightmare. Up until then, the FCC was aptly characterized by Mark Fowler, an ex-radio disc jockey, as "the last of the New Deal dinosaurs" --- what he must have visualized was a creature with a head too small for its body, a body too big for its environment, and a tail that just goes on and on. By contrast, the FCC of 1986 has the body of a Jane Fonda. To get to its trim institutional figure, the FCC -- in 1981 -- shed such excess baggage as formal ascertainment, program logkeeping requirements, commercial time limits and

nonentertainment programming guidelines. Thanks to Senator Bob Packwood, Congress amended the Communications Act to provide that radio broadcasters needed to file for renewal every seven years. And the FCC pared down the renewal application form to the size of a postcard. In just two fiscal years (1981 and 1982), the FCC reduced its paperwork requirements by nearly 65 percent, making it the single most successful agency in the federal government in eliminating unnecessary paperwork.

While this tale of a trim and lean FCC will bring pleasure to red-blooded radio broadcasters, all this talk of deregulation has given Excedrin headaches to communications lawyers. The following poem, entitled "Deregulation: A Lawyer's Lament," will give you some insight into the state of mind of my brothers in the law:

As Packwood and Fowler go forward With deregulation en masse,
Nobody's thought of the lawyers
Who subsist on the present morass.

When arcane comparative hearings

Have been paying the partnership's bills

It will not be an easy conversion

To torts and divorces and wills.

Plain language rules will be all that are left
No "wherefores" and "hereins" and such
Treasured old forms will be thrown on the fire
And for lunch we'll be forced to go Dutch.
So pity your struggling lawyer
Who has served at your side for so long

And write to your Congressman promptly

To tell him that "deregulation" is wrong.

The beauty of "deregulation" is largely in the eyes of the beholder. The irony is that in 1976, radio broadcasters complained about too much regulation and in 1986, whined about too little regulation! To be fair, we have to acknowledge that the old approaches have been less than satisfactory:

Reregulation under Chairman Wiley pioneered the beginning of less paperwork and reduced government involvement but came at a time when even the word "deregulation" waved a red flag in the direction of Capitol Hill.

<u>De</u>regulation under Chairman Ferris was actually "deregulation with strings attached," namely, fewer regulations as the <u>guid pro quo</u> for restructuring the broadcasting industry by means of stricter multiple ownership restrictions and the encouragement of new services without proper concern for their interference potential.

<u>Unregulation</u>, under Chairman Fowler, comes close but still misses in achieving a form of regulation which retains the Communication Act's emphasis on localism and the FCC's role as the traffic cop of the airwaves.

As we look to the next decade, I suggest that the FCC develop a philosophy of ABC-deregulation, which would emphasize a return to the basics of government regulation. Under ABC-deregulation, unlike unregulation, the FCC would establish technical standards for AM stereo...would continue to be the arbiter of requests for call signs that might confuse the public...would reject proposals for further technical deregulation which undermine the integrity of spectrum usage...and would establish clear comparative renewal standards.

Under ABC-deregulation, the FCC would take actions to ensure that its allocations and licensing decisions are made in accordance with the agency's statutory mandate to provide local broadcast service. Thus, for example, the FCC would use lotteries or random selection techniques only as a last resort and reinstate it suburban community policy, the Berwick Doctrine and the <u>de factoreallocations</u> policy.

Dear reader, allow me to end this article with a poem which in one fell swoop summarizes reregulation, deregulation, unregulation and ABC-deregulation:

It's quite hard to know what to call it
The movement that now has begun
Depending on who is the Chairman
It's rereg or dereg or un.

Under Dick Wiley's <u>re</u>regulation

He deep-sixed some obsolete rules

But the time wasn't right for much action

And raised eyebrows are powerful tools.

Charlie Ferris urged <u>deregulation</u>
But the price was considerable pain
He'd not get involved in the content
Of the one station you could retain.

And now we have <u>un</u>regulation

The marketplace, lord over all

Even technical standards are suspect

And you're licensed by ping-pong ball.

The key is to strike a good balance
Since both chaos and fiat are bad
So the marketplace really can function
And be free of political fad.

Call it <u>ABC</u>-Deregulation

A sensible, basic regime

Keep the basic and scrap the rest

Give the market a full head of steam.

# **SECTION C**

# INDIVIDUAL MARKET HISTORIES

#### HIGHEST BILLING STATIONS

This section shows what I believe are the highest billing stations in each market. I have only researched these figures for the last two years. However, in most cases I believe my estimates are fairly accurate. The dollar amounts are gross cash sales.

#### RECORD AUDIENCE LEVELS

This table shows the stations with:

- 1. The highest 12+ Metro Share since 1975
- The highest Metro 1/4 hour average since 1975 (figures in 100's)
- 3. The highest TSA 1/4 hour average since 1975 (figures in 100's) The highest TSA Cume since 1976 (figures in 100 s)
- 5. The highest Metro Cume Rating since 1977

Based on Spring and Fall books only. All figures are 12+, Broadcast Week.

#### #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE

Here can be found the stations which have led their markets in 12+ Metro Share (12+, Broadcast Week). If there is a tie this symbol (T) will appear after the rating period date. Only the Spring and Fall books are included.

#### FINANCIAL DATA

This table offers a brief financial history of each market. It is divided into two sections. 1976 through 1980 is based on FCC data. The figures are net dollars. The first line is net revenue for all stations in the market. Line two is the total income for the market. Lines three and four are the "per capita" figures. Revenue and income were divided by the total population of the market. The resulting figures helped to make inter-market comparisons possible. The bottom line is the markets' profit margin.

After 1980 the FCC got out of the financial reporting business. I have gathered my own financial data and provided it to the industry. My estimates are shown for the years 1981 through 1985.

#### MAJOR STATION SALES

This is probably the table which I enjoy the most. This table shows most of the station sales all the way back to and including 1970. It is fascinating to see ebb and flow of prices and owners in each market.

It is unrealistic to think that I have every single sale listed. I am sure I have missed a few. If you see any I have missed I would appreciate a call.

Each listing includes the following:

- 1. The year that the sale was announced.
- The Call Letters involved. To reduce confusion I used the call letters as of September, 1986.
- The Call Letters involved. To reduce confusion 1 used the call letters involved.
   The owners are listed if a group owner was involved or under certain other circumstances.
   Anv last minute price changes may
- 4. The sale price as of the time the sale is announced. Any last minute price changes may not be included.

Usually when a group of stations is sold there is no public allocation of the sales price of a particular station. In the 1970's, I did not attempt to allocate individual station prices. Thus there is not a sales price listed for these transactions. In the 1980's, I did usually attempt to compute an individual station price.

I did not include deals between partners, estate transactions, corporate reorganizations and the like. For the purposes of this section they lack meaning and importance. In some cases I did include partial sales. The percentage exchanged is listed.

#### STATION NOTES

This section shows major format and call letter changes. It also shows other factors which influenced the market. Only stations listed in the 12+ Metro Share table are included. As you may have guessed this table was an absolute bear to produce. I do not pretend or warrant that this list is complete or exact but I do think most major changes are included.

#### EXPLANATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Each individual market history contains the following tables.

- 12+ Metro Share
   12+ Cume Rating
- 3. Various (APR, FM Share, etc.)
- Format Shares
- 5. Highest Billing Stations
- 6. Record Audience Levels
- 7. #1 Stations, 12+ Metro Share
- 8. Financial Data
- 9. Major Station Sales
- 10. Station Notes

#### 12+ METRO SHARE

This table shows the 12+ Metro Share (Monday - Sunday, 6AM - MID, 12+) for most stations in the market since 1976 and in some cases since 1975. The 1975 and 1986 figures are always from the Spring ratings period only. The 1976 through 1985 figures are two book averages (using the Spring and Fall book) if the market is rated at least twice per year. If a market is surveyed only once per year then the Spring share is listed. Immediately below the table you will find a notation telling you how many rating books were used in calculating the table's figures.

Some of the data for the years 1975 through 1978 is a bit sketchy. A blank space does not necessarily mean the station did not show up in the book - most likely it did. My information for those years was not as complete as it was for the later years. If the share for a particular station is blank you can be certain that its share is lower than that of any station whose share is listed. If a station's share does not appear after 1979 you can usually assume that the station did not show up in the rating book.

You will probably notice that every single station in the market is not listed. Most, but not all, are included. However, some stations with very small shares are deleted. These deletions are primarily because of time and space limitations. Some stations have become strong in the ratings after years of poor ratings. These stations are usually picked up as they became an important factor in their market.

The station's format (as of September, 1986) appears in parenthesis just to the right of the call letters. The format codes are as follows:

- Middle of the Road, Variety
- CHR, Top 40, Contemporary R
- Α Album Oriented Rock, Classic AOR, Progressive
- C Country
- AC. Adult Contemporary, Soft Rock
- Beautiful Music, Easy Listening Ε
- Oldies, Classic Hits, Gold News, Talk, News/Talk 0
- NT
- В Black, Urban
- J Jazz
- Nostalgia, Big Band BB CL Classical
- SP Spanish
- G
- Religion, Gospel Unknown, Other, Indescribable

Call letters and formats are those used by the stations as of September 1986.

#### 12+ CUME RATING

This table shows the Cume Rating (12+, Metro, Broadcast Week) for most stations in each market. This figure is from the Spring sweep only. It covers the years 1979 through 1986. Some of this data is also a bit sketchy so the same explanation found in the "12+ Metro Share" table applies.

The table directly below "12+ Metro Share" shows the following:

- APR. The Average Person Rating shows the percentage of the 12+ population which is using radio during the Broadcast Week.
- FM Share. The percentage of all commercial radio listening which is devoted to FM stations.
- Stations. The total number of stations (above and below the line) which showed up in the Arbitron book.
- Diaries. The number of in-tab diaries (metro) used by Arbitron for the rating book.

THE ABOVE ARE DERIVED FROM THE SPRING BOOK ONLY.

#### FORMAT SHARES

This table shows the percentage of all radio listening (12+, Metro, 1/4 Hour Average, Broadcast Week) which is devoted to stations programming a particular format. You will see that this particular table becomes a bit more sophisticated as the years go by. In 1983, AC and MOR were split off into separate categories. In 1984, AOR was also split off.

# <u>AKRON</u>

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS					
SPG 75 76 77	78 79 80 81 8	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86					
WAKR (M) 15.7 16.2 18. WONE-F (A) 8.6 6.6 6. WSLR (C) 9.9 8.2 8. WKDD-F (R) WCUE (BB) 6.6 5.7 4. WHLO (G) 3.1	1 6.7 7.6 5.7 7.0 6 - 3.9 3.6 4.4 2.2 10 3 2.9 1.4 1.3 3.1 2	1.2 10.2 10.8 10.9 8.9 4.6 4.9 5.5 6.6 6.3 6.3 5.7 5.4 4.5 2.9 0.1 10.0 10.5 8.7 9.0 2.8 1.8 1.5 1.1 2.8 1.4 1.4 .3 .9	WAKR 33.1 35.0 29.0 27.0 25.3 26.2 24.4 20.3 WONE-F 11.8 12.7 8.3 10.1 8.8 10.5 12.6 WSLR 17.5 13.6 14.9 14.1 14.8 10.9 9.2 7.4 WKDD-F 21.2 22.2 24.6 24.2 24.1 WCUE 5.9 5.8 6.4 4.6 WNIR-F 8.0 8.0 9.5 11.5					
WNIR-F (NT) WMMS-F (A) 6.1 7.2 6. WGAR (C) 7.9 8.0 8. WMJI-F (AC) 4.3 3. WDBN-F (E) 7.8 6.5	3 11.2 10.9 12.4 12.6 12 5 8.0 6.5 4.4 4.6 4 7 6.1 4.8 3.8 4.8	3.3 4.4 4.8 5.9 6.1 2.3 13.0 11.3 9.9 12.3 4.7 4.0 1.4 1.2 .8 4.4 5.0 5.3 3.9 4.9 4.3 3.3 3.3 4.8 4.7	WHLO 5.1 5.7 5.1 2.4 2.6 WMMS-F 22.1 21.5 23.6 23.3 23.5 25.3 23.6 24.7 WGAR 19.2 15.9 15.0 15.6 12.6 7.3 6.0 3.3 WMJI-F 17.4 11.4 13.6 12.1 12.7 11.4 15.5 WDBN-F 9.0 10.2 6.9 7.5 5.6 9.4 7.4					
WDOK-F (E) WGCL-F (R) 3.3 4.2 WWWE (NT) 3.3 3.6 4. WQAL-F (E) 3.7 3. WLTF-F (AC) 4.	- 2.1 4.1 6.0 7.1 5 .2 4.1 1.7 2.3 2.1 6 .8 2.5 3.1 2.6 2.3	3.1 3.0 2.4 3.0 2.9 5.5 5.7 4.7 3.5 3.2 2.4 1.9 1.6 2.6 3.5 2.1 2.1 1.7 2.9 2.8 3.7 2.6 3.7 4.4 4.5	WDOK-F 7.5 NA 5.3 5.8 7.1 WGCL-F 11.2 14.5 19.1 17.7 15.0 17.2 14.5 14.3 WWWE 7.4 10.2 9.0 9.0 8.0 5.8 2.7 10.2 WQAL-F 6.5 4.4 5.0 6.2 5.5 WLTF-F 13.4 12.5 13.7 10.3 10.8 11.8 12.7 12.3					
WDMT-F (B) WZAK-F (B) WGAR-F (C)		1.3 1.3 .8 1.5 1.3 1.0 2.9 2.8 3.3 2.3 3.2 2.6 3.4 3.7 4.2	WDMT-F 4.8 4.9 3.2 5.0 3.6 WZAK-F 5.2 5.5 5.7 4.5 WGAR-F 7.8 9.0 6.6 8.4					
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS								
<u>1975 1976</u>	5 1977 1978 1979 1980	80 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>					
	7 14.3 15.3 15.7 15.4 03 43.50 54.68 52.54 59.5 23 25 27 23 855	.97 64.81 66.50 70.59 73.44 7 29 27 28 27 2	7.0 16.9 1984 WKDD-F \$2,400,000 3.22 78.58 1985 WKDD-F \$2,700,000 9 27 68 1080					
FORMAT SHARES (%)	978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WAKR (22.5, S77)					
	12 42 35 40 34	33 CHR 17 16 14	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WAKR (176, S77) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WGAR (291, S75)					
		AOR 16 19 23 MOR 10 16 12 11	Highest TSA Cume: WGAR (2698, F77) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WAKR (37.3, F77)					
BTFL/EZ 20 1 NEWS/TALK 2	9 13 9 11 17 19 17 20 16 17 3 4 3 2 3 4 3	AC 14 13 10 11 20 11 18 10 12 15 13 13 1 6 4 11 5 3 5 4	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE					
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 - CLASSICAL	4 5  1 1 1 1 1 2 1	5 3 3 1 2 2 1 1 1	WAKR S75, S76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78, S79, F79, S80, F80, S85, F85  WMMS-F S81, F81, S82, F82, S83 F84, S84 WKDD-F F84, S86					
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	WNDD-F F04, 300					
1976	1977 1978 1979 1980		STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)					
Revenue (millions) 4.5 Income (millions) .8 Nat Rev (millions) 1.2 Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	5.8 6.7 7.2 7.5 .9 1.1 .6 .5 1.7 1.8 1.6 1.7 8.68 10.23 10.92 11.36 1.42 1.64 .99 .76 16.3 16.0 9.0 6.7	8.7 8.8 9.3 9.9 10 12.80 13.30 13.50 14.29 16	AOR until 78 WCUE - Contemp until about 80					
MAJOR STATION SALES			OTHER STRITTANS SEE SEETEERING					
1981 WKDD-F Sold to 1981 WCUE	o Welcome Radio	\$3,000,000 1,000,000						
1984 WSLR/WKDD-F From We 1984 WHLO 1986 WAKR/WONE-F From G		8,900,000 600,000 NA						

# ALBANY - SCHENECTADY - TROY

12+ METRO SHARE	cnc	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WGY (M) 16.4 16.7 16.0 16.2 18.1 18.2 16.1 1 WROW (M) 14.5 12.7 13.3 12.8 12.0 10.0 9.8 WGFM-F (R) 9.7 10.0 9.1 6.8 5.0 4.0 4.4 WTRY (AC) 9.0 9.4 10.2 9.5 8.9 7.6 8.6 WROW-F (E) 5.1 4.8 6.9 5.9 3.8 8.5 7.2	8.4 7.9 5.9 3.7 3.9 4.5 5.5 8.6 8.5 9.4	WGY 39.3 40.8 38.6 35.8 33.4 29.1 31.2 26.9 WROW 25.0 25.0 21.7 21.7 17.0 16.2 11.7 11.9 WGFM-F 18.4 18.5 12.2 14.3 17.8 22.7 23.5 26.1 WTRY 28.8 26.7 26.4 22.6 21.6 17.9 14.6 10.6 WROW-F 9.2 15.3 15.5 15.9 13.9 15.8 14.6 15.0
WPYX-F (A) 3.7 2.7 5.3 5.0 5.7 10.3 1	1.2 12.7 12.2 9.7 9.6	WWOM-F 11.6 13.0 13.1 14.9 13.1 16.5 WPTR 22.2 18.6 12.5 12.3 12.2 9.8 9.1 9.4 WQBK 8.5 8.4 10.9 12.1 11.2 10.5 WPYX-F 8.8 12.5 18.4 21.8 23.5 22.9 21.6 23.7 WFLY-F 18.9 24.2 18.4 17.5 21.6 17.2 20.9 22.7
WQBK-F (A) 3.1 2.6 3.9 3.6 2.3 WGNA-F (C) 2.7 2.4 3.3 4.5 4.6 WWCN (NT) 2.8 4.2 4.2 2.1 1.6 1.2 2.3 WABY (BB)	4.8 3.5 5.0 4.5 4.2 1.2 .9 .9 1.6 1.3	WQBK-F 9.1 10.5 7.4 8.7 10.0 8.5 10.9 11.1 WGNA-F 5.2 8.9 8.7 7.6 7.7 9.8 10.1 9.7 WWCN 5.5 3.5 2.5 4.6 2.8 WABY 6.6 7.3 NA 6.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 198</u>	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 19	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.0 15.7 15.8 16.0 14.8 16. FM Share (%) 31.95 30.68 37.77 35.94 33.60 44. Stations 23 20 22 19 Diaries 944	13 47.06 49.49 49.11 56.53 58 23 24 22 22 20	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WGY (19.6, S80)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 34 38 33 39 33	38 CHR 17 17 19	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WGY (216, S80) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WGY (349, S80)
MOR/AC 36 19 22 24 24 25	AOR 17 17 16 MOR 27 20 22 18	Highest TSA Cume: WGY (4484, F78) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WGY (40.8, S80)
COUNTRY 7 7 6 6 8 11 BTFL/EZ 13 30 24 26 20 23 NEWS/TALK 8 7 8 6 7 6 BLACK/URBAN	AC 5 12 11 12 10 12 9 10 9 8 11 11 6 7 9 9	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 SPANISH 1 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 3 1 2 1 CLASSICAL	4 3 4 5  1 1 1	WPYX F84 WGY All other rating books STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WPYX-F - WHSH until 80 BTFL until 80
Revenue (millions) 7.0 7.7 8.4 8.8 9.9 Income (millions) 2 8 5 8 4 Nat Rev (millions) 1.6 1.8 2.2 2.2 2.7 Rev per Cap (\$) 9.69 10.65 11.23 12.42 Inc Per Cap (\$) 99 .62 1.05 .44 Profit Margin 2.8 10.3 5.8 9.3 3.5	11.9 12.7 13.4 14.0 15. 13.93 14.82 15.55 16.20 17.	WWCN - WOKO until 83 Country until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1970 WABY Sold to CCA Electronics 1971 WFLY-F Sold by Troy Record 1973 WTRY/WPYX-F From Kops/Monahan to Scott 1974 WWWD 1975 WFLY-F Sold to Rust	\$ 400,000 150,000 1,900,000 375,000 360,000	
1976 WWWD 1977 WABY Sold to Broadcast Management 1978 WWCN Sold by Welcome Radio 1980 WWOM-F Sold to Liberty 1981 WWCN 1982 WABY Sold by Broadcast Management	169,000 275,000 785,000 800,000 575,000 550,000	·
1983 WPTR/WFLY-F From Rust to Dyson 1983 WGY/WGFM-F From GE to Sky/Foster 1983 WROW A/F From Capital Cities to JAG 1984 WQBK A/F 1984 WWCN	4,000,000 NA 3,200,000 1,300,000 1,150,000	
1985 WGY/WGFM-F Sold to Israel, et. al. 1986 WTRY, WPYX-F Sold to Merv Griffin 1986 WGNA-F	11,000,000 15,000,000 4,500,000	

#### ALBUQUERQUE

cno	12+ METRO SHARE	500	12+ CUME RATINGS					
SPG _75 _ 7	6 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86					
KOB-F (AC) 14.4 10 KQUE (0) 18.4 9 KAMX (R) 4.6 6	.8 11.6 8.6 5.4 4.4 6.7 9.5 13.3 1 .9 9.7 7.6 4.4 5.1 5.0 3.9 3.9 .7 4.7 4.0 3.9 3.9 3.6 2.7 1.5	0.0 13.4 13.4 KOB 5.2 14.4 13.6 KOB-F 2.9 2.4 3.0 KQUE .3 .1 KAMX 1.9 1.1 .4 KRKE	29.8 28.9 24.6 22.5 30.4 24.8 29.0 26.7 13.4 10.1 11.4 18.9 29.2 29.1 27.6 27.6 13.9 13.8 17.4 13.8 15.7 12.7 10.4 8.9 9.7 9.5 8.5 1.6 20.7 13.9 9.9 10.7 9.6 8.0 5.9 3.2					
KKJY-F (E) 6 KRZY (C) 9.1 6 KABQ (S) 6	.3 5.0 3.1 8.5 14.0 11.3 9.4 8.2 .4 8.7 7.9 7.7 6.4 4.9 4.9 3.4 .9 6.4 7.2 6.8 5.2 5.0 4.1 2.3	7.5 7.0 7.0 KRST-F 7.0 6.2 5.8 KKJY-F 4.5 3.5 3.0 KRZY 2.0 2.1 1.7 KABQ 3.4 3.5 1.6 KZIA	13.0 13.1 16.0 16.1 16.8 17.4 14.1 14.8 13.6 19.5 19.8 16.0 19.1 15.1 14.6 14.2 20.2 17.0 13.3 11.1 10.3 9.1 8.7 8.4 7.6 6.2 4.8 4.9 4.8 6.8 5.9 5.1 5.0 3.6					
KRKE-F (A) KFMG-F (A) KMGA-F (AC) 4.2 - KHFM-F (CL) KNMQ-F (R)	7.0 9.0 7.8 6.5 8.7 4.5 8.2 5.4 5.6 6.2 4.4 4.4 2.6 1.7 3.6 2.3 4.4 3.2	5.5 3.9 4.1 KRKE-F 8.3 9.1 7.4 KFMG-F 4.6 2.3 2.9 KMGA-F 3.8 2.6 3.0 KHFM-F 9.9 9.5 7.3 KNMQ-F	13.9 11.1 16.8 16.9 20.7 18.2 12.9 11.5 20.4 20.5 19.9 24.0 23.7 20.0 17.1 16.0 13.5 21.1 10.5 14.2 16.1 9.5 8.4 7.5 7.4 6.6 6.9 7.2 19.7 19.7 20.5					
KDEF (BB) KXKS (S) KIVA-F (R) KLSK-F (CL/J)	1.2 .6	3.4 3.8 KDEF 1.0 3.1 1.9 KXKS 3.6 2.6 KIVA-F 1.4 1.9 2.4 KLSK-F	6.5 7.2 2.4 2.1 3.2 2.7 9.8 10.9 4.7 5.8 6.8					
BASED ON AVERAGE OF S	PRING AND FALL BOOKS							
APR (%) 17.9 16.9 17.8 14.5 15.8 16.3 16.0 17.1 17.4 17.4 18.1 17.9 1985 KOB \$2,300,000 FM Share (%) 30.28 33.12 32.58 33.99 39.78 49.90 56.04 56.40 62.86 69.83 65.79 65.65 1985 KOB \$2,900,000 Stations 16 17 17 18 19 18 18 20 19 24 Diaries								
FORMAT SHARES (%)	77 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: KQEO (18.4, S75)					
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 3		Highest	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KOB (126, S85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KOB (151, F84)					
MOR/AC 1		R 17 15 13 Highest 8 16 15 Highest	TSA Cume: KOB (2335, F77)  Metro Cume Rating: KOB (37.3, F77)					
COUNTRY 1 BTFL/EZ 1 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN -			TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE					
RELIGION/GOSPEL	9 12 12 5 7 5 4 3 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 2 3 3 4 4	5 1 6 2 1 1 KKJY-4 4 6 KOB-F						
FINANCIAL DATA		ncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES					
1	976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19		(Major call letter and format changes)					
Revenue (millions) 4 Income (millions) - Nat Rev (millions) 1 Rev Per Cap (\$) - Inc Per Cap (\$) -	.6 4.2 6.0 7.2 8.1 9.8 10. .1433134 -1.7 .0 1.0 1.4 2.0 2.6	7 12.0 13.2 14.9 94 26.31 28.39 31.43	KKJY-F - KPAR-F until 79 KMGA-F - KMYR-F until 78 KZZX-F until 85 KRKE-F - KRKE-F until 80 KWXL-F until 85 KAMX - Spanish until 79 KQEO - CHR until 80 KRST-F - AOR until 80 KRKE - CHR until 80					
1973 KDEF/KRKE-F 1973 KRKE 1974 KMGA-F 1974 KKIM 1976 KRKE-F	Sold by Doubleday to Media Horizons Sold to Gaylord Sold to Christian Enterprises From Media Horizons to Gaylord	\$ NA 720,000 150,000 225,000 150,000	Country until 84 KOB-F - BTFL until 79					
1977 KMGA-F 1978 KXKS, KKJY-F 1978 KAMX, KFMG-F 1978 KQEO 1979 KDEF 1979 KKIM	Bought by Sunbelt From Sun World to Broadcast Assoc. Sold by Korngold From Swanson to Sunbelt Sold by Christian Enterprises	425,000 585,000 415,000 1,000,000 540,000 600,000						
1980 KRKE, KRKE-F 1981 KKIM 1983 KKJY-F	From Gaylord to Peoria Journal Star From Broadcast Assoc. to Dunn	5,000,000 165,000 + debt NA						
1985 KKJY-F 1985 KQEO 1985 KAMX/KFMG-F (C) 1986 KRKE A/F	Sold by Dunn From Sunbelt to Penn	3,200,000 2,400,000 (E) 2,125,000 3,150,000						
1986 KOB A/F	From Hubbard to Price Comm.	16,500,000						

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#### ALLENTOWN - BETHLEHEM - EASTON

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WAEB-F (AC) 7.0 1.9 4.2 12.9 9.9 9.9 9.2 1 WQQQ-F (R) 6.2 11.7 10.7 8.2 10.1 11.5 8.9	9.6 10.7 10.3 11.9 11.5 WZZO-F 0.7 10.1 7.9 6.2 5.6 WAEB-F	19.0 22.5 28.1 28.1 28.3 26.4 21.6 23.4 16.5 17.2 21.8 21.8 23.8 26.0 26.7 24.7 17.1 16.5 18.7 19.1 19.2 14.4 13.6 14.3 19.1 23.4 18.3 20.5 13.7 18.1 23.8 24.4 27.1 27.6 26.0 22.3 20.2 18.9 15.9 15.9
WEST (BB) 4.8 8.5 5.9 4.6 6.5 5.0 3.4 WEEX (C) 7.2 5.1 7.0 4.3 3.7 3.9 2.8	7.7 13.8 14.1 13.2 12.1 WFMZ-F 5.6 7.2 5.1 5.2 4.5 WEST 3.3 2.2 1.6 2.8 1.5 WEEX 5.6 4.9 6.1 5.5 5.1 WKAP 4.7 3.6 3.5 3.0 2.0 WXKW	9.2 14.5 15.3 15.1 22.5 21.5 19.8 19.7 12.3 8.0 6.6 8.7 8.0 7.5 12.6 10.4 NA NA 5.7 5.5 15.7 10.8 11.1 13.0 13.6 11.3 11.5 9.2 13.1 14.7 11.7 10.1 8.1 4.9
WHOL (G) 3.9 4.8 4.0 1.2 1.6 .6	.5 .3 .4 .6 WHOL	.8 2.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF	979	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 198	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	9 18.4 17.7 18.1 18.1 17.6 18.5 75 65.45 65.08 68.98 67.68 67.14 70.6 35 32 33 31 35 36 1011 1013 1052 1027 1042 1046	54 1985 WLEV-F \$2,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		Metro Share: WFMZ-F (14.9, S83)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 51 52 51 39 41 41	29 CHR 9 12 12 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFMZ-F (148, S83) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFMZ-F (188, S83)
MOR/AC 11 5 12 8 14 17	MOR 4 6 1 2 Highest	TSA Cume: WLEV-F (1923, S83) Metro Cume Rating: WLEV-F (28.3,F81,S83)
COUNTRY 6 17 14 15 12 11 BTFL/EZ 28 18 18 24 21 20 NEWS/TALK 5 5 5 7 6 4 BLACK/URBAN	1 2	FATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 5 4 6 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	13 14 13 11 WQQQ WXKW- 2 1 2 WLEV- 1 1 1 WFMZ-	-F S78, F80 (T) -F S79, S81, F81, S82, F83 -F F80 (T), S83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	WZZO- Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	-F F79
<u>1976 1977 1978 1979 1980</u>	<u>1981 1982 1983 1984 1985</u>	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.4 4.7 5.4 6.2 7.1 Income (millions) .7 .7 .9 1.1 1.0 Nat Rev (millions) .4 .4 .5 .6 1.1	8.7 10.1 11.5 13.1 14.2	WXKW-F - BTFL/MOR until 1977 WEST - MOR until 79 WEEX - CHR until 79
Rev Per Cap (\$) 7.48 8.65 9.82 11.01 Inc Per Cap (\$)57 .81 1.00 1.67 Profit Margin 15.5 15.4 16.6 17.6 14.5	13.55 15.61 17.67 20.05 21.52	WKAP - CHR to AC about 79 or so AC to Nost in 82 WLEV-F - CHR to AC in 84 WXKW - Contemp until about 79
		WSAN until 84 MOR until 84 WHOL - Country to religion in 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		WAEB - CHR to AC in 82
1973 WEST/WLEV-F Sold to Sound Communications 1981 WXKW 1982 WAEB, WAEB-F From Rust to CRB	\$ 760,000 1,500,000 5,500,000	
1982 WKAP Sold by Gulf	650,000	
1983 WHOL 1984 WEEX, WQQQ-F Sold to Northeast 1985 WHOL	450,000 3,000,000 500,000	
	5 700 000	

1986 WEST, WLEV-F From Sound to Eastern 5,700,000

# **ALTOONA**

SPG 12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS								
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86								
WFBG (AC) 16.1 17.5 16.0 18.7 22.2 27.0 30.7 27. WFBG-F (E) 12.8 7.9 9.8 15.1 18.6 8.8 12.3 13. WVAM (C) 21.1 21.5 20.2 12.0 20.4 17.0 16.0 13. WRTA (M) 20.6 22.0 17.8 18.1 10.8 14.5 14.1 12. WPRR-F (R) 13.5 14.5 9.6 8.8 7.4 7.	.9 10.6 14.9 15.6 17.7 WFBG-F .9 18.9 11.8 14.5 12.1 WVAM .4 10.6 9.2 8.9 10.3 WRTA	49.6 50.3 50.3 54.6 53.5 51.9 48.2 42.6 31.0 23.9 23.6 29.8 20.5 27.6 27.7 26.6 37.9 29.6 29.8 26.8 31.1 25.0 26.2 25.1 33.9 35.6 32.6 32.5 30.0 28.6 23.6 20.0 25.1 20.3 22.2 21.3 24.3 26.1 21.7 19.9								
WKMC (BB) 13.3 10.7 7.4 8.4 6.0 7.5 4.3 3. WHPA-F (AC) 2.4 5.0 3.1 3. WBXQ-F (R) 3.		12.1 11.2 10.6 10.7 14.2 9.2 11.2 8.5 9.3 8.3 12.5 21.5 21.3 8.5 10.7 10.4 9.7 9.9								
BASED ON MARKET RATED IN SPRING ONLY										
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station								
	14.2 16.9 15.7 17.1 15.7 15.3 3 29.94 36.41 32.54 42.16 41.46 50.9 15 17 15 14 11 11 589 633 529 657 666 543									
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		Metro Share: WFBG (30.7, S81)								
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 33 37 39 44 45	41 CHR 30 12 16 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFBG (53, S82) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFBG (90, S86)								
MOR/AC 19 19 11 16 15 17 MOI	10R 11 12 10 11 Highest	TSA Cume: WFBG (991, S81) Metro Cume Rating: WFBG (54.6, S82)								
COUNTRY 23 27 26 28 22 19 BTFL/EZ 13 20 23 16 19 21 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	21 14 18 15 14 17 17 19	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE								
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 1 1 1 3	8 8 4 4 WRTA WFBG 2 2 1	S75, S77 S76 All other rating periods								
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)								
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	WVAM - Contemp until 80 WPRR-F - WVAM-F until 81								
Revenue (millions) 1.7 1.9 2.4 2.2 2.8 Income (millions) .11 .18 .10 .1236 Nat Rev (millions) .27 .31 .36 .31 .36	3.0 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.6 22.06 23.52 24.09 24.96 26.47	Country until 79 WFBG - Rock to AC (gradual) WKMC - Country to Nostalgia in 82 WHPA-F - BTFL to AC in 83								
* FM's reporting separately not included										
MAJOR STATION SALES										
1980 WVAM, WPRR-F	\$913,000									
1983 WRTA (78%)	909,000									

850,000

1986 WVAM, WPRR-F

#### AMARILLO

cne	12+	METRO SHARE	ei	20	12+ CUME RATINGS								
SPG _75_	76 77 78 7	9 80 81 82		PG 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86								
KDJW (C) 17.6 KPUR (R) 19.7 KGNC (M) 15.4	15.6 10.5 5.6 15 16.2 18.0 13.3 8 17.3 15.1 12.2 18 18.4 12.2 12.2 10 2.2 2.9 2.8 2	3.8 9.9 8.8 7.5 0.5 11.4 5.3 6.6	7 8.0 7.2 5.0 3 5 5.5 9.6 5.0 3 5 6.8 5.2 5.8 3	3.8 KDJW 3.8 KPUR	36.4 31.1 33.5 28.5 23.0 18.4 15.1 13.8 24.2 23.4 15.1 17.1 17.1 16.4 13.6 10.9 37.5 26.3 25.4 27.9 19.9 18.0 21.4 12.0 19.9 21.7 20.2 17.3 19.3 16.9 15.3 9.9 9.4 5.6 7.5								
KGNC-F (E) 13.3 KBUY-F (C) 3.2 KAKS-F (R) KQIZ-F (R/A) KZIP (S) 4.3	1.7 1.2 3.3 3 14.5 18.3 10	6.9 6.2 11.2 6.2 6.6	5 6.8 6.8 4.6 2 1 16.0 15.6 19.9 10	7.1 KBUY-F 2.6 KAKS-F	24.1 23.6 23.1 21.1 26.2 23.7 21.9 19.1 10.9 15.0 14.0 20.5 19.9 19.8 15.9 17.7 18.9 15.1 17.4 17.1 14.0 7.4 23.2 22.8 23.5 22.9 29.5 27.5 34.3 24.5 4.6 2.7 2.4 NA 2.0 1.9								
KZZQ-F (AC) KMML-F (C) KLSF-F (R) KAKS-F (O)		2.6 1.0 .4 .8 3.8 9.4 10.1 10.0 2.1	9.7 8.8 7.9 13 12.0 13	1.7 KMML-F 3.2 KLSF-F	6.1 8.2 11.7 9.2 11.4 11.7 13.5 13.1 15.7 20.4 18.7 15.8 19.9 20.8 26.8								
BASED ON MARKETS RATED IN SPRING ONLY													
19	75 1976 1977 19	78 1979 1980 1	.981 1982 1983 1	1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station								
	.0 14.6 13.7 13 .83 21.56 33.33 42 10 10	.77 38.55 42.27 4 12 12 1	8.58 52.91 59.36 6 4 13 13 1	16.3 15.1 16.6 52.01 71.69 73.6 13 13 14 536 623 631									
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 19	80 1981 1982	<u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u>		Metro Share: KIXZ (21.6, S81) Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KIXZ (49, S81)								
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	43 39 41 3	9 42 37	31 CHR 28 41 AOR	35 Highest	TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KQIZ-F (83, S85) TSA Cume: KIXZ (1120, S79)								
MOR/AC	16 16 15 1	3 9 12 MOR AC	7 6 6 12 11 7		Metro Cume Rating: KPUR (37.5, S79)								
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	25	3 30 35 3 14 11 	29 35 30 13 14 13 	32 14	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE								
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	3 1 3	•	4 2 1 1 3 5 3	KPUR KGNC 1 KDJW KQIZ KIXZ KLSF-	\$80, \$81, \$82								
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC D Net Dol		Duncan Estima Gross Dolla	ates	300								
	1976 1977 1978	1979 1980 1	981 1982 1983 1		STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)								
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin  MAJOR STATION SALE	9.2 9.5 6.3	3237 .66 .66	5.0 5.5 5.9 6 0.06 30.39 30.89 33	5.4 6.6 3.16 33.67	KQIZ - MOR until 80 Nost until 86 KZIP - Country until 80 AC until 83 KIXZ - Contemp until 79 KBUY-F - KDJW-F until 77 KHBQ-F - CHR until 84 KMML-F - KYTX-F until 83								
1977 KZIP, KMML-F 1979 KZIP, KMML-F 1979 KIXZ	Sold by Pinkston Sold to Wiskes-A From Sammons to	baris :	275,000 (?) 2,327,000 (?) 550,000										
1983 KZIP 1985 KWAS-F 1985 KIXZ, KMML-F 1985 KPUR	From Good News t		270,000 1,150,000 3,500,000 600,000										

# ANCHORAGE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KFQD (AC) 16.2 14.2 19.6 18.1 16.9 19.6 18.6 15.7 11.2 11.1 10.2 11.9 KENI (R) 31.3 9.2 13.2 20.2 16.6 12.6 8.8 13.0 8.7 8.0 5.1 4.2 KHAR (E) 19.2 16.9 14.8 13.2 13.8 12.2 12.3 11.0 8.5 8.7 7.3 6.8 KRKN-F (A) 2.5 1.2 1.9 1.3 2.8 3.3 7.9 6.7 4.3 1.6 2.5 3.5 KGOT-F (R) 6.7 6.9 9.4 12.2 5.5 9.3 8.2 11.4 13.9 14.2 17.1	KFQD 31.0 39.5 33.1 32.9 25.6 24.0 21.7 20.0 KENI 38.3 36.2 30.1 32.1 26.0 22.3 15.3 14.1 KHAR 24.2 23.4 23.3 19.1 18.6 16.9 13.9 11.3 KRKN-F 7.8 12.4 16.4 8.7 NA 4.9 6.3 KGOT-F 20.7 10.6 17.7 21.1 24.1 31.4 30.6 32.2
KKLV-F (AC) 10.2 8.8 9.2 7.7 12.4 9.5 6.5 5.3 7.1 5.0 6.1 KNIK-F (E) 2.5 4.9 5.2 4.8 4.2 7.2 7.8 7.6 7.3 7.3 7.0 4.8 KYAK (C) 19.7 14.1 12.3 8.7 6.7 7.0 7.0 9.0 10.5 9.7 10.1 9.4 KKGR-F (R)4 3.8 2.9 5.1 3.8 6.0 4.0 8.8 8.1 KBYR (M) 6.1 5.4 5.5 4.8 4.9 5.7 4.2 1.9 1.8 1.6 2.0 1.9	KKLV-F 16.5 27.4 26.1 20.2 14.4 16.2 13.5 15.7 KNIK-F 9.9 10.2 13.0 13.3 13.6 11.5 12.4 8.9 KYAK 14.7 13.0 14.0 16.8 17.5 18.5 15.3 15.1 KKGR-F 8.0 12.3 10.7 8.8 14.4 13.4 KBYR 16.9 18.4 14.4 10.0 6.7 7.7 6.3 5.0
KASH A/F (C) 14.7 9.5 8.3 5.2 5.7 4.0 1.1 1.8 .6 3.1 5.8 KWHL-F (A) 19.1 15.3 16.2 13.0 12.3	KASH A/F 10.3 10.5 11.8 10.8 8.1 7.7 12.6 KWHL-F 22.8 26.1 21.1 22.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.9 18.2 15.7 16.3 14.7 15.9 15.6 16.0 15.7 16.9 FM Share (%) 20.36 22.94 25.95 20.35 31.79 31.31 37.31 41.94 55.95 55.14 Stations 10 10 11 11 11 12 13 12 Diaries 706 437 752 690 612	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	6 Highest Metro Share: KENI (31.3, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 44 48 60 61 48 44 CHR 24 22 19	
MOR/AC 22 26 21 5 5 20 MOR AC 19 24 20 26	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KENI (43.5, F78)
COUNTRY 10 10 7 7 12 11 20 17 15 16 BTFL/EZ 26 20 18 21 19 21 16 15 16 13 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA	KENI S75, F78, S79 KHAR S76, S77 KANC F76 KFQD F77, S78, F79, S80, S81, F80, F81, S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KWHL-F F82, S83, F83, S84, F85, F84 KGOT-F S85, S86
1976 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.4 3.9 4.8 5.4 4.2 5.4 6.1 6.9 7.9 Income (millions) .25 .08324690 Nat Rev (millions) .4 .54 .76 .85 .7	9.0  KASH - KANC until 82  KTNX until 85
Rev Per Cap (\$) 21.76 25.96 30.16 23.23 26.47 28.91 31.65 34.35 Inc Per Cap (\$)45 -1.73 -2.54 -4.99 Profit Margin 5.7 2.1	
* FM's reporting separately not included	KCMG until 85 Religion until 81 AC until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	Country until 85 KRKN-F - KJZZ until 80
1978     KYAK, KGOT-F     approx.     \$1,800,       1978     KASH     310,       1981     KASH     531,       1982     KASH     Sold to Community Pacific (financial distress)     1,107,	000 000 000
1982 KKGR-F 1982 KYAK, KGOT-F From Prime Time to Bingham 1984 KENI 2,150,	
1985 KYAK, KGOT-F From Bingham to Olympic NA 1986 KRKN-F Sold to Ingstad/Holland 650,	

#### APPLETON - OSHKOSH

900	12+ METRO SHARE	000	12+ CUME RATINGS							
SPG _75	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 3 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86							
WYNE (C) 7.6	9.7 12.7 10.6 11.9 10.2 10.2 9.7 11.2.7 13.6 13.6 12.8 12.3 9.9 8.9 7.6.6 4.4 4.9 2.5 5.1 4.7 6.4 6.7.7 9.8 8.4 7.8 9.6 9.4 8.5 5.5 8 1.4 6.7 5.9 9.1 9.4 11.	.9 6.2 6.5 4.8 WNAM .6 8.4 8.2 7.2 WYNE	24.2 23.5 22.1 21.2 23.2 20.9 16.1 14.7 39.5 36.1 33.9 29.1 24.7 17.9 19.3 12.4 14.8 12.7 14.8 15.8 11.1 16.2 18.8 15.3 15.2 13.2 10.5 10.3 13.6 17.4 19.7 25.9 22.5 28.2 27.5							
WMGV-F (AC) 3.2	11.9 10.6 10.6 8.9 7.0 7.3 6.6 7 5.2 3.8 6.5 7.2 4.0 5.7 5.0 4 2.4 11.5 11.9 8.9 10.2 9.6 9.1 10 2.2 2.4 4.1 2.8 1.3 1.8 2.1 2 4.1 3.8 1.9 4.7 2.9 3.9 4.5 2	.9 4.9 4.8 3.4 WMGV-F .4 10.1 7.9 8.4 WROE-F .5 5.8 4.0 4.1 WAHC-F	25.1 22.4 23.6 20.5 28.3 25.8 25.3 17.5 16.5 19.6 17.4 20.7 15.8 16.8 12.0 20.1 21.7 20.6 19.0 21.4 17.1 17.5 16.0 8.2 3.5 17.4 14.7 13.2 14.0 10.3 13.4 9.8 7.0 10.5 9.9							
WIXX-F (R) 2.7	3.6 7.1 9.5 8.1 8.6 9.4 9.4 8.	.0 8.4 9.2 8.2 WIXX-F	25.1 26.5 24.6 26.0 27.1 26.4 28.7 26.3							
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1981										
197	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station									
	.4 15.7 14.5 15.5 15.1 15.3 16.1 .57 37.27 35.74 45.00 46.55 45.35 49.8 21 22 23 22 519 716	1 16.9 17.6 17.2 16.8 16.9 36 48.66 55.05 56.27 56.14 59.9 22 24 23 21 23 666 734 694 642 783								
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 198	33 1984 1985 1986 Highest	: Metro Share: WNAM (17.2, S75)							
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	45 51 51 44 49 47 37	Highest	: Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WAPL-F (62, S86) : TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WIXX-F (134, S86)							
MOR/AC	21 19 19 14 11 17 MOR 18	3 12 10 9 Highest	: TSA Cume: WIXX-F (2049, S86) : Metro Cume Rating: WNAM (39.5, S79)							
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	AC 7 17 15 15 15 21 22 18 15 14 13 17 15 14 16	3 19 20 23 5 12 12 13 - 1 1 <u>#1_ST</u>	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE							
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	4 3 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 	WHBY 2 2 1 2 WIXX-	F81, F82 F S82							
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates								
	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)							
Revenue (millions)	2.7 2.6 3.4 3.8 3.9 4.5	5.0 5.7 6.0 6.5	WYNE - Contemp until about 80 WOSH - WOSH until 76							
Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	04 .02 .141217 .10 .18 .33 .30 .35 8.80 11.49 12.90 13.22 15.25 06 .494059 0.6 4.3	5 17.06 19.26 20.14 21.74	WYTL until 84 WMGV-F - WOSH-F until 84 CHR until 83 WAHC-F - WMKC-F until 81 AOR to CHR about 83							
* Independent	FM and FM reported separately are no	ot included	WNAM - Converted to AC in 82							
MAJOR STATION SALES			OTHER STATIONS SEE GREEN BAY							
1971 WNAM 1975 WHBY 1975 WROE-F 1976 WRJQ, WAPL-F	From Norbertine Fathers to Woodward Sold by Norbertine Fathers	\$ 800,000 655,000 245,000 462,000								
1977 WYNE 1978 WRJQ, WAPL-F 1978 WRJQ	Sold to Woodward Sold by Woodward	347,000 610,000 138,000								
1986 WRJQ/WROE-F 1986 WKAU-F 1986 WKAU	Sold to Tom Bookey From Forward to WinCom Sold by Forward	2,115,000 1,000,000 500,000								

# **ASHEVILLE**

900	12+ METRO SHARE	ene	12+ CUME RATINGS							
SPG _757	76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86							
WISE (AC) 16.8 18 WKSF-F (R) 11.7 16 WSKY (M) 4.6		8.9 13.6 13.6 3.0 2.5 WISE 3 2.3 12.1 9.1 27.8 22.5 WKSF-F 2 4.9 4.4 3.8 1.7 .8 WSKY 1	58.3 57.5 62.0 57.3 61.0 56.1 46.3 48.9 54.6 35.6 34.1 35.5 32.6 30.0 10.6 7.3 51.8 23.2 24.9 22.0 25.9 22.5 38.3 36.4 6.2 15.5 20.0 16.5 21.1 14.3 12.1 9.6 18.1 11.2 8.9 4.8 12.4 9.3 7.6 7.4							
		1.2 .7 2.4 2.2 1.2 WMIT-F 5.7 7.4 6.3 3.9 4.5 WFBC-F .8 1.1 4.9 6.1 6.1 WESC-F	4.1 4.4 5.0 5.8 3.9 4.7 15.2 21.8 18.8 10.2 10.5 6.7 3.6 11.8 12.1 15.6							
BASED ON MARKET RATED IN SPRING ONLY										
1975	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station									
		1 14.8 15.8 17.7 18.5 14.8 15.6 37 28.23 27.06 30.24 35.25 50.00 49.76 14 13 18 18 12 13 596 564 559 513	1984 WWNC \$2,000,000 1985 WWNC \$2,100,000							
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		Metro Share: WWNC (44.0, S79)							
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	30 31 21 25 25 31	25 CHR 18 32 26 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WWNC (102, S84) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKSF-F (124, S86)							
MOR/AC	3 7 7 7 7 M		TSA Cume: WKSF-F (1435, S86) Metro Cume Rating: WWNC (62.0, S81)							
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	52 51 54 47 48 46 11 16 14 16 16 14 	AC 7 8 8 44 47 47 49 15 12 3 6 #1 STA	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE							
		WWNC	All rating periods							
NOSTALGIA SPANISH										
RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	4 2 3 5 3 2	2 4 3 4	STATION NOTES							
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)							
THANGIAL DATA	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WRAQ - WKKE until 78 CHR to AC by 81							
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	WSKY - Country to AC in 79							
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	1.6 1.8 2.4 2.3 2.7 03 .13 .26 .24 .40 .19 .17 .22 .21 .22 10.43 13.52 12.75 14.76 1.02 1.25 1.14 1.24 7.5 11.1 10.3 14.8	2.9 3.1 3.3 3.5 3.9 17.68 18.79 19.88 20.96 23.08	WISE - CHR to AC in 85 WKSF-F - WLOS-F until 84 WRLX-F until 85 BTFL until 85							
MAJOR STATION SALES										
1970 WISE		\$ 500,000								
1984 WKSF-F	Sold by Wometco	1,750,000								

6,300,000

1986 WISE, WKSF-F Sold to Polacek

ATLANTA

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSB (M) 21.0 20.0 17.1 14.9 13.5 11.2 10.4 8.3 8.2 7.0 6.5 5.7 WSB-F (AC) 4.5 4.7 4.6 6.5 6.1 5.6 4.1 5.0 5.3 4.2 5.4 5.3 WPCH-F (E) 9.3 8.8 7.3 6.8 6.1 7.0 5.7 7.2 8.0 8.0 7.0 9.2 WQXI (0) 7.6 5.5 5.2 4.1 3.4 2.5 1.9 1.9 2.1 1.2 1.5 1.1 WQXI-F (R) 5.5 4.4 6.8 7.0 9.9 9.4 8.8 8.2 8.8 9.5 9.1 9.1	WSB 27.0 23.6 17.9 22.9 26.7 19.9 18.1 18.0 WSB-F 16.9 10.8 9.9 15.6 16.2 14.7 16.2 14.3 WPCH-F 12.6 15.9 12.0 15.1 17.1 15.3 13.7 18.0 WQXI 15.3 10.9 7.8 7.2 5.6 4.5 3.2 WQXI-F 20.0 17.9 19.7 21.7 22.5 24.3 24.0 21.7
WZGC-F (R) 6.6 8.0 11.6 12.2 11.2 10.4 11.6 9.9 9.9 9.9 11.0 6.1 WKLS-F (A) 5.7 5.2 6.2 6.8 8.0 7.7 9.7 7.1 6.7 6.8 7.7 9.2 WPLO (C) 4.4 4.6 5.9 5.0 5.1 4.8 6.0 3.9 2.9 2.3 1.9 1.2 WAOK (B) 7.5 7.3 5.8 3.8 3.5 3.7 2.6 3.8 3.8 3.8 2.6 4.1 WCNN (NT) 4.2 5.5 5.6 4.3 3.1 3.2 2.4 2.6 1.0 1.8 1.4 9	WZGC-F 27.3 23.5 22.0 26.7 26.4 26.2 29.6 19.7 WKLS-F 15.1 13.7 17.8 15.4 16.9 16.2 15.5 17.8 WPLO 13.3 13.5 11.3 11.0 9.8 7.7 4.7 3.4 WAOK 9.3 11.4 10.2 10.9 6.3 8.9 WCNN 9.3 4.6 9.2 6.0 3.8
WYEE-F (B) 2.1 2.9 5.8 6.8 10.0 9.6 10.6 10.5 8.8 10.0 8.6 WGST (NT) 3.4 3.0 3.3 4.6 4.4 4.7 3.4 3.6 3.1 2.8 1.7 WARM-F (R) 3.4 2.6 3.3 4.1 5.5 7.2 4.5 4.0 4.8 2.9 3.9 WKHX-F (C) 2.3 2.6 2.9 4.4 8.6 9.5 8.4 7.8 5.3 WYAY-F (C) 6 1.8 4.1 6.1	WYEE-F 12.2 16.6 14.9 18.4 17.1 18.2 19.4 17.5 WGST 10.9 9.6 11.3 12.3 10.5 9.5 9.2 6.5 WARM-F 10.1 11.5 10.4 8.5 12.5 9.6 12.6 WKHX-F 7.7 8.3 8.7 16.0 19.0 19.9 18.1 14.3 WYAY-F 1.7 2.7 7.9 12.9
WFOX-F (AC) 3.3 3.9 5.6 WEKS-F (B)5 1.6 1.4 1.8 2.4	WFOX-F 10.8 12.2 WEKS-F 2.6 3.7 4.1 5.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	34 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.3 14.5 14.2 15.2 14.7 15.0 14.4 18.1 17.4 18. FM Share (%) 40.67 40.14 45.69 51.15 56.09 63.00 65.05 64.81 70.76 68. Stations 23 25 23 21 24 24 26 01 1761 192	.13 78.58 79.84 1985 WQXI A/F \$12,600,000 22 26
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1	1986 Highest Metro Share: WSB (21.0, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 34 34 35 32 35 26 31 CHR 20 24	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSB (445, S77) 11 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZGC-F (524, S85)
MOR/AC 26 18 21 18 19 22 MOR 10 7 7 7 AC 10 12 15	10 Highest TSA Cume: WSB (7475, S77) 6 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WSB (33.4, F77) 24
COUNTRY 9 9 9 9 11 13 15 14 16 BTFL/EZ 14 16 12 12 11 8 9 8 7 NEWS/TALK 6 7 8 8 8 8 4 6 5 BLACK/URBAN 9 11 12 18 13 20 16 18 17	14 10 3 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 19
NOSTALGIA 1 1 1 1 1 2 2  SPANISH  RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 3 2 1 1 3 4 1  CLASSICAL 1 1 1 2 1 1 1	WSB
FINANCIAL OATA FCC Oata Duncan Estimate	WZGC-F F81, F82, F84, S85, F85 es WYEE-F S82, S83, F83
Net Oollars Gross Oollars Gross 1981 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	
Revenue (millions) 21.0 24.4 28.0 33.3 36.4 46.4 51.5 58.9 67.0 Income (millions) 4.1 5.3 7.3 9.2 9.9 Nat Rev (millions) 4.1 4.2 5.7 8.7 9.6 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.85 14.87 17.46 17.38 22.97 24.52 25.39 28.0 Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.81 3.85 4.83 4.71 Profit Margin 19.4 21.9 25.9 27.7 27.1	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)  WKHX-F - WBIE until 82 WSB-F - BTFL until 82 WQXI - CHR changing to AC by 1982 WGST - Contemp until 77
MAJOR STATION SALES	WARM-F - BTFL until 78 WLTA-F until 83 WRMM until 85
1970 WFOX-F (Gainesville) \$ 1970 WYZE 1970 WKLS-F Sold to SJR	WCNN - WRNG until 82 125,000 500,000 750,000
	NA 2,550,000 2,866,000
1974         WGST         Sold to Meredith           1975         WKLS         Sold to Sudbrink           1976         WGKA         Sold by GCC           1976         WZGC-F         From GCC to First Media           1976         WYZE         Sold to Buck	5,000,000 600,000 250,000 3,500,000 400,000
1978 WKLS From Sudbrink to SJR 1981 WIGO From Emil Mogul to Brunson 1981 WKHX-F (Marietta) Sold to Capital Cities 1982 WRNG 1982 WFOX-F Sold to Shamrock	750,000 800,000 7,500,000 1,900,000 3,085,000
1985 WGST/WPCH-F From Meredith to Jacor 2 1985 WPLO From OKM to Capital Cities	747,000 .8,400,000 (E) .0,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000
1985 WEKS A/F From Williams to Transcom	6,800,000 (E) 5,000,000 0,000,000 538,000

# ATLANTIC CITY

12+ METRO SHARE	CDO	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WAYV-F (R) 3.0 12.0 8.9 9 WUSS (B) 5.2 2.1 4.5 7 WIIN (NT) 10.0 10.0 6.5 6	.0 10.2 10.9 15.0 13.6 WA .6 7.8 6.3 4.1 5.6 WU .3 2.4 4.6 3.8 2.0 WI	
WMID (BB) 7.4 2.1 4.9 4 WSLT-F (AC) 3.9 1.7 3.3 3 WLQE-F (AC) 4.8 2.5 2.8 3	3.3 2.4 3.2 4.5 2.3 WL 5.0 7.5 6.7 9.6 10.3 WM	
BASED UN ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR BEGINNING IN 197	9	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
	8 15.5 18.3 17.6 16.7 18.1 8 68.00 62.19 72.28 68.34 70.9 25 28 27 28 25 583 652 554 568 619	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		ighest Metro Share: WFPG-F (19.6, S79)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 27 42 31 34	37 CHR 25 26 18 H	ighest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFPG-F (48, S83) ighest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFPG-F (54, S83)
	10R 13 5 5 6 H	ighest TSA Cume: WFPG-F (567, S79) ighest Metro Cume Rating: WFPG-F (30.9, S79)
COUNTRY 2 5 BTFL/EZ 29 25 24 20 NEWS/TALK 6 8 5 7 BLACK/URBAN 7 1 1 2	AC 2 9 12 8 3 1 5 25 19 14 15 6 9 7 2 14 13 9 12	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	10 15 11 	WAYV-F S84, S85, S86 WFPG-F S79, S80, S81, S82, S83
CLASSICAL 1 2	1 1	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	WUSS - Urban until 80
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	AC for a while then to Black
Revenue (millions) 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.9 Income (millions) .06 .001 .58 .18 Nat Rev (millions) .18 .23 .28 .36 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.27 11.15 12.58 14.91 Inc Per Cap (\$) .30 .01 .30 .91 Profit Margin 2.9 0.06 2.4 6.0	3.6 4.1 4.8 5.7 6.5 12.46 13.85 15.95 18.81 21.17	WIIN - MOR until 84 Talk until 86 WMID - MOR until 84 WSLT-F - BTFL until 83 WLQE-F - WGRF-F until 83 CHR until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1974 WAYV-F 1974 WUSS 1980 WIBG, WSLT-F	\$ 279,000 250,000 650,000	
1982 WMID/WGRF-F 1983 WIIN/WFPG-F	1,000,000 2,500,000	
1986 WIIN/WFPG-F Sold to Hartstone/Dickstein 1986 WIBG, WSLT-F 1986 WAYV-F Sold to Forrest	5,000,000 1,163,000 7,000,000	

# AUGUSTA, GA

	12+ METRO SHARE													12+ CUME_RATINGS									
	PG 75 76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	SPG 8 84 85 86				79 80 81 82 83 84 85 8									86	
WBBQ-F (R) 1 WRDW (B) 1 WTHB (O)	9.3 28. 3.4 14. 9.2 6. 4.5 1.	5 27.2 6 9.4 4 7.8	15.8 6.4	23.1 6.0	27.2	11.3 7.6	20.7 10.2 9.4		25.7	21.6 3.1 2.3	21.6		WRE WTH	BQ−F DW	40.0 16.0 12.5	44.4 18.4 16.8	44.5 20.3 14.5	43.6 21.4 17.4	13.9 45.8 19.5 11.4 21.8	49.8 22.2 12.5	46.2 10.6 3.6	10.0 3.2	
WGAC (M) 1 WNEZ-F (E) WZNY-F (AC) 1	3.7 3. 4.1 13. 4. 7.5 5. 5.2 4.	3 8.6 4 5.6 0 7.5	11.0 8.0 3.8 4.3 7.2	5.8 7.4 5.5 5.5 2.2	7.7 5.9 4.1 4.1 5.3	10.5 3.9 6.3 4.2 3.4	7.8 6.4 5.5 5.5 3.3	7.6 5.8 7.2 5.0 3.4	4.1 8.5 5.0	6.8 6.5	5.2 5.4 12.4		WG <i>P</i> Wne	Z-F IY-F	16.8 10.6	15.3 9.1	12.1 11.0	15.5 7.6	25.0 13.5 12.2 16.2	11.8 13.0	13.3 12.7	10.8 10.7	
WCKJ (AC) WKZK (G) WMTZ-F (C)	2.9 3.	3 7.2 	7.2	9.3	2.1	3.1		6.8	8.7 4.4				WCK WK2 WM1		11.8				8.3	10.6	2.7 10.4 9.5	2.5 6.1 6.2	
BASED ON ONE R WBBQ simulcast					e 197	7																	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	197	9 19	80 1	981_	1982	198	3 19	84	1985	198	5_		<u>H</u>	ighes	t Bil	ling :	Statio	on	
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries		16.7 32.25					.75 6				03 63 17	.16	18.4 72.65 18 684						WBBQ . WBBQ .				
FORMAT SHARES	<u>(%)</u>	77 1978	R 1979	1980	1 1 1 9 8 1	1982		1983		1984	1985	1986	. H4	inhes	- Met	ro Sh	are:		WRR	0-F+	(28.5.	S76)	
CHR/AOR/CONTEM			47	51	45	35	-	40	CHR	36	27	25	H1	ighes ighes	t Met t TSA	ro 1/ 1/4	4 HR HR AV		WBB!	Q-F+ Q-F+	(133, (195,	S84) S84)	
MOR/AC	1	7 18	18	6	8	10	MOR		AOR	 4 7	7 11	3 6 14				Cume ro Cu		ting:			(1907 (49 <b>.</b> 8,	, S77) , S84)	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	1 - 1		13 6  15	13 4  20	20 6  20	15 6  23	AC	9 19 8  17		14 9  20	18 8  21	16 7  25						TRO S					
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPE CLASSICAL	:L -	 6 7		 2 		7  4 		6  2 		 11	 10	 4 		wbbq	ST	ATION	NOTE	_		form	at cha	anges)	
FINANCIAL DATA	<u>\</u>			C Dat						an Es					WZ	NY-F			unti unti				
	_ 1	976* 1				1980	1 1	1981		198			1985		WT	НВ	A	OR un	til 8 until	4			
Revenue (milli Income (millio Nat Rev (milli Rev Per Cap (\$ Inc Per Cap (\$ Profit Margin	ons) 2 ons) -	.6 2 .20 - .37	.3 3 .12 .51 .01 11	.3 .16 .78	3.0 .01 .56	3.7 .09 .71 11.13 .27 2.4	12	1.3	4.7	5.0	5.	7	6.4		WG WG	US-F AC	- B - M N	TFL u OR un ost u ZZW u	ntil til 8 ntil ntil p unt	78 1-82 84 85			
MAJOR STATION	SALES																						
1973 WGAC	S	old to	Beasl	еу		\$	375	,000															
1984 WHGI/WYM 1984 WTHB/WFX		old to	South	ern S	tates		. * .	0,000 0,000															
1985 WHGI/WFM 1985 WGUS A/F		old to old to						0,000 0,000															

2,411,000 (E)

1986 WTHB/WFXA-F From Woodfin to Davis

# AUSTIN

12+ METRO SHARE	cnc	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KVET (C) 17.8 14.2 19.7 13.9 13.5 11.7 9.6 (KASE-F (C) 15.2 16.8 14.8 14.7 15.3 12.1 11.4 15.4 KHFI-F (R) 3.9 5.7 8.7 7.3 7.9 14.7 16.8 15.4 KLBJ (NT) 11.6 8.5 7.3 6.0 5.6 4.8 5.4 KLBJ-F (A) 6.4 9.8 6.1 11.7 10.0 7.3 10.5 1	3.3 16.2 15.1 13.6 16.2 KASE-F 2 3.4 14.6 13.7 16.8 14.2 KHFI-F 1 5.4 5.2 4.9 6.0 4.7 KLBJ 1	28.9 22.2 21.5 16.0 15.9 11.6 9.6 9.1 21.7 20.1 20.8 24.6 26.8 22.9 22.6 26.3 17.7 32.0 32.1 29.6 32.2 29.5 34.7 31.4 18.7 17.7 15.1 15.1 15.2 15.0 14.6 11.7 19.4 13.1 22.0 26.8 25.2 26.7 24.7 22.8
	6.5 4.5 4.8 1.9 .7 KNOW 2 7.3 6.5 9.6 6.9 9.7 KEYI-F 1 6.0 6.4 5.3 5.2 5.7 KPEZ-F	15.7 17.1 25.3 16.0 8.4 14.6 15.4 21.5 21.5 9.8 11.2 11.7 10.8 11.1 7.0 3.5 16.7 16.7 14.6 17.4 14.7 22.1 19.9 25.6 8.6 5.2 10.4 10.5 10.1 10.2 7.4 4.8 NA
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS OF 1978		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	4 17.4 17.5 17.6 17.1 17.1 16.3 92 65.09 68.67 66.58 71.31 78.48 82.67 19 18 19 20 18 21 894 888 797 775 1055 1085	7 1985 KASE-F \$5,600,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: KVET (19.7, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 49 34 34 35 35	Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KHFI-F (169, S85) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KASE-F (205, F85)
MOR/AC 4 5 12 13 15	MOR 7 1 Highest	TSA Cume: KASE-F (2081, S86) Metro Cume Rating: KHFI-F (34.7, S85)
COUNTRY 27 25 29 32 32 35 BTFL/EZ 26 18 22 12 12 NEWS/TALK 2 2 2 1 2 BLACK/URBAN 9 7	6	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 5 4 5 RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 1 3 4 2 1 CLASSICAL	3 KVET KASE-I 6 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 KHFI-I KLBJ-I	F84, F85, S86 F S80, S81, F81, S82, S85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES
Net Dollars 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.3 5.2 6.3 6.8 8.1 Income (millions) .54 .9 1.4 1.2 1.1	10.8 13.1 15.8 21.0 27.6	KEYI-F - KRMH until 77 KCSW until 82 Contemp until 79
Nat Rev (millions) .68 .8 1.2 1.3 1.4 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.94 12.29 13.42 14.34 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.94 2.77 2.45 1.93 Profit Margin 15.9 17.7 22.6 18.3 13.5	17.79 20.99 24.65 31.96 40.35	KASE-F - BTFL until 80 KNOW - Contemp until about 80 AC until 82 Black until 85
Profit Margin 15.9 17.7 22.6 18.3 13.5  MAJOR STATION SALES		KLBJ - MOR until 83 KOKE - KOKE until 83 KMMM until 85
1976 KEYI-F From Hicks to Mayes 1977 KIXL 1980 KHFI-F Sold by LIN 1981 KNOW, KEYI-F From Mayes to Hicks 1982 KPEZ-F Sold to Clear Channel	\$ 526,000 310,000 1,500,000 3,000,000 1,600,000	Country until 83 Spanish until 85 KOKE-F - Country until 85 KPEZ-F - KMXX until 82 Spanish until 82
1986 KOKE Sold to Jim Ray 1986 KOKE-F Sold to Keymarket 1986 KIXL, KHFI-F From Oppenheimer to Encore 1986 KLBJ A/F Sold to Chase	1,500,000 15,000,000 NA 27,500,000	

# BAKERSFIELD

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 3 84 85 86
KUZZ (C) 16.2 17.0 13.6 17.1 12.8 16.3 16.0 13.3 11. KKXX-F (R) 11.2 4.9 13.2 12.4 10.6 12.7 12. KERN (M) 17.2 18.5 14.3 13.4 9.9 9.3 5.7 5.6 4. KWAC (S) 4.4 2.4 2.0 5.9 4.0 8.1 6.4 6. KGFM-F (E) 2.9 2.2 3.1 3.9 7.0 7.1 6.1 6.0 8.	.0 14.0 14.7 15.1 KKXX-F 23.7 23.1 22.2 26.7 26.9 30.3 29.2 31.4 3 2.1 2.9 3.1 KERN 25.9 21.8 20.6 12.4 12.1 6.3 8.6 6.8 2 7.0 8.1 3.7 KWAC 7.2 6.1 7.1 8.2 10.7 8.4 6.8
KGEO (0) 7.0 3.7 4.5 5.9 4.2 3.4 3.5 7.1 5. KAFY (C) 14.5 10.4 11.7 8.7 4.4 4.5 4.0 2.3 3. KPMC (M) 5.1 3.1 2.1 2.6 3.3 2.0 2.4 2.3 2. KQXR-F (R) 7.5 10.0 8.9 8.8 5.0 4.0 3.6 6. KXEM (S) 1.2 3.8 3.4 2.	.2 3.5 2.2 2.9 KAFY 15.5 16.4 13.7 9.3 10.5 10.5 7.9 4.9 .0 1.8 2.1 2.0 KPMC 12.5 6.6 10.2 6.8 6.3 6.1 6.7 4.7 .8 8.2 6.2 8.5 KQXR-F 13.1 6.3 9.6 6.5 13.9 21.3 19.6 19.6
KLLY-F (AC)	2.6 2.6 KLLY-F 5.7 7.5 1.5 1.5 KIWI-F 4.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS BEGINNING IN 1	1980
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.8 16.4 15.1 17.0 15.7 13.6 17.0 FM Share (%) 22.06 26.70 29.65 27.03 38.20 38.70 35.3 Stations 22 22 26 31 34 Diaries 619 573	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 198	33 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KERN (18.5, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 44 36 38 43 36 28 32	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KUZZ (99, S81)
MOR/AC 19 22 13 11 10 17 MOR AC 8	- 5 8 8 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KKXX-F (31.4, S86)
COUNTRY 22 21 20 22 24 21 24 25 24 21 24 25 24 21 24 25 24 21 24 25 24 21 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	19 20 20 13 10 12 2 1 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 3
NOSTALGIA 7 7 SPANISH 3 7 6 9 11 7 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 2 1 3 2 2 4 CLASSICAL	7 9 11 5 KKXX-F \$79, \$83, \$84, F84, \$85, F85, \$86 1 3 1 2
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars   KGEO - KGEE until 79 L 1982 1983 1984 1985   KGAM until 81
Revenue (millions) 3.35 3.94 4.94 5.44 5.04 6.5 Income (millions) .12 .04 .15 .2314 Nat Rev (millions) .74 .83 1.24 1.37 1.43	News/Talk in 78  7.4 8.5 9.5 10.5  KQXR-F - KLYD-F until 82  Simulcast until 80  MOR until ?  KUZZ - Simulcast until 77 when  FM broke off as KKXX-F
* FM's alone and FM's reported separately are not $$	included  KERN - Rock until 82  Nostalgia until 84  KGFM-F - Contemp until 76
MAJOR STATION SALES	Country until 78  KAFY - Contemp until 82
1970 KGEO/KGFM-F 1975 KAFY Sold by Robert Eastman 1975 KERN	\$ 530,000 776,000 KUZZ and KAFY swapped frequencies 450,000 in 1985
1976 KUZZ From Epperson-Atsinger to Buck Owens 1978 KPMC Sold to Dan Speare 1980 KGEO, KGFM-F Sold to Cleveland Outdoor	
1984 KUZZ Sold to Buck Owens 1986 KLLY-F Sold to Buckley	650,000 + KAFY 1,300,000

BALTIMORE

		<del></del>	
SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
<u>75 76 77</u>	78 79 80 81 82	83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WBAL (M) 17.8 15.6 14.7 1	7.6 7.4 5.5 6.0 2.4 5.6 5.2 4.0 3.3 3.0	8.5 8.1 8.1 6.9 WBAL 3.1 3.5 2.0 1.4 WCBM 3.5 3.9 3.7 3.3 WCAO 4.7 4.8 4.3 4.6 WFBR 4.0 2.8 2.6 2.1 WWIN	24.6 28.0 22.0 21.9 19.6 19.2 19.4 17.3 20.5 16.5 15.8 11.8 8.9 10.2 8.7 18.9 16.0 14.3 10.7 12.6 10.8 8.4 9.1 22.5 20.5 18.9 17.3 17.9 19.2 14.1 14.2 10.8 8.7 11.8 12.3 7.9 10.7 8.6
WWIN-F (B) WITH (N) WLIF-F (E) 11.5 10.2 9.9 WPOC-F (C) 3.3 4.9 WYST-F (AC) 3.9 4.3 5.1			9.0 9.6 9.0 NA 5.6 17.1 16.3 16.2 13.1 14.5 17.8 17.8 18.8 10.5 12.0 11.1 14.3 14.3 14.1 11.7 12.3 7.2 10.0 8.3 10.2 9.1 10.8 9.9 9.0
WIYY-F (A) 2.6 4.1 WXYV-F (B) 2.5 WMKR-F (R) 3.5 3.8 3.7 WBSB-F (R) 3.4 2.2 WYST (0) 3.8 3.7 3.3	5.4 6.1 6.9 6.8 8.3 4.5 3.6 4.2 4.4 3.4	6.7 7.5 6.3 6.4 WIYY-F 7.0 5.8 6.1 7.7 WXYV-F 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 WMKR-F 7.3 6.0 7.1 7.3 WBSB-F .7 .7 1.1 .6 WYST	18.0 14.8 16.7 16.9 17.1 17.7 17.3 14.9 12.4 13.8 14.7 17.3 16.9 12.5 14.4 16.1 7.5 8.7 9.7 9.8 NA 13.8 15.1 12.8 7.9 13.9 15.0 20.4 22.8 20.5 20.2 6.2 2.5 1.8 1.9 2.1
WQSR-F (AC) 3.5 2.9 WBGR (G) WEBB (B)	2.9 3.0 1.5 .8 1.1 6 2.7	1.8 1.2 2.4 2.9 WQSR-F .4 2.3 3.2 2.9 WBGR 3.7 2.2 2.5 2.3 WEBB	12.5 7.7 5.5 7.7 7.2 7.0 8.6 2.0 NA NA 3.7 6.8 8.0 5.5 6.7 6.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING A	ND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976	1977 1978 1979 1980 19	981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 33.64 37.04	41 36 29 32 34	0.02 58.78 61.00 62.32 63.88 68.9	92 1985 WBSB-F \$6,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WBAL (17.8, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 34 32	25 28 28 21	Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WBAL (486, S75) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WBAL (518, S75)
MOR/AC 27 32	28 29 25 27 MOR	10 9 15 6 Highest	t TSA Cume: WBAL (6293, S76) t Metro Cume Rating: WBAL (28.0, S80)
COUNTRY 8 5	8 7 8 8	11 12 9 11 12 12 9 11	
BTFL/EZ 19 17 NEWS/TALK 1 2 BLACK/URBAN 10 10	15 15 15 11 1 2 2 2 19 17 16 22	11 10 11 12 4 4 9 #1 S <sup>2</sup> 20 15 17 19	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 10 10 NOSTALGIA	3 2 4 5	5 5 3 3 WLIF-	
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 CLASSICAL	1 1 2 2	2 5 5 5 5 WBAL	All other rating periods
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1076 10	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WCBM - AC until 82 News/Talk until 85
1976 19 Revenue (millions) 19.8 21.		.0 36.0 39.2 42.0 46.6	WITH - MOR changing to BTFL in 76 Nost in 80/81
Income (millions) 4.1 4. Nat Rev (millions) 4.6 5.	6 6.3 5.2 4.4 0 6.6 7.0 7.5		WYST-F - WLPL until 81 AOR until 81
Rev Per Cap (\$) 9. Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.	95 11.49 11.86 12.28 14 14 2.91 2.41 2.03	.80 16.00 17.35 18.50 20.44	WIYY-F - WBAL-F until 77 News until 77
Profit Margin 21.0 21.	5 25.4 20.4 16.5		WBAL - Reclassified as News/Talk in 1985
MAJOR STATION SALES	0-14 - 0-21 - 1	F 1/02 1/00	WBSB-F - WDJQ-F until 78 WITH-F until 80
1970 WTOW/WLIF-F 1974 WPOC-F	Sold to Sudbrink Sold to Nationwide	\$ 325,000 975,000 650,000	WMKR-F - WMAR-F until 78 WRLX-F until 83 BTFL until 83
1976 WBGR 1976 WWIN-F 1977 WLIF-F	From Sudbrink to Cox	690,000 3,900,000	WCAO - AC until 83 WWIN-F - WBKZ until 83 WQSR-F - WKTK-F until 82
1979 WEBB 1980 WITH, WBSB-F 1980 WITH 1980 WBGR 1981 WGRX-F, WTTR (Westmins	From James Brown to I From Reeves to Scrip From Scripps-Howard Sold to Mortenson ter) Sold to Shamrock Comm	os-Howard 3,900,000 to BENI 750,000 700,000	Contemp until 82 WYST - WSID until 83 Black until 83
1984 WCAO, WXYV-F 1984 WLIF-F 1984 W1TH 1985 WMKR-F	From Plough to DKM From Cox to American Sold by BENI From Abell to S & F	11,250,000 5,750,000 1,700,000 4,500,000	
1986 WCBM 1986 WLIF-F 1986 WMKR-F	From Metromedia to Ro From American to JAG From S & F to Capito	25,000,000	

#### BATON ROUGE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WXOK (B) 15.9 17.9 17.8 13.5 16.7 10.6 12.2 12.3 10.0 8.2 9.0 10.4 WYNK (C) 4.1 6.7 5.3 6.4 5.2 3.2 4.9 2.8 2.2 2.3 1.3 .9 WYNK-F (C) 5.0 6.5 6.4 10.3 12.8 12.8 13.7 13.4 14.0 10.7 10.0 9.4	WFMF-F 30.9 33.2 30.6 34.4 39.8 36.3 29.5 28.1 WXOK 20.8 21.5 17.4 24.4 18.8 20.3 20.1 19.7 WYNK 13.7 11.2 10.4 8.1 6.6 5.8 4.5 2.5 WYNK-F 25.1 25.0 23.8 25.1 24.7 23.0 18.4 21.9 WXAM 23.7 23.3 20.5 19.5 15.5 7.9 6.8 3.8
WGGZ-F (R) 6.6 6.0 8.5 4.8 4.8 6.4 6.5 6.5 7.5 6.2 10.4 11.8 WJBO (NT) 7.2 5.2 7.4 7.8 9.5 7.7 4.7 3.8 3.8 4.3 3.4 5.3 WLUX (G) 3.0 1.7 4.5 .4 1.5 1.2 3.6 2.6 3.5 1.7 2.4	WTKL 10.3 14.0 11.3 9.7 14.6 8.9 WGGZ-F 13.4 17.7 15.9 23.0 24.6 19.5 25.1 29.1 WJBO 23.2 22.0 16.3 15.9 14.5 8.9 10.6 11.7 WLUX 4.5 NA 3.2 WGXY-F 18.1 18.9 19.1 18.1 20.7 23.9 14.2 15.7
WIBR (E) 12.9 12.7 8.1 9.2 7.0 5.6 4.7 3.1 3.9 2.5 1.9 1.1	WKJN-F 18.0 17.4 WIBR 24.2 19.8 12.8 9.1 12.4 6.6 6.8 5.9 KQXL-F 12.5 14.6 13.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1978	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 198</u>	85 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.9 14.2 14.0 13.7 15.2 16.7 17.9 17.2 17.2 16.4 17. FM Share (%) 34.97 31.77 35.89 35.04 47.69 57.19 53.85 50.92 61.28 66.72 66. Stations 15 17 13 14 14 16 15 16 19 Diaries 548 448 1023 667 836 950	.43 67.16 1985 WFMF-F \$2,900,000 22
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Wighest Metro Chare. MEME E (22.1 COA)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 35 35 43 35 33 29 CHR 22 25 25	Highest Metro Share: WFMF-F (22.1, S84) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFMF-F (157, S84) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFMF-F (245, S84)
MOR/AC 9 10 13 10 6 5 MOR 2	Highest TSA Cume: WFMF-F (2783, S84) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WFMF-F (39.8, S84)
COUNTRY 19 21 22 23 27 24 23 26 26 21 BTFL/EZ 14 14 11 12 12 10 13 2 3 NEWS/TALK 1 5 7 BLACK/URBAN 19 15 17 10 18 25 18 22 31 26	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 3 SPANISH	WXOK S75, S76, S77, S78, F79 WFMF-F F78, S79, S80, F80, S81, F81, S82 F83, S84, F84, F82, S83, S85 WGGZ-F F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 198	Country until 84
Revenue(-millions) 3.81 4.44 5.60 5.46 6.74 8.8 10.1 12.0 14.1 15.9 Income (millions) .62 .76 1.12 1.01 .88 Nat Rev (millions) .36 .45 .91 .62 1.17	9 WXAM - WLCS until 84 CHR until 84 WGGZ-F - WAFB until 84
Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.30 12.56 11.99 13.18 18.18 19.64 22.06 25.63 28.3 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.76 2.50 2.22 1.71 Profit Margin 16.2 17.1 19.9 18.5 13.0	
MAJOR STATION SALES	·
1972 WXOK Sold to Security \$ 485,000 1972 WQXY-F Sold to Air Waves 175,000 1973 WIBR approx. 550,000 1981 WXOK Sold by Security 2,850,000	
1983 WXAM/WQXY-F Sold to Oppenheimer 3,100,000 1984 WYNK A/F Sold to Hicks 8,000,000 1985 WKJN-F (Hammond) From Keymarket to Sterling Comm. NA	
1985       WIBR       450,000         1986       WTKL       600,000         1986       WXAM, WQXY-F       From Oppenheimer to Encore       NA         1986       WYNK A/F       From Hicks to Narragansett       NA	

# BEAUMONT - PORT ARTHUR

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KAYD-F (C) 4.1 5.4 4.0 4.0 7.4 8.6 9.7 8.6 KLVI (C) 7.8 3.8 8.2 9.4 9.6 11.2 8.0 10.3 8.9 KWIC-F (R) 3.8 10.1 14.9 11.4 7.3 3.4 6.4 3.1 1.8 KIOC-F (AC) 7.2 6.3 4.7 5.0 8.2 7.4 4.7 KYKR-F (C) 9.6 6.6 9.2 8.1 7.8 12.8 11.3 11.0 9.6	5.8 7.6 6.2 KLVI 2 8 8.1 7.7 7.0 KWIC-F 1 5.6 4.6 4.9 KIOC-F 1	2.2 11.7 17.3 21.9 16.4 16.1 14.8 11.6 3.2 23.0 23.4 20.5 21.3 14.4 18.9 15.5 8.2 12.3 16.0 15.7 9.6 18.1 17.0 15.1 3.0 14.9 19.3 20.5 12.2 15.7 15.1 13.6 5.3 21.8 22.9 19.9 20.3 20.9 23.9 22.2
KALO (B) 4.4 2.6 3.3 2.3 2.0 1.4 KKMY-F (AC) 5.7 3.4 6.5 5.8 6.2 4.8 KQXY-F (E) 2.8 4.9 7.2 7.7 9.8 9.5 6.2 9.8	7 1.4 2.1 KALO 1.9 4.7 7.4 KKMY-F 3 7.9 7.4 9.6 KQXY-F 1	2.4 11.2 14.9 21.0 23.5 26.7 22.4 5.7 6.3 11.2 10.4 9.9 10.5 4.5 8.4 13.9 3.9 16.0 15.1 12.5 16.5 14.7 15.9 15.8 8.7 12.1 11.6 17.0 17.8 20.2 16.9 16.3
KIEZ (AC) 14.0 12.3 11.3 10.6 6.8 3.8 2.8 1.3 KOLE (AC) 12.8 8.5 9.5 3.1 3.5 4.2 2.0 1.4 1.0 KAYC (C) 8.3 11.8 4.4 3.4 2.6 2.3 .9 1.6 1.2 KGIC (O) 15.3 12.6 6.2 7.0 7.4 4.0 7.4 5.7 3.1 KTRH (NT) 4.5 6.3 3.1 5.6 4.5 5.2 4.6 5.4 5.8	7 .4 1.1 KAYC 2 .8 1.0 1.7 KGIC 1 .9 .9 .4 KTRH 1	6.6 5.6 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.4 3.6 2.8 3.2 2.9 10.8 11.0 12.2 11.5 3.2 2.1 1.5 10.5 11.4 12.6 8.5 8.2 10.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1978		
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981</u>	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	<u> Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 14.8 12.9 13.8 14.0 16.5 13.2 14.4 FM Share (%) 24.62 26.91 46.39 42.01 50.87 58.99 60.98 Stations 15 16 18 17 17 Diaries 595 736	16.1 16.7 16.4 16.4 16.2 8 67.57 67.28 83.33 80.47 78.19 18 21 19 20 21 727 690 807 731 752	1984 KYKR-F \$1,155,000 1985 KYKR-F \$1,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		Metro Share: KHYS-F (22.3, S84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 27 31 36 30 28 18 18	CHR 10 22 19 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KHYS-F (117, S84) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KHYS-F (148, S84) TSA Cume: KZZB-F (1224, F85)
MOR/AC 13 2 2 8 8 16 MOR 1 AC 7		Metro Cume Rating: KLVI (31.8, F80)
COUNTRY 27 33 32 31 34 35 34 BTFL/EZ 10 9 6 12 12 6 9 NEWS/TALK 3 8 9 8 4 6 7 BLACK/URBAN 12 18 12 12 14 18 19	30 35 26 9 8 11 4 4 5 #1 5 26 18 17	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH 4 CLASSICAL	KALC 2 KWIC KJET 3 4 5 KZZI KYKK	C-F S77 F S78 B-F F78, S79, F79 R-F S80, F81, S82, S85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates KQX Gross Dollars KAYE	/-F S81
Net Dollars 	1982 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 3.40 3.93 3.94 3.62 5.67 6.6 Income (millions)0737 -1.0194 -1.14	6.9 7.3 7.7 8.2	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Inc Per Cap (\$)1.06 -2.79 -2.59 -2.29	17.65 18.34 19.40 20.35	KQXY-F - KBPO-F until 76 KZZB-F - KTRM-F until 78
Profit Margin		KALO-F until 80 KYKR-F - Simulcast until 79 KTXC - KPAC until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES  1972 KOLE	\$ 190,000	MOR until 78 TALK until 80
1972 NOLE 1974 KGIC, KZZB-F 1976 KQXY-F Sold to Air Waves	800,000 295,000	KOLE - Rock gradually changing to AC
1977 KOLE	568,000 600,000	KKMY-F - KZOM until 84 AOR until 84
1977 KALO, KHYS-F Sold to Clear Channel	550,000	<pre>KIEZ - KJET until ?     Black until ?</pre>
1978 KKMY-F 1978 KGIC, KZZB-F Sold to Security 1979 KLVI Sold to Hicks 1979 KYKR-F From Jimmie Joynt to Hicks 1981 KIEZ, KWIC-F 1982 KGIC, KZZB-F (67%)	350,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 850,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	KTRM - KTRM until 80 Country until 80 KALO until 83 Black until 83 KALO - KPAC until 81 MOR until 78
1982 KOLE, KKMY-F From North Star to Gulf Center	1,325,000	Talk until 80 KTXC until 84
1983 KAYC/KAYD-F Sold to Long/Pride 1983 KQXY-F Sold to Oppenheimer 1984 KGIC/KZZB-F Sold to First Omni 1985 KGIC/KZZB-F	2,100,000 1,900,000 (E) 1,850,000 1,550,000	Oldies until 84
1986 KAYC/KAYD-F (never completed) 1986 KLVI/KYRK-F From Hicks to Narragansett	1,500,000 NA	

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# BILLINGS

12+ METRO SHARE SPG SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KGHL       (C)       10.8       8.7       8.8       12.3       9.8       7.0       16.3       14.2       23.6       27.9       24.0       31.4       KGHL         KYYA-F       (R)       14.4       14.2       15.2       19.3       19.7       30.2       19.5       13.5       16.8       14.3       20.1       16.6       KYYA-F         KBIT       (C)       26.1       26.0       28.0       22.8       25.8       23.3       15.4       14.2       9.3       7.8       9.5       5.3       KBIT         KZLS-F       (R)       8.1       11.8       8.8       11.4       12.1       5.4       4.9       12.8       10.6       11.0       12.3       10.1       KZLS-F         KOOK-F       (AC)           7.0       10.6       11.3       8.7       6.5       5.6       3.6       KOOK-F	28.0 22.3 32.0 28.1 40.6 37.8 36.2 40.9 35.8 36.5 31.8 27.3 33.7 30.2 37.1 35.5 49.0 43.0 41.0 33.9 34.3 28.3 24.7 14.2 17.7 10.5 7.9 21.8 23.7 23.6 26.8 24.6 14.4 16.0 18.7 19.4 15.5 13.2 11.4
KUUS       (E)       19.8       18.9       18.4       14.9       9.8       8.5       11.4       9.2         7.3       9.5       KUUS         KOYN       (C)       13.5       13.4       12.8       7.0       9.8       9.3       8.1       7.1       3.7       2.6         KOYN         KIDX-F       (AC)          8.3       6.2       8.1       7.1       12.4       17.5       11.7       11.2       KIDX-F         KURL       (G)       2.7       3.9       3.2       4.4       1.5       1.6       4.9       5.0       5.0       4.5       4.5       3.6       KURL	21.6 22.1 24.4 20.2 14.0 13.5 17.0 13.0 13.6 12.1 10.9 8.7 6.1 13.4 13.6 15.4 14.3 25.6 30.2 24.6 27.3 9.3 6.2 7.1 9.8 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.4
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.2 16.2 15.4 13.5 15.5 14.9 13.9 15.5 17.2 16.4 18.4 17.0 FM Share (%) 22.58 26.83 25.21 36.36 41.40 49.61 43.44 47.01 50.98 53.15 52.35 45.4 Stations 7 8 8 9 9 10 9 9 8 8 Diaries 563 504 609 584 541 610 607	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: KGHL (31.4, S86)
Highest	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KGHL (53, \$86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KGHL (93, \$86)
AOR Highest	t TSA Cume: KGHL (772, S83) t Metro Cume Rating: KGHL (40.9, S86)
COUNTRY 33 27 29 24 20 25 30 38 31 40 BTFL/EZ 9 12 13 13 16 12 9 8 10	FATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
KOOK   NOSTALGIA     10       KYYA-   SPANISH       KGHL   RELIGION/GOSPEL   3   5   2   2   5   5   5   5   5   5   4   CLASSICAL	S75, S76, S77, S78, S79, S82 (T) -F S80, S81 S82 (T), S83, S84, S85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KYYA-F - KOYN-F until 78 KZLS-F - KURL-F until 80
Revenue (millions) 1.65 1.92 2.36 2.78 3.01 3.4 3.6 4.0 4.5 4.9 Income (millions) .02 .04100711 Nat Rev (millions) .18 .24 .31 .35 .38 Rev Per Cap (\$) 18.55 22.87 25.80 27.45 31.19 31.58 33.90 37.50 39.84 Inc Per Cap (\$)39996499 Profit Margin 0.9 2.1	KKOZ-F until 82 BTFL until 81  KIDX-F - KBMS-F until 79 KGHL - MOR until 81  KOYN - Country until 81  Nost until 85  KUUS - KBMY until 83
* FM's alone and FM's reported separately are not included	Country until 83 KBIT - KOOK until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 KUUS 1972 KBIT Sold to Mattco 365,000 1974 KIDX-F Sold to Hatch NA 1975 KUUS Sold to Peoria Journal Star 425,000  1978 KOYN Sold by Meyer 425,000	Contemp until 85 KOOK-F - KOOK until 84 KBIT until 86 BTFL until 84 Country until 86
1978 KBIT From Mattco to Matthias 400,000	

3,000,000

1985 KGHL/KIDX-F Sold to Sunrise

# BINGHAMTON

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATING
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WNBF (M) 20.3 12.7 19.3 19.0 17.6 10.6 15.6 WHWK-F (C) 12.3 13.0 19.3 16.1 19.6 17.4 14.2 WMRV-F (AC) 7.7 11.4 8.8 7.6 8.1 11.4 16.4 WAAL-F (R) 6.7 12.7 12.6 13.9 14.5 12.4 11.5 WENE (C) 12.5 10.1 7.7 4.2 3.3 7.5 4.2	2 12.5 9.2 10.4 7.9 11.6 4 16.4 18.3 18.2 14.4 12.2 5 12.2 13.5 12.2 24.6 27.7	WNBF 39.5 31.2 27.1 30.5 30.7 30.3 29.6 27.9 WHWK-F 27.5 27.6 26.3 24.4 22.4 16.9 14.6 18.6 WMRV-F 23.6 24.8 31.2 30.5 33.2 35.0 31.4 29.6 WAAL-F 32.1 27.4 22.4 28.2 25.7 24.6 39.5 37.2 WENE 17.7 25.0 17.8 20.7 17.2 15.9 15.6 13.0
WRSG (0) 8.3 11.9 6.7 11.3 8.9 6.2 10.3 WQWT-F (AC) 5.4 2.6 4.6 2.5 3.3 8.0 7.1 WINR (BB) 7.2 7.0 6.4 7.4 4.3 4.9 4.9	1 5.2 2.7 4.0 2.9	WRSG 17.5 19.6 22.9 19.7 14.5 10.7 9.6 8.6 WQWT-F 9.0 16.6 15.3 15.0 11.0 10.5 10.1 5.1 WINR 19.2 17.3 19.8 16.0 15.3 15.6 14.1 14.5
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 36.69 45.96 50.73 47.44 55.09 6 Stations 13 13 10 1	15.3 16.4 15.4 14.7 15.8 19 62.43 59.56 57.78 57.27 56.61 60 15 15 12 16 14 14 538 785 653 793 822 80	0.94 62.30 1985 WAAL-F or WNBF \$1,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198	<u>1982</u> <u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>	Highest Metro Share: WAAL-F (27.7, S86) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WAAL-F (93, S86)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 41 41 41 47 48 43		Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WAAL-F (145, S86)
MOR/AC 30 27 25 22 24 23	23 MOR 21 18 19 17	Highest TSA Come: WAAL-F (1455, S86) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WAAL-F (39.5, S85)
COUNTRY 8 13 11 10 12 20 BTFL/EZ 22 18 23 19 16 14 NEWS/TALK	10 14 22 17 18 4 11 1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH	9 11 11 10  	WNBF S75, S77 (T), S78 WQYT-F S76, S77 (T), S79, S80 WMRV-F S81, S82, S83, S84 WAAL-F S85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 198		985 WQWT-F - WEBO until 79
	59 4.3 4.5 4.8 5.1 5 25 47	.5 CHR until 86 WENE - CHR until 80 AC until 81
Rev Per Cap (\$) 5.97 8.89 10.73 11.9		
Profit Margin 6.7 6.9		WRSG - WKOP until 86 WINR - Contemp until 83
* FM's alone and FM's reported separately	y are not included	Walli
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1971 WINR Sold by Gannett	\$307,000	
1973 WRSG/WAAL-F	595,000	
1975 WAAL-F Sold to Regional 1975 WINR	247,000 450,000	
1977 WRSG	(?) 110,000	

720,000

Bought by Regional

1981 WRSG

#### BIRMINGHAM

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WENN-F (B) 2.6 6.1 8.6 11.8 8.1 13.0 10 WKXX-F (R) 5.5 3.8 5.9 10.4 12.0 11.1 11.4 10.7 WZZK-F (C) 4.0 4.8 3.6 4.2 3.9 6.6 15.7 15.4 13		9.4 9.1 7.6 6.6 14.4 19.6 14.8 20.4 19.6 18.1 20.3 20.6 18.0 21.6 23.3 26.6 28.2 30.7 24.9 21.7 9.2 11.9 23.5 30.9 28.4 23.4 25.6 28.0 11.5 9.7 11.5
WZZK (C) 7.1 10.2 10.1 8.8 8.4 8.3 6.2 4.4 WAPI (BB) 7.3 6.0 5.0 2.7 3.1 2.9 4.3 2.5 WAPI-F (A/R) 1.8 3.4 4.2 6.2 5.1 5.9	6.2 7.6 10.1 11.9 WMJJ-F 3.4 5.6 2.6 NA WZZK 2.1 4.0 5.0 WAPI 8.3 8.3 13.0 11.3 WAPI-F 4.3 2.2 4.4 3.0 WJLD	14.8 11.1 15.3 21.6 15.8 22.8 22.1 27.4 23.5 21.5 18.8 16.2 11.0 8.2 10.3 8.0 9.7 8.2 10.6 11.0 13.1 9.7 14.6 16.9 17.9 25.8 24.6 13.3 12.8 11.8 7.5 10.7 9.0
WAYE (G) 4.8 7.3 2.8 1.0 1.1 1.8 2.1 WCRT (G) 4.3 1.4 2.2 1.5 1.7 2.4 WLTB-F (AC) 4.1 4.2 5.8 5.5 3.8 2.9	3.4 4.8 4.1 2.0 WVOK 2.6 1.3 WAYE 3.5 1.3 .8 .3 WCRT 2.5 2.5 3.9 2.7 WLTB-F 2.1 2.0 .6 .4 WYDE	11.9 12.7 13.4 9.0 8.3 12.4 12.6 8.8 1.6 2.4   NA 3.2 1.6 1.6 9.9 10.8 10.1 9.7 10.4 6.1 10.0 9.0 13.0 13.6 12.5 7.7 7.0 2.5 2.7
WERC (NT) 10.5 10.9 9.2 8.8 6.5 5.0 4.4 3.3	4.1 3.2 3.4 4.4 WERC	20.8 17.2 17.1 10.5 8.6 8.0 10.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 19	81 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	6 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.1 14.8 16.3 15.3 13.6 15.4 17 FM Share (%) 28.20 26.21 28.63 36.00 45.23 52.38 55 Stations 23 22 21 23 22 Diaries 805 10	.35 59.58 60.30 61.97 68.86 70. 22 22 21 20 21	50 1985 WZZK-F \$4,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1	983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WENN (18.0, S75)
	Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WZZK-F+ (205, S86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZZK-F (362, F84)
MOR/AC 11 7 4 6 4 9 MOR	AOR 9 13 12 Highes	t TSA Cume: WZZK-F (4074, F84) t Metro Cume Rating: WERC (33.5, F77)
	12	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
	24 21 20 24 WEN	
RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 12 10 11 7 6	6 8 2 5 WAT WER 8 12 9 6 WKX WSG	V S76, S77, F77 C F76 X-F S78, F78, F79, F80 (T), S84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates WZZ	N-F S80, F80 (T) K-F S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, F84, S85,
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars B1 1982 1983 1984 1985	F85, S86
Revenue (millions) 8.01 8.68 10.93 11.31 12.23 15.	0 16.4 17.1 17.8 19.9	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.20 1.92 .8242	59 18.10 18.77 19.43 21.63	WKXX-F - WERC-F until 77 WLTB-F - WVOK-F until 79 WRKK-F until 84
* FM's reporting separately not included		WQUS-F until 85 Contemp until 84 Country until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES		WZZK - WSGN until 85 CHR to AC gradually
1971 WAGG, WENN-F 1972 WYDE Sold to Columbia Pictures	\$ 804,000 NA	Nostalgia in 1984 WAPI-F - Contemp until 77 BTFL until 81
1972 WERC, WKXX-F Sold by Taft to Mooney 1972 WATV	2,050,000 250,000	WVOK - Contemp until 77 WCRT - MOR until 81
1976 WAGG, WENN-F 1979 WVOK Sold to Mack Sanders 198U WZZK-F Sold to Park Cities	650,000 1,100,000 2,500,000	Nostalgia until 83 WERC - Contemp until 82 WAPI - AC until 83 WAGG - WENN until 83
1981 WZZK-F From Park Cities to Katz 1981 WYDE Sold by Columbia Pictures 1982 WAPI A/F Sold by Newhouse 1982 WCRT, WMJJ-F Sold to Capitol (Johnson)	NA 1,500,000 4,000,000 3,381,000	WYDE - Country until 83 WAYE - WBUL until 83 WMJJ-F - WQEZ until 83 BTFL until 83
1983 WCRT Sold by Capitol 1984 WERC/WKXX-F (sale eventually cancelled) 1984 WZZK From Harte-Hanks to Edens 1984 WZZK From Edens to Ketz 1985 WAYE From Good News to Woods 1985 WJLD	288,000 6,000,000 750,000 NA 4,700,000 (E) 750,000 450,000 453,000	
1986 WYDE From Sudbrink to American General 1986 WVOK/WLTB-F From ELF to REBS 1986 WZZK A/F From Katz to New City	740,000 6,000,000 (E) 9,500,000 (E)	

# BLOOMINGTON, IL

cne	12+ METRO SHARE	cne	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	6 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WBNQ-F (R) 11.2 11.	.1 45.7 44.6 40.3 37.2 39.9 3 .8 17.9 15.7 23.3 17.5 17.1 1 .1 9.3 6.0 3.4 5.2 4.7	7.6 20.2 19.2 23.6 24.9	WJBC 66.5 61.2 59.1 63.5 56.0 54.8 46.7 47.3 WBNQ-F 44.4 38.5 38.8 40.2 45.3 40.3 37.7 45.6 WHN-F 14.0 11.6 10.7 13.8 10.6 12.2 WMLA-F 15.1 15.3 17.9 18.0 14.7 6.2 8.6 WMLA 7.5 6.5
WLS (R) 12.6 11. WMAQ (C) 2.1 10. WGN (M) 4.2 3. WBBM (NT) 1.4	.6 3.6 5.4 7.4 5.7 5.4	6.4 5.3 4.0 5.6 3.4 4.6 4.1 2.0 4.5 1.1 1.2 .9 2.9 3.4 2.3 .6 .6 .6	WLS 30.1 27.7 24.8 26.6 25.2 23.2 15.6 15.3 WMAQ 17.8 20.1 14.1 12.6 9.9 10.2 10.9 4.6 WGN 7.8 8.4 9.6 12.0 7.8 11.2 10.7 WBBM 6.9 5.0 4.6 5.7 4.8
WKZW-F (R)	1.8 2.3 1.8 2.1	6.3 4.7 4.0 3.9 5.6 2.7 3.8 4.6 7.3 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.6 1.7 2.3	WWCT-F 7.4 9.7 7.8 11.6 8.7 13.5 5.8 12.7 WKZW-F 8.8 7.3 7.2 13.9 15.4 15.9 20.3 18.3 WSWT-F 7.7 6.2 6.4 6.5 5.3 5.7 NA 7.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF S CONDENSED MARKET IN 1	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1 1985	.980	
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 198	80 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	16.1 14.2 16.1 16.7 17. 9 21.83 31.30 32.91 36.80 41. 12 12 11 14 656	.18 41.78 41.98 50.63 47.06 11 16 13 14	NA 16.8 1984 WJBC NA NA 50.00 1985 WJBC \$2,000,000 NA 11 NA 627
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WJBC (45.7, S77)
	30 35 41 35 32 35	41 CHR 34 NA 36	Highest Metro Share: WJBC (45.7, S77) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WJBC (71, S79, S82) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WJBC (87, S82, S86)
MOR/AC 5	52 49 44 41 45 46	AOR 5 NA 7 MOR 40 42 NA 44	Highest TSA Cume: WJBC (829, S80) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WJBC (66.5, S79)
NEWS/TALK	6 6 8 17 14 11 10 10 5 7 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 	AC 5 7 NA 5 12 8 NA 6 2 2 NA 3 1 NA NA	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA - SPANISH - RELIGION/GOSPEL - CLASSICAL -		NA NA 2 NA NA	WJBC All rating periods  STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)
17	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WIHN-F - CHR until 77 BTFL until 81
Revenue (millions) -	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 2.21 2.49 2.6141 .55 .3825 .24 .28 18.14 20.44 21.58 3.39 4.50 3.15 18.7 22.0 14.6		985 WTWN-F - WMLA until 84 .9 .95
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1982 WMLA		\$207,000	
1983 WIHN-F		700,000	

376,000

1984 WMLA

12+ METRO SHARE	cno.	12+ CUME RATINGS	
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
KBOI (M) 11.4 11.0 13.2 9.5 11.2 16.5 13.1 12.4 10.4 KFXD (BB) 16.8 20.0 18.3 18.6 10.8 9.4 5.5 5.4 4.6 KFXD-F (R) 3.4 4.5 4.3 4.3 6.8 7.1 8.0 6.2 7.4 KIYS-F (R) 14.1 14.8 5.8 5.1 8.0 3.7 11.0 11.8 6.8 KIDO (BB) 4.7 7.1 8 1.6 3.6 7.1 7.0 8.7 7.4	5 4.0 1.1 2.3 KFXD 3 1 10.5 7.7 6.9 KFXD-F 1 3 3.1 9.3 9.2 KIYS-F 1	4.9 28.7 34.7 28.0 29.2 23.6 20.3 20.9 0.6 25.7 24.5 20.4 17.2 11.9 7.7 8.1 5.5 16.9 16.4 15.2 18.2 21.3 18.1 18.3 5.7 8.7 18.2 20.3 15.7 11.7 20.6 19.5 6.1 17.9 18.4 18.2 17.8 13.2 13.3 12.4	
KLTB-F (AC) 10.9 8.3 11.0 9.0 KQFC-F (C) 3.2 1.9 6.3 11.2 10.1 10.1 7.6 6.3 KGEM (C) 14.1 10.3 12.8 16.6 10.8 8.2 11.0 6.8 7.6 KBXL-F (E) 12.1 9.0 11.7 9.1 12.0 9.4 7.3 4.5 4.9 KSPD (G) 4.0 3.2 5.14 .46 1.4	8 8.5 5.3 1.7 KQFC-F 1 5 8.8 5.9 6.6 KGEM 2 6 6.2 5.6 6.6 KBXL-F 1	11.4 14.0 17.5 18.8 14.6 NA 11.9 8.2 20.9 17.5 16.6 17.3 17.3 12.5 5.9 4.0 17.4 20.4 18.3 16.7 18.3 13.4 14.0 8.6 16.3 11.1 13.9 11.8 10.1 11.4 11.4 2.3 2.2 2.8 4.4 2.3	
KKIC (C) 3.9 1.9 4.7 .8 1.5 1.4 .8 KFML-F (AC) 10.1 4.7 8.8 4.9 2.4 2.0 4.5 KJOT-F (C) 3.6 3.4 6.4 4.5 3.5 KIZN-F (C) 6.8 12.5 KCIX-F (AC) 6.8 12.5	9 4.8 4.8 2.3 KFML-F 1 5 2.0 3.2 12.4 KJOT-F 5 7.9 9.0 6.9 KIZN-F	4.7 4.3 2.7 2.5 8.7 11.4 6.6 10.6 10.5 8.3 12.3 9.2 7.8 6.7 9.0 15.4 12.0 20.7 17.8 15.8 15.4 21.8 21.5	
KNPA (R)	- 5.6 1.6 KNPA	12.2 8.2	
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR			
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981</u>	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station	
APR (%) 15.3 14.3 14.4 14.0 13.4 14.0 15.6 FM Share (%) 30.83 33.79 35.08 33.04 54.08 52.55 54.58 Stations Diaries 14 15 16 18 13 628 526		1984 KBOI \$ 850,000 1985 KBOI \$1,100,000	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: KFXD (20.0, \$76)	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 43 40 41 38 38 36 32	CHR 20 20 17 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KCIX-F (60, S85) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KBOI (71, S82) TSA Cume: KFXD (1029, S78)	
MOR/AC 19 14 14 18 14 14 MOR 10 AC 16		TSA Cume: KFXD (1029, S/8) Metro Cume Rating: KB0I (34.7, S81)	
COUNTRY 15 24 16 22 26 19 27 BTFL/EZ 14 17 25 20 19 13 12 NEWS/TALK 5 2 BLACK/URBAN	20 19 17 16 12 7 1 1 1 #1 STA	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE	
NOSTALGIA 9 8 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 4 4 3 1 3 4 2 CLASSICAL	KFXD 8 8 6 KBXL-F KBOI 3 4 1 KIZN-F KCIX-F	S80, S81, S82, S84 S83	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES	
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)	
Revenue (millions) 1.54 1.29 2.03 2.06 2.60 3.8	4.6 5.2 5.8 6.3	KSPD - News until about 78 KKRC - KBRJ until 81	
Income (millions)1332291366 Nat Rev (millions) .26 .26 .30 .41 .55 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.28 12.66 12.17 14.25 21.84 Inc Per Cap (\$)2.04 -1.8177 -3.62 Profit Margin	25.14 27.23 29.74 31.66	KFML-F - KUUZ-F until 82 KBNY-F until 86 KIDO - Contemp until 81 KIYS-F - KBBK until 85 KLTB-F - KIDQ-F until 85 AOR until 85	
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included			
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1972 KATN, KIYS-F 1974 KBOI A/F 1976 KIDO Sold to Dale Moore	\$ 222,000 850,000 384,000		
1978 KKIC 1979 KIDO, KLTB-F Sold to Sundance 1982 KFML-F Sold by Larson	175,000 815,000 630,000		
1983 KFXD A/F Sold to Communication Properties Sold by Communication Properties Sold by Communication Properties	400,000 1,200,000 170,000		

BOSTON

	BOSTON	
SPG	12+ METRO SHARE SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76	77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WBZ (M) 10.3 9.4 WHDH (M) 10.8 8.7 1 WZOU-F (R) 4.0 WEEI (NT) 9.5 9.3 WHTT-F (R) 3.0 2.5	9.9 8.4 8.4 8.6 7.5 8.5 8.7 7.8 8.5 9.2 WBZ 10.5 11.4 11.2 10.5 8.6 8.7 7.6 7.9 7.0 6.9 WHD 4.3 5.2 4.8 6.6 10.2 6.2 4.1 2.2 3.0 2.4 WZO 8.5 7.2 6.8 7.6 6.8 6.0 4.8 4.9 4.7 3.9 WEE 3.0 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.5 7.0 6.1 4.2 2.8 WHT	H 24.6 25.1 22.8 22.4 22.0 18.8 18.2 15.8 U-F 10.8 10.6 22.5 18.8 15.0 9.5 12.4 9.7 I 16.6 21.5 20.8 17.5 16.0 15.8 14.6 13.2
WXKS-F (R) 2.8 WXKS (BB) WBCN-F (A) 3.7 3.2 WJIB-F (E) 11.3 9.8 WRKO (NT) 8.5 10.1	2.8 3.0 5.5 4.4 6.6 8.0 6.9 7.3 6.2 6.7 WXK 6 3.1 3.5 3.1 3.0 2.3 1.9 1.7 WXK 3.0 3.2 4.9 5.2 4.9 5.2 7.3 8.7 8.1 7.7 WBC 8.4 7.8 9.2 6.9 5.8 4.7 4.7 4.4 5.4 5.3 WJI 7.2 7.7 5.0 3.2 3.0 3.7 3.9 4.8 6.0 6.0 WRK	S 5.0 4.8 4.4 3.8 3.3 N-F 9.9 12.2 12.7 13.3 16.2 17.5 17.7 16.8 B-F 16.6 17.2 14.4 11.7 12.3 11.7 12.7 11.4
WROR-F (AC) 2.9 3.1 WVBF-F (AC) 5.1 6.0 WMRE (BB) 2.1 WZLX-F (A) WMJX-F (AC) 2.3 1.1	3.5 3.2 3.3 4.2 5.4 4.0 3.9 3.9 4.0 3.3 WRO 5.3 6.3 6.1 4.7 3.9 3.4 3.3 3.9 3.1 2.9 WVB 4.0 4.5 4.3 3.0 2.4 1.5 1.7 1.1 .9 .3 WMR4 2.8 2.3 2.5 2.6 3.5 3.6 2.1 4.1 WZL 1.5 .8 .6 .6 .6 4.9 4.0 3.4 2.7 3.0 WMJ	F-F 16.5 15.2 13.0 12.7 10.6 11.1 9.9 7.8 E 14.1 10.4 8.1 8.1 3.7 3.9 2.2 1.8 X-F 6.9 7.1 7.3 7.3 8.8 7.4 6.0 9.4
WSSH-F (AC) 2.6 WBOS-F (C) WCRB-F (CL) WCGY-F (O) WILD (B) 1.0	3.2 2.2 2.7 2.0 2.2 2.6 3.3 2.7 3.3 4.7 WSS 2.0 1.3 .9 1.1 1.2 .9 1.9 2.7 2.8 WB0 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.1 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 WCR 1.9 1.6 .8 .7 .8 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.0 .9 WCG 2.8 1.8 .7 1.0 1.4 2.2 1.6 1.8 2.1 2.0 WILL	S-F 5.8 5.7 3.4 6.0 6.9 B-F 5.2 5.6 6.3 4.0 4.2 4.3 Y-F 3.0 3.6 4.0 3.9 3.6
WMEX (0) 1.7 WAAF-F (A)	3 1.2 1.1 .7 .7 .5 .5 1.2 1.2 WME 1.4 2.0 1.5 1.5 .9 2.3 3.0 2.2 WAA	X 3.0 2.6 2.2 4.2 2.7 F-F 3.3 5.1 5.8 6.2 4.6 6.9 8.2 7.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPR		-
1975 1	976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
	6.7 16.2 16.7 17.3 17.3 18.6 19.4 19.0 19.5 18.9 3.27 43.05 45.58 52.92 48.32 56.70 57.63 56.38 61.00 60.55 31 30 31 33 32 37 36 35 33 1602 2263 2383 1974 2173 2279	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Hi	ghest Metro Share: WHDH (11.5, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 34	Hi	ghest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WCOZ-F (596, S81) ghest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCOZ-F (923, S81)
MOR/AC 27	28 23 27 30 38 MOR 23 19 18 19 Hi	ghest TSA Cume: WBZ (14489, F76) ghest Metro Cume Rating: WHDH (30.1, F78)
COUNTRY 2 BTFL/EZ 17 NEWS/TALK 15 BLACK/UR8AN 2	AC 13 20 16 19 1 1 1 3 4 3 15 17 14 12 9 8 10 6 6 13 12 13 10 13 9 11 13 11 2 NA NA 2 4 3 2 2 2	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE WJIB-F S75
NOSTALGIA 1 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL 2	1 3 4 3 6 5 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1	WRKO \$76 WHDH F76, F77, \$78, F78, \$79, F79, \$80, F80, \$82, F84 WBZ \$77, \$83, F85, \$86 WCOZ-F \$81, F81
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	WXKS-F F82, F83 WBCN-F S84, S85
197	6 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	CTATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 31.9 Income (millions) 3.2	U 34.4U 38.60 42.76 52.04 65.9 70.0 74.4 80.4 88.6 6 4.45 4.19 1.63 .68	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) 10.7 Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	0 11.12 15.35 16.05 18.89 8.72 9.85 10.95 14.23 17.91 19.18 20.38 21.85 24.08	WMJX-F - WBZ-F until 81 WMRE - WMEX until 78 MOR until 76 WITS until 82 News/Talk until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		WRKO - CHR until 81 AC until 82
1970 WKOX/WVBF-F 1973 WJIB-F 1973 WEZE 1973 WHDH, WZOU-F 1974 WCAS (Cambridge)	Sold to Fairbanks       \$ 1,500,000         From Kaiser to GE       3,600,000         To McCormick       2,415,000         Sold to Blair       10,000,000         Sold by Kaiser       225,000	WSSH-F - BTFL until 81 WXKS - WWEL until 79 WXKS-F - WWEL-F until 79 WMEX - WCOP until 78 WACQ until 79 WHUE until 81
1977 WROL 1977 WEZE 1978 WMRE 1979 WXKS A/F 1979 WMEX, WZLX-F	Sold by ASI       1,200,000         Sold by McCormick       2,415,000         From Richmond to Mariner       3,320,000         Sold to Heftel       4,250,000         From Plough to GCC       3,550,000	WSNY until 82 WHUE until 85 BTFL until 83 News until 85 WBOS-F - AOR until 83 WZLX-F WHUE-F until 85
1980 WILD 1981 WMJX-F 1982 WXKS A/F 1983 WJIB-F 1983 WEE1	Sold by Sheridan         1,000,000           From Westinghouse to Greater Media         5,000,000           Sold by Heftel to Pyramid         15,000,000           From GE to NBC         6,500,000           Sold by CBS         7,500,000	WKKT during 85 until 86  WKKT during 85 until 86  BTFL until 85  WVBF-F - Changed to AC in 82  WHTT-F - WEEI-F until 83  AC until 83  WZOU-F - WCOZ-F until 84
1984 WMEX, WZLX-F 1984 WMEX 1984 WBOS-F 1984 WZLX-F 1986 WSSH-F	From GCC to Tanger 4,590,000 From Tanger to Greater Media 2,348,000 Sold to Sconnix 6,750,000 From Tanger to First Media 10,500,000 Sold to Noble 19,500,000	AOR until 84

#### BRIDGEPORT

12+ METRO SH		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80	SPG 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WRKI-F (R) 2.1 2.4 2.3	4.8 14.3 18.4 16.7 16.6 16.3 WICC	26.8 29.4 26.5 30.3 32.9 28.7 28.4 27.3 50.0 46.0 47.9 41.9 44.5 45.1 36.8 35.7 22.7 20.1 18.8 14.8 15.0 11.2 3.5 9.6 10.2 8.5 12.2 12.3 8.3 9.3 9.1 7.9 4.7 NA NA 2.9
WEBE-F (AC) WPLR-F (A) 2.3 8.5 11.2 6.8 7.2 6.6 WKCI-F (R) 3.0 5.9 5.1 1.0 3.0 5.5 WNBC (AC) 8.4 5.6 4.9 7.8 7.9 8.3 WCBS (NT) 3.8 4.0 5.8 2.2 4.1 5.5	5.2 6.6 6.6 9.6 10.3 9.8 WKCI-F 7.3 5.8 4.8 5.5 3.9 3.4 WNBC	4.8 6.1 8.1 14.7 22.5 14.5 14.4 14.0 14.7 16.5 15.0 18.7 15.8 18.7 19.1 22.2 27.8 27.3 25.7 32.2 26.0 22.1 21.5 17.4 16.6 12.2 17.5 18.0 15.4 15.2 13.4 10.5 11.9 13.4
WRKS-F (B) WBLS-F (B)	1.0 1.3 1.1 .8 1.1 1.5 WABC 2.2 2.7 2.5 4.3 4.0 WRKS-F 2.1 2.2 1.3 2.1 WBLS-F 2.1 2.0 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.2 WOR	10.3 8.6 9.3 7.7 5.8 5.0 5.5 6.9 6.5 NA 7.7 7.8 6.4 5.1 4.1 5.7 4.7 5.2 NA 3.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS	OF 1980	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	17.2 18.6 19.1 19.4 18.8 18.3 18.1 9 40.64 44.96 49.28 52.86 56.39 61.19 62.3 29 32 35 38 38 41 36 750 650 862 862 795 915 713	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981		Metro Share: WICC (19.6, F85) Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WICC (129, F85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 31 26 30 29	28	TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WEZN-F (198, S83) TSA Cume: WNBC (2243, S80)
MOR/AC 22 28 32 29 33		Metro Cume Rating: WICC (50.0, S79)
COUNTRY         5         3         3         2         3           BTFL/EZ         22         19         20         19         18           NEWS/TALK         11         8         10         10         8           BLACK/URBAN         1         2         1         3         3	2 5 3 2 1 19 21 19 18 18 10 7 9 11 10 #1 ST 6 6 7 7 4	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 9 7 7 6 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL 1 1 2 1	5 4 3 5 2 1 WICC 1 1 1	F S75, S76, S77, S80, S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, S85, S86 S75, S78, S79, F80, F83, S84, F84, F85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976* 1977* 1978 1979		WICC - Contemp until 80
Revenue (millions) 1.48 1.59 2.96 3.60 Income (millions) .02 .08 .35 .18 Nat Rev (millions) .27 .27 .42 .70	3.69 4.8 5.4 6.4 7.1 7.4 .24 .81 8.94 11.74 13.17 15.57 17.23 17.92 .58 6.4	WRKI-F - AOR until 84
* Independent FM's and FM's reported s	eparately are not included	
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1981 WEZN-F From Park Cities	to Katz \$ NA	
1983 WEBE-F (Westport)	2,000,000	
1985 WJBX	545,000	

10,500,000 (E)

From Katz to New City

1986 WEZN-F

#### **BUFFALO**

12+ METRO SHARE	cno.	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 32 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WWKB (AC) 11.6 12.1 14.4 14.7 12.0 9.7 9.1 WGR (M) 11.4 12.9 11.0 10.7 10.8 9.3 7.3	7.0 5.8 4.2 4.7 5.6 WBEN-F 7.5 6.2 5.7 5.8 4.3 WWKB 7.7 6.6 4.7 4.6 5.4 WGR	30.0 27.5 29.4 26.5 24.0 25.7 26.4 16.6 22.4 24.8 22.3 24.6 21.9 20.7 19.5 21.4 37.5 31.0 30.6 30.4 24.9 19.4 17.1 14.6 29.0 29.3 25.8 23.0 24.7 15.6 16.6 16.8 13.7 13.8 15.3 17.1 15.0 16.3 7.3 11.6
WBLK-F (B) 2.7 3.2 3.2 3.7 4.7 5.7 5.6 WECK (BB)6 .9 3.4	5.1 6.7 7.3 6.5 7.3 WYRK-F 5.6 5.5 5.7 4.8 6.1 WBLK-F 4.7 6.6 7.7 5.9 5.7 WECK	24.6 26.0 26.0 23.4 23.9 22.8 20.2 19.0 7.8 9.7 6.9 10.5 13.6 13.8 12.6 12.1 6.4 11.0 9.1 9.9 9.4 9.7 10.7 10.0 9.9 11.2 12.7 11.7 9.1 10.8 14.4 11.0 19.7 20.2 19.2 19.1
WKSE-F (B/R)9 1.4 2.8 WBUF-F (AC) 2.1 2.8 1.4 1.9 1.5 1.9 CILQ-F (A)	3.5 3.7 6.5 5.7 4.8 WNYS-F 2.6 2.9 2.1 4.4 3.8 WKSE-F 2.3 5.9 6.2 7.0 10.8 WBUF-F 2.4 3.0 CILQ-F 1.6 2.5 3.7 1.8 1.3 WYSL	5.8 5.0 15.7 18.8 18.8 14.4 9.2 8.5 7.3 14.7 12.9 4.7 5.6 7.9 4.8 10.0 14.5 15.8 20.1 5.8 6.6 7.5 9.6 5.8 5.0 11.1 13.9 9.6 5.5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 198	) 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
Stations 20 21 21 24	9 16.6 17.6 18.2 17.0 17.3 17.6 28 57.23 56.87 59.02 62.20 63.10 71.0 22 23 22 21 26 23 4 1269 1421 1273 1572 1287 1356	1 1985 WBEN \$3,900,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	<u>1983</u> <u>1984 1985 1986</u> Highest	Metro Share: WBEN (19.0, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 39 39 38 38 37 35	28 CHR 17 21 14 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WBEN (310, S75) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WBEN (338, S76)
	40R 21 17 18 14 Highest	TSA Cume: WBEN (6149, F77) Metro Cume Rating: WBEN (46.7, F77)
COUNTRY 7 6 6 4 4 7 8 8 7 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 4	AC 13 14 17 21 8 9 7 8 14 12 11 11	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 4 6 6 8 8 10		ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 5	WBEN 7 8 8 7	\$75, \$76, \$76, \$78, \$80, \$81, \$84, \$85
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 WJYE-	
CLASSICAL FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	WBUF-	F83, S84, S85 F S86
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 11.46 12.84 14.08 15.67 16.13 Income (millions) 1.70 2.32 2.67 2.32 2.00 Nat Rev (millions) 2.50 2.65 4.34 4.23 4.71 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.77 10.86 12.13 13.16	20.8 21.4 21.8 22.4 23.6 16.91 17.54 18.02 18.51 19.67	WKBW - WKBW until 86 CHR changed to AC by 82 WRLT-F - WGRQ until 85 WGR-F until 86
Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.77 2.06 1.80 1.63 Profit Margin 14.8 18.1 18.9 14.8 12.4		AOR until 85 WNYS-F - WWOL until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES (Stations traded prior to 1980 are not available)		WWOR until 81 Country until 80 WACJ until 82 AC until 82
1981 WYRK-F Sold to Stoner 1984 WGR, WGRQ-F (cancelled)	\$1,600,000 5,500,000	WPHD-F - WYSL-F until 77 WYRK-F - WADV-F until 81
1984 WBEN A/F 1984 WUFO (Amherst) Sold by Sheridan 1984 WNYS A/F From Associated to Pyramid	4,424,000 400,000 4,100,000 (E)	BTFL until 81 WJYE-F - WBNY until 79 WBUF-F - WBUF until 80 WFXZ until 81
1985 WWKB From Cap Cities to Price 1985 WJYE-F Sold by McCormick 1986 WKSE-F From Porter to Price	2,000,000 3,850,000 2,850,000	AOR until 81  WKSE-F - WZIR until 84  WRXT until 85
1986 WBYR-F Sold to Burbach	NA	AOR until 85

# CANTON

12+ METRO SHARE	500	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WHBC (M) 24.8 21.6 23.9 18.4 23.0 20.3 16.7 16. WHBC-F (E) 8.9 10.5 9.2 12.8 7.8 11.4 13.1 13. WDJQ-F (R) 2.8 1.7 3.4 2.6 2.7 5.0 8.9 7. WRQK-F (A/R) 6.3 4.2 3.8 9.9 9.0 6.4 5. WTOF (G) 4.6 5.0 6.2 2.7 3.1 1.9 2.	.0 13.6 13.6 12.5 14.1 WHBC-F .7 7.3 7.9 7.6 7.4 WDJQ-F .4 8.3 9.4 6.5 9.5 WRQK-F	46.2 41.7 37.0 35.6 31.2 29.2 31.9 29.9 19.2 21.0 22.5 25.7 22.3 19.7 21.1 24.0 10.2 20.6 18.1 19.6 16.6 18.8 18.3 25.3 20.4 21.2 17.0 12.4 21.1 15.6 17.2 4.4 2.6
WINW (B) 6.7 8.4 2.7 2.6 2.3 1.0 1.0 WMMS-F (A) 3.4 4.6 3.2 5.2 7.2 9.4 6.8 10. WGAR (C) 13.7 11.1 11.3 9.4 7.8 5.8 4.8 4. WSLR (C) 3.4 2.5 4.4 2.6 3.9 4.0 4.8 3. WQXK-F (C) 3.7 2.9 4.	.2 4.1 1.7 1.3 .3 WGAR .9 2.7 3.0 2.5 2.2 WSLR	1.8 1.1 2.5 15.5 16.0 14.4 19.5 18.6 17.1 13.5 10.6 29.4 19.6 19.4 16.5 16.1 8.1 4.4 1.9 12.2 7.6 6.1 8.0 3.8 4.6 NA 9.8 12.3 11.1
WKOD-F (R)6 .9 5. WMJI-F (AC) 1.	.0 5.1 5.0 6.7 7.7 WKDD-F .7 2.1 3.3 3.4 3.3 WMJI-F	12.5 14.7 13.5 19.7 19.3 4.3 7.8 7.3 9.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.3 16.3 14.5 14.8 15.5 16.2 FM Share (%) 29.03 34.34 34.70 39.15 43.37 50.91 Stations 21 25 25 25 Diaries 716		.24 1985 WHBC \$2,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WHBC (24.8, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 32 42 42 33 30 35	Highes 34 CHR 15 18 21 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHBC (120, S75) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WHBC (122, S75)
MOR/AC 31 25 29 33 27 28 MC	OR 20 22 18 21 Highes	t TSA Cume: WHBC (1684, S76) t Metro Cume Rating: WHBC (46.2, S79)
COUNTRY 12 10 8 11 14 12 BTFL/EZ 19 20 13 19 22 20 NEWS/TALK 4 2 4 3 1 BLACK/URBAN 3 1	14 12 15 10 18 17 18 18	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 1 2 2 CLASSICAL	3 3  1 2 	<b>~</b>
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WDJQ-F - WFAH until 80
Revenue (millions) 2.97 3.31 4.49 4.71 4.83 Income (millions) .50 .60 .76 .78 .16 Nat Rev (millions) .43 .64 .97 .95 1.10 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.27 11.06 11.61 11.89 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.49 1.87 1.92 .38 Profit Margin 16.8 18.0 16.9 16.6 3.2	1981     1982     1983     1984     1985       5.5     5.7     5.9     6.3     6.7       13.55     14.04     14.53     15.44     16.42	CHR until 77 BTFL until about 79 (?) WINW - Contemp until ? Nostalgia until 83 (?) WRQK-F - WHLO-F until 79 W00S until 85 BTFL until 78 Soft Rock until 79
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate	elv are not included	WTOF - WNYN until 85 Country until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	•	
1974 WINW Sold by Susquehanna 1977 WRQK-F	\$ 460,000 465,000	
1982 WRCW 1982 WTOF	450,000 575,000	
1984 WTOF Sold to Mortenson 1985 WINW, WRQK-F	223,000 2,500,000	

#### CASPER

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS			
SPG 75	SPG 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86			
KATI (R) 30.2 29.7 34.4 7.6 2.8 4.6 7.  KTWO (M) 23.8 29.7 24.4 20.7 12.9 19.2 17.  KVOC (C) 34.9 27.0 25.6 25.0 29.0 14.6 19.  KGRQ-F (A) 9.5 8.1 11.1 10.9 15.9 13.8 10.  KTRS-F (R) 27.2 26.2 31.5 36.	8 12.7 KTWO 36.8 44.8 38.9 41.5 39.9 30.8 33.2 0 21.8 KVOC 41.8 40.3 40.8 42.6 32.6 31.5 33.2 3 9.1 KGRQ-F 17.4 16.2 23.1 23.6 24.0 18.5 18.5			
KQLT-F (E) 11.5 12. KUYO (G) 1. KTKL-F (G) 1.				
ONE BOOK PER YEAR SINCE 1979 (In 1981 not enough diaries were returned for a full rating book. Thus a Condensed book was issued.)				
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 19	83 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station			
APR (%) 12.7 13.8 15.2 15.2 16 FM Share (%) 9.68 12.33 11.63 44.94 46 Stations 4 6 8 6 Diaries 563 194 684 55	5.46 59.70 59.65 57.14 1985 KTWO \$ 875,000 5 6 6 8			
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KTRS-F (36.4, S86)			
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 43 52 46 CHR 33	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KTRS-F (42, S85) 45 38 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KTRS-F (74, S86)			
AOR 15 MOR/AC 24 30 21 MOR 19 20	11 10 Highest TSA Cume: KTRS-F (601, S86) 13 13 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KTRS-F (52.0, S86)			
COUNTRY 36 27 26 31 20 BTFL/EZ 1 1 12 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	5 19 23 12 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE			
NOSTALGIA SPANISH	KVOC S79, S83 KTWO S80 (T) KATI S80 (T), S81 3 KTRS-F S82, S84, S85, S86			
	Stimates STATION NOTES  Dollars (Major call letter and format changes)			
1976 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 19				
Revenue (millions) 1.62 2.48 2.96 3.3 3.4 3.1   Income (millions)37 .5651   Nat Rev (millions)32 .3029   Rev Per Cap (\$) 26.41 37.92 39.21 44.00 43.59 41   Inc Per Cap (\$) 6.10 8.58 6.73   Profit Margin 23.1 22.6 17.1				
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included				
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1981 KATI, KGRQ-F Sold to Stuart \$1,550,000				
1983 KATI, KGRQ-F Sold by Stuart 1,375,000				
1985 KATI, KGRQ-F 1,200,000				

1,350,000 (E)

1986 KTRS-F

#### CEDAR RAPIDS

SPG SPG SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WMT (M) 33.5 25.1 30.0 27.4 29.3 26.5 30.3 25.0 23.1 22.5 18.9 20.1 WMT WMT-F (AC) 12.3 10.8 9.4 8.4 10.6 9.7 10.9 9.1 8.9 10.7 13.3 11.2 WMT-F KCDR (BB) 18.9 14.3 12.2 13.7 10.6 6.6 6.8 3.2 6.5 8.2 3.0 4.9 KCDR KQCR-F (R) 1.9 10.8 11.3 9.5 13.8 10.7 17.2 18.6 10.1 17.2 15.9 11.6 KQCR-F KHAK (C) 2.8 8.2 1.8 1.8 5.3 4.1 4.5 2.2 KHAK	45.5 46.1 45.5 41.6 36.9 37.5 31.4 30.8 18.5 22.5 21.0 21.6 24.0 27.0 22.9 28.6 23.0 13.6 13.0 12.9 7.9 10.9 29.1 22.7 35.1 34.9 34.3 37.2 35.9 28.3 9.2 11.8 9.0 12.1 6.7
KHAK-F (C) 1.9 11.8 14.6 13.7 13.3 8.2 5.4 11.4 11.3 12.7 15.5 14.7 KCRG (O) 14.2 14.3 16.0 15.3 12.8 13.3 10.0 10.9 9.7 6.1 3.0 5.4 KCRG KKRQ-F (R) 9 7.3 8.6 11.4 6.3 KKRQ-F KRNA-F (A) 2.8 7.7 9.5 8.6 4.9 1.6 4.9 10.3 KRNA-F WHO (NT) 5 1.1 .5 .5 .9 1.4 .8 .4 .4 .4 WHO	22.0 15.7 22.3 21.1 22.6 28.0 23.9 41.0 38.5 39.3 33.8 33.1 26.0 14.7 16.4 16.4 20.2 22.1 16.5 10.0 15.1 17.4 4.0 5.3 5.8 5.1 3.8 3.5 3.0 3.1
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR KHAK A/F - Simulcasted 1976-1980	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198</u>	6 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 16.5 15.2 16.0 13.7 13.5 14.1 15.8 15.8 17.5 17.3 18.8 15. FM Share (%) 22.73 30.27 29.70 27.84 35.26 42.02 48.61 54.63 50.44 55.60 65.98 64. Stations 9 12 9 14 13 12 14 12 13 12 Diaries 589 599 616 737 591 604 696	93 1985 WMT \$2,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)  1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WMT (33.5, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 42 42 41 42 40 30 26 CHR 20 30 26 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WMT (70, S75) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WMT (192, S81)
MOR/AC 32 30 32 28 32 39 MOR 25 24 21 21 Highes	t TSA Cume: WMT (1975, S79) t Metro Cume Rating: WMT (46.1, S80)
COUNTRY 15 17 16 18 14 18 19 18 23 18 BTFL/EZ 11 11 12 10 13 11 NEWS/TALK 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 #1 S BLACK/URBAN	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 7 9 7 5  SPANISH 2 1 1 1 2  CLASSICAL 2 1	All rating periods
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KCDR - KLWW until 80
Revenue (millions) 3.38 3.90 4.26 4.84 5.11 5.8 5.9 6.1 6.2 6.6 Income (millions) .37 .42 .37 .70 .74 Nat Rev (millions) .63 .80 .88 1.21 1.34 Rev Per Cap (\$) 22.83 25.26 28.97 29.91 33.92 34.50 35.67 36.26 38.60 Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.49 2.18 4.20 4.31 Profit Margin 11.0 22.4 8.6 14.5 14.3	Contemp until 80 Country until 83 KCGR - From Contemp to AC/Oldies WMT-F - BTFL until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1971 KHAK A/F Sold to Communication Properties \$ 200,000   1978 KHAK A/F From Communication Properties to Stoner   675,000   1980 KCDR From Black Hawk to Cowle   760,000	
1984 KCDR       300,000         1985 KQCR-F       Sold to Dave Small       1,900,000         1986 WMT A/F       Sold by Cosmos       8,000,000	

## CHARLESTON, SC

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WTMA (AC) 21.1 13.0 12.1 12.5 10.0 7.4 4.6 4.7 4.2 4.4 2.1 2.1 WTMA WPAL (B) 17.2 11.1 13.6 11.5 11.8 10.0 8.1 13.3 10.5 6.8 8.6 9.3 WPAL WWWZ-F (B) 6.0 3.5 5.3 5.6 2.2 2.0 9.5 13.7 12.4 12.8 11.8 9.0 WWWZ-F WEZL-F (C) 4.9 6.0 7.7 8.1 5.5 10.4 11.0 12.8 13.5 13.4 11.1 10.9 WEZL-F WXTC-F (AC) 8.2 9.1 10.1 13.6 13.8 14.3 10.3 10.7 11.3 9.6 8.8 7.5 WXTC-F	30.2 28.0 16.6 19.4 18.9 15.7 9.6 7.4 18.9 16.2 16.1 20.0 20.2 14.2 16.1 13.6 8.2 8.3 16.1 26.0 21.7 22.8 20.8 16.4 13.9 17.3 20.1 24.7 28.4 22.5 22.1 20.5 25.1 23.3 15.1 19.8 19.8 25.2 18.9
WSSX-F (R) 4.7 21.6 13.6 16.5 10.4 9.7 14.1 10.6 9.7 15.0 13.9 11.3 WSSX-F WCSC (AC) 4.5 4.1 6.5 4.2 13.4 9.5 10.9 7.1 5.0 4.8 2.5 2.1 WCSC WXLY-F (C) 8.8 4.5 8.3 11.3 12.8 7.4 5.2 5.1 4.9 3.4 5.1 4.7 WXLY-F WKCN (NT) 4.9 4.1 2.6 3.3 3.1 3.4 1.8 .9 1.5 1.7 1.4 3.1 WKCN WQIZ (G) 5.8 5.54 4.6 8.4 5.6 4.8 5.2 3.4 1.8 WQIZ	21.6 18.6 19.9 23.8 27.8 28.4 34.8 28.3 31.3 27.8 26.4 24.1 16.3 15.1 7.6 5.8 24.0 21.7 14.0 18.5 18.7 13.6 11.3 11.0 2.4 2.1 5.4 5.4 3.4 9.1 6.0 7.4 4.3
WKQB-F (A) 5.3 8.3 5.2 3.2 3.5 5.9 5.3 6.0 WKQB-F WAVF-F (AC) 4.9 6.0 WAVF-F WDXZ-F (E) 3.3 6.2 WDXZ-F WMCJ (B) 8 5.5 2.6 4.6 WMCJ WFXR-F (A) 8 3.2 WFXR-F	12.3 21.5 11.1 12.8 12.5 13.6 14.8 15.7 13.1 16.7 5.4 8.5 3 4.9 1.7 8.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS BEGINNING IN 1980	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198</u>	6 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.0 17.5 16.8 17.2 16.0 16.5 15.6 18.7 18.9 18.4 18.2 17. FM Share (%) 37.43 49.48 48.51 58.55 54.82 55.02 58.10 60.81 65.64 68.77 75.31 74. Stations 12 13 16 15 15 16 17 19 21 20 Diaries 585 663 925 785 750 724 884	32 1985 WSSX-F \$1,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WTMA (21.2, S75)
Highes CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 35 42 42 27 27 28 CHR 25 18 19 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WPXI-F (111, S76) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WPXI-F (149, S76)
MOR/AC 8 7 6 4 18 8 MOR 1 2 3 Highes AC 6 5 19 17	t TSA Cume: WSSX-F (1367, S85) t Metro Cume Rating: WSSX-F (34.8, S85)
COUNTRY 8 13 7 12 13 14 17 16 17 17 BTFL/EZ 11 14 15 14 12 13 12 11 5 7	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 3 3 1 WSS SPANISH 4 2 2 4 2 WPA CLASSICAL WXT	X-F \$76, \$77 (T), \$78, \$81, F81, \$84, F84, \$85, \$86 L \$77 (T) C-F \$79, \$80, F80
	IZ-F S82, F83, F85 IL-F F82, S83
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 2.44 3.53 4.25 4.57 4.78 5.5 6.1 6.9 8.6 9.8	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .11 .16 .18 .09 -1.28 Nat Rev (millions) .28 .36 .64 .65 .57 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.98 10.74 11.55 10.74 12.82 13.47 14.56 16.70 19.88	WSSX-F - WPXI until 81 Black until 81 AOR until 84
Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.98 10.74 11.55 10.74 12.82 13.47 14.56 16.70 19.88 Inc Per Cap (\$)39 .45 .24 -2.87 Profit Margin 3.6 4.4 4.2 2.0	WKQB-F - WQIZ until 80 Black until 80
MAJOR STATION SALES	WDWQ until 83 WXTC-F - BTFL until 84
1971 WHVN Sold by Cowan, Liebowitz, Latman \$ 210,000   1974 WEZL-F (Approved by FCC but not consummated) 363,000   1974 WTMA/WSSX Sold by Turner 503,000   1975 WEZL-F 275,000   1979 WQIZ, WKQB-F 1,000,000   1979 WTMA, WSSX-F Sold to Sconnix 2,600,000   1981 WLNB Sold to Ed Little 500,000	WKCN - WQSN until 81 WKXZ until 82 Country until 79 Nostalgia until 80 WCSC - Contemp until 82 WXLY-F - WKTM until 84 AOR or CHR until 84 WMCJ - WBEN until 84
1984 WEZL-F Sold to John Price 3,900,000	
1984 WXLY-F       Sold to Bahakel       2,840,000         1984 WMCJ (Moncks Corner)       450,000         1985 WTMA/WSSX-F       From Sconnix to Faircom       6,400,000	
1985 WMXQ-F (Moncks Corner) 190,000 1985 WLNB A/F (Goose Creek) 515,000	
1985       WLNB A/F (Goose Creek)       515,000         1986       WFXR-F (Ravenal)       Sold to Sunshine       350,000         1986       WKCN, WDXZ-F       Sold to Caravelle       2,825,000         1986       WWWZ-F       Sold to JAG       2,500,000         1986       WFXR-F (Ravenal)       From Sunshine to Glover       2,000,000	

## CHARLESTON, WV

12+ METRO SHARE	SPC 12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WCHS (M) 18.4 14.1 16.7 12.3 12.2 12.1 7.0 8.1 6.0 7.6 WCAW (C) 16.5 17.6 17.4 17.8 16.3 13.0 17.1 13.8 8.6 10.4 WQBE (AC) 17.8 17.6 20.8 16.3 12.2 11.5 8.5 6.8 3.6 1.3 WVAF-F (R) 3.8 3.2 5.8 8.6 15.3 20.4 22.0 19.3 18.8 14.9 WQBE-F (C) 2.5 2.9 3.8 3.4 8.1 8.3 7.6 14.8 15.9 12.0	7.4 12.1 WCAW 31.2 23.3 29.8 29.5 20.8 18.1 15.2 22.2 3.9 1.9 WQBE 30.5 30.6 25.3 24.3 15.1 7.5 8.7 5.7 15.5 12.3 WVAF-F 22.3 31.8 33.7 40.7 37.9 28.9 30.1 24.6
WKLC-F (A) 4.1 5.1 4.1 3.1 1.9 7.4 9.8 11.7 11.7 15.1 WBES-F (E) 6.3 5.1 3.1 6.7 6.3 5.0 7.3 6.0 9.4 10.7 WTIP (BB) 13.0 17.9 13.6 9.5 5.3 6.8 5.8 7.3 4.2 3.1 WVSR-F (R) 4.9 9.1 5.0 3.4 8.1 12.0 WKAZ (AC) 2.3	9.5 9.1 WBES-F 9.1 12.6 14.7 12.2 14.5 14.7 14.8 13.3 4.2 1.6 WTIP 10.9 11.5 10.4 13.7 10.3 6.9 6.5 4.3
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR WTIP/WVSR-F simulcasted in 1978–1977 and 1982	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.4 15.0 13.9 15.0 15.2 15.5 15.1 17.1 FM Share (%) 20.78 23.05 22.58 29.43 45.30 50.79 55.95 60.44 Stations 14 16 11 12 13 14 Diaries 513 612 783	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1	984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WVAF-F (22.0, S81)
	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WVAF-F (74, S82) 29 32 17 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WQBE-F (132, S83) 16 10 9 Highest TSA Cume: WVAF-F (1553, S82)
MOR/AC 18 14 14 14 10 12 MOR 10 AC 4	16
COUNTRY 23 25 21 23 26 30 26 BTFL/EZ 19 22 23 18 19 14 10 NEWS/TALK	24 21 33 11 10 10 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4	WCHS S75 3 4 2 WTIP+ S76 WKAZ S77 5 5 4 WCAW S78, S79 WVAF-F S80, S81, S82, S83, S85
	WKLC-F S84 n Estimates WQBE-F S86 ss Dollars
	1983 1984 1985 STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 3.13 3.07 3.59 4.08 4.68 5.4 5.7 Income (millions) .46 .26 .64 .63 .44 Nat Rev (millions) .72 .70 .86 .84 1.27 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.03 13.85 15.23 17.21 20.22 21.27 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.03 2.46 2.34 1.61 Profit Margin 14.7 8.6 17.8 15.4 9.3	(Major call letter and format changes)  6.3 6.9 7.6  WVAF-F - Changed to CHR in 77  WQBE-F - CHR until 80  WKLC-F - Country until 80  WTIP - BTFL until 82  WVSR-F - WTIO until 83  BTFL until 83  WQBE - WKAZ until 84  Contemp to AC
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1980 WKAZ, WKLC-F (St. Albans)	\$ 287,000
1982 WTIP, WVSR-F Sold to Beasley	1,425,000
1986 WTIP, WVSR-F Sold by Beasley 1986 WCHS, WBES-F Sold by Heritage	3,250,000 NA

CHARLOTTE

-00	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WBT (AC) 15.4 20.4 24.3 19.8 WBCY-F (R) 8.9 8.2 8.4 7.6 WAES (R) 17.6 13.7 16.0 15.0 WROQ-F (R) 7.4 7.6 8.3 8.8 WSOC (C) 5.7 6.0 6.2 5.8	0 10.8 9.1 7.3 3.8 1.5 9 9.0 9.9 8.7 9.6 8.3	8.3 7.4 5.1 WBCY-F .7 .5 .8 WAES	39.1 35.2 33.7 28.0 27.8 19.6 22.1 15.8 17.9 14.6 21.6 23.3 25.0 21.0 20.9 15.0 33.5 26.7 24.9 21.0 9.2 4.6 3.2 2.1 17.3 19.5 19.3 21.7 17.0 15.9 21.3 20.6 13.7 14.6 13.9 9.8 8.9 6.0 5.5 2.6
WSOC-F (C) 3.5 5.7 5.2 8.4 WEZC-F (AC) 6.3 5.8 5.2 9.3 WGIV (B) 9.5 10.4 7.6 6.4 WPEG-F (B) 1.0 1.4 WAME (G) 4.6 3.6 4.4 2.5	5 5.5 5.4 5.6 5.2 3.3 5.1 6.8 7.9 9.9 10.2	6.4 8.7 9.2 WEZC-F 2.1 1.5 1.6 WGIV	23.9 20.8 22.3 25.8 27.0 27.3 25.2 22.3 14.5 15.4 13.8 16.0 17.8 14.5 16.7 18.1 12.5 12.0 10.3 13.0 9.7 6.8 4.6 3.7 11.3 11.9 14.6 15.5 17.1 15.3 18.2 16.7 6.6 3.3 3.3 1.6 1.8 2.2
WZXI-F (E) 1.4 WLVK-F (C) WRFX-F (A) WQCC (B) WXRC-F (A)	1.8 3.0 3.4 2.9 8.2 3.7 3.3 2.7 1.5 3.3 4.1	5.1 5.8 4.7 WZXI-F 3.3 7.0 9.1 WLVK-F 5.9 4.3 5.5 WRFX-F 2.0 1.6 .7 WQCC 2.2 2.2 WXRC-F	6.9 8.9 9.9 16.2 8.4 10.7 8.9 10.8 10.1 11.4 12.4 14.7 12.7 12.5 11.2 1.9 5.5
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND I	FALL RATING BOOKS		
<u>1975 1976 1977</u>	1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 13.8 14.2 13.6 FM Share (%) 29.73 33.06 29.7 Stations 18 Diaries	5 14.0 14.6 14.9 15.1 21 36.04 48.82 49.08 55.96 16 18 19 21 859 853	16.9 18.3 16.8 16.5 16.7 58.67 67.17 71.19 75.53 84.4 22 20 30 27 27 1118 922 1320 1260 1164	1985 WSOC A/F \$6,100,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 197	<u>'9 1980 1981</u> 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: WBT (24.9, F77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 25 34 3!		CHR 14 24 16 Highest	: Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSOC-F (246, S84) : TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WSOC-F (453, F81)
MOR/AC 30 24 19		9 11 9 Highest	: TSA Cume: WBT (5172, F77) : Metro Cume Rating: WBT (44.6, F77)
COUNTRY 12 14 19 BTFL/EZ 14 14 11 NEWS/TALK 9 7 4 BLACK/URBAN 11 7	10 10 9 8	13 18 19 25 19 27 4 6 1 1 #1 S1 17 18 16	FATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH CLASSICAL	3 	2 1 WSOC-  4 3 2 WPEG-	S84, F84, F85, S86
	CC Data : Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
		1982 1983 1984 1985	WAES - WAYS until 84
Income (millions) .47 1.07 Nat Rev (millions) 1.85 2.26 Rev Per Cap (\$) 16.71 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.76	1.45 1.95 1.65 2.95 3.53 3.95	17.6 18.7 21.2 23.7 17.43 18.33 20.58 22.79	WROQ until 86 Oldies until 82 News/Talk 84 WBCY-F - WBT-F until 78 BTFL until 78 WPEG-F - CHR until 80 WAME - Country until 79 WSOC - MOR until 76
MAJOR STATION SALES			News until 81 Nostalgia until 85
1973 WROQ-F 1972 WEZC-F 1974 WGIV 1974 WHYN 1981 WGIV 1982 WDRV/WLVK-F (Statesville)	Sold to Sis Sold to EZ From Tracy to BENI Sold by BENI Sold to Capitol (Goodmon)	\$ 310,000 200,000 1,012,000 475,000 1,750,000 ) 1,750,000	WEZC-F - BTFL until 82 WZXI-F - AC until 83 WLVK-F - WLVV until 84 AC until 84
1983 WQCC 1983 WHVN 1984 WGIV 1984 WORV/WLVK-F	Sold to Altaway From Capitol (Goodmon) to Capitol (Johnson) From Altaway to Founders	400,000 410,000 600,000 ) 4,000,000 550,000 (E)	
1985 WRKB/WRFX-F (Kannapolis) 1986 WGIV 1986 WGSP 1986 WAES, WROQ-F 1986 WGIV, WPEG-F 1986 WZXI-F (Gastonia)	From Downs to Metroplex From Founders to Suburban Sold to Willis Sold to CRB From Suburban to Sky Sold to Beasley	6,000,000 n NA 380,000 13,000,000 16,000,000 6,100,000	

#### CHATTANOOGA

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WDEF (M) 17.3 18.4 16.0 14.2 16.5 15.7 11.0 10.6 9.3 8.1 6.5 3. WDEF-F (E) 7.5 8.7 9.9 9.9 11.4 12.0 10.8 9.6 11.5 10.1 9.1 8. WDOD (C) 11.2 10.0 10.2 11.0 9.0 11.4 7.6 5.7 2.1 5.5 2.8 4. WDOD-F (C) 3.3 4.4 4.1 3.9 4.6 1.6 8.1 11.6 13.9 8.9 6.8 9. WGOW (AC) 12.2 7.5 6.3 5.8 6.4 4.9 5.1 4.5 4.8 4.0 3.2 3.3	7 WDEF-F 21.7 23.9 20.8 22.9 24.8 22.0 19.6 17.6 4 WDOD 20.4 20.0 19.0 14.5 16.3 15.8 7.0 7.5 0 WDOD-F 12.1 8.1 14.5 21.9 33.7 20.3 16.9 17.2
WSKZ-F (R) 7.1 8.0 8.6 9.2 15.1 15.0 14.5 13.7 13.7 15.9 19.5 19. WN00 (B) 11.4 6.9 7.4 7.2 7.5 7.0 2.8 6.7 5.1 6.9 2.9 2.3 WFLI (G) 8.1 11.3 13.6 13.6 7.6 8.5 7.9 4.6 2.0 1.5 1.1 WJTT-F (B) 4.24 .9 5.3 11.4 10.5 9.1 11.8 7.6 4.8 WDXB (C) 4.5 2.6 3.3 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.3 1.3 2.1 2.2 1.4	2 WN00 11.4 12.9 7.1 10.6 9.6 13.9 6.2 3.8 5 WFLI 29.1 23.4 22.1 15.3 7.6 5.3 4.1 3.0
WUSY-F (C) 4.4 7.5 11.7 15.9 16.1 WOWE-F (A) 2.8 3.1 2.4 3.0 3.1	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
WFLI and WJTT-F were delisted from the Fall 1981 Arbitron  1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 19	984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.0 16.1 12.6 15.3 15.2 13.5 13.9 17.4 17.1 1 FM Share (%) 24.81 28.95 23.06 29.96 30.75 35.84 51.01 59.25 66.27 69 Stations 14 16 14 14 17 16 16 19	7.3 16.9 16.4 1984 WSKZ-F \$1,800,000 1985 WGOW/WSKZ \$2,600,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Metro Share: WSKZ-F (19.9, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 33 32 32 30 23 30 23 CHR 15 22	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSKZ-F (159, S85) 23 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WSKZ-F (228, S86)
MOR/AC 18 23 28 17 16 13 MOR 14 9 10	5 Highest TSA Cume: WSKZ-F (2,388, F85) 8 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WSKZ-F (34.3, S85) 4
COUNTRY 14 17 11 19 29 25 27 33 32 BTFL/EZ 17 17 15 17 12 10 13 10 10 NEWS/TALK	39 10 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 8 8 8 13 15 20 15 23 15 NOSTALGIA 1 2	10 WDEF-F S75, S76, F76, F77, F78, S79, F80, S81 (T), S78
SPANISH	WFLI S78 1 WSKZ-F F79, S80, S81 (T), F81, S82, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estima Net Dollars Gross Dolla	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 3.81 3.73 4.65 4.36 5.19 6.1 6.6 7.3 8 Income (millions) .57 .340308 .27 Nat Rev (millions) .51 .49 .49 .62 .93 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.41 11.60 10.68 11.89 14.38 15.38 16.97 18 Inc Per Cap (\$)860820 .62 Profit Margin 14.9 9.41 5.2	WGOW - CHR changing to AC by 82 WJTT-F - WSIM until 80
MAJOR STATION SALES	CHR until 80 WSKZ-F - WYNQ-F until 78 BTFL until 78
1974 WMOC Sold by Dick \$ 500,000 1978 WDXB 500,000 1980 WMOC 550,000	priz unerrio
1983 WN00 1984 WZRA (?) 1986 WRIP, WOWE-F (Rossville) 1986 WJTT-F (Red Bank) Sold by Benno 1,000,000	

CHICAGO

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77	78 79 80 81 82 83	84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WGN (M) 14.5 12.8 11.0 WLS (R) 8.3 8.9 8.5 WBBM (NT) 7.0 7.4 7.5 WMAQ (C) 5.4 4.8 5.0 WIND (S) 5.5 4.0 4.0	5 6.7 6.5 6.2 6.6 4.9 5.3 0 5.6 4.6 4.9 4.7 3.4 3.5	3.5 3.0 2.6 WM	
WLOO-F (E) 4.4 6.4 6.8 WCLR-F (AC) 3.3 3.2 3.0 WLAK-F (AC) 5.5 5.6 5.2 WGCI-F (B) 1.9 2.8 W8MX-F (B) 2.0 3.1	0 3.9 3.3 3.1 3.4 3.9 3.7 2 4.5 4.9 4.6 3.5 3.6 3.1 3 1.7 2.3 4.8 5.5 6.0 4.9	4.0 3.1 3.6 WC 3.2 3.5 3.9 WL 6.1 5.4 7.2 WG	.00-F 13.0 12.6 12.3 10.8 11.5 10.8 11.8 12.0 12.F 8.1 7.8 10.1 11.2 11.5 12.6 9.8 10.9 10.2 6.7 10.1 10.7 11.2 11.5 12.6 9.8 10.9 10.7 10.7 10.7 11.2 10.7 10.7 10.7 11.2 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7
WYTZ-F (R) 3.5 2.6 WLUP-F (A) 1.7 WBBM-F (R) 2.7 2.3 WKQX-F (R) 3.4 WFYR-F (AC) 2.5 3.1	7 2.8 5.1 3.9 3.7 3.6 2.9 3 2.2 2.1 2.4 2.6 3.4 4.8 4 2.4 2.1 3.2 3.5 2.9 2.9	3.3 3.9 4.6 WL 4.4 4.1 3.2 WE 4.0 3.4 3.3 WK	TZ-F 6.6 6.2 13.0 14.9 13.7 13.4 12.4 8.4 LUP-F 11.3 11.4 10.4 11.4 9.9 10.8 11.3 13.1 BBM-F 9.1 8.6 8.2 10.5 16.7 18.3 15.8 15.0 QX-F 6.2 9.8 10.4 10.0 11.5 14.3 13.1 12.6 FYR-F 8.2 8.5 8.1 9.7 9.7 9.8 12.0 10.8
WRXR-F (AC) 3.6 3.5 WGCI (B) 3.3 3.3 3.0 WJJD (BB) 2.0 2.1 WJPC (B) 1.8	0 4.1 3.0 1.6 1.4 2.0 1.2 1 2.4 1.7 1.2 1.0 3.6 3.1 - 1.2 2.0 2.0 2.8 3.1 2.0	1.1 .9 .6 WG 3.2 3.4 2.9 WJ 1.3 1.1 .5 WJ	XXR-F 6.4 7.6 10.1 10.2 10.1 11.3 8.2 6.1 8.6 6.3 7.1 2.8 2.8 JJD 4.6 8.0 8.5 7.4 6.8 6.4 IPC 6.8 9.5 7.3 5.3 4.5 2.7 IMK-F 6.0 7.1 6.6 5.2 5.1 9.7 8.8
WUSN-F (C) WCZE (AC) 5.1 3.8 WSKT-F (A) WFMT-F (CL) 1.8 1.7 WCFL (G) 4.6 3.4 3.3 WOJO-F (SP) WCKG-F (A) WCKG-F (A) WCKG-F (A)	- 1.4 2.1 1.8 2.8 1.7 2.0 - 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.5 2.0 3.1 7 1.9 1.7 1.9 2.1 1.6 1.6 3 1.8 .7 .6 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.3 2.7	1.9 1.9 .8 WC 2.5 2.9 3.1 WX 1.7 1.4 1.7 WF .8 .8 .6 WC 1.9 1.9 1.3 WC	JSN-F 9.1 9.2 4.6 6.0 7.4 7.2 6.7 CZE 4.5 5.4 4.3 5.6 5.3 4.3 3.3 CRT-F 4.8 6.8 6.8 7.8 8.0 CMT-F 3.5 4.8 4.8 4.1 5.1 FL 5.5 6.4 5.1 4.9 4.0 3.2 2.7 CJO-F 2.8 CKG-F 3.1 3.5 5.4 7.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING	AND FALL BOOKS		
<u>1975</u> <u>1976</u>		1982 1983 1984 1985	
	4 48.72 50.02 49.70 54.56 54.65 5 31 29 34 34 30 3		34
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 197	78 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 ·	1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WGN (14.5, S75)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 34 29		CHR 18 15 12 AOR 10 9 12	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WGN (1366, S75) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WLS (2523, S76 Highest TSA Cume: WLS (35464, S76)
MOR/AC 19 26		10 11 13 12 16 16	Highest TSA Cume: WLS (35464, S76) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WLS (27.9, F77)
COUNTRY 8 9 8TFL/EZ 18 14 NEWS/TALK 8 8 BLACK/URBAN 12 12	9 9 10 10 8 8 4 15 15 16 11 8 3 12 12 12 10 10	9 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 6 16 15 17	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL 2	1 2 1 2 3	5 6 3 2 2 2.4 2 2 1.1 3 2 3.2	WGN All rating periods  STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
FINANCIAL DATA		Duncan Estimates	WYTZ-F - WDAI until 80
1976 1	<u>Net_Dollars</u>         977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19	Gross Dollars 982 1983 1984 1985	CHR until 79 Oisco until late 80
Revenue (millions) 66.6 76		0.8 137.6 150.9 169.0	WLS-F until 86 WRXR-F - WDHF-F until 77 WMET until 86
Nat Rev (millions) 18.1 18 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1	0.99 12.48 13.48 14.65 14.87 16 1.91 2.13 1.02 .32	5.41 17.26 18.84 21.07	BTFL (?) until 77
Profit Maryin 14.4 17 MAJOR STATION SALES	7.3 17.1 7.6 2.4		CHR until 81 WIND - MOR/AC until 78 Talk until 86
1970 WFMT-F 1970 WCLR-F 1970 WGCI	Donated by WGN to Chi. Ed. TV A Sold to Bonneville Sold To Gillett	174,000 9,000,000	) BTFL until 83 Nostalgia until 86
1973 WUSN-F 1973 WFYR-F	From Zenith to GCC Sold to RKO	1,000,000 2,400,000	
1973 WRXR-F 1973 WJPC 1974 WGCI, WGCI-F 1978 WGCI, WGCI-F 1978 WLAK-F	Sold to Metromedia Sold to Johnson Publishing From McLendon To Globe From Globe to combined Communic From Sudbrink to Storer	2,750,000 1,800,000 3,550,000 Rations NA 4,520,000	MOR until 84 MLAK-F - BTFL until 83 WCKG-F - WXFM until 83 WAGO until 85 CHR until 85
1979 WLUP-F 1982 WUSN-F 1982 WLAK-F 1982 WRXR-F	Sold to Heftel From GCC to First Media From Storer to Viacom From Metromedia to Doubleday	5,250,000 9,200,000 8,000,000 9,500,000	) WGCI - WVON until 83 )
1983 WCKG-F 1983 WCFL 1984 WJJD, WJMK-F 1985 WIND	Sold to Cox From Mutual to Statewide From Plough to Infinity From Westinghouse to Tichenor	9,000,000 8,000,000 14,000,000 6,900,000	
1985 WRXR-F 1985 WYEN-F (Des Plaines) 1986 WOJO-F	Sold by Ooubleday Sold to Tichenor	12,500,000 8,000,000 14,000,000	)

CINCINNATI

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WKRQ-F (R) 6.4 10.6 8.6 11.5 12.0 10.6 9.0 8.1 8.5 9.8 WCKY (NT) 11.1 11.4 9.7 11.5 11.0 7.2 7.2 5.9 6.4 5.9	9.1 10.7 WLW 41.1 35.7 29.8 27.2 22.1 26.2 26.6 25.8 8.2 6.8 WKRC 22.8 23.5 23.4 21.3 17.7 21.9 19.4 17.7 8 11.0 9.0 WKRQ-F 26.9 25.2 23.4 23.0 24.4 24.9 26.4 23.4 9 6.4 5.4 WCKY 17.5 14.5 13.6 11.6 13.1 11.4 11.2 11.1 11.0 8.8 WWEZ-F 13.6 14.7 16.2 15.0 16.4 14.6 16.1 17.5
WRRM-F (AC) 3.4 4.8 4.7 4.2 5.0 3.3 6.7 6.7 6.4 7.7 WEBN-F (A) 4.5 8.6 8.6 7.8 7.2 9.2 10.7 9.7 8.0 8.4 WCIN (B) 4.2 3.2 4.0 4.8 3.0 4.5 4.2 4.0 3.2 2.9 WWNK (AC) 13.1 9.3 8.7 4.5 3.1 3.3 2.8 2.2 2.1 1.8 WWNK-F (AC) 3.5 2.7 2.3 4.0 5.2 4.5 2.0 2.6 3.6 4.5	7.8 11.1 WEBN-F 11.6 20.0 18.6 21.4 21.7 18.9 18.4 19.6 2.5 2.5 WCIN 10.2 6.3 6.9 4.4 6.3 3 1.3 1.1 WWNK 9.7 12.0 8.5 9.0 5.8 4.6 4.1
WUBE-F (C) 2.6 5.0 4.1 5.3 5.8 5.1 6.5 6.2 4.8 WDJO (O) 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.8 1.7 3.4 5.1 3.5 3.6 WBLZ-F (B) 1.3 2.4 .6 2.3 4.5 4.7 5.5 WSKS-F (A) 1.9 1.6 2.7 2.7 2.0 2.3 3.1 3.8 WLLT-F (AC) 1.6 1.6 2.4 4.0 4.2 6.1 5.0	5 1.8 2.0 WDJO 11.2 7.9 5.4 4.9 3.9 5.6.5 6.5 WBLZ-F 9.1 9.6 11.0 11.6 12.9 12.0 B 2.9 3.8 WSKS-F 7.9 9.5 8.7 7.6 11.5 8.8 11.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.0 16.1 14.9 15.9 15.6 14.2 14.7 17.4 FM Share (%) 32.93 41.22 44.32 43.93 51.46 53.33 56.46 57.8 Stations 20 20 22 20 22 23 Diaries 1400 1308 1356	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WLW (18.5, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 30 32 28 31 37 27 23 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WLW (317, S76) 11 13 10 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WLW (566, S75)
MOR/AC 37 41 38 34 31 27 MOR 15 AC 15	13
COUNTRY 9 9 11 13 11 12 14  BTFL/EZ 16 12 15 13 13 10 12  NEWS/TALK 5 7  BLACK/URBAN 6 6 6 7 6 10 8	12 10 10 9 11 10 6 6 6 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 10 10 10
NOSTALGIA 6 5 SPANISH 6 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	WLW S75, S76, F76, S77 F77 S78 S79, S80, S81, S82 WKRQ-F F78, F79, F80, S83 (T), F83, 1 1 2 S84, S85, F85 WEBN-F F81, F82, S83 (T), S86
	WKRC F84 an Estimates
	STATION NOTES 2 1983 1984 1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 16.07 18.48 20.48 21.62 23.24 29.4	30.8 33.3 38.5 WRRM-F - WLQA until 81
Income (millions) 1.60 2.30 3.18 2.41 -1.37 Nat Rev (millions) 3.29 3.00 4.59 4.31 5.81 Rev Per Cap (\$) 13.58 14.97 15.60 16.55 17.21 17.71 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.69 2.32 1.7498 Profit Margin 13.3 12.4 15.5 11.2	### BTFL until 80 ####################################
MAJOR STATION SALES	WSKS-F - WLWS until 80 WBLZ-F - WOKV-F until 80
1971 WRXY-F (Milford) Sold to Ted Hepburn et al 1972 WRRM-F Sold to Susquehanna 1976 WCKY From Post-Newsweek to Federated	#CKY - MOR until 81 \$ 100,000 #WNK - CHR until 77 390,000 Country until 85 3,600,000 #SAI until 85
1976 WLW Sold by AVCO 1976 WWNK A/F From Combined to Affiliated 1977 WWEZ-F From Sudbrink to Federated	8,500,000 WWNK-F - CHR until 77 6,300,000 AC until 78 2,000,000 AOR until 81 Country until 85
1977 WSKS-F Sold to owners of WLW 1977 WCIN Sold to BENI 1979 WLW, WSKS-F Sold to Mariner 1980 WLLT-F From Broadcast Management to Heftel 1980 WOJO, WUBE-F From Kaye-Smith to Plough 1982 WWNK A/F From Affiliated to Booth	650,000 WSAI-F until 83 1,800,000 WKXF until 85 17,000,000 WLLT - WYYS until 82 1,300,000 Contemp until 82 3,900,000 5,200,000
1982 WKIN Sold by BENI 1983 WLW, WSKS-F From Mariner to Republic 1984 WDJO, WUBE-F From Plough to DKM 1984 WRXY-F Sold by Perry 1900 WCIN Sold for Liabilities	2,250,000 10,514,000 8,800,000 (E) 850,000
1935 WLLT-F From Heftel to WOLT (never completed) 1986 WEBN-F From Wood to Jacoc 1986 WLW, WSKS-F From Republic to Jacoc 1986 WLLT-F From H & W to Hoker 1986 WDJO, WUBEF From DKM to American	6,000,000 (E) 12,300,000 21,500,000 (E) 6,000,000 9,800,000
1986 WSKS-F From Jacor to Reams 1986 WBLZ-F (Hamilton) From NEW System to Schwartz 1986 WSAI-F (Erlanger) From Mortenson to Inter Urban	4,300,000 (E) NA 2,000,000

#### CLEVELAND

600		12+ METRO SHAP	RE		cnc			12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	76 77 78	8 79 80 83	1 82 83	84 8	SPG 85 86	_7	9 80 81	82 83 84 85 86
WHK (0) 6.1 WDOK-F (E) 11.0 WQAL-F (E) 11.1	6.7 9.8 8 8.6 7.4 8 7.9 7.9 10	.0 8.1 7.8 7 .9 8.9 8.7 8 .1 9.8 9.9 7	.8 8.3 9.7 .2 5.0 3. .1 7.8 7. .3 7.0 6. .0 6.1 7.	3 8.1 7 9 6.9 8	2.8 13.2 2.3 1.9 7.9 6.5 3.0 7.1 5.6 5.4	WHK 15 WDOK-F 15 WQAL-F 18	.3 12.8 12. .8 17.7 17. .8 17.7 15.	5 19.2 19.5 21.5 22.2 27.1 7 10.3 11.0 6.4 8.4 5.8 2 14.8 16.8 16.3 15.6 13.3 4 14.6 15.8 14.6 15.1 13.4 7 19.0 21.1 20.6 20.3 19.9
WDMT-F (B) WGAR (C) 8.2	2.2 2 6.9 6.5 6 7.1 5.0 6	.5 2.5 4.9 3 .0 6.6 5.0 4 .7 4.9 4.4 4	.2 6.3 4.4 .9 5.6 4.6 .9 3.7 3.6 .5 3.9 3.6 .9 5.9 6.6	6 4.2 4 4 2.6 1 3 2.8 4	6.3 6.7 1.3 4.8 1.2 .8 1.3 4.9 5.0 4.5	WDMT-F - WGAR 20	9.5 7. .2 14.0 14. .5 14.3 17.	5 16.2 14.1 17.4 17.9 16.9 0 11.8 12.2 11.9 10.7 10.9 3 13.8 12.2 9.6 5.4 3.9 5 14.5 15.5 13.1 11.7 14.7 - 11.2 13.5 11.4 11.3 8.1
WERE (NT) 6.5	5.7 6.3 5 5.2 4.4 3 5.1 4.8 4	.4 5.6 7.3 6 .3 4.2 5.0 4 .6 3.7 3.2 3	.6 6.5 6. .0 4.7 4. .0 2.4 3. .5 3.1 4. .4 2.8 2.	1 4.1 4 4 3.8 2 5 4.0 3	5.4 7.0 4.0 3.8 2.8 1.9 3.6 4.0 2.1 1.4	WERE 15 WRMR 10	.9 16.3 14. .8 8.5 8.	9 7.3 10.1 8.4 9.1 8.9
WZAK-F (B) WJMO (B) 5.8 WCLV-F (CL) WRQC-F (R)	4.5 4.0 6 1	.6 5.6 2.6 2 .9 2.4 2.2 2	.6 3.6 4. .6 2.5 2. .6 2.6 2. .8 2.5 1.	0 2.0 1 7 2.0 1	5.6 4.8 1.4 2.0 1.7 1.3 2.3 2.1	WJMO 10 WCLV-F -	7. .0 9.5 12.	- 9.6 8.0 5.9 5.2 5.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND	FALL BOOKS						
197			1980 1981			1985 1986		Highest Billing Station
		.0 15.3 14.9 .64 58.30 56.39 23 25	60.30 63.0 23 24	6 64.44 6 24 2	55.86 71.17 7	24 26		1984 WMMS-F NA 1985 WMMS-F \$6,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1	979 1980 1981 1	982 198	3 198	34 1985 1986	Highest	Metro Share	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	38 33	35 31 32	25 20			Highest	Metro 1/4 H TSA 1/4 HR	AVG: WMMS-F (638, F85)
MOR/AC	12 11	12 17 16	15 MOR 1 AC 15		1 1 3		TSA Cume: Metro Cume	WMMS-F (7436, S86) Rating: WMMS-F (27.1, S86)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ	12 7 23 27		13 14 18 17		5 6 5	#1 STAT	IONS, 12+ M	IFTRO SHARE
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	8 6 6 9	8 8 7	5 8 16 15	3	9 11 10	WQAL-F		S79, S80, F80
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL		1 1 3 3 2	6 7  1 1 3 3	. <u>-</u> -	2 2	WMMS-F WDOK-F WHK	\$76, F77, since 1982 F76, F79 \$77, F78	S81, F81, S82 - All periods
FINANCIAL DATA	-	FCC Data			Estimates		STATION NOT (Major call	ES letter and format changes)
		let Dollars	000 1001		s Dollars	1005		CHR until 80
Revenue (millions)			980 1981		1983 1984 1 7.1 38.3 4		WDMT-F -	WZZP until 84 Contemp until 80 MOR until 81
Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	2.47 2.40 5.17 4.48 12.40 1.24	3.42 3.12 2 3 7.18 7.69 8 3 13.86 15.96 16 4 1.78 1.62 1	.15 .60 .29 18.61		0.27 20.59 2		WBBG -	Country until 83 MOR until 85 Changed to Nostalgia in 91 CHR until 80 WWWM until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES							WGAR-F -	Rock until 82 WKSW until 84
1970 WGCL-F 1971 WQAL-F 1971 WBBG, WDOK-F 1972 WWWE, WMJI-F 1972 WHK, WMMS-F	From Store From Metro Sold by NB	plex to Globetr	rotter	70 14,50 5,50	25,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000		WGAR -	BTFL until 77 Country until 84 AC until 85 WLYT until 82 WJW until 85 MOR until 85
1975 WDMT-F 1976 WERE 1976 WGCL-F 1977 WRMR 1977 WWWE	Sold to Be Sold by AS Sold by GO Sold by St Sold to Co	SI SI	ations	3,10 2,50 2,50	00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000			
1978 WBBG 1978 WUUK-F 1980 WABQ 1981 WBBG, WMJI-F	rrom wlode Sold by Bo		mmunication	is 14/	50,000 A 00,000 00,000			
1984 WQAL-F 1984 WBBG, WMJI-F 1985 WWWE, WDOK-F 1985 WRMR 1986 WERE, WGCL-F	From Ganne From Model	nson to Jacor ett to Modell Il to Booth		13,50 9,50 2,10	00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000			
			-64 1006					

#### COLORADO SPRINGS

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KILO-F (A) 9.9 4.7 3.2 10.6 10.3 12.6 11.5 11.5 12.6 12.4 14.7 KSPZ-F (AC) 3.7 13.1 7.0 8.4 10.4 13.8 13.0 11.9 11.9 7.5 6.3 9.2 KVOR (NT) 10.7 10.4 10.6 8.1 9.0 7.4 7.4 6.1 6.1 5.6 5.6 5.9 KRDO (O) 3.7 5.7 5.7 5.4 4.0 4.3 3.7 3.4 2.9 2.7 2.1 1.2 KRDO-F (E) 12.6 13.8 13.0 11.1 9.9 10.0 8.6 9.5 9.5 12.1 10.8 10.6	KILO-F 13.8 19.2 23.6 28.3 20.5 21.7 17.8 25.3 KSPZ-F 26.0 23.0 30.3 27.0 25.3 20.5 16.7 22.1 KVOR 22.1 19.8 19.9 17.5 14.1 18.4 13.5 17.0 KRDO 12.0 13.9 16.9 13.8 10.7 10.5 7.4 KRDO-F 17.0 19.8 18.1 14.9 16.2 20.2 17.1 21.9
KKFM-F (R) 6.1 10.1 4.9 5.7 4.4 2.3 6.4 10.8 10.8 9.9 5.3 4.5 KKCS (C) 21.1 9.4 13.7 11.9 12.0 8.9 6.1 2.4 2.3 2.7 2.5 .8 KKCS-F (C) 3.8 2.7 1.9 .4 4.0 5.1 9.5 9.5 10.3 9.7 9.6 KIKX-F (R) 9.6 7.7 6.5 13.7 10.0 4.0 2.8 4.1 4.1 3.8 11.0 10.8 KSSS (C) 7.5 6.2 7.8 11.1 7.7 7.8 9.2 7.0 7.0 6.5 6.9 3.7	KKFM-F 11.2 13.8 23.5 25.1 26.4 19.7 12.7 KKCS 40.2 29.2 24.3 20.8 15.7 9.1 8.4 3.9 KKCS-F 12.9 19.3 18.1 16.2 12.8 KIKX-F 31.6 14.9 14.7 17.0 9.9 7.7 25.0 24.2 KSSS 16.1 14.8 21.7 14.1 15.6 11.7 9.5 7.7
KPIK (G) 6.7 6.5 2.1 .4 .5 .8 .8 .8 .6 KVUU-F (AC) 4.1 4.6 4.6 2.8 2.8 6.3 9.9 11.6 KOA (NT) 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.0 3.6 2.5 KCMN (BB) 2.4 3.4 3.4 4.7 3.6 3.9	KPIK 2.0 2.0 3.1 1.9 KVUU-F 8.7 7.9 8.2 14.3 21.8 24.1 KOA 12.0 12.1 11.8 9.3 6.9 KCMN 5.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984</u>	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.3 16.8 16.4 16.1 17.3 16.3 17.6 17.5 19.1 17.0 FM Share (%) 44.57 51.46 40.00 43.94 47.73 52.84 56.82 71.29 69.95 66.98 Stations 19 21 18 19 20 20 16 20 Diaries 586 535 841 802 649	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	6 Highest Metro Share: KYSN (21.1, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 41 47 55 47 44 49 41 CHR 15 21 17	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KILO-F (88, S82) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KILO-F (114, S82, S86)
MOR/AC 17 19 18 14 14 9 MOR 4 1 4 2	Highest TSA Cume: KILO-F (1076, S82) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KYSN (40.2, S79)
COUNTRY 21 17 10 14 18 17 23 18 15 16 BTFL/EZ 14 12 12 17 16 12 14 13 9 12 NEWS/TALK 6 5 4 5 6 11 11 12 10 9 BLACK/URBAN	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 4 6 6 4 SPANISH	KYSN S75, S77, S79 KRDO-F S76, S80 (T) KIKX-F S78, S85 KSPZ-F S80 (T), F80, S81, S83 KILO-F F79, F81, S81, F82, F83, S84, F84,
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	F85, S86
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES  1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 2.94 2.75 3.22 3.48 4.76 5.5 5.7 6.4 7.6	9.2 KILO-F - KPIK-F until 78
Income (millions)21251631 -1.48  Nat Rev (millions) .49 .39 .56 .57 .74  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.49 11.12 11.75 14.39 17.08 17.22 18.93 22.02  Inc Per Cap (\$)8756 -1.03 -4.47	Country until 78  KKCS - KRYT until ?  26.06  KXXV until 78  KKHT until 86
Profit Margin MAJOR STATION SALES	Oldies until 86  KKCS-F - KRYT-F until ?  KSPZ-F - KVOR-F until 76  KVOR - MOR until 81
1970 KIKS A/F (Manitou Spgs) 1974 KIKS A/F 1975 KSSS From Ridder to Peoria Journal Star 1978 KPIK 1978 KILO-F \$205,0 200,0 380,0 380,0 350,0 302,0	000 KVUU-F - KYNR until 83 000 BTFL until 83 000 KIKX-F - Simulcast 76-81
1979       KVOR, KSPZ-F       Sold to Sunbelt       1,790,0         1979       KKCS A/F       765,1         1979       KIKS A/F       Sold to Wiskes-Abaris       1,818,1         1982       KKCS-F       Sold to Walton       1,020,0	000 000 000
1982       KKCS       Sold to Walton       1,300,0         1983       KCMN       Sold by Center Group       147,5         1984       KILO-F       Sold to Bahakel       3,600,0	500 000
1984 KPIK       375,0         1985 KVOR, KSPZ-F       From Sunbelt to Penn       3,000,0         1985 KKFM-F       Sold to Citadel       3,000,0	000 (E)

# COLUMBIA, SC

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 8	SPG 4 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WNOK-F (R) 3.6 6.1 12.1 14.7 12.7 18.6 20.5 16.4 10.9 13 WNOK (R) 3.6 1.0 2.6 .8 .9 1.7 .9 1 WCOS-F (C) 12.5 9.6 9.8 10.9 11.8 14.2 17.5 15.1 17.8 21 WCOS (C) 11.2 7.2 4.9 7.4 5.4 2.4 1.8 1.1 1.7 1 WIS (M) 21.9 13.5 11.9 12.9 14.5 12.8 12.2 9.7 7.5 7	.7 .3 .5 WNOK 12.3 8.9 5.1 3.7 3.3 2.5 .1 18.2 14.2 WCOS-F 20.6 24.1 29.2 30.6 28.0 29.7 30.4 26.9
WWDM-F (B) 3.7 7.8 6.3 7.2 7.6 9.4 8.3 9 WCEZ-F (E) 7.7 9.6 11.4 8.1 10.0 7.3 6.8 6.8 6.1 6 WZLD-F (AC) 8.2 11.3 8.9 5.3 5.9 7.1 8.4 9.5 10.6 8	.6 5.0 6.2 WOIC 19.2 25.5 19.6 21.3 23.3 14.2 10.9 15.5 .9 10.8 14.3 WWDM-F 15.6 16.3 17.1 21.5 18.3 18.1 17.3 23.3 .4 5.6 5.9 WCEZ-F 16.7 9.8 10.7 13.3 12.3 12.5 9.8 11.6 .3 7.7 4.0 WZLD-F 16.2 15.2 19.2 23.7 25.8 20.9 19.8 16.5 .7 2.5 3.3 WTGH 6.2 4.6 3.7 5.4
WTCB-F (AC)9 1.3 1.6 WMMC-F (R) 4.2 6.1 5	.7 6.1 3.7 WSCQ-F 14.0 12.9 9.3 12.3 13.7 16.4 14.7 9.7 .6 5.5 5.9 WTCB-F 3.3 6.3 4.8 6.4 15.7 .4 5.0 8.7 WMMC-F 15.7 16.8 14.3 19.4 WWGO-F 11.2 9.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1978	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19</u>	82 1983 1984 1985 1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 16.2 16.0 14.2 15.1 15.0 15.0 14.5 18 FM Share (%) 34.48 43.54 59.19 59.59 62.91 62.64 72.30 68 Stations 15 16 15 13 13 15 Diaries 653 794 976	.44 69.95 78.87 83.89 80.30 1985 WNOK-F \$2,800,000 16 15 16 17
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WIS (21.9, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 41 33 27 30 36 32 27 CH	
MOR/AC 23 17 23 18 18 13 MOR 8 AC 4	R 9 4 Highest TSA Cume: WNOK-F (2014, F84) 7 6 6 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WIS (40.1, F79) 8 18 14
COUNTRY 7 14 17 18 22 17 21 BTFL/EZ 12 9 12 7 6 8 7 NEWS/TALK	24 22 17 8 4 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 11 23 21 24 16 25 26	26 20 32 WIS \$75, F78, \$79, F79
NOSTALGIA 3 3 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 7 5 1 3 2 3 3 CLASSICAL	WOIC S76 WNOK-F S77, S78, S80, F80, S81, F81, S82 3 4 5 WWDM-F S86 WCOS-F F82, S83, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85
	ncan Estimates Gross Dollars STATION NOTES
	(Major call letter and format changes) 82 1983 1984 1985
Revenue (millions) 3.77 4.20 5.20 5.65 6.53 7.6 8.1 Income (millions) .43 .35 .86 .44 .46	WCOS→F - CHR until 77 0 8.7 9.4 10.3 WNOK→F - MOR (?) until 77 WTGH - WLFF until 85
Nat Rev (millions) .70 .77 1.12 1.09 1.41	Nostalgia until 84 87 20.00 21.36 23.04 WCEZ-F - WXRY until 83 WTCB-F - WIGL until 85 Country until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	WNOK - WNOK until 79 WXAP until 80
1972 WOIC 1978 WNOK A/F 1979 WTGH 1981 WTGH Sold to Liggett 1981 WZLD-F Sold to Liggett 1982 WDIX, WTCB-F (Orangeburg) Sold to Confer-Rothfuss	\$ 650,000 Contemporary until 79 \$ 1,066,000 314,000 290,000 1,000,000 1,250,000
1983 WTGH Sold by Liggett 1984 WZLD-F From Liggett to Fidelity 1986 WOIC Sold to Burkhart/Phillips 1986 WMMC-F Sold to Burkhart/Phillips 1986 WWGO-F (St. Charles)	335,000 1,500,000 750,000 1,300,000 1,200,000
1986 WIS Sold by Cosmos 1986 WCEZ-F	2,000,000 2,000,000

# COLUMBUS, GA

	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75	SPG 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WOKS (B) 12.9 1 WFXE-F (B) 5.8 WCGQ-F (R) 9.4 1	5.1 15.7 14.6 12.1 8.9 12.5 8.8 6.2 4.8 2.8 .7 8.7 18.8 10.1 11.4 15.6 18.2 16.2 13.8 12.6 11.9 8.6 6.0 5.6 8.1 12.5 9.9 15.0 19.7 18.5 22.8 15.9 21.3 7.1 16.7 21.1 14.3 21.3 11.9 14.5 17.4 18.0 18.1 18.3 7.5 8.7 12.1 9.6 11.3 11.9 10.3 10.9 6.8 10.6 7.3	WEIZ 33.8 25.1 28.3 19.4 16.8 14.0 8.2 5.2 WOKS 22.5 23.0 24.1 30.7 24.7 21.7 21.7 19.1 WFXE-F 21.6 19.3 23.7 42.6 30.2 31.4 25.2 33.1 WCGQ-F 29.7 31.1 23.1 28.1 28.0 32.0 33.4 31.0 WEIZ-F 18.6 18.3 15.7 24.3 24.3 17.8 22.2 19.6
WPNX (C) 11.2 WNKS-F (R) 5.8 WRCG (BB) 8.5 WEAM (G) 4.9 WHYD (G) 6.7	9.9 9.1 7.7 12.1 11.3 11.0 8.8 7.6 5.8 6.6 5.6 4.4 4.2 7.7 12.9 11.3 8.8 7.7 11.2 11.6 10.6 9.0 7.9 4.5 2.4 4.6 2.5 3.8 2.6 6.2 6.5 9.4 7.0 4.4 4.9 2.04 1.6 1.7 1.8 .7 1.6 .7 3.6 4.9 7.7 3.2 2.5 4.1 1.1 2.1 .7 .9 1.3	WPNX 21.8 20.9 18.1 16.5 13.2 10.7 11.8 9.4 WNKS-F 25.4 24.9 22.1 19.2 24.4 20.3 26.8 20.4 WRCG 12.8 9.6 12.6 9.5 12.7 13.9 13.3 11.9 WEAM 6.4 5.4 2.8 1.7 WHYD 9.2 6.3 8.6 4.6 2.3 4.1 2.5
WSTH-F (C)	6.0	WSTH-F 9.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER	YEAR	
197	5 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	4 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	8 14.5 16.3 13.5 15.3 15.2 16.3 17.8 17.4 15.3 37 37.24 40.07 51.48 54.14 57.97 48.25 57.27 60.18 66.5 11 12 10 11 10 13 13 12 657 599 720 804 647	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	986 Highest Metro Share: WDAK (23.7, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP		Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFXE-F (69, S82) 29 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCGQ-F (125, S84)
MOR/AC	5 13 9 MOR	Highest TSA Cume: WCGQ-F (1464, S85) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WFXE-F (42.6, S82)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	13 13 10 12 12 11	9 13 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN  NOSTALGIA  SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	3 6 9 13 8 3 3 6 3 4 2 3	WDAK S75  8 WOKS S76, S77, S81  WCGQ-F S78, S79, S80, S85  3 WFXE-F S82, S83, S84, S86
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Duncan Estimate:	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
	Net Dollars Gross Dollars	WFXE-F - WWRH until 78
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	1976     1977     1978     1979     1980     1981     1982     1983     1986       2.09     2.34     2.68     3.17     3.51     4.2     4.5     5.1     5.6      21    42    40    36    64       .42     .38     .60     .69     .65        10.10     11.74     13.38     14.58     17.80     18.99     21.52     23.24        -1.82     -1.75     -1.54     -2.67	WNKS-F - WRBL until 79 6.2 WVOC until 85 BTFL until 79 Contemporary until 81 Country until 84 WRCG - WRBL until 77 MOR until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES	<u>-</u>	Country until 81 WEIZ - Contemporary until 81
1971 WOKS 1974 WOKS 1978 WNKS-F 1979 WFXE-F 1982 WOKS, WFXE-F	\$ 507,000 To Associated FM 595,000 Sold to Bluegrass 452,000 Sold to Associated FM 475,000 Sold by Associated FM 2,300,000	WDAK until 85 Oldies until 86 WEIZ-F - BTFL until 82 WEAM - WCLS until 82 WIZY until 85
1983 WNKS-F 1984 WPNX 1986 WNKS-F 1986 WOKS, WFXE-F	From Bluegrass to Coleman 2,000,000 300,000 300,000 50ld by Coleman 3,250,000 From Woodfin to Davis 3,750,000 (E)	

## COLUMBUS, OH

cne	12+ METRO SHARE	cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	3 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 3 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WLVQ-F (A) 5.2 5.1 4.9 6.	5 5.4 6.0 7.6 6.1 4.5 7.7 8.7 10.9 9.8 9.1	.6 13.8 13.4 13.4 WLVQ-F .5 3.0 1.0 1.7 WCOL .0 9.7 10.8 8.0 WXGT-F	29.7 25.9 21.9 26.5 21.0 21.8 22.1 18.3 16.8 21.1 26.1 23.2 23.7 23.6 23.8 21.9 22.5 22.7 16.5 14.1 11.0 10.3 4.4 6.0 19.7 22.5 24.0 27.7 23.0 26.6 26.0 21.3 30.2 27.5 24.6 24.8 25.4 19.8 19.1 24.7
WBNS (M) 9.0 8.6 7.5 7. WBNS-F (E) 11.1 10.3 14.0 13. WMNI (C) 8.1 5.3 5.6 5. WRMZ-F (C) 1.8 1. WVKO (B) 3.0 4.3 3.5 2.	2 12.4 9.9 7.3 7.2 10. 5 6.6 6.6 6.5 5.8 3. 6 2.4 2.8 3.0 2.4 4.	.7 10.5 11.2 9.3 WBNS-F .4 3.7 3.5 3.4 WMNI .5 5.1 4.1 4.0 WRMZ-F	22.3 20.8 21.0 18.9 14.2 10.2 9.1 7.3 25.4 21.1 16.7 17.0 17.6 17.7 18.7 18.4 14.1 14.3 13.7 11.8 8.5 9.5 8.3 6.1 8.6 7.7 9.8 11.1 7.4 9.0 7.3 8.2 10.1 10.7 6.7 9.6
WSNY-F (AC) 2.6 2.9 3. WHOK-F (C) 1.3 2.4 2. WCKX-F (B) WZZT-F (B) WRFD (G)	4 3.1 3.3 4.2 3.7 2.	.8 3.4 3.3 3.1 WHOK-F .8 1.3 2.7 .9 WCKX-F 2.1 2.3 1.9 WZZT-F	8.1 11.6 20.5 19.9 22.5 24.4 6.1 5.1 7.3 6.4 7.5 7.5 7.5 5.5 4.4 3.8 7.7 6.0 3.8
WBBY-F (J)	1.2 1.7 2.0	.0 1.8 1.6 2.1 WBBY-F	5.4 5.1 4.7 4.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND	FALL BOOKS		
<u>1975 1976 197</u>	77 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
		7 16.2 16.7 16.8 16.1 15.9 67 60.26 63.42 66.45 72.96 74.1 18 21 18 22 22 2 1475 1250 1355 1479 1247	9 1985 WTVN \$5,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 19	979 <u>1980 1981 1982 198</u>		t Metro Share: WTVN (16.4, F77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 34 37 3	39 43 40 34 33	B CHR 11 18 19 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WLVQ-F (254, F85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WLVQ-F (290, F85) t TSA Cume: WTVN (5027, F76)
MOR/AC 33 27 2	27 22 18 21 MOR 18 AC 8	3 15 16 14 Highes	t Metro Cume Rating: WTVN (38.5, F77)
BTFL/EZ 15 17 1 NEWS/TALK	.0 11 13 10 12 .4 15 12 12 11  .0 8 8 13 13	2 16 15 12 1 12 14 10 1 2 #1 ST 3 10 6 8	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
110017120171	9 10 4		\$75 \$76, F76, \$77, F77, F78, F79, F81
RELIGION/GOSPEL	2	2 2 3 1 WNCI-	F \$79
CLASSICAL	FCC Data	11274	S84, F84, F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA	et Dollars	Ouncan Estimates WBNS- Gross Dollars	F S85 STATION NOTES
1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) 2.81 2.72 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.13 Inc Per Cap (\$) 3.28	4.43 5.35 5.61 3.83 4.21 4.53	24.1 25.7 28.4 31.2	WCOL - CHR until 79 AC until 80 Nostalgia until 84 AC until 85 News/Talk until 86 WRMZ-F - WMNI until 77 MOR until 78
MAJOR STATION SALES			Disco during 79 BTFL until 83
1972 WLOH, WHOK-F (Lancaster) 1974 WRFD	Sold by Nationwide	\$ 525,000 750,000	WSNY-F - WVKO-F until 82 Black until 82
1981 WRFD 1982 WVKO, WSNY-F	Sold to Epperson Sold to Marvin Josephson	1,800,000 3,000,000	WXGT-F - WCOL until 78 AOR until 78 WLVQ-F - WTVN-F until 77
1986 WVKO, WSNY-F	From Josephson to Saga	19,500,000	BTFL until 77

#### CORPUS CHRISTI

12+ METRO SHARE 12+ CUME RATINGS	
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85	86
KEYS (AC) 11.8 14.5 8.2 16.7 14.7 16.8 9.2 7.0 5.2 5.0 3.5 4.3 KEYS 35.9 37.6 23.0 20.3 19.4 14.5 9.2 KUNO (S) 12.3 13.1 13.7 14.1 10.9 12.5 10.0 9.4 11.1 9.8 12.8 9.9 KUNO 12.4 17.9 16.8 12.0 14.4 18.5 16.7 KCCT (S) 8.7 12.0 14.2 7.6 6.5 7.2 8.3 9.1 10.2 10.0 7.2 5.2 KCCT 11.8 12.0 10.8 12.4 16.7 17.7 16.5 KDAE (C) 4.3 6.6 6.3 4.7 4.1 4.3 3.5 2.7 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.1 KDAE 11.6 10.0 5.4 1.7 3.3 KRYS (C) 8.9 12.3 18.7 8.6 8.5 7.7 5.6 2.5 4.3 2.0 2.7 .7 KRYS 25.2 24.0 18.9 11.8 13.7 12.2 9.5	16.3 11.2
KOUL-F       (C)        3.6       3.4       4.2       8.5       8.8       11.3       10.4       11.5       9.2       6.7       9.1       KOUL-F       14.9       13.9       18.2       18.2       25.9       19.4       14.2         KNCN-F       (A)         1.3       8.4       9.1       7.4       7.7       12.5       11.4       11.3       11.0       9.3       18.0       18.2       18.2       25.9       19.4       14.2         KZFM-F       (R)        7.4       5.5       7.6       13.5       11.4       15.3       7.8       5.8       15.2       16.9       18.8       18.2       18.2       25.6       23.6       20.6       31.7       33.2         KIOU-F       (E)       6.8       7.4       10.3       12.5       12.6       8.2       9.5       10.3       10.8       9.6       7.6       8.4       KIOU-F       16.2       15.3       14.0       13.7       13.6       13.7         KITE-F         9.7       19.6       18.5       18.8       18.2       18.2       18.2       18.2       19.2       11.3       19.3       12	19.8 34.8 16.7
KSTE-F (?) 2.9 2.9 2.9 1.8 2.4 2.3 4.3 KSTE-F 10.8 6.7 9.5 2.2 KTSA (AC) 10.4 5.2 5.06 1.1 1.8 1.0 1.7 .4 .6 KTSA 7.7 7.6 7.2 4.7 5.5 4.1 2.6 KSIX (?) 3.3 3.2 2.3 1.5 4.0 1.8 3.1 2.7 1.6 1.0 1.9 KSIX 9.8 6.7 3.7 KRYS-F (C) 3.5 5.8 8.6 8.0 KRYS-F 8.2 10.6 17.9	4.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS BEGINNING IN 1981	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing State	on
APR (%) 18.3 15.3 15.9 15.9 14.3 15.8 15.1 15.4 17.4 18.9 18.1 18.8 1984 NA FM Share (%) 20.83 20.42 22.65 37.06 46.48 41.92 54.25 54.81 64.68 64.42 66.32 71.72 1985 KZFM-F \$2,000,0 Stations 17 15 15 18 19 21 19 20 21 18 Diaries 684 651 774 678 725 744 686	00
FORMAT SHARES (%)	coe)
1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   Highest Metro Share: KZFM-F (18.8, Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KZFM-F (101, CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   41   39   48   49   40   43   38   CHR   20   24   26   Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KZFM-F (111, AOR 12   11   10   Highest TSA Cume: KZFM-F (1183, Highest TS	S86) S86)
AOR 12 11 10 Highest TSA Cume: KZFM-F (1183, MOR/AC 9 3 4 3 MOR 2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KEYS (37.6, AC 5 5 4 9	
COUNTRY 14 12 17 16 23 22 21 23 21 23 BTFL/EZ 11 13 13 9 16 9 13 10 9 9 NEWS/TALK 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE BLACK/URBAN	
NOSTALGIA KUNO S75, F83  SPANISH 29 23 18 21 17 21 19 23 24 19 KRYS S77  RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 2 1 1 KOUL-F S81, S82, S83  CLASSICAL KZFM-F F81, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86  KNO S75, F83  KEYS S76, S78, S79, S80  KRYS S77  RELIGION/F S81, S82, S83  CLASSICAL KZFM-F F81, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars STATION NOTES	
	nges)
Revenue (millions) 3.20 3.41 4.18 3.89 5.10 5.8 6.1 6.3 6.6 7.2 KITE-F - BTFL until 81  Revenue (millions) .2704 .25 .18 .42  Nat Rev (millions) .90 1.09 1.34 1.33 1.72  Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.11 13.68 12.09 15.28 18.07 18.21 18.26 18.44 19.73  Inc Per Cap (\$)14 .83 .55 1.26  Profit Margin 8.6 6.1 4.6 8.2  KITE-F - BTFL until 81  KEYS - CHR Changing to  AC by 1983  KDAE - KIKN until 84  KRYS - AC until 85  KNCN-F - AOR in 82  KSTE-F - KEXX until 85	
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1974 KCCT \$ 300,000	
1983 KDAE 310,000	
1986 KITE-F (Portland) From Phillips/Whitlock to Dave King 1,000,000 1986 KRYS A/F 1,600,000	

DALLAS - FT. WORTH

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	coc.	12+ CUME RATINGS
75	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WBAP (C) 11.8 KRLO (NT) 7.7 KVIL-F (AC) 6.1 KSCS-F (C) KZEW-F (A) 3.0	10.8 10.6 9.7 9.4 7.8 6.7 6.3 5.8.2 6.5 6.0 7.1 7.2 6.0 5.7 7. 9.5 8.1 9.0 9.6 8.9 8.1 8.2 9. 4.0 5.8 6.5 7.6 8.3 8.6 7.9 6. 4.1 3.5 3.6 3.3 4.8 5.8 5.7 5.6	1 7.6 7.3 6.3 KRLO 2 2 10.1 10.0 8.8 KVIL-F 1 7 5.5 5.3 5.7 KSCS-F 1	24.5 20.3 19.2 18.6 15.3 15.0 14.7 14.7 11.2 19.3 17.8 18.9 18.0 17.9 18.2 18.8 19.0 17.9 18.2 18.8 19.0 17.9 18.3 18.6 19.7 18.9 18.3 16.0 14.7 12.5 13.7 10.0 11.4 12.3 15.4 15.3 12.9 11.4 9.3
KOLZ-F (B) KTXQ-F (A) KKDA-F (B) KEGL-F (R) KMEZ-F (E)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 4.2 5.0 5.0 KTXQ-F 1 6 6.9 8.1 8.5 KKDA-F 1 1 4.8 6.1 5.2 KEGL-F 1	8.7 8.5 8.7 9.0 8.9 7.2 7.5 5.9 11.9 10.2 13.0 16.3 13.8 13.2 14.4 13.7 12.3 10.7 13.6 14.0 12.1 10.8 12.4 12.1 14.3 11.0 15.3 14.7 17.4 15.5 16.7 14.9 11.6 11.0 11.1 11.3 14.4 12.1 11.6 11.6
KPLX-F (C) KMGC-F (AC) KRQX (O) 4.9 KQZY-F (AC) 6.2 KZPS-F (R)	1.4 3.3 2.6 1.9 4.3 4.3 5.1 5. 2.6 2.7 3.5 3.6 3.7 2. 3.0 2.8 3.6 4.5 4.0 3.4 3.6 2.6 6.4 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.1 4.4 3.8 3.4 1.7 1.5 1.4 1.2 2.8 4.4	9 3.5 3.0 2.9 KMGC-F 0 1.7 1.0 1.4 KRQX 1 4 3.6 2.8 3.8 KQZY-F 1	6.8 11.2 10.5 12.3 11.9 11.6 14.3 8.4 9.3 10.9 9.6 9.5 8.8 8.6 1.0 10.8 8.5 8.6 8.3 4.2 3.9 2.2 11.8 10.0 6.4 7.5 7.2 6.2 9.2 3.5 5.2 6.8 13.7 16.2 11.9 5.8
KLUV-F (AC) 4.1 KSSA (S) KLIF (C) 8.7 KMEZ (E) 5.1 KTKS-F (R)	6.3 4.0 3.2 3.1 2.4 2.6 2.4 2.2 2.7 1.7 1.2 .9 2.3 2.1 1.4 3.9 4.4 3.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.5 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.8 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.2 1.3 1.4 1.1 2.3 1.4 1.1	6 .7 1.2 .5 KSSA O 1.6 .9 .8 KLIF 1 5 .4 .4 .2 KMEZ	9.2 8.4 11.8 6.9 8.6 7.8 8.0 8.5 6.3 5.9 4.1 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.7 8.0 5.5 4.2 3.7 3.9 3.5 3.5 8.3 7.8 6.1 3.7 2.8 1.6 1.4 1.5 3.7 3.7 4.8 3.2 12.2 11.6
KESS-F (SP) WRR-F (CL) KLTY-F (G)	1.0 1.	2 1.5 1.2 1.1 WRR-F	2.1 3.3 4.0 2.9 3.6 3.4 1.7 1.6 5.9
	F SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
APR (%) 16	75 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1. 15.2 15.3 15.8 16.9 16.2 16.9 1.28 52.21 56.49 60.63 63.63 68.00 72.77 30 29 31 27 29 2773 2227	17.8 18.3 17.1 17.4 18.1 8 71.15 73.54 72.38 73.56 78.03 27 29 30 31 28	Highest Billing Station 1984 KVIL-F \$18,500,000 1985 KVIL-F \$22,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (*) CHR/ADR/CONTEMP MOR/AC COUNTRY BTEL/CZ EUG/CZ	1977         1978         1979         1980         1981         1982         1983           29         26         27         21         22         23         26           12         14         11         15         11         14         MORAC         12           24         25         24         25         27         26         21           15         14         14         13         11         8         11	CHR 13 14 10 Highest AOR 8 10 9 Highest 1 Highest 22 18 22 21 20 21 10 9 7	Metro Share: WBAP (12.3, 577) Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KVIL-F (521, F85) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WBAP (954, 579) TSA Cume: WBAP (11591, 577) Metro Cume Rating: WBAP (24.5, 579)
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	5 4 12 12 9 9 10 10 12 10 11 14 15 12 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 2 1 1	12 13 12 WBAP 2 1 1 KVIL-F 2 3 3 3 4 5 KSCS-F	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE  S75, S76, S77, F77, S78, S79 F76, F78, F79, S80, S82, S83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86 F80, S81, F81, F82
FINANCIAL DATA	2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 FCC Data Net Oollars 1980 1981	1 1 1  Duncan Estimates  Gross Oollars  1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES  (Major call letter and format changes)  KLUV - KNUS until 81  KLVU until 84
Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	3.34 2.97 .81 5.07 4.86 7.69 7.28 11.97 13.56 16.50 11.82 14.22 15.35 17.12 23.33 1.13 .30 1.82 1.60 12.4 9.6 2.1 11.9 9.2	75.7 83.4 98.2 107.6 24.42 25.50 29.05 30.92	KTXQ-F - KFWD until 78 KMEZ-F - KTLC until 76 KEGL-F - KFJZ until 81 KPLX-F - BTFL until 80 KRQX - WFAA until 83 MOR until 76 News/Talk until 83 KLIF - CHR until 79
MAJOR STATION SALE 1970 KFJZ	Sold to Tracy-Locke Adv \$	430,000	AC until 81 Country until 85 KSSA - KFJZ until 83
1970 KMJC-F 1971 KQZY-F 1971 KTXQ-F 1971 KLIF	Sold to Starr Sold to Able Sold to Marsh Media From McLendon to Fairchild 10,	300,000 305,000 315,000 ,500,000	Nostalgia until 83 KRLD - MOR until 78 KOLZ-F - KNOK until 85 KQZY-F - KOAX until 84 BTFL until 84
1972 KSSA, KEGL-F 1972 KPBC, KKDA-F 1973 KVIL A/F 1973 KPBC 1973 KWJS	Sold by Robert Straus 1. Bought by Fairbanks 1. Sold to Crawford	,800,000 ,775,000 ,850,000 600,000 ,800,00D	KZPS-F - KAFM until 86 CHR until 86 KMEZ - KBOX until 82 Country until 82 KTKS-F - KIKK until 84
1974 KPLX-F 1975 KFJZ 1975 KTXQ-F 1976 KKDA-F 1976 KQZY-F	Sold by Tracy-Locke Adv Sold by Marsh to Harte-Hanks 1,	,110,000 502,000 ,800,000 750,000 ,700,000	Country until 82 AC until 85 KLTY-F - KJIM-F until 85 Religion until 86
1976 KSSA, KEGL-F 1977 KHVN, KDLZ-F 1978 KTXQ-F 1978 KSKY 1979 KLUV-F	Sold to Earl Graves 1, From Harte-Hanks to Gulf	,107,500 ,518,000 NA ,575,000 ,750,000	
1979 KLIF 1980 KTKS 1980 KQZY-F 1982 KEGL-F 1982 KLUV-F	From Fairchild to Susquehanna 4, Sold to Hicks 4, From Metroplex to Westinghouse 7, From Swanson to Sandusky 8,	,250,000 ,600,000 ,000,000 ,500,000 ,500,000	
1983 KVIL A/F 1983 KSSA 1983 KWJS 1984 KTKS-F 1985 KLTY-F	From Fairbanks to Blair 29, Sold by Swanson 2, From Hicks to ABC 9,	,000,000 (E) ,000,000 875,000 ,000,000 ,200,000	
1985 KTXQ-F 1985 KTKS-F 1985 KWJS 1986 KSSA	From Gulf to Taft 21, From Cap Cities/ABC to Gannett 16, Sold to Universal Sold by Founders 3,	,000,000 (E) ,000,000 900,000 ,500,000	
1986 KRLD 1986 KSKY 1986 KRQZ, KZEW-F 1986 KMEZ A/F	Sold to Israel 3,	,000,000 (E) ,550,000 ,000,000 NA	
Amonican Dadio 10+	Anniversary Issue Converget 1986		

#### DAVENPORT - ROCK ISLAND - MOLINE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
	86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KKZX (R) 14.3 13.2 15.7 12.0 12.7 13.1 13.9 8.0 5.8 3.9 2.3 WHBF (C) 9.0 12.3 11.8 14.8 17.3 15.9 13.9 10.3 11.2 7.8 7.0	8.2 WOC 22.6 22.6 20.3 21.6 20.9 17.6 16.2 14.3 2.9 KKZX 34.5 29.1 35.5 28.0 22.4 18.0 9.9 6.2 5.9 WHBF 30.8 33.6 30.5 28.2 21.0 18.4 15.9 13.2 5.2 WMRZ 25.6 22.2 15.1 12.4 11.0 10.2 12.7 2.3 WXLP-F 12.1 11.6 17.1 23.9 25.9 25.5 21.8 27.9
KIIK-F (R) 11.4 10.0 13.1 14.6 11.4 9.8 10.1 11.0 14.7 16.9 21.8 2 KRVR-F (E) 12.9 10.9 12.4 8.9 10.3 9.9 7.5 7.9 9.3 9.5 10.3 WHBF-F (AC) 4.5 1.6 3.3 1.8 5.4 5.5 6.7 7.6 6.8 4.7 WLLR-F (C) 1.3 2.1 2.0 4.8 4.6 7.8 9.0 11.3 13.2 1 KTSS (AC) 3.8 2.9 3.0 2.9 1.3 .7 .9 2.2 1.6 2.7 .4	6.9 KRVR-F 16.8 18.7 17.6 15.1 17.6 19.2 17.3 13.6 5.6 WHBF-F 12.5 16.3 18.9 22.7 20.0 17.1 15.3 3.4 WLLR-F 13.2 17.9 24.4 23.1 22.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.9 15.6 14.6 13.7 14.9 14.0 12.9 16.8 17.3 FM Share (%) 28.79 33.17 34.17 34.28 36.08 37.09 40.00 47.71 59.53 Stations 17 16 18 16 16 19 17 Diaries 797 678 852 665	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 19	085 1986 Highest Metro Share: KIKK-F (23.2, S86)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 34 37 40 46 45 41 CHR 24 2	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KIIK-F (115, S85) 8 25 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KIIK-F (210, F85)
	4 2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KIIK-F (40.4, S86)
BTFL/EZ 14 11 13 10 10 9 10 11 1 NEWS/TALK 1 2 2 12 12 13 10 9	2 12 3 22 0 8 9 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 3 2 SPANISH	370, 373, 300, 100, 301
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Esti	mates
Net Dollars Gross Dol	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.11 4.44 5.07 5.41 5.78 6.5 6.6 6.6 Income (millions) .08 .22 .51 .0904 Nat Rev (millions) .70 .70 1.26 1.19 1.42 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.82 13.49 14.39 14.96 Income (\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$) 1.37 .2310 Profit Margin 1.9 4.8 10.2 1.6	WOC - MOR until 80 KTSS - KWNT until 82 KXRK until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	Nostalgia until 85 AC until 86
1973 KRVR-F Sold to Mid America \$ 200,000 1975 WXLP-F Sold by Lee 350,000	KKZX - KSTT until 84 Contemporary until 86 WMRZ - WQUA until 83
1978 WLLR-F 400,000 1979 KKZX, WXLP-F Sold to Guy Gannett 2,300,000 1982 WLLR-F Sold to Sconnix 1,080,000	
1984 WMRZ From Mid America to Sconnix 400,000 1985 KXRK (?) 350,000	
1986 WOC, KIIK-F Sold by Palmer NA 1986 KRVR-F From Mid America to WIN 1,600,000 (E)	

#### DAYTON

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WHIO (M) 17.1 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.7 12.3 12.2 10 WHIO-F (E) 15.7 12.7 13.5 17.5 15.4 16.0 17.4 15 WTUE-F (A) 7.4 6.3 7.1 10.0 10.1 10.7 9.9 13 WING (AC) 9.4 12.1 11.0 11.5 8.8 8.2 8.5 6 WWSN-F (AC) 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.1 5.4 8.2 8.6 6	5.2 11.7 15.2 15.5 13.8 WHIO-F 2 3.9 12.5 12.6 9.3 7.8 WTUE-F 1 6.5 5.5 4.8 3.9 2.3 WING 2	5.2 29.1 28.3 24.0 22.2 23.0 23.4 19.0 7.1 28.2 29.3 29.5 20.4 24.9 26.0 22.4 8.9 22.7 20.4 24.6 24.0 22.0 18.6 16.2 9.8 20.5 26.1 19.8 19.1 16.4 12.2 8.5 1.4 12.7 11.4 13.3 12.0 11.8 8.4 13.7
WDAO (B) 5.3 8.6 8.7 7.1 5.9 5.9 4.0 5 WYMJ-F (AC) 6.7 6.7 8.3 5 WGTZ-F (R) 3 .2 2.2	5.3 4.6 3.9 3.2 4.1 WDAO 5.3 4.9 4.3 5.2 5.4 WYMJ-F 1 4.2 5.6 6.2 11.3 9.9 WGTZ-F	9.0 18.9 17.2 14.2 16.0 15.6 13.6 10.5 8.5 7.3 NA 7.1 4.3 15.4 21.3 18.3 15.6 11.0 13.6 12.6 8.9 8.5 13.3 22.0 22.0 8.0 16.5 11.2 13.3 15.3 10.9 11.1 7.6
WBZI-F (C) 1	1.2 2.2 2.2 2.4 2.4 WBZI-F	5.7 4.7 5.7 4.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	0 15.6 17.0 16.8 16.2 16.5 16.2 96 63.27 66.42 63.03 66.76 67.29 69.29 20 23 23 24 23 23 1070 1067 1140 1168 1272 1238	1984 WHIO \$2,600,000 1985 WHIO \$3,150,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		Metro Share: WHIO-F (19.6, S81)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 26 27 37 29 30 31	26 CHR 13 16 11 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHIO-F (208, S81) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WHIO-F (317, S81)
·	MOR 15 14 15 15 Highest	TSA Cume: WLW (3710, S76) Metro Cume Rating: WING (36.7, F78)
COUNTRY 12 9 10 10 9 12 BTFL/EZ 18 22 19 21 22 17 NEWS/TALK 10 7 5 6 3 6 BLACK/URBAN 9 8 7 8 8 12	AC 9 13 17 20 10 11 12 11 12 16 18 17 7 #1 STA 11 9 7 10	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH 2 1 1 CLASSICAL	7 WHIO-F WHIO-F 3 1 1 3 WTUE-F	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	WING - Gradual change from CHR to AC by 1982
Revenue (millions) 8.14 9.06 10.91 11.57 11.79 Income (millions) 2.03 1.82 2.94 2.79 2.30 Nat Rev (millions) 1.14 .97 1.91 2.01 2.27 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.94 13.17 13.90 14.28 Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.20 3.55 3.35 2.78 Profit Margin 24.9 20.1 26.9 24.1 19.5	14.2 14.7 15.0 15.8 16.8 15.32 15.87 16.20 17.04 18.20	WWSN-F - WDAO until 85 Black until 85 WDAO - WAVI until 85 Talk until 85 WYMJ-F - WDJX until 83 CHR until 83 WGTZ-F - WJAI until 84 Country until 84
1974 WGTZ-F Sold to Great Trails	\$ 125,000	
1984 WDAO, WWSN-F Sold to Stoner	4,000,000	
1986 WING, WGTZ-F From Great Trails to Williams 1986 WONE, WTUE-F From Group One to DKM	, ,	

## DAYTONA BEACH

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WORZ-F (AC) 4.0 4.9 6.5 13.6 16.0 12.6 8.4 9.4 WMLV-F (E) 9.8 16.9 16.4 17.4 15.2 14.0 17.7 16.2 WOCL-F (C) 8.3 6.7 7.0 11.2 10.9 11.4 9.8 9.7 WROD (BB) 5.4 5.2 5.7 3.5 5.0 9.6 11.2 10.8 WNDB (M) 7.6 10.9 7.4 7.2 6.1 4.3 3.9 3.5	2 16.4 17.8 WWLV-F 23.7 25.1 26.8 23.7 26.0 28.2 27.9 24.1 7 7.4 2.0 WOCL-F 11.5 18.1 20.5 21.9 18.2 18.4 13.9 8.1 WROD 14.8 10.5 12.6 14.4 16.7 15.8 12.5 14.0
WSBB (E/BB) 5.8 4.9 9.9 6.2 4.3 3.4 4.3 1.4 MMFJ (G) 5.8 7.5 3.8 2.2 2.4 2.1 1.4 1.7 WZIP (O) 5.8 4.5 3.7 3.1 3.1 .9 1.8 1.6 WELE (C) 6.2 3.4 3.8 1.6 2.7 1.3 1.5 1.6	7 .9 1.2 WMFJ 16.5 7.7 4.9 5.4 4.0 3.1 0 1.4 WZIP 3.3 3.0 2.8 2.0
WWKA-F (C) 12.7 14.6 11.3 13.2 10.7 8.6 7.7 7.0 WDIZ-F (A) 9.4 7.5 8.6 6.4 10.1 11.0 8.4 10.5 WBJW-F (R) 1.3 1.4 4.6 4.5 WJY0-F (AC) 1.5 2.7 3.6 4.5 WNFI-F (R) 5.9 3.9 5.5	5 12.0 8.2 WDIZ-F 19.0 12.7 18.5 19.2 17.8 17.8 15.9 14.9 5 7.6 7.2 WBJW-F 3.4 16.1 11.9 16.3 17.2 5 3.0 1.8 WJYO-F 8.8 7.8 7.6 5.5
WSTF-F (AC) WSSP-F (E)	- 4.8 5.2 WSTF-F 13.6 - 2.5 5.8 WSSP-F 3.2 11.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.2 14.2 16.2 14.3 15.9 18.7 FM Share (%) 54.41 57.54 57.69 68.22 72.29 68.3 Stations 19 20 20 21 20 21 Diaries 595 617	1 17.7 17.5 16.2 18.1 1984 WELE-F \$1,100,000 29 69.95 77.27 81.59 79.73 1985 NA 17 20 18 20 521 573 670 747
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 198D 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WWLV-F (19.0, S80)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 32 27 32 26 31 33 28 CHR	
MOR/AC 22 23 27 15 15 11 MOR 7 AC 5	13 13 9 Highest TSA Cume: WWLV-F (790, S85) 4 6 6 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WWLV-F (28.3, F83) 5 15 12
COUNTRY 19 15 11 15 16 14 21 BTFL/EZ 27 35 31 42 35 29 25 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	23
NOSTALGIA 11 13 SPANISH 1 3 2 2 CLASSICAL	WDV0-F S77  12 7 10 WWLV-F S78, S79, F79, S80, F80, F82, All rating periods since 1982  1 1 WD0Q-F S81, F81, S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Dun	can Estimates STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars G	ross Dollars   WORZ-F - WQXQ until 80 2 1983 1984 1985   WDOQ until 84
Revenue (millions) 2.29 1.79 2.38 2.90 3.43 4.0 4.4 Income (millions) .00226194035 Nat Rev (millions) .33 .30 .65 .58 .91	WCFI until 86
Inc Per Cap (\$)1.1887 -1.75 -1.27  Profit Margin .1	WROD - MOR until 81  WSBB - MOR Until 80
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not	Nostalgia until about 84
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1975 WZIP, WOCL-F 1976 WNDB, WWLV-F 1978 WXQV 1980 WORZ-F 1981 WOCL-F 1981 WROD 1981 WROD 1981 WORZ-F From Patten to Abell	\$ 400,000 700,000 270,000 1,150,000 1,850,000 700,000 3,000,000
1983 WNDB, WWLV-F Sold by Broadcast Management 1983 WROD 1984 WMFJ (De Land) 1984 WORZ-F From Abell to S & F 1985 WZIP	2,500,000 925,000 425,000 5,000,000 335,000
1985 WORZ-F From S & F to Home News (never closed 1985 WORZ-F From S & F to Duffy 1985 WOCL-F Sold to American Media 1985 WNFI-F (Palatka)	) 6,500,000 7,500,000 7,500,000 8,500,000

					DEN	VER							
SPG		12+ MET	RO SHARE				SPG			12+ 0	UME RAT	INGS	
_75	76 77	78 79	80 81	82 83	84	85	86		79 80	81 82	83	84 85	86
KUAQ-F (AC) 4.7 KHOW (M) 8.7 1 KOSI-F (E) 5.9	9.0 8.6 3.9 3.0 1.2 7.5 5.3 5.6 4.0 8.4	2.9 3.0 8.8 8.8 5.2 6.8	4.4 5.9	6.1 6.7 4.9 5.0 4.7 4.4 8.7 9.2 6.4 5.9	6.2 5.5 4.2 9.8 4.3	5.8 3.8 4.1 10.6 7.5	5.7 3.7 3.6 9.6 6.7	KOAQ-F KHOW KOSI-F	20.9 17.8 14.3 12.0 22.3 18.3 16.8 14.5 13.8 20.9	16.8 15. 16.2 14. 14.6 16.	3 18.7 2 13.1 2 19.7	17.0 15.0 12.1 10.1 18.2 20.5	13.4 9.2 18.3
KAZY-F (A) 4.7 KIMN (R) KEZW (BB) 6.2	3.3 2.6 3.4 5.8 4.2 4.3 5.2 7.0 8.3	4.5 6.7 6.9 6.7 3.4 2.8	6.6 5.2	4.2 3.8 6.1 4.8 5.0 4.8 4.0 4.4 5.1 4.4	3.8 4.3 5.6 3.5 5.0	2.4 4.8 3.4 3.1 6.8	2.7 4.1 3.3 4.5 7.0	KAZY-F KIMN KEZW	10.8 13.6 12.7 14.7 22.7 22.4 12.3 10.1 15.7 16.9	15.0 18. 20.6 19. 11.9 9.	8 18.9 1 1 18.8 1 7 9.5	13.1 11.9 17.0 12.8 6.9 7.5	9 10.4 3 10.3 8 8.0
KYGO-F (C) KVOD-F (CL)	7.6 4.8 3.4 3.2 3.7 4.2 3.3	2.8 1.8 2.7 3.1 3.7 3.7	5.0 4.3 3.9 3.2 5.5 4.3 3.6 2.9 1.3	5.3 4.1 4.9 4.8 4.2 6.0 3.6 4.1 .8 .6	4.0 7.6 4.6 3.2 1.1	5.3 4.7 4.0 3.8	3.9 6.7 4.6 3.6	KRXY-F KPKE-F KYGO-F KVOD-F KRXY	10.3 11.6 10.4		9 10.3 1 3 14.2 1 9 9.3	19.9 15.1	15.0 5 11.6 7.3
KBRQ-F (C) KNUS (NT)	4.2 5.2 3.U 3.6 1.6	1.1 2.0 2.7 1.7 2.1 1.5	2.3 1.7 .2 1.3	1.4 .8 1.6 1.9 1.8 2.2 2.3 1.2 2.6 2.3	1.1 1.6 3.1 2.2 2.3	1.0 1.2 3.5 2.6 1.8	.6 1.0 3.6 2.2 2.1	KBRQ KBRQ-F KNUS KDKO KRZN	14.3	4. 4. 4. 7.	6 5.3 2 6.2 9 2.7	2.7 5.4 5.0 8.2 7.8 4.7 4.6 5.8 4.7	3.7 7.9 4.2
KUEN (NT) KBCO-F (A)				2.0 1.5 3.7 4.5	1.5	1.4	.9 6.9	KDEN KBCO-F		7.0 5.		4.9 4.3 10.0 12.9	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING A	ND FALL BOO				••	•••	1,000					10,0
		1977 1978		80 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1986	_	High	est Bil	ling Stat	ion
			16.4 16. 46.81 50. 28 29	.34 56.58 28	17.8 58.97 28 1905	29		18.0 17.2 65.95 65.6 29 28 1903 1970	3	1984 1985		NA \$7,400,	,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978	3 1979 1980	1981 1982	1983	1	984 1	985 198	86 Highes	t Metro S	hare:	KHO	√ (12.7,	576)
CHR/ADR/CONTEMP	34 38	33 41	36 35	33			20 16	Highes	t Metro 1 t TSA 1/4	HR AVG:	KOA	(294, S (355, F	78)
MOR/AC	20 23	20 9	12 15	MOR 5 AC 12		16 7 11	21 22 6 5 9 14	Highes	t TSA Cum t Metro C		g: KOA	(5613, (31.2,	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	10 6 23 1d 6 5 2 5	8 11 21 19 5 12 10 4	14 13 12 9 12 13 5 3	14 10 10 2		14 11	9 10 12 10 11 11 3 2	#1 ST	ATIONS, 1				
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	2 2 l 3 5	1 1 1 3 4	6 5  1 1 4 4	7  1 4		3  1 3	3 5 1 1 4 4	KOSI-	S76, F F S82 an F S77	76, S78, 78, F79, d all per 80 F80, S	F81 iods sin	nce 82	
FINANCIAL DATA		FCC Data				n Est	imates		STATION	NOTES			
	1076 16	Net Dollar		1 1		ess Do		1005		call lett			nanges)
Revenue (millions)		03 23 35 25			1982 14.0	1983 49 1		1985 58.4	KEZW KPKE-F	BTFL	until 81 until 81 F until	l	
Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	2.18 3. 4.13 4. 14.	.53 3.17 1 .76 6.43 6 .78 15.26 16 .37 2.07 1	.66 1.68 .76 9.12 .33 19.15 .07 .99				30.22		KYG0-F	KHOW CHR o AOR u - K1MN	until 81 r AC unt ntil 83 until 79	l :i1 81	
-	11.3 16.	.0 13.6 6	.6 5.1						KRXY	<ul> <li>KLAK</li> </ul>	until 84		
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 KIMN 1971 KBPI-F 1971 KDEN 1791 KNUS 1971 KLZ, KAZY-F	Solo	i by Mullin i by Time-Li				5 1,5	A 75,000 81,000 00,000 50,000		KBRQ KMJI-F	Nosta Count - KTLK Conte Disco - KLIR	until 84 until 84	til 83 1 84 L until 79 31	•
1974 KIMN 1974 KYGO-F 1975 KPPL		i by Combine i to Jeffers		to Jeff-Pi	ilot		A 54,000 60,000		KNUS KBRJ-F KAZY-F	- KERE Count - KADX-	until 82 until 82 ry until F until until	2 1 80 2ن	
1976 KRXY A/F 1978 KBRQ-F 1979 KRXY A/F 1979 KBPI-F 1779 KDKO	Solo From Solo	to McCoy i to Welcome n McCoy to D i to Sandusk i to Sterlin	es Moines y Newspape			9 N 5,7	00,000 00,000 A 00,000 00,000		KRXY-F KRZN	- KPPL- AC un - Talk	F until til 84 until 81 until 82	84 L	
1979 KWBZ (55%) 1981 KBRQ, KBRQ-F 1981 KOSI-F 1981 KMJI-F 1981 KHOW 1981 KNUS 1982 KRZN	From Solo From From	n Welcome Ra n Armstrong i to Duffy n Doubleday n Mission to i to Earvin	to Westing to Metrome Johnson	gnouse	2	4,9 7,5 5,0 15,0 2,5	27,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000						
1982 KRXY A/F 1983 KOA, YOAO-F	From	n DM Registe	r to Malri	ite		7.0	00,000						

#### DES MOINES

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WHO (NT) 18.7 13.7 15.4 15.1 15.8 16.0 13.4 12.8 12.8 11.1 12.8 8.2 WHO KLYF-F (AC) 12.7 13.9 15.0 12.2 12.1 12.9 9.8 11.2 8.6 9.7 6.9 5.4 KLYF-F KSO (C) 11.5 11.0 13.9 12.8 14.1 12.5 15.0 14.7 13.8 12.9 12.6 9.7 KSO KGGO-F (A/R) 6.7 7.7 7.4 7.2 6.9 10.0 11.4 11.6 11.2 16.9 17.6 18.2 KGGO-F KIOA (AC) 17.5 12.6 9.7 10.3 11.2 7.6 7.6 6.6 6.1 4.8 5.0 4.5 KIOA	32.8 33.9 25.9 29.1 30.6 24.3 23.0 19.6 25.5 22.1 20.9 20.5 18.3 21.1 18.8 14.7 23.9 25.0 27.7 28.4 24.8 21.7 21.2 18.5 13.3 19.7 19.5 23.6 21.2 30.5 30.2 29.1 29.9 28.4 24.7 24.4 19.3 17.5 14.7 11.9
KRNT (M) 10.7 13.1 12.7 13.9 11.3 12.5 11.4 10.2 10.2 6.7 5.4 5.2 KRNT	19.3 18.5 17.2 20.6 22.5 18.8 5.1 5.3 26.9 24.7 26.4 25.7 23.5 20.2 13.4 14.2 17.3 20.8 22.0 23.1 26.9 21.5 32.9 36.8 14.6 15.6 15.0 9.9 13.3 4.1 10.8 8.7 9.8 8.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.4 13.7 14.0 13.1 14.4 13.7 14.9 15.5 16.5 15.7 16.6 17.0 FM Share (%) 26.69 39.16 39.89 40.75 39.27 44.82 48.60 51.56 47.90 51.32 54.66 62.3 Stations 12 12 13 12 14 13 13 13 13 14 Diaries 790 706 729 732 721 841 766	
	st Metro Share: KRNQ-F (20.1, S86)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 40 35 36 40 39 29 CHR 13 18 22 Highes	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KRNQ-F (108, S86) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WHO (356, S75)
	st TSA Cume: WHO (4601, S77) st Metro Cume Rating: KRNQ-F (36.8, S86)
COUNTRY 12 11 18 15 18 23 23 22 21 19 BTFL/EZ 15 16 15 15 12 11 9 3 NEWS/TALK 16 15 16 18 11 13 15 10 14 9 #1 ST/	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN             WHO         NOSTALGIA             7       5       7       KLYF-F         SPANISH              KRNT         RELIGION/GOSPEL       2       1       3       1       3       3       2       1       KSO         CLASSICAL                   KRNQ-F	S76 (T), S78 F77, S79, S81, S82, S83, F83 S84, F84, S85, F85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates  Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 5.73 6.19 7.18 7.67 8.19 9.8 10.3 10.7 11.4 11.8 Income (millions) .39 .47 .71 .81 1.12 Nat Rev (millions) 1.94 1.18 1.70 2.00 2.19 Rev Per Cap (\$) 18.38 21.26 22.68 23.99 26.42 27.32 28.08 30.00 30.89 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.40 2.10 2.40 3.27 Profit Margin 6.9 7.6 9.9 10.6 13.6	KKXI-F - KIOA until 76 KMGK until 86 CHR until 84 KEZT-F - KLFM until 81 KLYF-F - BTFL until 83 KMRY - KCBC until 84 MOR until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES	KGGO-F - From CHR to Hybrid CHR/AOR
1971       KGGO-F       Bought by Stoner       \$ 110,000         1972       KKXI-F       Sold to Mid America       225,000         1974       KRNT, KRNQ-F       From Cowles to Stauffer       1,150,000         1975       KMRY       Sold to Black Hawk       600,000	around 80 KIOA - Gradual change to AC by 1982
1980 KMRY Sold by Black Hawk 500,000 1981 KJJY-F (Ankeny) Sold to Fuller-Jeffrey 402,000 1982 KIÙA, KKXI-F From Mid America to Midwest 2,500,000 1986 KMRY From Enoch to Fuller-Jeffrey 300,000	

DETROIT

		12+ METRO SHA	ARE_		_		12	2+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75	7677	78 79 80 8	82 83	84 85	SPG 86	79	80 81	82 83 84 85 86
WWJ (NT) 7.6 WXYT (NT) 5.2	6.3 6.2 5.3 4.7	4.1 4.9 3.1 5 4.6 5.0 4.1 3	0.4 10.1 9.2 5.1 5.7 5.6 5.1 5.6 4.7 3.3 2.6 2.0 3.1 2.7 2.3	7 5.0 3.3 0 1.0 5.3	6 6.3 3 3.5 3 5.0	WWJ 17.6 WXYT 12.8	14.5 16.4 9.2 10.9 17.7 16.0	27.9 23.1 29.1 27.4 24.5 18.0 16.4 14.7 14.8 16.2 11.9 11.4 10.5 9.5 8.3 11.8 9.8 6.1 11.0 10.1 8.2 6.3 5.6 4.6 3.4
WRIF-F (A) 5.6 WLLZ-F (A) WN1C-F (AC) WWWW-F (C) WJLB-F (B) 4.4	2.2 4.1 1.9 4.0	.5 .5 7.9 7 4.7 3.4 4.9 4 3.8 5.3 2.5 4	5.1 5.9 5.7 7.5 5.2 5.4 4.6 5.0 4.6 4.6 4.0 3.6 2.7 4.3 4.9	4 4.3 4.0 6 4.4 4.3 6 2.6 3.4	0 4.1 2 3.8 4 3.5	WLLZ-F WN1C-F 12.0 WWWW-F 16.4	19.6 14.6 15.2 13.5 10.2	22.8 19.0 17.2 16.4 16.0 19.3 16.1 15.9 15.1 13.9 18.3 16.5 15.2 16.0 13.7 10.7 8.4 7.4 9.4 9.0 12.3 13.0 15.2 14.8 15.0
WMJC-F (AC) 4.0 WHYT-F (R) WGPR-F (B) WDTX-F(R/AC) WCZY-F (R)	4.0 5.7	5.0 4.2 4.6 4 2.1 1.5 2.0 3 4.4 3.6 3.2 3	3.9 3.8 4.8 4.7 4.4 4.3 3.1 3.4 1.4 3.8 3.1 2.3 3.7 3.0 3.2	2 4.3 5. 4 1.2 2. 7 2.2 1.	5 5.0 5 1.8 9 2.8	WHYT-F 11.7 WGPR-F WDTX-F 13.2	13.3 12.4 7.5 7.8	12.7 12.6 11.8 9.1 8.6 11.8 20.1 18.3 20.7 19.6 10.1 5.8 4.7 6.5 6.0 16.0 13.8 6.7 8.2 11.4 8.6 11.3 14.6 18.6 18.9
WNTM-F (C) WJ01-F (E) 5.9 WKSG-F (0) WJZZ-F (J) WOMC-F (AC)	4.9 4.3 2.2 2.0	4.4 3.4 3.2 3 1.4 2.7 3 2.8 3.2 2.9 2	2.7 2.5 2.3 3.1 4.7 7.2 3.1 2.2 1.4 2.3 2.1 2.1 3.2 2.9 3.3	2 9.1 6.3 4 1.5 2.4 1 2.5 2.5	2 5.4 8 3.1 5 2.3	WJ0I-F 8.7 WKSG-F WJZZ-F	9.2 8.7 10.2 8.9 8.7 7.1 10.1 8.1	9.1 13.9 15.4 13.8 12.3 8.8 5.1 4.9 8.6 8.1 7.3 6.1 6.6 6.5 6.7
WCZY (R) 4.3 WCHB (B) WQBH (B) WHNO (0) WLTI-F (AC) 4.6 WQRS-F (CL)	4.0 3.7 2.4 5.4 4.9		.2 .4 .1 1.7 .9 .1 5 .9 1.3 1.0 2.9 4.1 5.8	7 1.6 1.9 9 .9 .9 2 1.3 1. 8 4.1 2.6	4 1.1 9 .8 3 1.1 4 2.5	WCZY WCHB WQBH WHNO WLTI-F 11.2 WQRS-F	6.3	1.2 1.2 1.6 5.2 3.1 3.8 3.7 3.1 2.8 2.8 3.4 2.8 9.7 13.5 12.7 6.6 7.3 4.4 5.6 4.1 3.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	F SPRING AN	ID FALL BOOKS						
197		977 1978 1979	1980 1981			1985 1986	_	Highest Billing Station
	.05 49.22 5	.6.8 17.1 17.1 50.62 54.18 55.53 30 29 31		31 30	.23 67.89 30	19.4 18.9 57.35 68.92 31 28 2456 2632		1984 WJR \$14,000,000 1985 WJR \$15,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	<u>1977</u> <u>1978</u>	1979 1980 1981 1	1982 1983	3 1984	1985 1986	Highest Met	ro Share:	WJR (16.9, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	41 37	40 35 33	24 21	CHR 9 AOR 11	12 15 11 11	Highest Met Highest TSA Highest TSA	1/4 HR A	
MOR/AC	20 24	14 22 23	29 MOR 9 AC 20	17	11 11 19 20	Highest Met	ro Cume R	ating: WJR (34.3, S79)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	4 7 13 12 9 5 11 12	7 6 9 12 15 12 11 8 10 14 12 11	8 8 7 7 12 11 15 18	9 11	8 5 7 6 9 11 15 13	#1 STAT10N	S, 12+ ME	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGIUN/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2	2 2  2 2 1 2	2	6 5  1 1 1 1	STA	TION NOTE:	
FINANCIAL DATA		FCC Uata Net Dollars		Duncan E		CKL		radual change from CHR o AC by 1982. Changed to
	1976 197	7 1978 1979 1	1980 1981		Dollars 83 1984	1985 WXY	N	ostalgia in 84 hange from CHR to AC by 78
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	6.99 7.4 8.44 8.8 9.2	1 9.10 1.04 -1	1.66 5.19 2.13 13.11 38	61.7 66.	2 74.9 87 36 16.18 1	WCX	W-F - A0 II - W0 IY - W0 IY - W0	ews/Talk in 1978 XYZ until 84 OR until 81 CAR until 79 ews until 77 DEE until 79 CLY until 81 LQY until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES					705 000		M	ountry until 79 OR until 81
1971 WLTI-F 1972 WOMC-F 1973 WWWW-F 1973 WHND 1973 WMJC-F	Sold to Me From McLer Sold to Gr	corer to Bartell etromedia ndon to Starr reater Media Greater Media		1	725,000 ,506,000 750,000 ,300,000 650,000	WM)	.Z-F - Wi II-F - Wi IC-F - Wi IY-F - B	eligion until 84 BFG-F until 80 WJ-F until 82 HNE until 76 TFL until 81 C until 84
1974 WNIC A/F 1977 WCXI/WNTM-F 1977 WNIC A/F 1977 WPON 1978 WCZY-F	Sold to Go From State	cate Mutual Life olden West e Mutual Life to ombined Communica	Marvin Jose	phson 3	,130,000 ,000,000 ,850,000 ,020,000	WHY	1-F - WI U T-F - W. B'	DRQ until 85 rban until 85 UR-F until 82 TFL until 82 TWR-F until 82
1978 WCZY 1979 WQRS-F 1980 WLLZ-F 1982 WHTI-F	From Globe Sold to Ou Sold to Do	e to Combined Con		2	NA 2,000,000 3,250,000 3,000,000	WKS	Af G-F - WI U X-F - W	C until 82 LBS until 84 rban until 84 ABX until 84 CLS until 85
1982 WOTX-F 1984 WXYT 1985 WNIC A/F 1985 WDTX-F 1985 WQRS-F	From ABC t From Josep From Ligge	ury to Liggett to Fritz ohson to Price ett to Metropolis et to Tanger	s	3 19 5	,000,000 ,000,000 ,000,000 ,540,000 ,075,000			OR until 84 C until 85
1985 WRIF-F 1985 WLIZ-F 1985 WLII-F 1985 WWJ, WJOI-F	From Doubl From Amatu Sold by De			9 38	,000,000 ,000,000 NA 3,510,000	<b>5</b> )		
1986 WOMC-F 1986 WNTM-F		omedia to Metropo en West to Fritz		7	,,000,000 ( ,,700,000 (	E)		
1986 WCXI		en West to Shamro			,600,000 (			

## DULUTH - SUPERIOR

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KDAL (M) 22.2 19.2 20.2 14.2 18.6 18.5 12.2 12.5 6.0 WDSM (C) 10.6 5.3 4.0 7.0 6.2 8.2 14.1 10.8 6.8 WEBC (AC) 20.9 15.7 10.8 12.2 11.3 7.7 6.8 8.4 6.5 WTBX-F (AC) 6.8 12.3 14.9 12.9 12.4 17.0 13.1 8.8 WAKX-F (R) 14.4 14.5 16.6 13.7 14.1 10.3 6.8 7.9 8.0	8 5.0 6.6 5.4 WDSM 19.5 21.3 28.7 26.2 16.7 15.4 16.5 13.0 5 6.9 4.7 4.6 WEBC 38.1 31.9 28.6 27.6 23.0 28.6 21.2 19.0 8 3.0 3.4 5.7 WTBX-F 18.2 18.3 23.6 21.7 14.9 9.2 12.6
WAVC-F (C) 5.0 7.6 7.1 13.4 8.1 7.9 6.8 5.4 8.0 KQDS-F (A) 4.3 5.1 4.0 5.7 3.0 2.9 5.1 7.6 8.3 WEVE-F (AC) 4.5 4.6 5.0 3.5 6.8 9.7 8.0 4.2 5.6 WGGR (AC) 5.0 5.1 5.3 4.0 6.5 4.7 3.0 1.7 WHLB (M) 3.0 3.1 4.6 3.0 1.6 2.1 1.9 2.5 4.5	3 7.2 8.5 8.7 KQDS-F 7.0 8.0 11.7 19.9 19.6 16.5 19.8 21.7 6 6.4 3.8 WEVE-F 17.2 19.1 19.5 16.0 16.9 17.1 15.5 10.6 - 1.5 2.4 1.1 WGGR 9.3 9.0 5.8 4.7 4.5 4.1
KZIO-F (R) 7.9 7.8 7.1 8.3  KXTP (BB) 2.6 1.9 7.1 7.8  KBXT (0) 2.6 1.9 7.1 7.8  KBXT (C) 5.9  KDAL-F (AC) 5.9	8 7.2 6.9 5.7 KXTP 10.6 10.2 9.7 11.6 9.9 10.2 - 6.2 2.6 KBXT 7.6 4.3
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981</u>	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 19.2 18.1 18.5 18.8 16.8 17.0 18.4 FM Share (%) 14.33 21.88 23.34 27.56 32.25 36.84 45.34 Stations 18 14 16 18 17 Diaries 18 14 499 551	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KDAL (22.2, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 29 27 28 30 32 33 29	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KDAL (86, \$75) CHR 17 13 17 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKKQ-F+ (108, \$81)
MOR/AC 33 22 37 37 26 23 MOR 12	AOR 8 9 10 Highest TSA Cume: WEBC (1540, S76) 16 20 17 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WEBC (38.1, S79)
COUNTRY 28 29 24 23 33 27 36 BTFL/EZ 7 14 9 8 7 6 NEWS/TALK	24
NOSTALGIA 8 SPANISH 8 RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 2 1 1 2 4 1 CLASSICAL	KDAL S75, S76, S77, S79, S80, S85, S86  8 8 6 WKKQ S78, S81, S82, S83  KZIO-F S84  1 1 2
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	STATION NOTES  Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars  KQDS-F - KAOH until 80
Revenue (millions) 2.54 3.04 3.90 3.07 4.89 5.0 Income (millions) .11 .34 .31 .25 .12 Nat Rev (millions) .37 .40 .41 .38 .46	KXTP - WAKX until 82   Contemporary until 82   Contemporary until 82   Gradual change from CHR to AC by 82   19.32 19.70 20.77 21.62   WTBX-F - WKKQ until 84   Country until 84   WAVC-F - WGGR until 82   WAVC-F - WGGR u
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are	wGGR - WMFG until 83 (?) e not included
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1970       KBXT       \$         1970       KXTP         1975       WDSM       Sold to Robert Ridder         1976       WEBC       From Park to Midwest         1981       KDAL       Sold by Tribune Co         1981       KBXT       Sold to Chuck Borchard	\$ 90,000 100,000 419,000 538,000 1,900,000 200,000
1984 WEBC, WAVC-F From Midwest to Brill	375,000 1,300,000 2,000,000 1,100,000 111,000

EL PASO

	12± METRO CHA		L FASO	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75	12+ METRO SH/ 76 77 78 79 80 8	31 82 83 84	SPG 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KAMA (SP) 16.5 14 KAMZ-F (R)	4.0 15.5 14.8 10.3 6.2 6 4.7 2.0 2.7 1.5		3 5.6 5.4 KAMA 4 11.8 9.8 KAMZ	15.8 11.6 10.8 13.6 8.9 12.5 F 10.0 22.9 28.2 31.8 27.3
KHEY (C) 10.7 10 KHEY-F (C)	0.7 11.8 8.0 9.2 8.9 ( 4.8 7.0 9.8 8.7 7.4	5.3 8.1 7.2 5. 5.8 7.7 8.4 9.	3 4.6 4.9 KHEY 5 7.3 6.4 KHEY	18.1 17.0 15.9 16.6 19.1 14.5 12.2 10.5 -F 14.9 12.3 11.9 16.8 20.9 21.2 18.1 15.8
KALY (S) KLTO-F (R) KROD (O) 2.8	.6 1.7 3.3 5.8 7.4 4.8 3.4 3.4 1.7	4.7 4.5 8.7 7. 5.6 3.8 4.3 4.	5 .8 1.0 KALY 9 4.2 4.9 KLTO	13.5 11.9 8.9 9.9 2.1 5.0 4.6 -F 13.7 15.5 14.8 14.2 24.6 21.8 21.3 15.9 15.8 14.9 15.4 14.0 10.3 12.1
KFIM-F (R) KTSM (NT)	3.9 4.7 2.2 3.0 4.6 4.1 6.7 1.7 2.6	2.9 2.7 1.8 1. 3.4 4.9 4.1 3. 4.3 3.8 3.5 3. 4.5 3.8 5.8 9. 2.9 2.8 1.8 2.	.4 4.1 3.0 KFIM .4 3.2 3.5 KTSM .7 7.2 6.7 KTSM	11.0 6.8 10.5 9.0 7.0 6.6
KBNA-F (SP) 10.3 1 KDXX (SP)		6.9 8.9 3.9 3. 1.1	.0 2.5 3.5 KBNA .9 .8 2.0 KDXX	-F 22.4 22.3 17.4 25.9 15.1 11.6 6.6 7.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS			
197	5 1976 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 198	32 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
	0 16.2 14.9 17.5 15.4 73 33.64 38.46 44.55 50.5 16 19 20		.18 67.14 67.92 73.27 23 20 22	18.3 1984 KHEY-F \$2,000,000 71.82 1985 KAMZ-F \$2,000,000 22 862
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983		hest Metro Share: KAMA+ (20.2, S77)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP	44 43 38 45 44	35 41 CHF	R 28 36 36 Hig	hest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WEZB-F (141, S86) hest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KEZB-F (166, S86) hest TSA Cume: KEZB-F (1891, S86)
MOR/AC	2 7 10 2 3	16 MOR 1 AC 10		hest TSA Cume: KEZB-F (1891, S86) hest Metro Cume Rating: KEZB-F (39.0, S86)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	13 10 10 21 24 10 11 11 11 NA 7 2 4 4 4 6	22 23 12 8 11 4 1	22 15 13 9 9 7 4 2 4	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	23 26 20 18 16 	4 17 11 2	3 2 15 12 18 2 1	KAMA S75, F76, S77, S78, F77, F78, S79  KROK S76  KINT-F F79  KHEY S80  KLOZ-F F80
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars		ncan Estimates Gross Dollars	KLAQ-F S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, F83, S85 KHEY-F S84 KAMZ-F F84
		1980 1981 198		KEZB-F F85, S86
Revenue (millions) Income (millions)	3.32 3.79 3.82 4.89 106454 -1.15 -		7 9.4 10.0 11.0	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	1.35 1.21 1.61 1.90 8.56 8.51 10.69 1 1.45 -1.18 -2.52 -	2.20 0.76 14.61 16.6	53 17.64 18.59 20.04	KAMZ-F - KAMA until 82 KHEY-F - KEZB-F until 81 BTFL until 81
-	FM's and FM's reported s	eparately are not	t included	KALY - MOR until 79 off air in 84
MAJOR STATION SALES				KSET until 85 KLTO-F - KSET until 86 Contemp until 81
1973 KROD 1974 KELP, KBNA-F	Sold by Doubleday to Med	ia Horizons	NA 500,000	Black until 82 KROD - AC until 80
1975 KEZB, KLOZ-F 1976 KROD, KLAQ-F 1977 KDXX	Sold by Media Horizons Sold to Clear Channel		355,000 450,000 650,000	CHR until 82 KEZB-F - KPAS until 81 AOR until 81 BTFL until 83
1978 KALY, KLTO-F 1978 KROD, KLAQ-F	From Sun World to Broadd Sold to Rex	ast Associates	765,000 930,000	KELP - Contemp/AC until 80 Black until 83
1981 KELP	Sold to Henson		875,000 101,000	XROK - CHR until 79 KBNA-F - KINT until 82
1982 KAMA, KAMZ-F 1982 KBNA-F 1982 KDXX	Sold to Thrash Sold to Tom Hoyt From Clear Channel to Ho	yt	2,790,000 1,900,000 650,000	KYSR until 85 AC until 85
1983 KEZB-F 1983 KALY, KLTO-F			1,200,000 NA	
1983 KEZB 1984 KELP	Sold by Henson		350,000 590,000	
1984 KROD, KLAQ-F 1984 KLOZ-F 1984 KALY	Sold by Rex From Henson to Sherman		2,525,000 1,500,000 795,000	
	Sold to Jim Ray From Greenfield to Tiche	enor	1,750,000 1,300,000	
1986 KLOZ-F 1986 KFIM-F	Sold by Sherman		1,250,000 1,000,000 7,000,000 (E)	
1986 KAMA, KAMZ-F	Sold to Holder		7,000,000 (E)	

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG 12+ CUME RATINGS
	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WCCK-F (R) 15.6 1 WXKC-F (AC) 21.3 1 WRIE (M) 14.3 1		23.3 23.2 20.8 WCCK-F 41.1 40.4 41.6 46.3 48.9 45.5 43.2 43.5
	8.1 1.5 2.6 1.3 1.6 9.8 7.4 1 6 2.1 .5 .5 1	9.4 7.5 8.2 WSEG-F 7.7 9.9 8.1 7.6 21.9 28.3 26.1 24.2 11.0 11.1 14.7 WEYZ 7.2 8.1 17.1 14.4 16.2 19.6 18.4 10.2 8.4 7.5 WREO-F 4.2 2.2 10.9 13.1 12.4 2.1 1.9 5.4 WZPR-F 7.6 5.9 5.6 6.2 9.4
ONE RATING BOOK PER	R YEAR	
197	<sup>2</sup> 5 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1077 1079 1070 1090 1091 1092 1092	1004 1005 1005 History Mater Character (1004 5 /25 4 602)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	<u>1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983</u> 45 47 46 49 48 50 40 C	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WCCK-F (26.4, S83) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WCCK-F (100, S82) CHR 26 27 24 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCCK-F (128, S82)
MOR/AC		CHR 26 27 24 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCCK-F (128, S82)  AOR 11 9 9 Highest TSA Cume: WCCK-F (1583, S83)  9 7 1 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WCCK-F (48.9, S83)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	4 10 14 13 14 12 13 25 25 21 19 20 16 13 9	19 23 29 11 11 9 12 10 11 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN		WLVU-F S75, S77, S78
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	11 9 1 1	13 14 17 WJET S76 WCCK-F S79, S80, S81, S82, S83, S84, S85, S86 1 1
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data D	Duncan Estimates STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars WLKK - WWYN until 78
		1982 1983 1984 1985 News/Talk until 78 WSEG-F - WMDI-F until 81
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	07 .0606 .0720 .43 .42 .44 .31 .55	3.8 4.0 4.3 4.9  WEYZ - WWGO until 80  Country until 77  Soft rock until 79  AC until 82  WHYP - Simulcast 75-82
* Independent	FM's and FM's reported separately are n	
		WJET - Gradual change from CHR to AC by 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	_	
1983 WLKK/WXKC-F	From Goldman to Penn (never complete	ed) \$1,500,000
1984 WRIE 1984 WLKK/WXKC-F		490,000 1,575,000
1985 WSEG-F (McKea	ın)	850,000

355,000

1986 WRIE

# EUGENE - SPRINGFIELD

12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
	82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KEED (C) 5.4 3.4 2.3 4.9 4.0 2.4 1.0 3 KSND-F (R) 3.0 4.5 8.5 8.0 10.0 13.2 13	8.8 11.2 10.0 11.3 9.8 KUGN-F	26.4 32.1 26.4 26.8 24.9 26.1 22.7 23.5 10.2 12.8 13.4 16.3 22.8 21.2 20.5 17.1 14.7 8.2 6.6 10.9 11.6 9.3 11.8 9.2 22.9 21.4 25.8 24.7 19.4 21.6 21.8 24.6 14.8 17.4 17.6 26.4 28.9 26.1 20.9 18.6
KPNW-F (E) 11.2 7.0 10.6 12.4 13.6 13.6 13.9 10 KZAM (A) 4.8 .9 4.2 7.3 7.8 1.0 6.1 5 KRXX (O) 11.5 10.9 8.0 9.8 7.1 9.4 7.9 6	6.4 4.9 6.1 7.4 4.2 KPNW 0.3 12.2 10.4 10.8 11.5 KPNW-F 5.1 3.8 KQDQ 6.0 6.0 4.7 1.0 1.7 KRXX 2.9 3.9 1.8 1.3 1.1 KORE	21.9 22.7 19.1 18.1 17.0 16.2 17.5 12.0 20.4 18.7 23.4 18.6 22.2 18.8 16.6 21.5 14.7 8.1 6.7 6.3 13.5 16.9 17.0 14.4 11.8 9.3 4.2 4.1 4.9 8.2 5.9 4.6 3.8 2.8
100 m ( a a )	2.2 1.2 1.9 2.2 2.8 KQAK 1.4 7.1 9.2 7.3 KDUK-F 4.3 3.0 2.0 KZAM-F	27.1 21.2 15.0 10.8 7.4 6.1 6.8 6.3 16.0 17.5 14.3 6.8 5.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	5 16.0 16.6 17.1 16.9 16.0 16.1 29 53.14 53.80 61.36 62.64 69.77 69.3 15 14 15 14 14 17 589 679 563 742 747 834	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: KUGN (22.4, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP NA 30 40 34 30 33	30 CHR 10 14 17 Highest	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KZEL-F (71, S83) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KZEL-F (83, S83)
·	<del>_</del>	t TSA Cume: KPNW (1097, S77) t Metro Cume Rating: KUGN (43.1, F77)
COUNTRY 10 16 6 17 17 17 BTFL/EZ 12 15 15 15 16 10	20 21 20 18 16 12 12 1	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 5 7 4 3 9 6 CLASSICAL 7 7	4 4 3 KBDF 7 4 3 3 KPNW KSND-	-F F81, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates KUGN-	
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 3.06 3.53 4.73 4.18 5.01	5.6 5.7 5.7 6.0 6.3	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions)1514027474  Nat Rev (millions) .77 .78 1.39 1.32 1.53  Rev Per Cap (\$) 13.88 18.56 15.79 17.54  Inc Per Cap (\$)5607 -2.77 -2.60  Profit Margin	21.05 21.26 21.03 22.30 23.60	KZAM - KATR until 81 KQDQ until 86 Talk/BTFL until 78 Country until 81 November 1 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		Nost until 86 KQAK - CHR until 80 KBDF until 83
1971 KZAM 1971 KEED Sold to Sterling 1973 KUGN Sold to Obie 1973 KQAK Sold to Mattco 1975 KSND-F Sold to Sterling 1975 KEED	\$ 225,000 160,000 500,000 225,000 88,000 200,000	KYKN until 85 01d/AC until 82 News/Talk until 84 KSND-F - BTFL until 77 KUGN-F - KFMY until 78 CHR until 80
1976 KORE 1977 KZAM 1978 KQAK Sold by Mattco 1978 KUGN-F 1979 KEED Sold to Community Pacific 1979 KORE	151,000 135,000 700,000 325,000 1,131,000 160,000	KEED - KASH until 85 Oldies until 85
1983 KZAM Sold by Empire 1983 KQAK 1983 KZEL-F 1984 KORE	270,000 350,000 1,050,000 177,500	
1985 KEED/KSND-F From Sterling to Comm Service 1985 KZEL-F Sold to Pappas 1986 KBMC-F	1,400,000 2,273,000 950,000	

## EVANSVILLE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WIKY-F (M/E) 25.7 36.4 25.6 19.9 26.3 20.1 20.8 23.9 25.6 WGBF (AC) 24.1 26.1 24.0 22.8 21.3 17.6 16.7 8.7 8.1 WKDQ-F (R) 9.7 7.2 9.9 15.3 7.7 17.3 15.9 9.6 9.4 WROZ (C) 12.2 8.3 11.0 10.4 9.6 9.5 8.5 13.5 8.8 WYHI (G) 6.6 .8 4.2 2.0 3.7 5.4 6.8 1.1 2.0	1 4.7 5.0 WGBF 42.9 42.7 42.3 35.4 26.3 18.5 17.3 12.1 4 8.5 8.3 WKDQ-F 28.5 22.6 33.0 35.7 29.8 25.5 25.6 24.1 B 4.2 9.6 WROZ 22.9 18.5 18.9 19.5 23.2 14.2 16.5 17.2
WSON (BB) 4.7 3.1 3.4 5.8 1.9 3.3 3.1 3.0 .7	2 13.1 20.7 WSTO-F 5.8 5.5 4.2 6.6 24.2 27.0 32.8 37.1 7 1.8 1.5 WSON 6.1 7.6 7.1 4.0 3.2 2.3 4 17.6 11.8 WYNG-F 4.6 14.3 17.4 21.9 21.5
ONE BOOK PER YEAR IN THIS MARKET	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.2 15.3 16.3 14.6 15.5 14.5 15.9 FM Share (%) 36.34 46.99 47.34 50.93 52.27 57.51 59.5 Stations 14 15 13 13 16 15 Diaries 14 15 554 701 696	9 17.5 17.3 19.0 16.8 1984 WIKY-F \$2,260,000 52 70.42 77.42 84.71 81.30 1985 WIKY-F \$2,400,000 14 15 11 12 639 659 664 740
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WIKY-F+ (36.4, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 42 46 40 43 45 30 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIKY-F (141, S85) 30 28 34 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WSTO-F (212, S86)
MOR/AC 46 36 25 31 26 39 MOR 26	3 Highest TSA Cume: WSTO-F (2163, S86) 30 35 28 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WGBF (42.9, S79)
COUNTRY 14 18 22 20 26 15 28 BTFL/EZ 2 4 6 2	9 5 5 24 27 29 1
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH	WGBF S79 2 2 WIKY-F All other periods STATION NOTES
	(Major call letter and format changes) can Estimates
	ross Dollars WGBF - AC by 1982   WSTO-F - BTFL until 82
Revenue (millions) 3.34 3.24 4.83 5.26 5.47 6.3 6.5 Income (millions) .29 .11 .50 .53 .18 Nat Rev (millions) .28 .29 .47 .47 .61 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.16 16.24 17.40 17.47 22.42 23.05 Profit Margin 8.3 3.4 10.3 10.0 3.2	2 1983 1984 1985 WVHI - WJPS until 80 WKKR until 83 MOR until 80 Country until 83 WSON - AC or Oldies until 84 S 24.38 27.11 29.47 WGBF-F - WHKC until 86 WYNG-F - WVHI-F until 82 Religion until 82
<ul><li>* Independent FM's and FM's reporting separately are not</li></ul>	t included
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1975 WGBF Sold to Bloomington 1979 WSON, WKDQ-F (84%) 1979 WGBF-F Sold to Vern Nolte	\$ 750,000 1,344,000 250,000
1981 WROZ From Fuqua to South Central 1984 WVJS/WSTO-F (Owensboro)	1,000,000 3,000,000
1984 WSON/WKDQ-F (Henderson) Sold to Nininger	2,625,000

1,250,000

1985 WGBF, WSBF-F Sold by Vern Nolte

12+ METRO SHARE 12+ CUME R/	ATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83	84 85 86
KFGO (C) 22.7 24.9 25.6 28.5 22.4 22.8 21.1 15.5 21.7 19.3 17.7 15.3 KFGO 38.0 34.2 36.2 30.4 36.6 KQWB (AC) 15.3 11.2 7.7 9.1 15.3 16.8 17.3 12.9 8.3 7.3 6.1 6.0 KQWB 34.5 35.3 37.4 34.8 27.5 KQWB-F (A) 8.5 8.3 11.5 12.1 11.7 15.2 15.1 23.2 17.1 13.8 12.1 13.5 WQWB-F 25.7 32.7 29.9 43.1 32.4 WDAY (C) 17.6 18.3 21.8 17.6 15.8 10.3 11.4 8.8 7.4 11.0 11.1 11.6 WDAY 35.2 30.5 28.6 23.1 22.5 WDAY-F (R) 8.0 6.5 8.3 8.5 10.2 13.6 8.6 9.3 17.1 10.1 12.6 14.9 WDAY-F 19.0 21.0 18.6 16.6 39.6	5 19.8 16.1 15.2 4 27.7 25.4 25.0 9 22.9 24.2 25.9
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest B	illing Station
APR (%) 17.1 14.8 14.6 14.7 17.5 16.1 16.0 16.6 18.1 18.0 16.1 17.5 1984 KFGC FM Share (%) 24.11 19.35 25.34 25.64 27.68 39.18 37.43 50.87 54.59 51.30 54.91 60.82 1985 KFGC Stations 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 10 11 9 Diaries 618 528 520 684 608 627 577	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	00 (00 5 670)
1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   Highest Metro Share: KFG   Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KFG   AOR 16   14   15   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR   18   15   17   Highest TSA Cume: KFG   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   39   40   41   42   36   42   49   CHR/AOR/CONTEMP   30   41   41   41   41   41   41   41   4	GO (47, Ś83) GO (143, S83)
	WB-F (43.1, S82)
COUNTRY 27 32 30 33 47 41 47 48 49 45 BTFL/EZ 9 9 11 11 9 10 6 NEWS/TALK #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE BLACK/URBAN	
6 5 KQWB-F S82  NOSTALGIA KFGO All other rating peri	iods
RELIGION/GOSPEL	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and Net Dollars Gross Dollars	
<u>1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980</u> <u>1981 1982 1983 1984 1985</u> Began nosta	ift to AC by 82 algia in 84
Country in Revenue (millions)   2.90   3.21   3.69   4.26   4.87   5.4   5.7   6.0   6.6   6.3   MDAY-F - BTFL until Income (millions)   35   .33   .16   .007  05   KQWB - Shift to AC Not Rev (millions)   .47   .50   .62   .73   .86   KVOX-F   KIDA until Rev Per Cap (\$	83 C by 84 78 78
Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.44 1.19 .0533 Contemp unt Profit Margin 12.1 10.2 4.4 0.2 KQWB-F - KWIM until	

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{\star}}$  Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included

# MAJOR STATION SALES

1974	KVOX A/F		\$ 325,000
1978	KVOX A/F	Sold To Forward	1,085,000
1984	KQWB A/F	From Midwest to Brill	5,000,000
1986	KFGO-F	Sold to Comm. Properties	1,200,000

## FAYETTEVILLE, NC

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WQSM-F (R) 26.9 20.3 23.2 25.8 19.9 19.0 1 WIDU (B) 9.2 13.4 14.6 5.5 14.6 3.2 WFNC (C) 9.2 8.4 10.1 10.5 11.4 12.3 1 WFLB (AC) 13.1 12.3 10.1 8.0 9.0 3.2 WRZK (A) 1.8 1.5 .7 8.4 7.7 4.0	5.0 5.7 5.7 WIDU 21.6 19.8 12.5 21.8 10.4 8.6 9.1
WFAI (BB) 8.8 8.8 10.1 8.4 5.1 6.2 WSTS-F (G) 2.1 2.3 2.6 2.5 2.9 1.1 WRAL-F (AC) 11.7 4.2 7.9 9.5 7.4 8.6 WQDR-F (C) 1.8 16.1 9.0 13.1 9.8 10.7 WYLT-F (AC) 8.1 3.4 4.1 3.3 2.4 3.5	6.1 3.0 2.1 WFAI 23.9 19.1 19.2 15.4 13.3 9.4 5.6 2.8 1.2 2.1 WSTS-F 6.8 6.9 6.8 8.0 5.6 6.1 5.5 7.2 7.2 9.9 8.4 WRAL-F 15.0 22.2 21.5 22.3 23.7 23.0 22.9 18.1 6.4 6.6 3.3 WQDR-F 21.1 17.4 22.3 17.2 20.8 16.0 14.3 9.8 8 1.8 2.4 WYLT-F 8.7 6.5 7.9 7.1 9.7 4.9 6.4 5.1
WDCG-F (R) 2.7 WDKS-F (B) 2.1 15.8 2 WKML-F (C)	8.3 5.1 3.6 WDCG-F 10.6 20.9 16.6 9.3 20.6 16.2 22.6 WDKS-F 5.5 27.5 26.5 24.5 29.6 WKML-F 10.8
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1</u>	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 53.96 52.02 51.76 57.41 4 Stations 11 12 13 11 1	19.4     18.1     17.5     15.9     15.7     1984     WQSM-F     \$1,450,000       47.86     68.33     70.00     75.58     79.93     1985     WQSM-F     \$1,800,000       12     13     14     15     16       757     738     618     757     612
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WQSM-F (26.9, S78)
	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WQSM-F (77, S85) CHR 27 34 21 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WQSM-F (137, S81)
MOR/AC 1 1 1 MOR	AOR 8 3 5 Highest TSA Cume: WQSM-F (1942, S81) 2 3 2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WQSM-F (45.8, S81)
COUNTRY 19 18 22 20 19 15 BTFL/EZ 9 7 6 4 3 NEWS/TALK	14 13 12 19 18 23 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 10 14 15 14 24 25	28 24 31 WIDO-F S84
NOSTALGIA 7 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 2 3 3 3 1 CLASSICAL	3 2 WDKS-F S86 WQSM-F All others rating periods since 1979 1 2
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data C	STATION NOTES  Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and format changes)  Gross Dollars
	WRZK - WFBS until 84 1982 1983 1984 1985 Black until 84
	WFLB - AC by 83 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 WFAI - Nost until 85
	3.67 15.33 17.11 18.87
$\star$ Independent FM's and FM's reporting separately are	not included
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1974       WFLB       \$ 910         1977       WFLB       850         1981       WFLB       Sold to Ted Gray       1,150	0,000 (?)
1985 WIDO-F (Dunn) 1,200	0,000 0,000 9,000

cno	12+ METRO SHA		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75	76 77 78 79 80 8	SPG 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WTRX (AC) 5.9 WFDF (M) 13.3 1 WKMF (C) 7.8 1	7.5 6.7 7.3 6.2 6.8 7 0.7 12.6 9.6 8.2 6.6 6 0.1 7.5 10.6 8.3 5.9 6	2.9 12.3 12.4 15.0 12.1 12.7.1 9.0 8.1 7.2 7.1 7.6.1 5.5 4.2 1.3 3.0 1.6.0 4.8 3.6 5.0 5.0 4.8.8 7.6 6.6 11.5 17.7 19.	2 WTRX 18.2 18.6 19.4 22.7 21.3 20.3 21.0 19.0 7 WFDF 25.3 22.2 19.1 18.0 16.4 14.0 11.5 8.8 9 WKMF 12.9 10.2 10.6 10.7 11.2 11.2
WFLT (BB) 6.0	8.8 6.0 5.4 7.2 3.8 3 9.9 6.7 4.9 6.7 2.5 3 8.8 10.1 10.1 8.3 7.4 6	1.1 10.6 13.0 13.3 12.6 14. 3.8 3.6 4.4 3.2 3.2 3. 3.7 4.0 1.7 1.5 1.3 6.8 6.1 8.6 7.3 7.3 8. 6.2 5.6 4.2 2.5 1.1	3 WTAC 22.4 15.9 15.6 11.2 10.1 9.1 10.6 10.0 - WFLT 4.8 3.9 2.9 1.6
WGER-F (E)	3	3.6 4.2 3.5 3.2 6.5 5.	9 WGER-F 10.2 7.1 6.3 10.6 11.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS	S OF 1980	
197	5 1976 1977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1982 1983 1	984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1	1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Metro Share: WCRZ-F (19.9, F85)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP		28 29 CHR 3 3	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WWCK-F (129, S84)  4 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WWCK-F (167, S84)
MOR/AC	37 32 21 29 26	AOR 23 15 27 MOR 16 14 13	14 Highest TSA Cume: WTAC (1919, S77) 11 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WCRZ-F (35.4, S86)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	16 15 16 13 16 1 1 1 1	AC 9 20 28 14 13 11 13 11 12 10 8 1 1 1 15 18 17 19	31 10 7 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 20
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	2 1 2 1 1	4 2 1 1  	WFDF S75, S76, S77  1 WWCK-F S78, S79, F80, F81, S82, F83, S84  WDZZ-F S80, F82, S83  WGMZ-F S81  WCRZ-F F84, S85, F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estima	
	Net Dollars 	Gross Dolla 1980 1981 1982 1983 1	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	4.40 4.72 6.26 6.40 5 .40 .98 1.27 1.12 1.07 .90 1.32 1.37 1 9.15 11.92 12.19 11 1.90 2.41 2.14	5.94 6.0 6.2 6.6 7 .42 1.56	WCRZ-F - WGMZ until 84 2 7.7 BTFL until 84 WTAC - CHR until 81 WFLT - WAMM until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1981 WWCK-F 1973 WTRX 1974 WFDF 1975 WWCK-F	Sold to Mid America	\$ 365,000 875,000 704,000 (?) 638,000	
1983 WDZZ-F (72%) 1984 WKMF, WCRZ-F 1984 WTRX 1985 WFDF	Sold by Beck-Ross Sold by Mid America	500,000 NA 1,550,000 700,000	
1986 WTAC 1986 WKMF, WCRZ-F	Sold to Faircom	400,000 7,500,000	

## FORT WAYNE

10. NETPO CHAPE	10. OUNE DATINGS
SPG 12+ METRO SHARE SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
<u>75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86</u>	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WOWO (M) 20.1 24.7 22.5 25.6 25.6 21.9 21.2 22.2 18.7 15.9 12.4 13.4 WQHK (C) 18.0 14.8 15.4 15.4 9.8 9.6 13.8 13.4 10.6 10.7 9.3 9.0 WMEE-F (R) 21.9 19.6 20.0 18.8 15.5 14.5 14.9 13.5 16.7 22.2 25.3 23.0 WEZV-F (E) 1.1 1.3 1.9 1.4 8.8 14.5 12.3 11.9 10.8 10.1 10.2 9.2 WAJI-F (AC) 11.4 12.5 12.9 12.7 10.4 9.7 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.9 10.2 11.9	WOWO 57.7 61.9 54.7 54.1 47.1 45.0 34.9 31.5 WQHK 35.5 19.7 26.4 25.5 21.1 22.7 19.8 17.9 WMEE-F 27.5 30.2 34.2 32.2 37.6 40.9 44.9 44.2 WEZV-F 28.9 21.1 19.9 21.9 17.5 18.2 16.1 WAJI-F 30.6 27.6 26.3 24.8 23.6 17.0 18.7 23.5
WEZR (BB) 7.1 5.8 5.5 6.0 3.3 4.0 2.2 3.1 5.5 4.9 2.0 .6 WXKE-F (A) 1.0 2.7 7.5 8.1 10.3 9.0 8.4 12.1 9.5 8.2 9.8 WGL (NT) 5.0 4.6 3.2 2.5 3.4 1.9 1.4 .6 1.1 2.2 3.2 4.6 WBTU-F (C)4 1.8 3.7 4.4 WIOE-F (AC)6 2.3 1.9	WEZR 14.3 8.4 10.8 8.8 7.8 4.0 WXKE-F 15.7 14.4 16.6 13.5 22.4 19.5 18.1 17.8 WGL 9.8 9.2 4.1 5.1 7.3 7.5 11.8 WBTU-F 6.5 11.1 WIOE-F 8.7 8.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WOWO (26.7, F79)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 33 29 38 37 35 32 42 CHR 24 34 29	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WMEE-F (135, S85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WOWO (353, F76)
MOR/AC 30 38 33 32 30 3.4 MOR 20 24 14 16	Highest TSA Cume: WOWO (5654, F76) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WOWO (62.5, F79)
COUNTRY 10 7 7 13 18 19 13 16 16 14	
BTFL/EZ 25 23 20 18 17 14 13 12 11 10 NEWS/TALK 2 5 BLACK/URBAN 2 1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 7 6 5 2	WOWO All periods F75 - F83 WMEE-F S75, S84 - S86
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 1	NIEE 1 370, 301 300
CLASSICAL	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	WZRQ-F - WKSY until 85 1985 BTFL until 82
	AC until 85
Income (millions) .46 .91 .96 .61 .04	8.1 WXKE-F - MOR until 78 WEZR - WLYV until 82
Nat Rev (millions)	WAFX until 85 2.75 Country until 80
Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.43 2.60 1.61 .09 Profit Margin 9.5 16.0 15.2 9.6 0.5	Oldies until 82 WAJI-F - WPTH until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	WFWQ until 85 WGL - MOR until 84 (?)
1975 WEZR Sold to Jack Nicklaus \$ 778,000	WIOE-F - CHR until 86 WQHK - WMEE until 79
1976 WFCV, WEZV-F 630,000 1979 WEZV-F Sold to Fairfield 600,000	CHR until 79 WMEE-F - WMEF until 79
1980         WFCV         Sold to Bott         289,000           1982         WOWO         From Westinghouse to Price         6,000,000	BTFL until 79 WEZV-F - WCMX until 79
1982 WXKE-F Sold to Bob Taylor 1,000,000	Black or Unknown until 79
1984 WZRQ-F (Columbia City) 1985 WIOE-F (Huntington) Sold to Price Comm 250,000	
1985 WEZR Sold to Fairfield 350,000	

750,000

1986 WZRQ-F

FRESNO

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KYNO (BB) 14.4 13.5 14.3 10.1 5.7 4.0 2.2 2.0 3.2 KYNO-F (R) 3.9 8.4 7.9 5.5 6.5 8.0 10.4 12.3 9.2 9.6 KMJ (NT) 8.3 9.6 9.4 9.6 8.7 8.6 8.8 10.8 8.5 8.6 KFYE-F (AC) 6.3 5.3 7.0 11.7 7.4 8.4 8.4 7.8 6.2 5.3 KKNU-F (AC) 13.5 13.9 8.6 10.0 11.2 9.6 10.5 8.4 6.6 6.2	9.6 9.2 KYNO-F 24.7 20.3 20.9 23.8 25.1 28.0 28.1 25.0 9.1 6.6 KMJ 21.0 19.5 22.1 18.5 17.9 19.0 17.5 15.6 4.7 5.2 KFYE-F 20.9 19.0 19.2 20.8 19.9 14.4 15.1 12.3
KKOJ-F (A) 5.0 4.2 5.2 10.9 10.4 KFIG-F (AC) 7.4 4.4 4.8 3.1 5.2 5.3 4.9 5.9 5.6 4.4 KMAK (NT) 9.0 10.6 6.1 6.4 8.0 6.4 5.1 5.2 4.7 3.1 KGST (S) 3.9 4.8 3.8 2.9 4.0 3.6 4.8 4.3 3.9 4.8 KFRE (C) 9.0 8.3 7.0 2.0 5.3 4.2 2.6 3.9 2.5 2.8	4.8 3.6 KFIG-F 15.9 13.7 12.3 15.8 11.8 13.6 12.5 2.0 1.4 KMAK 14.5 16.4 10.1 8.9 6.9 8.0 5.3 5.6 5.5 KGST 7.5 7.9 6.1 7.0 9.7
KFRE-F (C) 1.3 1.4 2.8 2.6 2.7 3.0 KFIG (AC) 2.7 4.6 3.0 4.8 3.6 4.0 3.9 2.1 1.  KMGX-F (R) 3.0 7.6 8.0 4.1 2.4 1.6 5.9 5.5  KBOS-F (R)9 5.2 2.9 4.1 4.4 3.4 4.  KXEX (S) 2.9 4.7 4.8 3.8 5.8 4.3 2.1 3.6 3.	7 1.0 .7 KFIG 13.3 10.5 8.7 6.2 4.7 4.3 5.7 6.9 KMGX-F 17.1 14.8 9.6 6.6 18.3 18.5 14.7 18.5 5.7 5.1 KBOS-F 7.4 7.7 8.5 12.3 13.4 18.7 17.9 15.7
KNAX-F (C) 8 2.4 4.0 KFSO-F (O)	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1985	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.2 14.6 15.5 15.2 15.8 15.3 17.9 16.4 FM Share (%) 36.57 35.80 39.03 40.75 50.60 53.48 57.58 56.3 Stations 22 23 23 25 28 27 Diaries 840 779 1008	20 65.56 59.53 68.19 67.50 1985 KFYE-F \$3,100,000 21 26 24 25
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KYNO (16.3, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 43 37 39 45 42 35 38 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KYNO (93, S77)  18 26 24 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KFYE-F (237, F81)  18 10 8 Highest TSA Cume: KFYE-F (2596, F81)
MOR/AC 21 21 17 16 NA 16 MOR 3 AC 16	18 10 8 Highest TSA Cume: KFYE-F (2596, F81) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KYNO (28.2, F78) 11 22 20
COUNTRY 12 12 16 17 10 12 BTFL/EZ 13 16 15 13 10 12 10 NEWS/TALK 1 4 1 1 16 11 9 BLACK/URBAN 11	11 12 12 10 5 5 11 9 10 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 6 1
NOSTALGIA 4 2 SPANISH 6 9 7 8 10 7 9 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 5 1 CLASSICAL	KYNO S75, S76, S77, F77 4 8 KKNU-F F76, S79, F79, S80, F80, S81 8 10 11 KFYE-F S78 3 5 2 KIOY-F F78 KYNO-F F81, S82
	KKDJ-F S83, F83, S84, F84 can Estimates KYNO-F S85, S86 ross Dollars KMJ F85
	2 1983 1984 1985
Revenue (millions) 5.96 6.94 8.25 7.07 8.82 11.3 12.2	STATION NOTES  13.5 14.9 16.6 (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .12 .18 .75 .1501 Nat Rev (millions) 1.55 1.64 2.78 2.52 3.45 Rev Per Cap (\$) 14.90 17.18 14.47 16.60 21.16 21.9 Inc Per Cap (\$)40 1.55 .31 .02 Profit Margin 2.1 2.6 9.0 2.2	KYNO-F - KPHD until 76 Country until 76 KYNO - CHR until 81 Oldies or Nost. KMJ - MOR until 80
MAJOR STATION SALES	KFRE-F - BTFL until ? KFRY until 86
1971 KKNU-F 1971 KFYE-F From Capital Cities 1971 KMAK Sold by ASI 1973 KKNU-F Sold to East West FM	\$ 126,000 KFYE-F - Became AC around 82 105,000 KKNU-F - BTFL until 85 800,000 KMAK - Country until 85 202,000 KFRE - MOR until 83 KFIG - KARM until 84
1975 KFRE-F 1975 KFIG 1976 KFIG-F Sold to Kadota 1976 Sold to Sunbelt 1980 KBOS-F (Tulare)	290,000 Country until 80 450,000 Oldies until 84 525,000 KOJY - KLTA until 83 2,716,000 KMGX - KIOY until 82 1,100,000
1980 KFIG Sold to Davis/Weaver 1980 KFIG-F From Kadota to Davis/Weaver 1981 KMGX-F (Hanford) Sold by Gary Wilson 1982 KTED-F (Fowler) Sold by Atsinger	1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 700,000
1984 KYNO A/F Sold to Brown 1984 KKNU-F	2,700,000 2,650,000
1984 KFYE-F From Sunbelt to Affiliated 1985 KGST Sold to Sotus 1985 KFRE, KFRE-F	6,700,000 1,764,000 4,500,000
1986 KMGX-F (Hanford) Sold to ABS (never completed) 1986 KFYE-F From Affiliated to EZ 1986 KMAK, KBOS-F Sold to Sheftel 1986 KNGS, KLTK-F (Hanford) From Sunrise to Liggett 1986 KMGX-F Sold to Olympic	4,220,000 9,700,000 6,000,000 2,800,000 2,888,000

#### GRAND RAPIDS

12+ METRO SHARE	500	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86 79 80	B1 82 83 84 85 86
WGRD-F (R) 14.3 13.6 16.6 14.1 9.7 7.5 7.4 WCUZ (C) 11.1 6.2 5.8 6.4 6.7 4.8 4.8	0.1 11.4 10.0 7.5 8.6 WOOD 31.3 27.8 2 7.6 6.4 8.7 10.2 5.2 WGRD-F 32.5 23.1 2 4.0 4.2 5.2 5.7 5.0 WCUZ 19.0 14.6	6.1 29.9 22.6 20.8 17.3 21.6 3.3 26.2 24.9 22.8 16.5 19.0 6.8 22.7 24.2 24.4 27.4 18.5 14.7 14.0 18.1 20.3 13.8 5.9 18.1 25.5 19.2 19.6 17.2
WJFM-F (R) 1.9 1.9 2.2 1.1 5.2 6.1 5.8 WLHT-F (AC) 4.9 5.8 6.8 7.2 5.1 7.2 5.4 WKTH (0) 1.7 3.9	6.4 6.0 2.3 2.4 2.4 WJFM-F 9.4 13.8 10 6.2 8.2 7.7 7.6 6.4 WLHT-F 14.5 10 3.6 1.6 1.8 1.0 1.9 WKTH	3.6 24.5 26.1 20.1 21.0 21.2 5.8 15.1 16.0 13.6 10.6 10.5 4.5 14.2 22.8 17.2 20.7 16.9 6.5 3.5 2.6 4.3 11.6 10.6 8.5 8.2 8.5
WKLQ-F (R)	1.7 1.9 1.4 1.3 1.0 WLAV 1.3 1.2 3.5 3.3 9.2 WKLQ-F 1.8 2.1 1.8 1.6 1.2 WKWM	8.2 2.3 7.5 8.8 8.9 5.4 5.4 5.8 4.6 4.6 9.5 13.4 20.4 1.7 1.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 18.5 15.8 14.2 15.7 15.8 15.1 FM Share (%) 45.87 51.46 59.30 61.39 68.19 66.3 Stations 27 25 26 27 771	17.4 16.2 15.9 16.6 16.2 16.5 6 68.94 70.68 74.10 68.66 74.28 76.29 28 26 25 32 27 25 835 833 845 1000 908 1063	1984 WOOD A/F \$3,800,000 1985 WOOD A/F \$4,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share	: WOOD-F (20.1, F78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 44 43 38 32 30	Highest Metro 1/4 Highest TSA 1/4 HR /	R AVG: WOOD-F (142, F78) AVG: WOOD-F (247, F78)
	AOR 14 12 13 Highest TSA Cume: OR 15 17 10 14 Highest Metro Cume !	WGRD-F+ (4003, F77) Rating: WGRD-F+ (42.6, F77)
COUNTRY 13 11 14 12 17 15 BTFL/EZ 27 24 23 24 21 24 NEWS/TALK 2 1 2 2 5 4 BLACK/URBAN 2	C 7 15 12 14 21 23 29 22 16 11 12 12 2 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ 2 2 1 1	METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 3 SPANISH	WGRD-F F77, S78 3 3 6 5 WLAV-F F80, S81 F85, S86	, S79, F79, S80, F84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	WCUZ-F F83 Duncan Estimates	
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars   STATION NO.   STATION NO.	DTES 
Revenue (millions) 6.24 7.42 8.68 9.54 10.55	12,1 13.0 14.0 15.4 17.0 WLAV -	WLAV until 80
Income (millions) .72 .86 .87 .81 .53 Nat Rev (millions) .78 .84 1.53 1.51 1.88 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.86 14.98 16.13 17.30 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.48 1.51 1.37 .88 Profit Margin 11.6 11.5 10.1 8.5 5.1	19.90 21.31 22.76 24.72 27.07 WLHT-F -	WZZR until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES	WCUZ-F -	CHR until 84 WMLW until 78
1970 WMAX 1971 WOOD A/F From Time-Life to WOOD Inc 1973 WCUZ From Fetzer to Federated 1977 WCUZ-F Sold to Federated	\$ 110,000 2,100,000 515,000 WJFM-F -	WFFX until 80 Soft Rock until 78 AOR until 80 AC until 84 CHR until 86
1977 WLHT-F Sold to Jim Morse 1980 WLHT-F From Jim Morse to Liggett 1981 WYGR (Wyoming) 1981 WMAX Sold to Epperson-Atsinger	450,000 1,380,000 233,000 475,000	
1983 WLAV, WLAV-F Sold to Adams 1983 WKLQ-F (Holland) Sold to Bloomington 1984 WOOD A/F Sold to Grace 1986 Wood A/F From Grace to Surrey	6,250,000 1,500,000 9,000,000 19,250,000	••

## GREEN BAY

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76		SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WGEE (C) 20.2 20. WIXX-F (R) 6.1 4. WDUZ (M) 21.2 17. WDUZ-F (E) 12.1 11.	4 18.6 16.5 22.5 22.7 18.1 23.4 17.7 16.2 23.9 18.6 21.3 20.4 17.4 17.5 19.0 19.7 13.9 14.7 10.4 10.6 9.8 16.2 14.4 18.2 13.8 13.1 14.2 15.8 9.5 9.6 10.0 12.0 13.1 9.6 14.5	9 19.1 15.9 14.3 WGEE 1 19.5 23.8 22.7 WIXX-F 9 10.2 5.6 8.0 WDUZ 9 14.6 13.1 13.9 WDUZ-F	35.7 39.7 38.7 38.4 34.3 31.5 25.6 24.6 43.7 43.5 45.6 40.8 40.3 45.0 44.8 45.8 45.1 40.3 39.8 31.4 28.7 26.8 22.3 19.9 32.8 28.2 26.1 24.3 28.1 24.3 23.7 21.1 30.7 33.7 32.7 29.6 31.4 25.5 23.6 23.6
WAUN-F (BB) WAPL-F (A) WKAU-F (R) 12.7 16. WJLW-F (C)	2.1 3.9 4.4 6.8 7.8 6.	2 1.6 1.6 .8 WAUN-F 7 6.5 10.3 10.4 WAPL-F 4 11.0 8.8 4.4 WKAU-F 5.6 6.8 WJLW-F	4.1 4.2 4.4 2.9 2.9 3.6 3.8 2.8 19.2 18.6 16.5 19.9 24.8 15.1 12.1 17.0 20.8 20.1 23.6 25.4 20.5 11.7 13.8
ONE RATING BOOK PER Y	EAR		
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	6 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 16.1 FM Share (%) 26.28 Stations Diaries	15.7 15.5 13.4 16.2 15.6 15.5 3 24.34 40.59 45.60 45.45 44.65 50.00 12 13 12 11 12 521 501	15.2 17.2 16.7 17.0 16.8 0 46.60 51.48 56.90 64.02 64.0 12 14 13 12 12 617 510 634 608 595	07 1985 WIXX-F \$2,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: WIXX-F (23.9, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP N	NA 34 29 33 34 35 33		t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIXX-F (60, S85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WIXX-F (183, S84)
MOR/AC N	NA 31 26 28 27 21 MOR 11	11 7 9 Highest	t TSA Cume: WIXX-F (2377, S84) t Metro Cume Rating: WIXX-F (45.8, S86)
BTFL/EZ 1 NEWS/TALK -	AC 16 20 17 24 24 22 28 21 17 15 19 15 14 15 17	23 23 23 16 14 15 #1 S	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN -		WDUZ	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH - RELIGION/GOSPEL -	3 3 2 1 4 1 1	WIXX	
CLASSICAL -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
ا	1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981		WIXX-F - WBAY-F until 76 WGEE - WBAY until 76
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	1.74 2.02 2.78 2.97 3.65 4.3 .02 .13 .21 .11 .31 .35 .46 .63 .49 .72	5.0 5.3 5.9 6.6	WDUZ - CHR until about 79
* Independent F	FM's and FM's reporting separately a	re not included	
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1973 WNFL	Sold to Communications Properties	\$ 312,500	
1975 WGEE, WIXX-F	Sold by Norbertine Fathers	1,000,000	
1986 WNFL	From Comm. Prop. to Win Com	1,800,000	

## GREENSBORO - WINSTON SALEM

12+ METRO SHARE	cne	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WTQR-F (C) 11.6 11.9 16.2 WSJS (M) 8.7 8.0 7.1 WSEZ-F (R) 5.7 5.3 8.8 WKZL-F (R) 7.9 9.9 8.2 WQMG-F (B) 4.6 5.7 6.1	5.5 6.3 6.7 6.7 6.9 WSJS 2 8.4 6.1 6.6 3.9 2.3 WSEZ-F 1 7.7 5.0 7.4 10.3 5.5 WKZL-F 1	7.6 25.4 28.0 26.2 28.8 27.4 28.0 30.8 0.6 20.5 15.3 15.0 16.4 12.2 12.9 13.2 1.6 13.6 17.2 21.1 19.1 17.2 16.3 7.3 6.5 19.4 17.2 16.4 14.1 14.7 21.8 17.3 7.4 9.8 9.9 10.9 14.0 12.3 12.0 9.4
WOJY-F (AC) 8.5 8.8 9.0 WAAA (B) 5.3 4.3 3.0 WMFR (BB) 2.5 2.3 1.9 WKSI-F (R) 5.5 7.2 6.6 WEAL (B) 4.1 1.4 2.1	3.9 3.4 2.2 2.6 1.6 WAAA 2.2 2.1 2.5 2.6 .7 WMFR	9.2 18.0 17.4 16.1 16.6 17.2 14.7 16.7 7.9 7.8 5.8 5.4 7.0 4.4 5.5 4.7 5.2 4.3 2.7 5.3 14.9 16.5 18.8 16.4 10.5 8.1 17.8 5.2 7.1 4.6 3.2
WPET (G) 3.3 1.3 .4 WBIG (BB) 3.1 3.7 3.5 WAIR (B) 2.9 2.5 3.0 WHPE-F (G) 2.1 3.2 1.3 WKLM-F (E) 2.1 3.2 1.3		7.8 11.0 9.5 8.1 7.1 5.7 3.5 5.4 8.6 5.5 6.3 6.5 4.3 3.0 3.4 3.7 2.5 3.1 3.0
WMAG-F (AC) WKRR-F (A)	.8 5.4 8.1 8.4 6.1 WMAG-F	2.8 9.2 20.5 19.2 17.4 12.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF	1980	
	d Winston-Salem had separate rating boo	ks. This report includes
only data from the combined	80 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 56.51 65 Stations 29 29	.3 15.5 18.1 18.8 17.9 17.4 18.2 .12 68.91 68.87 68.55 72.39 75.00 76.82 35 35 32 31 33 34 76 1151 1214 887 1135 1248 1368	1984 WTQR-F \$3,500,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: WTQR-F (19.1, F85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 37 27 31	Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WTQR-F (243, F85) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WTQR-F (404, S84)
MOR/AC 20 21 19 13	MOR 5 5 8 10 Highest I	TSA Cume: WTQR-F (4333, F85) Metro Cume Rating: WTQR-F (32.3, F85)
COUNTRY 14 16 22 22 BTFL/EZ 10 12 11 9 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 10 8 15 17	AC 6 11 19 19 23 22 23 25 8 9 1 1 6 5 #1 STA	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 1 3 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 7 5 4 6 CLASSICAL	WTQR-F  4 3 4 3   6 6 6 5	All rating periods since 79 STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WBIG - AC until 82 WMAG-F - WMFR until 84
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980  Revenue (millions) 7.67 8.77 9.67 9.87 12.19		AC as of 84 WMFR - MOR until 84 WOJY-F - WGLD until 85
Income (millions)	15.67 16.36 17.27 18.39 20.00	BTFL until 85 WKZL-F - AOR until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1972 WAAA, WKZL-F 1973 WKSI-F 1973 WTOB Sold by Southern to Woods 1974 WHPE A/F approx. 1975 WGLD, WOJY-F Sold to Mann Media	315,000 1,250,000	
1976 WSMX Sold by Epperson 1979 WKSI-F 1979 WAAA 1981 WKZL-F Sold to Nationwide 1982 WMFR, WMAG-F Sold to Voyager	565,000 3,475,000 1,040,000 5,000,000 2,300,000	
1984 WPET, WKSI-F 1986 WAIR A/F Sold to Monte Lang	7,600,000 6,000,000	

## GREENVILLE - NEW BERN - WASHINGTON

600	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	SPG 5 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WDLX-F (R) WQDW-F (B) WSFL-F (R) WAZZ-F (C) WNCT-F (C)	13.8 10.6 10.0 11.7 12.2 9.7 12.8 8.6 7.9 11.4 14.5 13.8 18.6 15.8 19.0 18.2 16.5 10.1 8.6 13.1 13.5 8.2 10.3 13.9 12.3 5.9 7.3 5.2 4.2 9.0 10.1 9.3 10.2 8.3 6.9 7.6 6.6 7.8 5.2 8.8 8.2 8.6 8.8 8.1 10.3	WDLX-F 26.1 24.1 22.7 28.5 30.2 26.2 21.2 21.2 WQDW-F 19.5 16.2 21.2 19.6 25.2 24.4 27.3 18.9 WSFL-F 27.1 28.2 21.3 26.7 28.5 26.6 19.0 19.1 WAZZ-F 11.3 15.0 15.8 18.8 19.4 19.9 16.2 14.1 WNCT-F 14.3 10.7 14.0 13.1 16.3 15.3 15.2 15.1
WRNS-F (C) WELS (C) WFTC (AC) WRQR-F (R) WKTC-F (C)	7.6 6.4 8.7 3.5 6.8 5.8 3.5 6.6 10.9 2.8 3.2 6.2 2.2 2.7 3.0 3.7 4.2 1.9 3.4 2.8 6.2 2.8 2.4 1.2 .5 .7 .3 2.1 3.5 2.4 1.9 2.4 .7 1.9 2.8 3.9 .7 1.6 1.4 2.6 1.6 1.7 .5	WRNS-F 13.4 9.4 10.0 8.9 8.0 10.6 15.4 WELS 5.8 5.2 8.6 3.2 WFTC 11.1 6.5 5.5 3.6 3.3 1.3 WRQR-F 8.9 9.2 6.7 6.6 5.5 3.2 WKTC-F 7.7 3.6 4.9 4.6 7.3 6.6 4.8 1.5
WRAL-F (AC) WRDU-F (B) WZYC-F (A)	7 3.5 4.2 3.8 4.1 1.9 5.1 10.6 2.4 5.9 3.9 1.3 2.2 7.7	WRAL-F 7.4 11.9 13.5 10.3 7.8 12.5 17.8 WRDU-F 9.2 7.1 WZYC-F 4.0 4.9 13.8
ONE RATING BOOK PER Y	YEAR BEGINNING IN 1978	
<u>1975</u>	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries		
FORMAT SHARES (%)	<u>977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982                                      </u>	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP -	48 44 45 33 36 · 29 CHR 34 19 19	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WQDW-F (82, S83) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRAL-F (137, S84)
MOR/AC -	5 3 2 5 4 MOR 4 2 1 4 AC 1 6 13 5	Highest TSA Cume: WITN-F (1784, S83) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WITN-F (30.2, S83)
NEWS/TALK -	AC 1 6 13 5 20 20 28 24 26 27 21 32 26 9 9 6 11 10 10 10 11 15 20 20 23 19 22 22 20 15	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	1 5 4 2 3 4 1	WITN-F S78 WQDW-F S79, S80, S81, S82, S83, S84, S85 WRNS-F S86
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
ا		WAZZ-F - WRBK until 80 1985 CHR until 80
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions)	FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS MARKET	WFTC - Contemp/AC until 82 Country until 84 (?) WDLX-F - WITN until 85
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin		Other stations - See Raleigh
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1974 WBZQ	\$ 132,000	
1980 WRNB, WAZZ-F	Sold by Ted Gray to Interstate 790,000	
1986 WAZZ-F 1986 WWMG, WSFL-F 1986 WISP, WQDW-F	Sold by Interstate 1,500,000 Sold to Caravelle 2,225,000 Sold by Caravelle 1,600,000	

## GREENVILLE - SPARTANBURG, SC

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WFBC (M) 11.3 12.5 11.6 8.6 6.2 4.9 3.9 4.1 2.4 4.0 WFBC-F (AC) 16.8 12.8 17.8 13.7 14.7 12.1 10.2 10.0 10.3 12.8 WESC-F (C) 2.2 2.7 3.4 4.6 8.0 12.1 12.5 13.2 12.1 12.2 WHYZ (B) 9.6 7.7 7.4 4.1 6.3 8.6 7.6 12.6 8.6 6.3 WSPA (M) 6.1 6.5 5.2 8.2 4.7 4.4 5.3 3.5 2.5 2.8	3 11.0 19.4 WFBC-F 28.6 24.5 25.1 23.8 25.7 29.9 24.4 32.1 2 13.6 10.3 WESC-F 14.7 16.9 21.4 23.7 24.3 25.6 23.6 21.8 3 8.9 7.2 WHYZ 11.3 10.6 9.0 10.9 9.1
WSPA-F (E) 4.6 4.1 13.7 11.7 9.9 10.2 9.2 8.9 8.5 8.8 WASC (B) 4.3 4.4 2.8 3.6 4.9 4.7 4.2 WORD (AC) 13.7 13.7 9.8 9.9 8.9 4.0 4.4 2.2 3.3 3.5 WESC (C) 8.3 7.7 8.1 4.7 5.0 4.1 4.5 2.8 3.6 3.8 WGSL (G) 8.6 10.2 7.0 9.8 6.2 5.6 4.2 1.3 1.5 .5	4 4.2 3.5 WASC 5.0 5.5 6.1 5.1 4.7 5 2.6 3.9 WORD 20.3 13.1 13.5 9.5 9.4 10.4 6.9 8.1 8 2.5 1.3 WESC 11.8 11.9 10.0 11.8 11.4 8.6 5.9 4.7
WCKN-F (R) 2.7 1.4 2.7 5.2 7.3 5.2 WKDY (C) 2.2 1.0 2.2 1.3 1.7 .7 1.0 WSSL-F (C) 5.3 6.2 5.4 3.9 5.9 9.5 9.0 WANS-F (R) 2.3 8.0 10.3 8.6 8.8 10.5 WKSF-F (R) 1.4 1.4 1.5	0 .3 .7 WKDY 5.2 3.2 3.0 2.0 2.1 0 7.7 10.2 WSSL-F 16.0 10.2 11.0 9.2 20.3 19.2 15.9 19.7 WANS-F 5.6 15.2 21.0 20.5 20.3 23.3 25.1 21.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982</u>	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.7 16.8 16.5 17.1 15.7 15.8 15.7 17.3 FM Share (%) 31.82 27.47 38.95 41.88 51.05 55.73 57.31 56.3 Stations 18 19 24 22 23 25 Diaries 598 962 880	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WFBC-F (19.4, S86)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 37 38 38 36 36 29 32 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WFBC-F (167, S86) 16 24 19 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFBC-F (310, S76)
MOR/AC 18 24 18 16 14 8 MOR 5	6 1 Highest TSA Cume: WFBC-F (3522, S77) 3 6 5 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WFBC-F (32.1, S86)
COUNTRY 14 13 18 21 22 25 31 BTFL/EZ 15 15 13 14 12 11 13 NEWS/TALK 2 BLACK/URBAN 12 8 11 13 11 18 13	19 14 28 32 27 25 9 10 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 13 16 12
NOSTALGIA 2 4 1 SPANISH 2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 CLASSICAL	WFBC-F S75, S77, S78, S79, S80, F84, S86 WORD S76 WESC-F S80, S81 (T), F81, S82, F82, S83, S84, S85, F85 WANS-F S81 (T)
	WHYZ F82
	ross Dollars STATION NOTES 2 1983 1984 1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 5.9 6.4 7.6 7.9 8.7 10.0 10.7 Income (millions) .9 .9 1.1 1.0 1.2 Nat Rev (millions) 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6	11.4 14.4 16.3 WGSL - WQOK until 82 WGYL until 84 WSSL until 85 Country until 85 Contemp until 82 Nost. until 84 Country until 85 WSSL-F - WGYL until 81 WFBC-F - From Contemp to AC by 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	WCKN-F - WAIM until 82
1970 WHYZ 1971 WKDY Sold to Capitol (Johnson) 1971 WORD 1975 WORD Sold to Brooks	\$ 300,000 160,000 253,000 1,800,000
1981 WSSL-F Sold to Keymarket 1982 WHYZ	2,500,000 455,000
1982 WGSL Sold to Keymarket  1983 WKDY Sold by Capitol (Johnson)	750,000 600,000
1983 WAIM, WCKN-F (Anderson) 1985 WGSL, WSSL-F From Keymarket to Sterling Comm	2,400,000

## HARRISBURG

SPG	12+ METRO SHAF	<u>E</u> SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 7	6 77 78 79 80 81		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WHP-F (E) 7.1 12 WKBO (AC) 14.7 17 WQXA-F (R) 4	.2 17.0 13.9 9.9 5.5 7.	4 10.5 12.5 10.5 10.9 10.1 0 5.5 7.0 7.0 3.2 2.7 9 6.4 6.5 5.3 5.5 4.7	WHP 39.6 34.8 32.6 28.4 24.0 23.7 20.8 15.4 WHP-F 26.1 26.1 23.3 20.8 23.0 22.0 19.0 19.5 WKBO 24.7 20.3 23.8 16.3 16.9 16.9 12.0 7.6 WQXA-F 15.3 15.1 13.2 15.5 15.8 12.6 13.4 15.1 WSFM-F 21.0 13.8 15.7 14.3 17.1 15.5 13.7 11.6
WCMB (AC) 7.2 8 WHYL A/F (C) 8.2 9 WTPA-F (A)	1.4 4.1 4.0 5.1 10 .8 6.9 2.5 3.5 3.0 4 .5 7.3 5.7 6.9 7.6 6 1.9 2.8 3.0 3 .4 5.0 3.7 1.2 2.7 1	0 6.8 7.4 4.7 3.4 4.9 2 1.8 1.8 2.1 2.8 4.1	WNNK-F 12.1 20.1 20.2 20.9 22.4 34.6 28.5 WCMB 17.7 11.4 9.7 10.6 7.6 7.4 WHYL A/F 14.1 12.0 10.7 7.8 9.7 WTPA-F 9.1 5.9 8.3 11.4 WHGB 9.2 14.0 8.1 8.1 6.9
WRKZ-F (C) WHTF-F (A)	6.7 8.		WRKZ-F 10.4 15.0 16.0 13.8 15.0 13.5 15.0 WHTF-F 3.1 11.1 9.3 7.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS BEG	NNING IN 1980	
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
		18.5 18.2 17.2 17.1 17.9 54.72 58.81 62.25 62.02 65.56 21 22 25 23 22 601 732 1013 874 813	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19	982 <u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	34 45 39 36 29	26 28 CHR 12 33 25	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WNNK-F (134, F85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRKZ-F (228, S84)
MOR/AC	35 21 26 27 28	AOR 14 5 9 3 MOR 15 15 15 14 AC 20 20 13 16	Highest TSA Cume: WRKZ-F (2246, F85) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WHP (39.5, S79)
		22 21 21 12 15 .6 16 13 16 15	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN			#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA	2	2 1 5 4 4	WNNK-F F82, S84, F84, S85, F85, S85 WHP-F S83, F83
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	2 1 2 1 1	1 2 1 3	WHP All other rating periods
CLASSICAL			STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)
	1976* 1977 1978 1979 1	980 1981 1982 1983 1984	WHYL A/F - Simulcast in 82 1985 WKBO - CHR gradually changing
Income (millions)		.08	to AC by 1982 8.8 WSFM-F - CHR until about 80 WCMB - Contemp until 78
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin 1	.88 .93 1.04 1.06 1 9.35 10.97 11.88 12 1.83 1.88 1.52 3.0 19.6 17.1 12.8 1	.33 11.35 11.97 13.09 14.06 1 .19	MOR/AC until 81 Country until 84 WHGB - WFEC until 84 Contemp until 84
3	M's and FM's reported sep		WNNK-F - WTPA until 85 AOR until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	n a and the a reported sep	a decig are not included	WTPA-F - WQVE until 82 WKCD until 85
	1 by Steinman	\$ 500,000	Contemp until 85
		,	

1982 WNNK-F From Newhouse to Foster 1,250,000

From Sky to Keymarket

1984 WNNK-F

3,600,000

HARTFORD

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75	SPG 82 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WRCQ (BB) 4.2 4.8 5.7 4.1 3.8 3.3 1.9 4 WRCH-F (E) 8.9 8.4 9.8 8.2 8.8 10.4 7.0 7	21.5 20.4 19.0 19.2 19.2 WTIC 53.0 47.0 45.1 47.1 41.8 39.5 38.8 34.6 9.0 12.0 12.8 15.4 15.3 WTIC-F 21.5 18.2 19.6 22.8 29.2 33.5 35.7 35.2 4.4 4.1 4.7 4.1 3.0 WRCQ 9.1 NA 10.0 8.7 7.0 7.0 10.1 8.6 11.7 9.6 WRCH-F 18.6 19.1 18.3 15.0 22.8 15.8 20.3 21.2 WHCN-F 11.0 13.8 15.8 18.0 17.3 17.2 19.5 13.9
WKSS-F (R) 7.6 7.4 6.2 7.3 6.8 5.7 6.9 9 WKND (B) 2.6 3.0 2.7 3.5 2.7 2.3 4.1 2	4.4 3.2 4.3 3.7 2.6 WPOP 14.4 NA 14.1 11.1 11.1 3.5 3.8 5.0 5.1 4.2 WIOF-F 11.5 13.9 13.3 13.4 14.5 5.2 5.0 3.5 4.2 4.8 WKSS-F 18.0 11.8 13.4 11.4 13.7 12.2 14.3 17.2 2.7 2.4 1.5 .8 WKND 6.3 2.1 5.5 4.3 4.3 3.2 4.9 WCCC-F 11.8 15.9 13.5 16.8 16.6 13.9 14.4 11.8
WDRC-F (AC) 4.8 5.5 3.0 3.6 2.9 3.6 4.7 3	3.2 3.0 2.9 2.6 4.2 WDRC 13.0 NA 10.8 7.8 9.2 3.7 4.2 5.1 4.2 3.1 WDRC-F 11.0 12.8 16.4 14.4 17.4 19.3 15.2 12.4 3.9 3.0 2.6 1.9 2.2 WWYZ-F 9.1 10.9 11.7 NA 9.5 7.9 7.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	80 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 39 47 41 40 41 40	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WTIC (345, F76)  36 CHR 19 23 24 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WTIC (679, S79)  AOR 15 13 16 Highest TSA Cume: WTIC (7690, F78)
	MOR 23 22 23 22 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WTIC (53.0, S79) AC 11 13 16 17
COUNTRY 3 2 1 2 BTFL/EZ 21 16 16 18 20 14 NEWS/TALK 3 4 5 5 4 6 BLACK/URBAN 3 4 3 3 6 4	2 3 1 1 18 14 14 11 3 6 5 4 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 2 2 1 2
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	WTIC All rating periods 4 5 5 4
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars   WTIC-F - Classical/BTFL until 77   1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 WRCQ - Contemp until late 70's
Revenue (millions) 7.61 7.49 9.41 10.83 11.58 Income (millions) .31 .10 .35 .25 1.03 Nat Rev (millions) 2.66 2.45 2.94 3.53 4.25 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.77 14.79 17.03 18.20 Inc Per Cap (\$)16 .56 .39 1.63 Profit Margin 4.1 1.3 3.8 2.3 8.9	WDRC - Contemp until about 82 WDRC-F - Contemp until about 84 17.98 19.71 21.43 24.06 25.94
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1970 WCCC A/F 1971 WKSS-F 1973 WPOP Sold to Merv Griffin 1974 WTIC A/F Sold by Travelers Corp	\$ 325,000 427,000 2,750,000 6,000,000
1974 WHCN-F Sold to Beck-Ross 1977 WKSS-F Sold to Insilco 1980 WKSS-F From Insilco to Howard Tanger 1981 WKND Sold to John Cattlett	569,000 1,700,000 2,200,000 500,000
1984 WKSS-F 1984 WMLB 1986 WLVH-F Sold to Sage	3,400,000 425,000 4,500,000

HONOLULU

	METRO SHARE	500	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 7	79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KLHT (?) 6.4 1.4 6 KPOI-F (A) 6.4 7.0 3.9 4.2	4.4 2.9 5.4 6.6 11.5 5.9 5.1 4.7 2.9 .7	1 10.4 8.6 7.0	KSSK 30.2 38.8 29.4 27.1 22.4 22.9 28.9 27.0 KULA-F 17.5 12.4 17.0 18.4 29.4 30.0 22.5 KLHT 16.2 11.3 8.9 4.3 1.2 1.7 1.8 KP0I-F 13.1 21.3 15.8 17.2 20.2 21.5 15.5 KIK1 14.6 24.5 28.5 27.2 25.7 22.0 14.3 8.6
KQMQ-F (R) 8.2 5.4 3.6 2.9 4 KUMU (E) 4.3 3.3 3.9 3.6 4 KUMU-F (E) 5.3 5.6 4.3 5.8	4.5 5.4 4.7 6.6 5.2 4.0 2.7 2.6 8.4 7.9 4.6 2.7 2.1 3.0 2.3 7.1 7.5 5.0 8.2 7.5 7.2 8.5 9.7 7.0 6.3	9 10.0 11.1 9.8 3 2.2 1.6 1.9 5 6.5 8.1 9.6	KCCN       16.0       14.1       10.3       15.9       11.3       11.2       12.0       10.3         KQMQ-F          18.9       22.6       23.6       24.7       26.0         KUMU          8.8       7.9       6.4       4.0       5.8         KUMU-F       15.8       13.8       11.4       14.6       15.0       12.0       15.1       16.1         KKUA       26.1       21.9       29.8       25.0       17.9       15.7       14.0       10.0
KMAI-F (R) 2 KGU (NT) 4.1 6.3 7.4	5.1 4.9 6.5 4.7 4.6 5.0 1.2 1.2 5.2 4.8 5.1 3.2 3.5 3.2 2.3 7.7 6.1 3.4 3.2 3.4 .4 .7 5.4 4.1 3.7	3 3.6 2.4 8.0 3 4.0 3.3 3.8 4 3.3 3.8 1.0	KHVH 18.8 15.0 19.9 14.6 15.8 11.9 12.2 13.4 KMAI-F 14.7 10.7 12.1 7.2 7.6 21.7 KGU 15.6 11.3 5.9 7.6 6.8 9.9 8.4 KORL 27.6 21.9 7.5 6.9 8.4 7.4 4.1 KDEO 12.1 9.5 9.1 8.1 6.1 7.2
KRTR-F (AC)	2.9 1.6	3.8 4.7 4.5	KRTR-F 3.9 5.0 17.3 12.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL	BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1	1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 21.38 19.67 18.03 2	15.3 15.3 17.4 17.2 20.89 24.17 26.65 26.10 19 21 20 22 712 893		49.23 49.76 1985 KSSK \$3,500,000 21 22
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1	1980 1981 1982 1983	<u>1984 1985 1986</u>	66 Highest Metro Share: KKUA (19.6, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 47 42	44 41 40 33	CHR 33 12 19	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KSSK (209, F83) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: NA
MOR/AC 25 20 17	27 24 11 MOR 20	AOR 10 10 8 12 17 15 8 29 19	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KKUA (44.3, F77)
COUNTRY 2 2 BTFL/EZ 15 14 14 NEWS/TALK 8 6 6 BLACK/URBAN	AC 11 15 8 11 9 5 8 9 8 2	8 29 19 4 3 4 9 9 12 9 7 9	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 1 CLASSICAL 1 2 1 ETHNIC 10 5 10	3 3 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 8 9 11 8	5 4 1  1 1 2  8 7 11	KIKI \$81 ! KQMQ-F F82, \$83 KULA-F \$84
	Data	Duncan Estimates	CTATION NOTEC
Net Do		Gross Dollars 1982 1983 1984	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 6.75 7.59 8.6 Income (millions) -1.23 -1.30 -1.5 Nat Rev (millions) .92 .73 .5 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.28 11.6	52 9.54 10.39 12.2 54 -1.30 -2.14 94 1.03 1.20		KSSK - KGMB until 80 16.1 KP0I-F - KHSS until 79 BTFL until 79 KDUK until 83 19.42 KIKI - CHR changing to AC by 1985 KQMQ-F - AOR until about 83
* Independent FM's and FM's i	reported separately are	e not included	Brief swing with Disco in 84 CHR after 84
MAJOR STATION SALES			KMAI-F - KPIG until 80 KGU - MOR until 82 KORL - CHR until 80
1970 KKUA 1971 KUMU-F 1973 KHVH 1975 KDEO, KULA-F From Golden F 1976 KQMQ-F	Pacific to Withers	\$ 405,00D 130,000 400,000 500,000 490,000	KKUA - Contemp until 82  KULA-F - Contemp until about 83  KRTR-F - KJYE until 82  KSHO until 84  KLHT - KPOI until 83  KIFH until 86
1976 KIKI Sold to Pacit 1976 KORL Sold to O'Day 1978 KQMQ-F 1978 KLHT, KPOI-F Sold to Sudbi 1979 KGU From Copley t	1	350,000 360,000 150,000 655,000 650,000	ATTH UNEIT OF
1979 KKUA, KQMQ-F Sold to LA Co 1979 KULA-F From Withers 1980 KWAI, KMAI-F From Jim Gabb 1981 KDEO 1982 KCCN		2,200,000 682,000 1,200,000 1,100,000 529,000 633,000	
1982 KKUA, KQMQ-F From Beatrice 1983 KWAI 1984 KORL 1985 KIFH Donated by Si	e Foods to Kadota	1,350,000 1,200,000 790,000 NA	
	ical to Glascock rink	696,000 2,800,000 1,900,000	

HOUSTON

CDC	12+ METRO SHARE	CDC	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	78 79 80 81 82 83 8	SPG 4 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KPRC (NT) 7.9 4.6 5.4 KTRH (NT) 7.1 7.2 7.3 KMJQ-F (B) 7.8 KIKK (C) KIKK-F (C) 5.8 7.7	7.9 6.5 4.7 5.9 5.1 4.3 4 12.0 9.9 8.0 10.5 8.5 6.7 9 1.2 1.2 1.7 1.3 1.2 1.0 1	.4 3.5 3.4 KPRC .0 5.1 5.8 KTRH .3 9.6 8.0 KMJQ-F .0 .8 1.0 KIKK .0 6.8 7.4 KIKK-F	15.3 17.1 13.2 12.0 10.1 9.1 9.5 9.3 14.9 11.8 15.0 13.0 11.8 11.0 15.0 16.3 16.2 10.7 17.1 17.8 15.0 15.9 16.9 14.7 5.0 3.4 4.1 3.1 2.1 2.5 12.7 16.8 15.2 18.5 18.1 15.4 15.7 15.5
KILT (C) 9.4 6.9 6.8 KILT-F (C) 4.6 5.5 KRBE (O) 7.4 5.3 6.4 KRBE-F (R) 7.7 6.3 7.9 KLTR-F (AC) 3.4 3.4	4.1 3.5 3.8 7.7 6.5 6.5 4 4.5 4.0 3.3 2.7 1.5 .9 9.3 5.6 5.5 5.9 5.4 4.5 3	.8 1.4 1.4 KILT .5 4.6 5.7 KILT-F .6 1.0 .7 KRBE .7 4.6 5.1 KRBE-F .8 6.0 4.4 KLTR-F	17.3 12.9 9.5 9.0 8.0 6.2 4.3 6.6 11.5 11.7 16.2 16.7 16.7 12.8 11.5 13.6 8.8 8.1 10.2 7.1 5.1 3.5 3.1 2.1 20.3 15.0 15.1 15.7 16.1 12.7 17.6 16.6 9.9 16.7 12.4 14.3 12.5 9.3 17.2 13.9
KLOL-F (A) 3.3 3.1 KFMK-F (AC) KODA-F (E) 4.3 3.1 3.5 KKBQ (R) 4.3 2.9 3.0 KKBQ-F (R) 9.0 8.4	1.7 2.0 2.7 4.9 6.3 5.6 4 3.4 3.4 4.8 5.5 4.5 7.1 7 3.1 2.7 2.8 1.8 3.3 2.3 1		9.8 10.7 10.0 15.7 14.1 17.0 14.2 12.4 7.3 9.7 15.0 13.4 11.7 12.8 12.9 6.8 11.9 12.2 12.5 15.9 16.3 13.6 13.9 10.8 9.5 7.2 5.8 9.5 7.3 5.1 2.7 16.0 15.5 12.2 9.2 16.5 25.4 22.0 21.7
KSRR-F (A) 3.4 2.4 KQUE-F (BB) 3.2 4.1 3.3 KJYY-F (AC) KXYZ (S) 3.2 4.3 KYOK (B) 8.2 5.2 3.2	3.9 4.3 2.7 3.2 3.1 4.6 4 1.7 1.3 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.9 1 1.7 .9 .9 .4 1.7 1.3 1	.4 5.0 4.8 KSRR-F .0 4.7 4.6 KQUE-F .7 1.6 2.7 KJYY-F .6 1.1 1.0 KXYZ .6 1.9 1.4 KYOK	12.3 15.9 7.4 12.6 15.9 18.3 14.8 14.2 6.4 6.1 5.9 8.9 7.9 9.2 8.5 4.5 5.3 4.4 4.9 8.1 3.6 1.8 2.5 3.8 3.8 6.6 5.5 4.7
KEYH (S) KLAT (S)		.7 .7 KEYH .1 1.4 1.1 KLAT	2.3 1.6 1.2 1.5 3.1 3.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING		TI TITLE NEAT	<b>5,2</b>
1975 1976	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19	82 1983 1984 1985 198	6 Highest Billing Station
	56.36 60.68 60.36 65.10 70.56 73 28 27 26 27 28 28		14 1985 KIKK-F \$14,800,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978	<u>8 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983</u>	1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: KMJQ-F (13.2, F85))
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 31		R 14 16 16 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KMJQ-F (562, F85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KMJQ-F (614, S84)
MOR/AC 6 9	8 3 9 11 MOR AC 14		t TSA Cume: KMJQ-F (7247, S84) t Metro Cume Rating: KMJQ-F (25.4, S84)
COUNTRY 17 13 BTFL/EZ 14 13 NEWS/TALK 15 16 BLACK/URBAN 5 15	11 16 23 22 19 13 12 12 9 8 17 12 11 10 9	15 15 17 9 8 7 7 10 10 #1 S 14 14 11	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH 1 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 2 CLASSICAL 1 1		KPRC 4 6 5 KYND 5 4 4 KRBE 2 2 3 KRLY 1 2 1 KODA	-F S76, F76, S77 -F F77 -F S80 -F S83
FINANCIAL DATA		ncan Estimates KMJQ	
1976 1	Net Dollars 977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19	Gross Dollars 82 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 26.77 30	.96 36.82 42.43 51.15 70.4 80.	1 93.0 110.3 115.8	(Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) 5.40 5	.04 9.91 10.85 11.17 .87 9.99 11.36 15.56 .10 13.92 15.37 16.74 21.93 23.	00 26 66 20 72 21 66	KSRR-F - KAUM-F until 80 KILT A/F - CHR until 81
Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.	.75 3.75 3.93 3.65 .7 26.9 25.6 21.8	98 26.65 30.72 31.55	Used KXAS calls briefly during 84 KRBE - KENR until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES			Country until 82 KRBE-F - CHR until 82
1970 KRBE-F 1971 KLTR-F	Sold to Alexander Tanger	\$ 500,000	AC until 84 KLTR-F - KRLY until 84
1973 KIKK A/F 1975 KRBE-F 1976 KCOH 1979 KXYZ	To Sonderling From GCC to Lake Huron From ABC to Slater	460,000 2,900,000 2,500,000 1,100,000 1,800,000	Black until 84  KXYZ - Contemp until about 79  KQUE-F - Reclassified as Nostalgia in 82  KKBQ - KULF until 82
1979 KFMK-F	Sold to First Media	4,500,000	AC until 82  KKBQ-F - KYND until 82
1979 KLAT 1980 KODA-F 1982 KYOK	Sold to Westinghouse From Starr to Willie Davis	1,100,000 5,700,000 1,500,000	BTFL until 82
1983 KXYZ 1984 KKBQ A/F 1985 KLTR-F 1985 KGGL-F (Lake Jackson) 1985 KSSR-F	Sold to Infinity From Harte-Hanks to Gannett From Gulf to Taft Sold to Frankhouser From ABC/Cap Cities to Malrite	2,300,000 35,000,000 31,000,000 (E) 8,750,000 32,500,000	
1985 KMJQ-F 1986 KGOL-F 1986 KLEF-F (Seabrook) 1986 KRBE A/F	From Amaturo to Keymarket From Frankhouser to Shamrock From Lake Huron to Susquehanna	NA 13,000,000 3,700,000 25,000,000	

# HUNTINGTON

12+ METRO SHARE	SPG 12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WKEE-F (R) 13.2 24.4 24.5 23.9 21.7 19.4 24.3 24.0 23.7 WKEE (0) 10.7 7.2 9.5 10.2 4.2 WTCR (C) 11.5 16.5 14.9 12.5 15.4 13.0 10.5 10.9 9.8 WTCR-F (C) 10.2 9.8 9.9 11.0 11.4 12.0 10.4 8.6 12.2 WGNT (M) 19.2 15.5 15.4 14.8 16.6 11.4 12.1 8.3 10.7	2.5 3.9 3.9 WKEE 19.6 16.6 15.4 12.0 12.2 8.9 8.8 3.6 3.3 3.6 WTCR 21.3 23.7 22.0 22.4 25.5 9.6 7.5 9.5 17.8 20.5 27.4 WTCR-F 19.2 17.2 15.6 18.0 16.7 31.9 32.6 36.1
WAMX-F (A) 6.8 11.0 12.1 10.9 12.9 8.1 6.5 10.1 WEMM-F (G) 4.9 3.5 4.3 4.4 3.5 3.8 6.6 6.2 6.0 WIRO (M) 4.7 4.6 2.1 3.2 3.4 3.1 2.1 2.7 .9 WMLV-F (E) 1.1 2.0 .7 .9 1.0 1.3 WPAY-F (G/C) 1.5 2.5	2.4 .8 1.0 WIRO 15.6 8.5 9.6 5.0 10.0 4.8 3.9 1.0 .8 2.9 WMLV-F 5.1 5.4 6.2 3.7 3.7
WAEZ-F (C) 3.3 2.0 WKLC-F (A) 1.4 3.1 3.0 1.2	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.0 16.0 17.5 18.1 15.6 13.9 15.8 FM Share (%) 36.21 41.21 43.08 49.75 49.39 52.52 59.22 Stations 13 13 17 15 16 Diaries 639 637	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WKEE-F+ (27.5, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 39 36 40 37 35 39	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WTCR-F (113, S86) CHR 22 19 19 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKEE-F (193, S82)
MOR/AC 21 19 24 17 35 12 MOR 12	AOR 14 6 18 Highest TSA Cume: WKEE-F (2216, F82) 9 2 7 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WKEE-F (46.7, F82)
COUNTRY 25 20 25 24 21 35 27 BTFL/EZ 11 13 12 13 10 9 9 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	25 5 47 37 35 1 4 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 3 SPANISH 2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 5 9 4 6 8 7 8 CLASSICAL	WGNT S85 WAMX-F F84 WTCR-F F85, S86 7 8 8 WKEE-F All other rating periods
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates STATION NOTES Gross Dollars (Major call letter and format changes)
	1982 1983 1984 1985 WKEE - WKEE until 80
Revenue (millions) 2.54 2.96 3.59 4.17 4.86 5.1 Income (millions) 1.10 .40 .61 .69 .54 Nat Rev (millions) .95 .26 .93 1.03 .72 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.12 12.07 13.74 15.45 15.36 1 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.37 2.05 2.27 1.72 Profit Margin 13.5 17.0 16.5 11.1	#HTN until 83  5.2 5.3 5.5 6.0  Contemp until 81  Country until 84  WGNT - MOR until 83  Country until 83  Country until 85  WMLV-F - WITO until 85  Country until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1970 WGNT Sold by Cap Cities to Stoner 1971 WTCR/WTCR-F Sold to Greater Media 1979 WKEE, WKEE-F From Reeves to Capitol (WRAL 1979 WCMI (Ashland)	NA NA
1981 WTCR/WTCR-F From Greater Media to CRB 1982 WAMX-F Sold to Stoner 1985 WIRO, WMLV-F (Ironton) 1985 WKQI-F (Catlettsburg)	2,500,000 1,750,000 520,000 385,000

## HUNTSVILLE

No.	ana		12+ METRO SHARE		200	12+ CUME RATINGS
MEUP (B) 4.7 5.8 6.6 5.3 6.42 4.6 8.7 8.9 7.9 7.0 61.18 8.9 1.1 WELP (B) 7.0 0.1 1.5 13.2 11.5 12.8 18.1 14.5 MAY (R) 10.8 13.5 15.0 15.2 15.8 13.6 10.0 7.8 5.2 4.1 7.5 2.8 WAY 33.8 33.9 25.3 24.8 20.3 15.7 23.7 16.5 MAY (R) 10.8 13.5 15.0 15.2 15.8 13.6 10.0 7.8 5.2 4.1 7.5 2.8 WAY 33.8 33.9 25.3 24.8 20.3 15.7 23.7 16.1 MAY (R) 10.8 13.5 15.0 15.2 15.8 13.6 10.0 7.8 5.2 4.1 7.5 2.8 WAY 33.8 33.9 25.3 24.8 20.3 15.7 23.7 16.1 MAY (R) 10.8 13.5 15.0 15.2 15.8 13.6 10.0 7.8 5.2 4.1 7.5 2.8 WAY 33.8 33.9 25.3 24.8 20.3 15.7 23.7 16.1 MAY (R) 10.8 13.5 15.5 20.1 WAY 10.8 7.8 WAY 10.8 7.8 WAY 10.8 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2 15.2	SPG 75	76 77 78	79 80 81	82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
MANU (G) 3,3 3,6 2,6 4,2 3,4 4,3 3,4 WAVU  MFIX (AC) 4,7 4,7 3,5 3,3 6,0 3,7 2,4 3,2 1,1 7,1 3,1 0, WFIX 12,9 13,7 11,3 10,6 7,2 5,2 7,6 5,9 WTMX-F (C) 4,4 2,6 4,8 1,8 3,1 4,3 3,2 2,7 1,9 WTMX-F 7,4 7,4 6,1 7,4 3,4 WOEN-F (R) 2,2 5,5 8,2 7,6 5,9 MTMX-F (C) 4,4 2,6 4,8 1,8 3,1 4,3 3,2 2,7 1,9 WTMX-F 7,4 7,4 6,1 7,4 3,4 WOEN-F (R) 2,2 5,5 8,2 7,6 5,9 MTMX-F (R) 3,4 8,7 7,4 7,0 MTMX-F (R) 5,9 6,4 5,8 3,9 MTMX (O) 15,8 9,4 8,9 7,3 3,4 3,5 2,2 1,8 3,1 2,7 2,9 6,6 MTMX-F (R) 5,9 6,4 5,8 9,4 10,4 MN0A-F (R) 4,2 6,8 2,6 WMANDA-F (R) 2,5 5,2 2,2 7,1 7,3 WAP1-F (R) 4,2 6,8 2,6 WMANDA-F (R) 2,5 5,2 2,2 7,1 7,3 WAP1-F (R) 4,2 6,8 2,6 WMANDA-F (R) 4,2 6,8 2,6 WMANDA-F (R) 2,5 9,4 5,9 8,2 9,2 9,4 5,9 8,2 9,2 9,4 6,0 WMANDA-F (R) 4,2 6,8 2,6 WMANDA-F (	WZYP-F (R) WEUP (B) 4.7 WAAY (R) 10.8	5.8 6.6 3.6 13.5 15.0 15.2	9.8 9.6 13.6 4.2 4.6 8.7 15.8 13.6 10.0	14.6 13.5 8.9 7.0 7.8 5.2	5 18.5 25.0 23.0 0 6.1 8.8 9.1 2 4.1 7.5 2.8	WZYP-F 19.2 21.7 29.8 29.4 33.1 32.8 38.4 40.6 WEUP 10.7 10.0 11.5 13.2 11.5 12.8 18.1 14.5 WAAY 33.8 33.9 25.3 24.8 20.3 15.7 23.7 16.1
NTAK   (0)   15.8   9.4   8.9   7.3   3.4   3.5   2.2   1.8   3.1   2.7   2.9   6.6   1.5   1.	WAVU (G) 3.3 WFIX (AC) 4.7 WTWX-F (C)	3.6 2.6 4.7 3.5 3.3 4.4 2.6 4.8	4.2 3.4 4.3 6.0 3.7 2.4 1.8 3.1 4.3	3.4 3.2 1.1 3.2 2.7	1 .7 1.3 1.0 7 1.9	WAVU 4.9 4.2 WFIX 12.9 13.7 11.3 10.6 7.2 5.2 7.6 5.9 WTWX-F 7.4 7.4 6.1 7.4 3.4
Part   1975   1976   1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   1985   1986   1984   1985   1986   1984   1985   1986   1984   1985   1986   1985   1986   1985   1986   1985   1986   1985   1986   1985   1986   1985	WTAK (0) 15.8 WNDA-F (G)		3.4 3.5 2.2	1.8 3.1	1 2.7 2.9 6.6 9 2.4 2.9 2.1	WTAK 8.9 6.0 9.4 10.4 WNDA-F 4.8 7.7 7.4 7.0
APR (%) 16.1 15.6 15.0 14.0 12.1 13.3 14.5 17.2 17.2 15.7 14.5 16.5 1984 NA FM Share (%) 22.43 27.80 27.42 32.38 38.74 40.64 53.18 45.96 51.22 59.40 53.98 52.92 1985 WZYP and WBHP \$1,250,000 Stations 18 19 20 19 22 23 25 23 13 16 Diaries	ONE RATING BOOK PER	R YEAR				
FM Share (%) 22.43 27.80 27.42 32.38 38.74 40.64 53.18 45.96 51.22 59.40 53.98 52.92 1985 WZYP and WBHP \$1,250,000 Stations 18 19 20 19 22 23 25 23 13 16 653  FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WZYP-F (25.0, S85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZYP-F (76, S84) WZYP-F (76, S86) WZYP-F (76, S84) WZYP	197	75 1976 1977	1978 1979 19	1981	1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   Highest Metro Share:   WZYP-F (25.0, S85)	FM Share (%) 22. Stations	.43 27.80 27.4	2 32.38 38.74 40 19 20 19	0.64 53.18 22	8 45.96 51.22 59.40 23 25 23	53.98 52.92 1985 WZYP and WBHP \$1,250,000 13 16
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 45 49 50 47 38 37 CHR 32 35 27 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZYP-F (133, S84)  MOR/AC 7 5 2 8 3 4 MOR 4 1 Highest TSA Cume: WZYP-F (1542, S84)  COUNTRY 27 34 29 32 26 32 35 27 24 27  BTFL/EZ 8 8 13 4 9 7 10 11 11 11 10  NEWS/TALK	FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 197	9 <u>1980 1981 198</u> 2	1983	<u>1984 1985 198</u>	6 Highest Metro Share: WZYP-F (25.0, S85)
MOR/AC  7 5 2 8 3 4 MOR 4 1 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WZYP-F (40.6, S86)  COUNTRY 27 34 29 32 26 32 35 27 24 27  BTFL/EZ 8 8 8 13 4 9 7 10 11 11 10  NEWS/TALK	CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	40 45 49	50 47 38	37		Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZYP-F (133, S84)
COUNTRY BFL/EZ BFL/EZ BS 8 8 13 4 9 7 10 11 11 10 NEWS/TALK C	MOR/AC	7 5 2	8 3 4		1	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WZYP-F (40.6, S86)
NOSTALGIA SPANISH SPAN	BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	8 8 13	4 9 7	35 10	27 24 27 11 11 10	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
FINANCIAL DATA	SPANISH					WAAY S76, S77, S78, S79 WBHP S80
Net Dollars   Gross Dollars   (Major call letter and format changes)		3 4	1 1 4			WZYP 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586
Revenue (millions) 2.45 2.70 2.99 3.48 3.78 4.4 4.9 5.5 6.2 6.8  Income (millions) .09 .16 .20 .26 .005 Nat Rev (millions) .23 .28 .40 .37 .47  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.25 10.11 11.49 12.08 15.77 17.07 18.46 20.46 22.22  Inc Per Cap (\$)55 .68 .85 .02  Two counties were deleted.  WAHR-F - Contemp until 84 WTAK - WV0V until 82 Contemp until 80 MOR until 82	FINANCIAL DATA			-, , <del></del>		the state of the s
Revenue (millions) 2.45 2.70 2.99 3.48 3.78 4.4 4.9 5.5 6.2 6.8  Income (millions) .09 .16 .20 .26 .005  Nat Rev (millions) .23 .28 .40 .37 .47  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.25 10.11 11.49 12.08 15.77 17.07 18.46 20.46 22.22  Inc Per Cap (\$)55 .68 .85 .02  MOR until 82		1976* 1977*	1978 1979 1980	1981	1982 1983 1984	
	Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	.09 .16 .23 .28 9.25 1	.20 .26 .00 .40 .37 .47 0.11 11.49 12.08 .68 .85 .02	15.77		6.8  WAHR-F - Contemp until 84  WTAK - WVOV until 82  22.22  Contemp until 80  MOR until 82

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{\star}}$  Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included

# MAJOR STATION SALES

1974 WTAK \$630,000 1981 WTAK 700,000

## INDIANAPOLIS

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WXTZ-F (E) 9.0 11.8 13.7 13.7 13.6 11.4 12.0 10.4 9.2 8.7	4.5 4.6 WEAG-F 19.1 18.1 19.5 16.4 15.4 16.4 17.0 15.5 9.7 8.6 WXTZ-F 21.2 21.1 21.8 21.1 17.6 17.3 18.4 18.5 2.1 1.9 WNDE 18.6 17.8 13.7 7.7 8.8 8.6 7.5 5.7
WFMS-F (C) 2.8 6.1 7.2 7.8 8.2 8.7 10.2 7.6 7.8 WTUX (BB) 12.0 7.0 5.8 5.1 4.2 2.4 2.0 2.8 2.8 3.1 WENS-F (AC)4 .2 3.8 9.3 6.8 7.3	3.8 1.6 WIRE 21.4 18.5 18.2 17.2 14.5 13.4 12.0 6.9 9.1 9.8 WFMS-F 12.9 15.5 16.4 15.3 17.1 14.2 14.6 18.1 4.5 3.9 WTUX 17.4 12.6 7.5 10.6 6.9 6.7 6.9 7.1 6.1 8.0 WENS-F 20.2 18.6 17.2 17.3 18.8 8.2 9.0 WTLC-F 12.2 12.7 14.3 15.3 14.5 9.2 12.2 12.9
WTPI-F (AC) 1.3	9.0 7.1 WZPL-F 23.5 18.9 19.9 22.6 32.7 23.0 21.5 3.0 3.1 WTPI-F 5.9 6.8 1.2 1.2 WGRT 6.4 5.0 2.6 3.4 NA 1.6 5 .4 WXLW 4.4 2.3 1.7 1.9 WNTS 2.9 2.3 2.1 1.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 19	984_1985_1986 Highest Metro Share: WIBC (19.4, F78)
	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIBC (316, S86) 21 14 8 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WFBQ-F (483, S85)
MOR/AC 21 23 21 18 23 27 MOR 17 1	10
COUNTRY 18 18 20 18 19 19 17 18 18 18 18 17 17 15 10 NEWS/TALK 4	15 14 11 7 10 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 7 9 10
	WIRE \$75 5 5 4 WFBQ-F \$85
	WFMS-F F82 3 3 3 WIBC All other rating periods 
	n Estimates <u>STATION NOTES</u> ss Dollars (Major call letter and format changes)
	1983 1984 1985 WZPL-F - WSMJ-F until 79
Revenue (millions) 13.61 16.21 18.42 19.81 21.62 25.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27	WIKS-F until 83 29.3 33.0 38.0 Briefly tried Disco around 81-82 WENS-F - WSVL-F until 81 25.08 27.73 31.67 WNDE - CHR until 80-81 AC until changing to Oldies in 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	WFBQ-F - CHR until 78 WTUX - Contemp changing to AC
1972 WXTZ-F Sold by Rollins to Mid America 1973 WTLC-F Sold to Frank Lloyd	489,000
1981 WTUX Sold to Communicom 1,	## Back to CHR in 84 ## Became WEAG in 86 and ## AOR/CHR ## 300,000 ## URE - Changed to AC in 85 ## Back to Country in late 86 ## ATT until 85 ## EZ until 83
1981 WENS-F (Shelbyville) Sold to Emmis 1, 1983 WIBC/WEAG-F From Fairbanks to Blair 21,	,300,000 Nostalgia until 85 ,200,000 ,000,000 (E) 875,000
	300,000
1985 WZPL-F From Heftel to Yde, et. al. 11	
1985 WZPL-F From Heftel to Yde, et. al. 11, 1985 WFBM (Noblesville)	300,000 ,600,000 (E)

## JACKSON, MS

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75 76	77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WJMI-F (B) 11.4 10.0 WJDX (M) 11.1 17.4 WMSI-F (C) 8.0 7.4	11.6 14.9 16.7 15.3 11.0 7.9 9. 16.0 14.0 11.1 20.2 18.4 14.9 12. 18.8 18.1 16.1 10.0 8.2 7.3 6. 8.8 12.9 9.6 8.1 10.2 14.6 11. 12.5 11.4 13.0 14.6 12.4 7.7 7.	2 3.6 3.8 2.5 WJDX 3 13.1 14.2 13.3 WMSI-F	30.5 30.7 23.5 24.0 24.5 16.3 13.5 12.3 17.4 26.3 24.3 28.0 27.2 26.1 29.3 26.8 37.1 25.3 24.8 25.2 23.8 13.2 12.4 12.4 18.9 16.6 20.9 25.3 22.3 23.4 25.4 24.4 18.0 19.9 20.5 19.0 15.9 17.5 18.1 15.3
WKXI (B) 6.3 4.0 WTYX-F (R) 7.7 9.4 WOKJ (B) 12.0 8.0 WJXN (G) 3.1 2.0 WZRX (BB) 3.7 5.4	4.7 5.3 6.2 8.1 8.8 13.4 12. 9.7 8.5 5.6 4.4 3.7 6.9 9. 1.5 2.8 4.5 2.3 1.	1 7.9 15.5 11.6 WTYX-F 7 2.2 1.8 3.7 WOKJ 0 1.2 .5 .5 WJXN	16.2 17.4 16.2 26.4 25.8 24.2 19.4 20.2 15.6 18.8 19.2 24.0 23.9 22.0 27.7 24.8 16.2 13.7 10.7 20.7 17.5 12.2 10.3 10.7 8.8 5.9 7.0 4.2 2.4 3.0 13.5 6.2 1.7 2.5
WOAD (G/B)9 WYYN-F (AC) WEQZ-F (A) WQMV-F (R)	.9 1.5 .9 .6 1.5 . 8 4.	2 11.5 10.0 9.6 WOAD 8 5.8 2.0 5.4 WYYN-F 0 2.7 2.9 1.7 WEQZ-F 4 4.3 2.4 2.9 WQMV-F	7.7 5.1 5.3 17.4 14.7 17.2 4.3 2.2 7.9 4.9 12.9 8.2 12.6 2.8 8.4 5.1 2.8 14.3 11.6 9.9
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEA			
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	15.8 13.8 14.3 13.5 13.1 13.9 43.11 44.94 46.67 44.00 53.65 50.8 14 12 11 13 12 525 582		
FORMAT SHARES (%)	7 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 198	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: WJMI-F (20.2, S80)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 30		Highest	t Metro Share: WJMI-F (20.2, S80) t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WJMI-F (99, S86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WMSI-F (218, S84)
MOR/AC 12		6 6 3 Highest	t TSA Cume: WMSI-F (2000, S84) t Metro Cume Rating: WJDX (37.1, S79)
COUNTRY 7 BTFL/EZ 13 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 31	12 14 15 13 8 8		TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 4 CLASSICAL	2 2 2 2 1 4 5 3 2 	WJMI-	\$75, \$79 \$76, \$77, \$78 -F \$80, \$81, \$82, \$84, \$85, \$86 \$83
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
19	76 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981		WMIS-F - WZZQ-F until 82
Revenue (millions) 3.7		7.3 8.0 8.7 9.7	CHR until 81 WKXI - WRBC until 79
Nat Rev (millions) .4	13 .15 .46 .58 .05 40 .55 .63 .76 .81		News until 78 MOR until about 80
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	- 1.84 2.08 2.38 2.46	19.36 20.36 22.25 24.43	WTYX-F - WKXI until 79 Black until about 79
Profit Margin 3.4  MAJOR STATION SALES	4 3.6 9.2 10.5 0.9		WZRX - WWUN until 78 WYIG until 80 WCCL until 85
1973 WJMI-F	•	141,000	Contemp until 78 AC/Oldies until 86
1978 WKXI 1979 WZRX		581,000 567,000 4,437,000	WJDX - Contemp until 85 WOAD - WJQS until 84 Country until 84
1983 WSLI, WYYN-F So 1983 WOAD 1984 WKKE	old to Osborn & Reynolds	2,750,000 250,000 348,000	WSLI - MOR until 85 WYYN-F - WJFX until 81 WXLY until 84
1985 WJDX, WMSI-F F	rom Keymarket to Sterling Comm old to Lewis	NA 200,000	Country until 84
1986 WOKJ, WJMI-F Fr 1986 WOAD	rom Roden to Holt	455,000	

JACKSONVILLE

SPG 12+ METRO SHARE	SPG 12+ CUME_RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	
WLCS-F (AC) 15.3 17.5 13.6 14.9 11.6 12.5 11.0 10.2 11.4 WAIV-F (AC) 6.6 6.7 6.0 6.4 5.1 4.1 6.3 10.4 8.L witk-F (C) 4.5 6.3 6.9 9.1 11.9 12.8 9.6 9.5 WIYY-F (AC) 10.0 5.7 10.4 14.7 13.2 13.5 13.4 10.0 11.C WFYV-F (A) 6.5 11.1 7.9 11.1	U 8.6 7.6 5.1 WAIV-F 14.5 11.6 8.7 24.6 20.4 18.9 20.1 15.1 5 9.5 9.9 9.4 WQIK-F 20.0 18.6 18.6 23.5 20.9 18.0 20.0 17.6 0 12.6 14.2 9.9 WIVY-F 31.8 28.8 27.5 29.0 28.3 30.5 32.4 23.4
WRXJ (B) 4.7 4.1 5.9 2.6 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.6 .6 WAPE-F (R) 6.6 3.3 3.2 3.8 8.9 2.6 5.1 5.5 5.6 WCGL (G) 1.8 1.9 2.7 5.2 2.7 WJAX (G) 9.6 12.6 9.8 10.5 7.6 7.6 6.0 3.1 2.7 WPUQ (B) 4.3 8.8 10.7 7.0 9.4 7.2 4.7 5.1 5.8	6 8.4 8.6 15.6 MAPE-F 12.0 8.8 7.6 13.5 11.4 13.4 17.0 28.5 7 1.8 2.7 3.5 WCGL 6.9 4.6 NA 4.1 7 .9 1.2 1.2 WJAX 21.1 20.5 17.2 14.5 7.5 3.2 3.5 5.6
WQIK (C) 7.0 5.6 6.7 6.4 8.1 6.8 3.9 3.6 3.4 WOKV (NT) 4.0 4.0 2.9 1.7 1.0 2.0 2.1 1.6 WCRJ-F (C) 2.3 3.0 3.2 2.2 7.7 9.0 WNFI-F (R) 1.9 .5	6 3.0 2.6 2.1 WOKY 7.4 9.4 5.3 6.9 6.5 6.9 0 5.5 4.4 5.6 WCRJ-F 6.4 13.3 16.2 13.8 8.5 10.6 9 2.2 3.0 2.5 WNFI-F 4.6 9.2 7.5
WZAZ (B) 1.0 2.4 1.8	8 3.8 5.2 2.0 WZAZ 5.5 7.7 8.1 5.5
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS  1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	. 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.2 13.9 15.3 14.9 14.9 14.9 14.6 FM Share (%) 43.55 41.33 41.03 47.31 58.02 58.52 66.43 Stations Diaries 19 21 22 25 22 753 849	17.7 18.2 18.2 16.7 17.4 1984 WIVY-F \$2,800,000
FORMAT SHARES (1) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WKTZ-F (18.8, \$76)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 36 37 41 36 35 25 27 MOR/AC 13 7 8 3 4 17 MOR 1	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WAPE-F (182, S86)  CHR 14 2U 22 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WAPE-F (213, S86)  AOR 16 12 12 Highest TSA Cume: WAPE (2835, S77)  1 1 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WIVY-F (32.4, S85)
CUUNTRY 14 18 2U 23 26 2U 25 8TFL/EZ 2U 2U 14 18 16 11 12 NEWS/TALK 1 2 2 1 1 3 8LACK/URBAN 13 14 9 15 7 13 15	19
NOSTALGIA 3 2 6 SPANISH	WIVY-F S78, S79, F80, S81, F84, S85, F85 4 8 10 WQIK-F F81, S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	WFYV-F S83, S84 Duncan Estimates WAPE-F S86
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars
Revenue (millions) 4.97 6.19 7.67 7.31 6.96 8.8	(Major call letter and format changes) 9.9 11.6 14.0 16.7
Income (millions) .U044357 -1.28 -1.49 Nat Rev (millions) 1.42 1.65 2.09 1.79 2.35 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.50 10.41 10.16 9.18 11.66 Inc Per Cap (\$)5977 -1.78 -1.97 Profit Margin 0.1	WAIV-F - WPDQ-F until 76 CR until 76 CR until 76 6 13.02 15.08 17.74 20.95 WOKV - WMBR until 77 WSNY until 80 WAIV until 81
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are	
MAJOR STATION SALES	MOR or BTFL until 81 WLCS-F - WKTZ until 85 BTFL until 85
1970 WJAX 1971 WROS, WIYY-F 1975 WOKY, WAIV-F 1975 WPDQ From Belk to Rounsaville From Rounsaville to Belk to Mel-Lin From Mel-Lin to Ed Winton	\$ 1,480,000 WAPE-F - Rock/AOR until 81 320,000 WJAX-F until 86 650,000 WJAX - WAPE until 86 750,000 WJAX - WAPE until 85 175,000 CHR until 81
1976 WEXI, WIYY-F Sold to Infinity 1976 WEXI Sold by Infinity 1979 WPDQ Sold to BENI 1979 WFYY-F Sold to BENI 1979 WZAZ Sold to Gilliam	Country until about 82 1,250,000 WZAZ - WERD until 84 250,000 WQIK - WYOJ until 83 1,360,000 WRXJ - WKTZ until 84 920,000 488,000 (NOTE: I have missed a lot of call
1979 WKTZ A/F Sold to Beck Ross 1981 WJAX From SIS to Eastman 1981 WOKY/WAIV-F From Rounsaville to Affiliated 1991 WCRJ A/F Sold to Abell 1982 WQIK From Gulf to Rowland	2,500,000 1,835,000 3,000,000 2,093,000 600,000
1982 WZAZ Sold to Gilliam 1982 WFYV-F From BENI to Metroplex 1982 WRXJ, (7) Sold by Eastman 1983 WRXJ, WAPE-F Sold to Silver Star 1984 WQIK A/F Sold to Jacor	734,000 2,850,000 1,000,000 3,100,000 5,000,000
1984 WZAZ 1984 WIYY-F From Infinity to Gilmore 1985 WCRJ A/F From S & F to Justice 1985 WEXI 1985 WROS Sold to Good News	350,000 6,500,000 4,000,000 450,000 525,000
1985 WRXJ, WAPE-F Sold to Statewide by Silver Star 1985 WPDQ From BENI to Metroplex 1985 WBIX Sold to Sudbrink 1985 WRXJ-AM From Statewide to Kravis The old WRXJ donated to Jones College by Kravis	5,200,000 785,000 436,000 750,000
1986 WCRJ Sold by Justice 1986 WCRJ-F From Justice to Hoker 1986 WOKY, WAIY-F From Affiliated to EZ 1986 WZAZ	380,000 6,000,000 10,100,000 325,000

## JOHNSON CITY - KINGSPORT - BRISTOL

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WQUT-F (R) 6.0 8.2 6.7 7.9 10.3 9.5 18.8 18.2 23.6 23.3 19.1 WXBQ-F (C) 2.3 5.0 3.6 13.0 13.6 15.0 20.4 20.7 19.5 18.9 WTFM-F (E) 4.3 5.4 5.4 10.1 7.6 8.0 11.4 8.3 9.1 8.3 13.4 WKPT (M) 4.3 3.5 3.9 3.8 2.3 3.0 1.7 1.4 1.4 .9 3.0 WJCW (C) 8.2 8.2 12.5 9.3 10.5 12.2 8.3 9.3 9.2 9.3 5.6	WQUT-F 15.7 21.6 18.5 32.5 31.4 41.4 38.3 33.9 WXBQ-F 18.2 23.2 24.2 31.8 34.5 29.9 29.7 WTFM-F 20.8 19.2 16.0 15.1 16.6 15.3 12.6 24.3 WKPT 11.5 12.6 10.2 7.5 6.2 4.8 3.2 8.2 WJCW 20.7 22.2 19.6 19.6 19.8 15.2 16.6 13.6
WFHG (AC) 7.4 9.8 9.8 8.7 6.4 6.4 4.6 3.3 3.1 1.6 .7 WKIN (C) 10.7 7.2 7.3 9.3 6.1 4.1 2.3 2.9 2.1 1.6 2.3 WGOC (C) 3.1 3.5 3.9 .8 2.9 3.5 2.3 3.2 1.4 1.0 WETB (R) 2.9 4.4 4.4 5.0 6.9 5.2 3.1 2.3 1.4 .8 1.0 WJSO (M) 6.8 7.0 7.7 7.7 5.0 4.4 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.7	WFHG 19.6 19.8 17.4 14.7 10.7 10.5 6.3 4.1 WKIN 15.6 15.6 12.0 9.7 6.0 6.5 4.7 4.8 WGOC 6.4 3.0 WETB 15.0 13.9 15.0 12.2 8.2 4.8 4.0 3.9 WJSO 16.9 10.3 7.6 4.6 4.4
WZAP (G) 4.5 11.4 3.9 5.0 3.4 2.8 2.0 2.0 2.4 2.3 2.3 WZXY-F (A) 1.9 3.7 4.1 2.1 3.2 5.4 WIKQ-F (AC) 1.95 1.5 1.9 1.6 WUSJ-F (C) 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.4 3.1	WZAP 7.9 8.7 7.3 3.5 4.5 5.3 4.8 3.5 WZXY-F 7.8 7.2 9.2 10.0 WIKQ-F 1.8 2.4 4.0 3.8 WUSJ-F 3.7 6.7 3.4 5.5 7.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198</u>	4 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.0 13.1 15.2 14.7 15.2 15.6 15.8 15.9 16. FM Share (%) 20.56 23.21 23.83 34.17 38.10 39.66 59.10 60.87 69. Stations 22 28 25 25 25 25 27 26 Diaries 691 714 838 821 819	30 26
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1	986 Highest Metro Share: WQUT-F (25.2, S84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 48 42 40 30 34 32 CHR 32 31	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WQUT-F (154, S84) 23 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WQUT-F (218, S84)
AOR 4 3 MOR/AC 10 9 6 8 18 13 MOR 7 4 4	6 Highest TSA Cume: WQUT-F (2369, S84) 1 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WQUT-F (41.4, S84)
COUNTRY 42 33 42 40 37 38 41 42 39 BTFL/EZ 6 6 11 9 10 11 10 10 7 NEWS/TALK	18 40 3 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 1 SPANISH 1 1 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 4 5 5 4 6 8 CLASSICAL FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimate	WKIN S76  3 WZAP S77  WJCW S78, F81 (T)  5 WKPT-F S79  WXBQ-F S80, S81, F80, F81 (T), S83, F83 WQUT-F S82, F82, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	
<u> 1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980</u> 1981 1982 1983 198	
Revenue (millions) 3.35 3.63 4.66 4.66 6.23 6.5 6.9 7.6 8.1 Income (millions) .200600107 .26 Nat Rev (millions) .27 .49 .64 .59 1.02 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.76 11.10 11.12 14.03 14.94 15.68 17.12 18.1 Inc Per Cap (\$)1500316 .59 Profit Margin 6.0 1.8 4.2	WFHG - Contemp bordering on AC by 1983 2 19.33 WKIN - CHR until 81 WZAP - Country until about 82 WJSO - Contemp until about 83
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	WGOC - Religion until 85 Country until 86
MAJOR STATION SALES	WTFM-F - WKPT until 82 BTFL until 85
1972 WOPI \$ 142,000 1977 WZAP approx. 340,000 1981 WJCW, WQUT-F Sold to Bloomington 3,400,000	
1984 WETB       325,000         1985 WUSJ A/F (Elizabethtown)       780,000         1986 WETB       350,000	·

## JOHNSTOWN, PA

200	12+ METRO SHARE	che	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 7576	6 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WJAC (C) WKYE-F (AC) WJNL (M) WJNL-F (AC) WBXQ-F (R)	9.7 11.0 5.3 7.5 6.1 8.0	9.6 10.6 10.1 9.2 9.8 WJAC 9.3 7.9 10.4 14.4 12.9 WKYE-F 7.6 6.1 6.1 6.5 3.4 WJNL 8.8 7.1 7.6 5.5 3.6 WJNL-F 7.3 4.8 5.3 9.7 5.4 WBXQ-F	33.0 28.0 21.0 23.0 20.4 21.3 21.6 26.0 24.8 19.7 19.0 23.1 29.6 26.4 18.2 19.4 17.0 18.3 16.9 14.4 10.9 18.3 24.3 23.6 23.4 26.1 18.8 16.5 12.9 11.8 12.9 14.3 11.9
WCRO (R) WBEM (M) WIYQ-F (C) WGLU-F (A) WVSC (C)	4.2 6.6 6.7 5.2 5.2	6.1 6.6 5.3 6.3 3.9 WCRO 5.8 2.9 1.5 1.6 3.4 WBEM 2.0 2.6 4.0 2.1 .8 WIYQ-F 5.3 4.5 4.8 4.7 2.6 WGLU-F 4.8 3.4 4.8 2.1 6.2 WVSC	25.8 21.5 20.5 19.7 16.6 17.5 14.3 8.6 8.2 5.4 4.1 6.7 16.2 6.7 10.4 7.3 4.1 15.0 14.3 15.4 15.9 14.1 14.7 13.6 14.7 8.5 5.9 5.0 8.1
WNCC (M) WWZE-F (BB) WDVE-F (A) WVSC-F (AC)		2.8 2.9 1.3 2.4 4.1 WNCC 2.8 2.4 3.8 2.6 4.1 WWZE-F 5.8 4.8 7.1 8.1 7.0 WDVE-F 4.7 WVSC-F	7.1 4.5 4.5 6.7 8.0 7.2 13.7 11.9 10.5 11.7 14.9 15.3 14.8 8.0 8.3 9.3
ONE RATING BOOK PER Y	YEAR IN THIS MARKET AS OF 198	30	
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 198	80 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	6 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries	15. 48. 25 599	.05 50.73 56.20 54.49 61.48 63.19 62. 23 29 27 28 27 28	43 1985 NA
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WJAC (14.8, S80)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP -	<b></b> 37 35 42	32 CHR 16 20 13 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WKYE-F (55, S85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKYE-F (76, S85)
MOR/AC -		MOR 11 9 17 13 Highes	t TSA Cume: WKYE-F (919, S85) t Metro Cume Rating: WJAC (33.0, S80)
COUNTRY - BTFL/EZ - NEWS/TALK - BLACK/URBAN -	31 35 29 11 13 14 	AC 13 24 26 29 30 27 16 21 9 6 2 5 #1 5	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA -	3		
SPANISH - RELIGION/GOSPEL -			
CLASSICAL -			STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)
-   1	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980		WKYE-F - WJAC until 84 BTFL until 84
Revenue (millions) - Income (millions) - Nat Rev (millions) - Rev Per Cap (\$) - Inc Per Cap (\$) - Profit Margin -	2.14 2.46 2.60 11 .10 .09 19 .24 .25 8.02 8.99 9.85 42 .37 .36 5.2 4.1 3.6	3.0 3.3 3.7 4.1 4.3	WBEM - WWBR until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1980 WGLU-F		\$115,000	
1984 WCRO		210,000	
1985 WGLU-F		400,000	

## KALAMAZ00

	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	SPG 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WKMI (AC) 18.9 19.7 15.8 15.4	9.2 7.8 9.6 9.8 9.6 8.6 11.4 8.5	WKZO 34.1 39.9 30.6 34.1 29.7 30.5 35.3 33.0 WKMI 36.9 34.4 26.9 20.5 21.6 17.0 19.6 14.0 WQLR-F 22.4 18.0 18.8 15.9 20.1 14.4 21.0 15.5 WKFR-F 20.8 23.5 24.2 28.2 29.5 29.6 33.9 29.7 WNWN-F 13.4 14.3 17.4 14.3 16.5 23.5
WHEZ (BB) 5.5 4.3 8.4 3.7 WQSN (C) 7.6 9.8 4.8 1.8 WKPR (G) 2.3 3.1 2.4 .9 WOOD-F (E) 8.7 7.7 6.6 7.1 WJFM-F (AC) 2.0 2.2	1.1 .6 1.1 .4 2.1 2.9 2.0 3.1 1.4 2.0 1.3 2.1 .7 8.5 6.4 6.7 5.4 4.7 5.7 5.7 4.6	WHEZ 3.8 4.1 1.5 3.9 WQSN 2.6 2.5 3.1 WKPR 3.4 5.2 3.0 6.6 2.4 WOOD-F 16.5 15.2 15.7 13.9 13.7 13.4 14.5 10.7 WJFM-F 6.7 11.3 15.4 14.1 13.7 13.2 19.4 23.1
WLAV-F (A) 3.4 WGRD-F (R) 8.1 10.0 WJXQ-F (A)	4.8 5.7 6.1 6.9 5.1 4.3 3.5 5.7 8.1 7.7 6.0 5.9 5.5 5.5 5.7 3.5 2.2 2.2 5.7 3.9 3.3 .7	WLAV-F 7.2 11.6 12.5 14.3 13.6 11.1 8.2 11.7 WGRD-F 24.3 21.6 22.1 18.8 14.7 15.8 19.4 13.9 WJXQ-F 8.8 9.8 8.8 4.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FA	ALL BOOKS AS OF 1978	
1975 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 19	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	15.1 14.6 15.2 16.8 16.0 17.0 16.1 15 9 42.71 49.02 53.57 62.90 61.42 69.27 69.28 69 20 17 20 17 22 22 20 18 573 592 665 617 664 71	9.83 73.12 1985 WKFR-F \$1,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WKZO (22.1, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 39 48 44		Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WKZO (73, \$75) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKZO (94, \$75)
MOR/AC 21 24 21		Highest TSA Cume: WKZO (1208, S80) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WKZO (39.9, S80)
COUNTRY 16 5 9 BTFL/EZ 19 19 23 NEWS/TALK 2 2 1 BLACK/URBAN	15 20 15 16 15 18 15	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 4 2 3 CLASSICAL	1 1 4 4 2 4 2 3 2 4 1	WKZO S75, S77, F78, S79, S80, F80, F81, S82, S83 WKMI S76, S78 WKFR-F S81, F83, S84, F84, S85, S86 WNWN-F F85
	CC Data Duncan Estimates	WQLR-F F82
1976* 1977* :	Dollars   Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES  (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 2.33 2.61 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3.11 3.05 2.93 3.6 4.1 4.6 5.3 6. .35 .03 .27 .52 .44 .42 1.54 11.80 10.35 17.06 19.34 21.70 24.65 27.	.0 WQSN - WYYY until 82 WKLZ until 84 CHR until 81 .90 AC until 83 News during 83 Country from 84 on
* Independent FM's and FM's	s reported separately are not included	WHEZ - WBUK until 85 Country until 80 Oldio: until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		Oldies until 83 Off air until 84 WKMI - CHR evolving to AC by 83
1972 WQLR-F 1976 WHEZ 1979 WQSN	Sold to Fairfield \$ 150,000 220,000 \$ 407,000	Other stations - See Chicago and Grand Rapids
1985 WQSN 1985 WHEZ 1985 WKNR/WKFR-F (Battle Creek) 1985 WKMI	Sold to Fairfield 175,000 100,000 Sold to Hicks 3,250,000 Sold to Hicks 1,050,000	

#### KANSAS CITY

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WDAF (C) 6.5 5.9 9.2 9.6 10.4 11.7 13.7 11.4 10.8 9.6 10.9 8.5 KYYS-F (A) 5.6 8.2 6.8 9.1 11.5 10.3 8.5 7.4 7.4 5.9 6.4 8.6 KMBZ (NT) 13.1 12.0 15.1 15.0 12.9 9.8 7.2 7.7 3.9 4.8 4.4 9.7 KCMO (NT) 9.6 9.4 10.2 9.6 9.4 7.5 8.5 6.3 7.6 7.9 7.3 4.9 KBKZ-F (C) 5.5 5.3 5.4 7.8 7.9 6.9 6.3 5.0 4.3 3.9 3.3 3.5	WDAF 20.4 24.4 23.5 25.9 22.4 17.2 21.0 17.6 KYYS-F 18.2 20.9 20.3 19.1 15.2 14.9 17.1 17.9 KMBZ 29.6 23.8 22.1 21.0 11.6 12.4 11.6 20.2 KCMO 19.6 18.1 17.4 15.9 23.4 18.7 19.6 12.7 KBKZ-F 13.6 14.4 13.5 9.9 13.6 9.2 8.5 11.9
KBEQ-F (R) 8.7 8.8 7.4 8.8 7.2 5.7 6.7 8.8 8.2 7.6 7.1 7.5 WHB (AC) 10.3 6.8 6.5 6.3 5.4 8.9 9.3 5.7 4.3 4.1 3.7 2.9 KPRT (G) 1.0 1.9 1.5 1.8 2.8 1.9 1.8 .9 .5 KPRS-F (B) 7.0 6.5 6.5 5.3 5.1 6.5 7.5 7.5 6.0 4.7 5.4 3.5 KUDL-F (AC) 2.2 2.9 3.4 6.7 6.8 5.5 5.6 6.3 6.2 6.0	KBEQ-F 18.0 15.0 16.5 20.4 22.8 23.8 23.1 20.0 WHB 17.7 20.3 23.6 20.8 16.8 12.3 12.0 9.3 KPRT 4.1 3.9 3.7 3.2 2.0 KPRS-F 9.2 9.9 9.5 8.7 9.4 10.6 7.5 KUDL-F 8.2 16.5 18.0 16.0 17.5 15.1 16.2
KFKF-F       (C)       4.0       5.4       4.2       3.6       3.6       3.4       4.6       5.3       6.1       6.5       5.6       7.9         KJLA       (BB)        2.7        1.3       3.5       3.0       2.4       4.1       4.7       4.0       3.7       2.2         KMBR-F       (E)       NA       NA       NA       9.6       9.4       7.5       8.5       5.8       6.0       8.6       8.1       7.8         KLSI-F       (AC)             2.9       7.4       6.7       5.6       6.0         KZZC-F       (R)             6       2.5       3.0       4.1       3.4	KFKF-F 8.6 9.7 10.0 13.1 14.7 14.9 13.2 15.0 KJLA 10.7 10.8 8.2 8.2 9.5 8.1 5.2 KMBR-F 17.2 17.0 14.0 12.6 16.3 16.3 15.1 KLSI-F 1.3 16.5 12.4 14.2 13.2 KZZC-F 10.4 10.1 14.9 10.4
KCFX-F (A) 1.4 2.4 5.9 KKCI-F (A) 1.6 2.8 4.7 2.9 2.1 .7	KCFX-F 6.9 7.2 11.4 KKCI-F 3.9 11.8 10.3 8.1 2.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.4 14.6 15.2 15.5 15.2 15.7 16.0 17.4 17.1 17.0 FM Share (%) 44.35 48.83 45.17 49.27 51.34 52.35 54.46 55.12 59.72 64.8 Stations 22 20 22 20 22 21 25 25 Diaries 1546 1256 1435 1377 1343	39 63.49 66.05 1985 WDAF \$6,000,000 26 22
FORMAT SHARES (*) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	186 Highest Metro Share: KMBZ (18.6, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 24 30 28 38 35 21 29 CHR 15 12 1	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KMBZ (294, S77) 12 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WDAF (591, S81)
MOR/AC 29 28 25 16 9 15 MOR 5 1 -	.5 Highest TSA Cume: WDAF (7025, S81) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KCMO (29.9, F78) .7
COUNTRY 18 15 15 20 20 27 19 20 21 1 BTFL/EZ 17 17 18 16 9 15 11 10 9	7 8 5 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 5 5 4	KMBZ S75, S76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78, S79, S86 KYYS-F F79 3 WDAF S80, F80, S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, F83, F84, S85, F85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KMBR-F \$84
	STATION NOTES   1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 13.44 12.96 17.57 19.05 20.56 26.7 28.9 31.3 34.1	37.1 KMBZ - MOR until 81
Income (millions) 1.00 1.01 2.69 2.28 .14  Nat Rev (millions) 2.78 2.50 4.87 5.48 6.53  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.98 13.54 14.28 15.40 18.54 19.93 21.44 23.20  Inc Per Cap (\$)77 2.07 1.71 .11	Country until 82 MOR until 84 ) 25.07 KJLA - KAYQ until 79 Country until about 79
Profit Margin 7.5 7.8 15.3 12.0 0.7  MAJOR STATION SALES	Contemp until 81 KFKF-F - KCKN-F until 80 KBKC-F - KCEZ until 84
1970 KBEA, KBEQ-F \$ 7	KCMO until 85 '50,000 BTFL until 83
1975 KJLA 7 1976 KXTR-F	750,000 Country until 85 750,000 KKCI-F - KKCI until 85 700,000 AOR until 85 700,000 Black until 86
1978 KCNW From Starr to Universal 3	KCMG until 86 336,000 AC beginning in late 85
1981 KFKF, KFKF-F From Kay-Smith to Allbritton 2,7 1982 KLSI-F From Swaggert to Sandusky Newsp 3,1 1982 KCXL, KKCI-F From Southwest to Golden East 2,3	350,000 700,000 .00,000 350,000 700,000
1983 KFKF A/F From Allbritton to Sconnix 4,1984 KCMO, KBKC-F From Fairbanks to Summit 11,21985 WHB From Storz to Shamrock 3,5	250,000 000,000 200,000 500,000 200,000

#### KNOXVILLE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WIVK-F (C) 14.2 15.8 11.8 14.6 18.8 20.1 23.5 20.1 20.0 WIVK (C) 10.7 10.4 11.8 11.1 9.6 9.4 8.0 6.7 5.0 WEZK-F (E) 10.2 15.7 14.3 16.1 17.4 18.3 16.0 13.4 13.3 WIMZ-F (A/R) 3.0 4.3 7.5 4.8 5.4 6.6 9.2 10.6 10.9 WOKI-F (R) 9.5 6.8 4.9 5.5 6.7 9.5 8.2 11.6 10.7	0 3.9 4.3 3.6 WIVK 19.0 22.1 19.1 15.1 13.1 8.1 10.0 10.3 3 15.3 14.0 12.7 WEZK-F 25.3 27.2 25.7 25.1 22.9 23.3 22.0 20.4 9 17.2 16.1 13.3 WIMZ-F 14.6 13.7 16.1 20.2 21.4 29.5 34.9 28.0
WRJZ (G) 8.2 6.0 18.1 16.1 12.4 9.4 6.1 6.0 5.2 WMYU-F (AC) 6.8 9.7 9.1 WNOX (C) 11.6 14.2 9.7 11.3 12.0 7.8 5.9 3.4 5.2 WIMZ (R) 5.1 4.9 3.8 2.7 1.5 1.7 2.9 1.4 .8 WKGN (NT) 7.0 2.3 2.6 2.6 1.0 .8 .8 2.1 1.8	1 7.5 7.9 9.9 WMYU-F 5.2 21.4 20.4 19.2 19.4 26.8 2 5.4 3.0 2.4 WNOX 39.3 26.0 23.1 17.9 15.2 14.2 10.7 8.7 8 1.0 .3 .2 WIMZ 9.0 5.9 8.2 5.6 4.7 6.1 3.2 2.4
WGAP (C) 3.4 2.6 2.4 3.2 2.3 2.9 1.8 1.7 WBMK (B) 1.4 1.4 1.1 2.2 4.2 WNKX-F (C) 1.6 2.1 1.1 2.6	2 2.8 1.8 1.0 WBMK 3.9 2.4 2.1 2.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.6 14.8 15.9 15.5 15.4 15.3 17.4 FM Share (%) 40.30 46.63 41.53 45.19 49.08 59.09 66.92 Stations 19 16 16 18 18 Diaries 858 695	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	3 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WIVK-F (28.0, S81)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 39 35 34 34 29 23	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIVK-F (235, S86) CHR 12 9 9 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WIVK-F (409, F85)
MOR/AC 7 4 2 4 11 MOR 1	
COUNTRY 36 37 40 36 42 37 41 BTFL/EZ 15 17 20 21 17 15 13 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 2 2 2 1 3 5	34 39 41 18 16 14 2 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 3 2	WRJZ S77, S78 (T) 2 1 WEZK-F S78 (T), S79, S80
SPANISH <t< td=""><td>3 3 8</td></t<>	3 3 8
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars   WIMZ - WBIR until 80 1982 1983 1984 1985   MOR until 81
Revenue (millions) 4.50 4.98 6.28 6.04 7.41 8.4	WHEL until 82 8.8 9.4 9.9 11.0 MOR until 82
Income (millions) .16 .27 .29 .2310 Nat Rev (millions) .83 1.16 1.15 1.27 1.47	WRJZ - WETE until 77 Contemp until 81
Inc Per Cap (\$)60 .65 .5D21	15.07 15.99 16.75 18.48 Country until 83 Oldies until 84
Profit Maryin 3.5 5.4 4.6 3.8	WIMZ-F - WBIR-F until 80 Country until 79
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are	e not included WNOX - Contemp until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 WRJZ From Nationwide to Hall	\$ 700,000
1971 WRJZ From Nationwide to Hall 1975 WKGN Sold Mooney 1976 WITA 1976 WRJZ Sold to Basic Media 1978 WKGN	\$ 700,000 600,000 290,000 800,000 718,000
1979 WBMK 1979 WIMZ, WIMZ-F From Multimedia to Stoner 1980 WITA 1981 WKGN 1982 WNOX From Scripps-Howard to Mack Sanders	150,000 NA 410,000 300,000 1,200,000
1983 WITA 1984 WKGN 1984 WRJZ 1984 WSEV, WMYU-F (cancelled) 1984 WNOX, WNKX-F From Sanders to ELF	675,000 475,000 905,000 2,700,000 2,100,000
1985 WSEV, WMYU-F Sold to Republic 1986 WMYU-F From ELF to REBS 1986 WBMK 1986 WRJZ Sold by Salem	3,400,000 3,000,000 5,200,000 215,000 300,000 plus liabilities

## LAFAYETTE, LA

12+ METRO SHARE										CDC				2	12+ CUI	ME RAT	INGS				
	SPG 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	SPG 86		_79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
KXKW (C)	5.7	12.9 9.7 12.3	9.3 6.6 26.5		12.1 14.6 19.7	11.3 12.9 9.1	13.3 16.0 13.3	13.4 13.4 14.4	10.0 12.7 15.3	10.4	17.4	2.5 7.5 23.2 6.3 1.3	KVOL KXKW KSMB-F KTDY-F KPEL	18. 22. 36.	4 49.7 5 27.4 5 21.2 1 21.2 4 21.0	19.1 19.1 23.1	3 22.8 7 25.1 2 29.3	18.6 24.7 33.6	18.6 23.5 32.7	14.8 36.2 30.4	14.7 37.4 20.5
KDEA-F (E) KJCB (B) KMDL-F (C) KTIZ-F (B) KROF (B)	1.3	5.8  9.0	7.9  6.0	6.0	3.2  7.0	5.4  8.6		4.6 16.5 5.7 3.6	5.2 16.6 7.4 1.7 1.3		5.2 16.1 3.9 5.2 7.9	5.6 8.2 4.1 3.8 6.0	KDEA-F KJCB KMDL-F KTIZ-F KROF			4.0	2 10.8 - 14.8 - 11.4 5 5.9 7 5.0	17.8 20.4 6.6	16.8 14.6 14.5	23.6 10.4 12.1	17.2 10.6 7.5
KASC-F (C) WGGZ-F (R) KFXZ-F (B)	2.5	3.2	1.7		3.8	1.6	7.3 2.7	1.5 2.1	4.8 4.8	3.5 4.8	3.6 4.3	.9 3.8 9.7	KASC-F WGGZ-F KFXZ-F	12.			2 6.5 3 12.5				13.5
ONE RATING BO	OK PE	R YEA	\R																		
	19	75 1	.976	1977	1978	197	9 19	80	1981_	1982	198	3 1984	1985 198	6			Highe	st Bil	ling	Stati	ion
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries	16 29	.6 1 .17 4	.6.0 10.00	16.6 48.53 10	16.2 3 48.6 7	14. 8 50. 10	9 17 34 40 12 42	.85	12.7 51.09 11 618	15.8 50.0 16 728	17.0 58.3 16 537	5 17.0 88 63.1 17 630	17.3 18. 5 58.33 71. 16 16 641 503	1 48			1984 1985	KTDY- KSMB-		,700,0 NA	000
FORMAT SHARES	5 (%)	1977	7 1978	3 1979	1980	1981	1982	<u>.</u>	1983		1984	1985 19						KVOL		33.1,	
CHR/AOR/CONTE	EMP	43	39	46	31	38	35		44	CHR	20	35 3		t TS	A 1/4	HR A		KSME	3-F (	74, S8 168, S	86)
MOR/AC		10	13	9	10	10	7	MOR		AOR			- Highes		A Cume tro Cu		ating:			1585, 49.7,	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		11 9  27	13 7  28	20 3  20	23 7  29	23 4  21	24 6  29	AC	25 6  20		11 20 6  27	16 1 6	5 4 <u>#1 S</u> 2		ONS, 1				21		
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSP CLASSICAL	PEL			1	 1	 2 	  		1		 2 	2	- KJCB 2 KSMB	-F	\$75, \$ \$77, \$ \$82, \$ \$85, \$	78 <b>,</b> 83	S84	00, 30	51		
FINANCIAL DAT	<u>TA</u>				CC Dat							timates ollars		-	TATION Major			r and	form	nat ch	annes)
		100	76* 1	977* 1	Dolla	1979	1980	[1 ]	1981	1982			1985				KPEL-F			at cm	unges,
Revenue (mili Income (mili Nat Rev (mili Rev Per Cap Inc Per Cap Profit Margii	ions) lions) (\$) (\$)	1.0	05 1 14 24 - 11 - 2	.54 2 .29 .33 .36 14	2.04 .33 .37 4.77 1	2.48 .42 .62 .6.88 2.87	3.84 .65 .84 24.68 4.18	1 5 1 3 2	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.4	k	ROF  KASC-F	-	Simulc until CHR ch Became KROF-F CHR un MOR un	ast w 81 anging Black unti til 83	ith K g to k aro l 81 l	AC by	

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{\star}}$  Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included

## MAJOR STATION SALES

1974 KDEA-F

\$ 123,000

1976 KPEL, KTDY-F

1,025,000

## LAKELAND

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WPCV-F (C) 6.4 7.5 8.0 8.5 8.6 8.6 12.8 12.9 13.7 12.8 13.4 12.4 WVFM-F (E) 12.5 13.4 15.4 11.8 12.4 12.8 9.6 9.9 13.5 11.2 13.2 12.2 WWAB (B) 7.1 7.8 3.0 4.9 3.2 3.9 1.2 7.9 5.1 5.9 5.9 2.9 WGTO (C) 4.1 2.0 3.3 10.4 8.9 9.4 12.8 7.2 5.1 5.0 4.0 2.9 WONN (BB) 5.3 5.2 6.0 5.7 3.9 4.3 2.5 2.4 1.6 3.2 2.7	WPCV-F 17.5 13.4 20.9 25.1 25.2 22.7 22.8 21.6 WVFM-F 18.2 15.4 15.1 17.2 18.7 18.4 17.8 16.5 WWAB 8.7 8.1 7.7 5.5 WGTO 13.6 6.4 14.2 10.6 8.9 7.3 WONN 16.2 10.9 12.0 7.2 8.0 5.9 7.6 7.4
WRBQ-F (R) 8.8 9.5 11.5 14.8 12.1 6.5 8.2 10.6 8.8 9.4 8.4 10.5 WPDS-F (AC) 4.1 5.9 7.1 4.7 6.3 3.9 4.6 2.3 4.9 6.4 5.0 5.0 WYNF-F (A) 4.9 6.3 7.9 9.8 7.5 7.4 8.0 WQYK-F (C) 6 2.3 1.2 3.8 3.5 2.3 2.7 1.2 WSUN (C) 3.7 5.6 5.8 2.7 2.0 2.3 2.9 2.9 2.4 .5 2.1 .4	WRBQ-F 27.1 20.5 20.3 22.0 22.8 23.9 22.0 23.0 WPDS-F 12.1 9.2 9.7 7.2 7.9 8.7 11.0 11.5 WYNF-F 10.4 15.3 16.2 15.2 15.7 14.0 15.9 WQYK-F 6.0 9.1 8.9 6.2 5.4 WSUN 9.3 6.9 9.2 7.8 8.2 5.2 4.6 3.3
WJYO-F (AC) 3.0 2.2 8.3 7.0 1.2 1.6 2.2 2.5 2.3 .4 WTMP (B) 1.4 7.2 3.4 2.5 1.8 1.7 WHLY-F (R) 1.6 5.2 6.9 6.4	WJY0-F 11.4 10.8 3.5 6.7 5.7 2.1 WTMP 8.9 5.2 4.6 WHLY-F 5.7 11.7 11.2 14.2
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 43.98 47.32 58.04 55.35 64.10 68.44 59.65 64.48 74.83 78.85 Stations 24 23 22 18 22 28 23 21	15.8 16.9 1984 NA 77.31 85.48 1985 WPCV and WVFM \$1,600,000 20 24 737 725
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 27 30 23 33 21 29 27 CHR 21 21 23 AOR 10 9 13	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WPCV-F (63, S84) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WVFM-F (90, S85) Highest TSA Cume: WPCV-F (927, S83)
MOR/AC 14 13 8 7 10 2 MOR 4 1 AC 4 16 10 17	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WRBQ-F (27.1, S79)
COUNTRY 24 29 27 29 37 32 37 27 28 23 BTFL/EZ 31 22 26 26 21 17 16 15 17 16 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 4 6 14 5 10 13 9 9 9 4	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 5 4 2 6 4 SPANISH	WYFM-F S75, S76, S77, S79 WRBQ-F S78 WGT0 S81 (T) WPCV-F S81 (T), S82, S83, S84, S85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)  1985 WONN - MOR until about 80
	5.5 Other stations - see Tampa & Orlando
Income (millions)2939435348  Nat Rev (millions) .31 .31 .52 .50 .46  Rev Per Cap (\$) 5.49 10.11 9.78 9.76 12.38 12.98 13.68 14.84 1  Inc Per Cap (\$)1.33 -1.52 -1.71 -1.42	
Trong nargin	
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 WONN Sold to Joe Garagiola 230,000 1973 WWAB 230,000 1977 WONN, WPCV-F Sold to Joe Garagiola 225,000 1977 WONN, WPCV-F Sold by Joe Garagiola 1,100,000 1979 WLKF 690,000 1981 WONN, WPCV-F Sold to Hall 2,000,000  1983 WVFM-F Sold to Root 3,100,000 1984 WLKF From Kelly to Root 470,000 1984 WSIR 466,000	
1986 WGTO Sold by Hubbard 1,535,000	

#### LANCASTER

CDA	12+ METRO SHARE	cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	6 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WLAN (M) 11.3 7 WNCE-F (E) 7.1 9 WIOV-F (C) 12.1 9	.2 7.9 7.8 5.9 3.8 3.5 3.1 .3 6.2 5.0 8.3 10.4 9.1 14.1	3 9.9 11.0 12.9 11.8 WLAN 11 2.0 1.2 1.3 2.3 WLAN 11 12.1 12.5 15.9 14.2 WNCE 11 12.5 10.8 8.2 9.3 WIOV 7 5.2 6.0 6.7 6.6 WDAC	18.6 21.4 19.6 12.5 9.9 9.7 4.5 5.2 -F 14.9 21.9 16.3 23.2 21.9 23.2 23.5 23.8 -F 20.5 15.8 11.2 16.3 21.7 20.2 14.4 18.4
WLPA (BB) 7.1 8 WSBA (M) 6.7 5 WSBA-F (AC) 7.4 9	.9 6.0 4.0 4.5 3.0 3.0 3.4 3.4 2.5 5.7 5.0 2.5 2.1 1.7 2.3 7 6.2 3.8 7.2 5.1 4.3 3.4 3.8 8.9 8.3 6.5 8.3 6.7 6.5 7 10.5 8.3 11.0 8.9 4.3 5.4	.3 2.5 1.8 1.8 1.6 WLPA .0 3.3 3.6 2.3 2.3 WSBA .5 8.9 7.1 9.0 6.8 WSBA	12.6 7.0 8.2 8.7 4.9 6.5 19.1 13.5 10.7 11.0 9.4 8.5 5.3 8.5 -F 13.4 15.3 14.6 14.4 14.4 14.9 17.3 20.8
WRKZ-F (C) WHTF-F (A)		0 8.4 11.1 8.7 9.3 WRKZ .2 1.3 3.5 3.7 6.6 WHTF	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
	14.1 15.0 14.9 15.6 15.2 5 58.89 66.76 68.23 70.80 76.92 23 26 20 21 561	2 79.21 84.11 85.07 86.19 89.75 28 29 28 25 26	17.4 1984 WLAN-F \$1,300,000 88.60 1985 WLAN-F \$1,400,000 24 755
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Hig	hest Metro Share: WNCE-F (16.4, F85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	32 32 32 41 43 33	28 CHR 26 26 20 Hig	hest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WNCE-F (92, F85) hest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRKZ-F (181, F84)
MOR/AC	22 19 21 14 13 18 MOI	DR 10 8 6 7 Hig	hest TSA Cume: WQXA-F (1959, F83) hest Metro Cume Rating: WLAN-F (32.8, S82)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	AC 17 14 18 13 16 16 22 23 20 25 19 25 2 3 1 3 2 1	25 26 19 22 13 16 19 17	1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA		3 3 2 2 W	IOV-F S75, S76 (T), S77, S78, S79, S83, S84 SBA-F S76 (T)
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	6 8 7 9 7 7	7 6 10 9 W	NCE-F S76 (T), S80, F82, F83, S85, F85, S86 LAN-F F80, S81, F81, S82 RKZ-F F84
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
!	1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions)	1.50 1.58 2.61 2.66 3.16 .14 .12 .19 .2829	3.5 4.8 4.2 4.6 4.9	WNCE-F - WGAL-F until 81 WLPA - WGAL until 77 WDDL until 79
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	.38 .32 .54 .82 .89 4.50 7.36 7.50 8.56 35 .54 .8078 8.8 7.7 7.4 10.6	9.62 10.24 11.14 12.01 12.66	MOR until 82 WLAN-F - BTFL until 79 WLAN - Contemp evolving to AC by 82 and MOR by 85
* Independent	FM's and FM's reported separate	ly are not included	riok by 03
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1976 WLPA, WNCE-F	From Steinman to Hall	\$ 850,000	
1979 WDAC-F		696,000	

2,000,000 250,000

1984 WGSA, WIOV-F Sold to Brill 1984 WGSA Sold by Brill

	12+ METRO SHARE	<u> </u>	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77	78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 3 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WFMK-F (AC) 6.9 10.2 5.4 WITL (C) 6.3 WITL-F (C) 14.1 14.9 7.1 WILS (AC) 8.9 6.3 7.0	12.1 11.8 14.6 11.6 13.2 11.3 3.1 3.2 3.2 1.7 2.5 1.9 9.5 9.7 10.7 12.0 11.4 10.5 5.5 5.2 2.7 3.1 2.5 1.3	.3 8.3 8.5 6.8 WFMK-F .9 .9 1.7 .9 WITL .9 9.7 9.7 12.1 WITL-F .1 .9 .9 .5 WILS	26.3 32.6 24.9 28.1 28.7 22.2 21.6 17.2 8.8 9.0 7.4 5.4 4.2 4.3 4.8 18.7 20.6 22.0 22.3 19.1 19.4 19.3 21.2 17.9 13.0 10.2 7.8 4.5 4.1 3.0
WVIC-F (R) 15.2 16.1 18.0 WVIC (R) WJIM (0) 5.8 7.7 8.2 WJIM-F (E) 4.4 3.5 4.5 WJXQ-F (A)	5.3 4.0 3.8 3.0 2.1 2.4 4.4 6.6 8.9 7.1 7.0 6.6		7.8 6.7 4.3 4.1 2.2 14.3 13.5 11.1 9.1 10.4 6.8 6.9 4.8 9.5 15.4 14.4 13.8 12.6 10.6 11.9 13.0
WMMQ-F (A) WIBM-F (0) WXLA (B) WJR (M) 10.5 10.2 8.4 WOOD-F (E) 6.1 8.5 5.7	7.6 7.3 6.4 7.6 8.4 5.6 6.3 4.0 4.4 4.1 2.7 2.5	.4 2.7 4.0 5.4 WIBM-F .6 1.7 3.2 3.7 WXLA .7 7.1 5.4 6.1 WJR	2.0 6.4 8.4 15.1 1.6 3.4 19.6 15.9 16.8 18.2 13.2 16.2 14.7
WLNZ-F (A)	1.3	.3 3.0 1.1 7.5 WLNZ-F	4.4 1.3 14.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING A	AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1978		
1975 1976	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 19	86 Highest Billing Station
	16.0 16.5 15.2 16.9 15.8 55.94 68.26 70.55 79.41 76.75 20 18 19 25 576 776		1.60 1985 WVIC-F \$2,400,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	3 1979 1980 1981 1982	22 1004 1095 1006 Highs	est Metro Share: WVIC-F (20.5, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 48 50	3     1979     1980     1981     1982     1983       55     44     44     48     34	Highe CHR 23 25 20 Highe	est Metro Share: WVIC-F (20.5, S85) est Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WVIC-F (126, S84) est TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WVIC-F (166, S85) est TSA Cumme: WFMK-F (1820, F82)
MOR/AC 24 18	17 16 18 19 MOR 10 AC 22	) 11 6 7 Highe	est Metro Cume Rating: WVIC-F (38.3, S84)
COUNTRY 16 16 BTFL/EZ 13 16 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	17 17 20 19 18 12 13 14 9 13 	3 21 14 22 3 10 8 17 - 1 2 #1 - 2	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	5 4  	1 2 WFM - 2 1 9 WIL WIT	C-F S75, S76, S77, S78, F78, S79, and all other periods K-F F79, F80, F81, F82, S83 S-F S80 L-F S81
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	Q-F \$82
1976* 19	Net Dollars 977* 1978 1979 1980 1981	Gross Dollars L 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .50 .	1.95 2.07 1.36	7.0 8.4 9.4 10.5 7 16.75 19.95 22.11 24.65	WVIC - WVIC until 81 CHR until 80 Black until 81 Simulcast with WVIC-F until 80 WVGO until 84 Nostalgia until 84
* Independent FM's and	d FM's reported separately are	e not included	WILS-F - AOR until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES			WMMQ-F - AC until 85
1970 WFMK-F 1974 WVIC, WVIC-F 1981 WVIC, WVIC-F	Sold to Liggett Sold to Jim Morse	\$ 170,000 450,000 2,000,000	
1983 WILS A/F	Sold to Sentry	1,400,000	
1984 WKHM/WJXQ-F (Jackson) 1985 WXCM/WIBM-F (Jackson) 1985 WJIM A/F 1985 WJXQ-F	From Casciani to Van Wagner Sold to Jack Alix	2,965,000 r 3,150,000 1,800,000 3,200,000	
		. 500 000 (7)	

From Sentry to North Star 1,620,000 (E)

1986 WILS A/F

#### LAS VEGAS

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	9 3.0 1.5 KENO 25.5 16.3 14.9 9.4 9.2 11.1 8.9 5.1 9 10.5 7.5 KOMP-F 16.1 15.2 19.4 19.4 19.4 20.9 16.9 8 5.2 5.4 KORK 16.4 16.9 9.1 11.8 9.2 11.8 9.9
KVEG (C) 8.8 6.3 4.6 2.3 7.0 10.3 8.4 7.6 4.7 4. KFMS-F (C) 6.5 11.3 10.6 6.3 6.1 8.1 3.8 6.6 8.1 9. KXTZ-F (E) 2.8 6.6 3.8 9.2 7.9 8.6 6.9 9.7 10. KUDO-F (AC) 2.8 6.6 6.3 4.3 3. KEZU (E) 3.0 1.2 5.0 5.5 4.4 6.0 3.9 2.	2 9.0 10.1 KFMS-F 17.2 13.9 13.5 14.1 13.6 16.7 20.4 6 13.5 13.2 KXTZ-F 16.6 15.6 12.0 18.6 15.2 20.1 19.2 5 4.6 1.0 KUDO-F 13.4 13.7 11.8 9.7 18.1 8.9
KRAM (C) 15.0 8.3 11.4 9.5 6.3 5.0 4.8 5.5 4.5 3.  KMJJ (O) 5.9 7.3 7.3 5.7 4.9 3.2 2.  KDWN (NT) 2.4 8.4 6.0 5.2 6.3 6.3 5.5 5.4 5.3 4.  KREL (G) 4.7 4.0 3.0 .5 1.3 2.0 1.8 .7 .  KNUU (NT) 4.0 4.7 3.9 2.9 2.4 3.1 2.	.6 1.9 1.5 KMJJ 18.4 20.3 16.2 15.1 15.1 9.4 8.4 6.0 4 4.2 3.7 KDWN 15.3 10.5 13.5 10.6 14.3 11.9 10.2 9.4 7 7 7 KREL 4.9 3.1 1.7 1.2
KKLZ-F (A) 3.  KMZQ-F (AC) 2.4 3.  KYYX-F (C) 1.6 .	6 6.4 7.6 KMZQ-F 6.9 14.9 15.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198	
APR (%) 14.2 15.6 14.7 15.2 15.6 15.2 16.9 17. FM Share (%) 30.26 38.85 41.93 48.40 43.68 44.70 49.32 55. Stations 14 14 14 15 15 15 Diaries 616 689 105	.0 62.59 64.18 72.13 78.60 1985 KLUC-F \$2,000,000 16 19 18 18
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KENO (19.1, F76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 52 47 39 33 35 34 32 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KXTZ-F (106, S86)
MOR/AC 16 14 15 25 16 20 MOR 6	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KLUC-F (33.4, F77)
COUNTRY 11 15 16 16 19 23 23 BFFL/EZ 18 19 21 21 19 16 18 NEWS/TALK 3 5 5 3 4 5 BLACK/URBAN 4 2 4 7 3	15 21 17 21 13 17 15 17 16 7 8 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 5 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	KENO S75, F76, S78, F78  7 6 6 KORK-F S76, F77, S79, F79, S80  KLUC-F S77, F80, S81, F81, S82, F83, S84  1 1 KOMP-F S83, F83  KXTZ-F F84, S85, F85, S86
	ncan Estimates
Net Dollars G 	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes) 32 1983 1984 1985
	KOMP-F - KYEG-F until 76 5 13.0 14.3 15.7 KTRI-F until 77
Income (millions) .56 .24 .79 .68 .33 Nat Rev (millions) .51 .62 1.34 2.20 2.04	KENO-F until 82 KFMS - KBMI until 78 23 24.75 26.48 28.14 News until 77 Contemp until 78 KVEG until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	KMJJ - KLUC until 78 CHR changing to AC by 82
1970 KMJJ, KLUC-F Sold to Western Cities 1971 KEZD 1971 KFMS, KOMP-F 1973 KREL	KNUU - KVEG until 78  625,000
1974 KFMS-F Sold to Broadcast Associates 1976 KREL 1977 KOMP-F Sold to Lotus 1977 KRAM	Contemp until 84 561,000 KFMS-F - Rock or AOR until 80 400,000 KENO - CHR changing to AC by 82 549,000 KREL - KVOV until 84 1,000,000 Prior to 82
1984 KXTZ-F 1984 KMZQ-F (Henderson) 1984 KMMJ/KLUC-F From Western Cities to Nationwide 1985 KMZQ-F	1,800,000 KORK - MOR until 82 1,350,000 KYRK-F - KORK until 83 7,000,000 KYRK-F - KORK until 84 1,500,000 BTFL until 83 22 until 85
1985 KYYX-F Sold to Sterling 1985 KRAM, KKLZ-F Sold to Medina 1986 KUDO-F 1986 KORK, KYRK-F From Donrey to Anchor	?? until 85 1,500,000 KKLZ-F - KITT until 85 2,500,000 CHR until 85 2,300,000 3,250,000

#### LEXINGTON

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WLAP-F (R) 6.3 8.8 14.6 14.2 11.4 17.4 18.4 17.3 14.0 WLAP (AC) 14.3 15.3 12.3 15.7 10.4 8.0 6.1 5.9 4.9 WVLK (M) 24.9 15.0 19.8 17.1 15.8 17.8 13.3 13.7 11.3 WVLK-F (C) 8.0 12.1 10.9 11.5 13.8 13.6 9.0 11.9 16.8 WKQQ-F (A) 9.4 5.9 9.7 10.7 17.2 14.7 19.7 15.4 13.5	0 6.0 4.7 4.2 WLAP 38.0 29.3 23.4 17.9 19.8 16.4 14.9 13.2 9.3 11.0 9.3 WVLK 40.4 42.3 37.2 34.8 32.0 22.3 23.7 21.0 16.7 17.0 16.5 WVLK-F 23.9 25.4 20.0 19.0 31.1 32.3 30.4 30.4
WRMA-F (AC) 7.7 9.8 10.3 8.0 9.9 6.5 5.7 3.2 2.1 WBBE (BB) 1.8 5.0 WLXG (0) 4.0 6.5 5.7 5.6 6.0 7.7 8.9 8.8 5.6 WJMM-F (G) 1.0 .9 1.3 2.1 1.8 1.4 WNVL (C) 6.3 5.4 3.2 2.8 3.3 2.0 2.8 1.7 .5	3.5 2.6 3.0 WBBE 4.3 5.4 3.1 4.4 WLXG 19.2 17.6 16.2 19.1 17.0 12.3 7.7 10.2 2.2 1.9 1.9 WJMM-F 4.4 6.4 4.1 5.5 6.8 5.3
WWKY (NT) 5.1 1.6 .6 .5 1.6 1.4 .7 WFMI-F (R) 1.9 2.1 .5 .9 3.8 6.2 WAKY (0) 3.7 2.8 1.7 1.7 .65 .8 WHAS (M) 3.1 3.7 3.7 2.8 1.8 1.6 2.3 1.3 1.4	9.0 8.3 8.4 WFMI-F 2.5 3.8 14.9 19.7 18.2 20.9 7.0 6.5 6.0 WCOZ-F 4.7 11.8 10.3 11.6 10.6 9.9 .5 WAKY 4.2 2.8 3.4 2.0 1.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1978	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.8 15.3 14.6 15.1 15.1 15.6 16.3 FM Share (%) 28.37 32.92 41.37 41.34 52.11 51.86 60.55 Stations 16 16 16 15 14 Diaries 552 588	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 48 41 32 46 37 39	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WLAP-F (91, S81) CHR 25 25 26 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WVLK-F (236, S83)
MOR/AC 34 30 30 36 26 29 MOR 8	AOR 13 14 17 Highest TSA Cume: WVLK-F (2515, S85) 9 13 19 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WVLK (43.2, F78)
COUNTRY 14 8 14 19 18 20 27 BTFL/EZ 11 12 14 13 10 12 6 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	10 10 7 29 23 19 6 9 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 1
NOSTALGIA 6	WVLK S75, S77, F78, S80 4 4 4 WLAP S76, S78
SPANISH <t< td=""><td> WKQQ-F S79, F79, F81 2 2 2 WLAP-F F80, S81, S82, F82, S83  WVLK-F F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86</td></t<>	WKQQ-F S79, F79, F81 2 2 2 WLAP-F F80, S81, S82, F82, S83 WVLK-F F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981  Revenue (millions) 3.41 3.98 5.01 5.14 5.90 7.0	1982 1983 1984 1985 WLAP - Changed from Contemp to 7.5 8.0 8.8 9.5 MOR/AC by 82
Income (millions) .39 .67 1.00 1.03 .90 Nat Rev (millions) .62 .25 .47 .64 .91	7.5 8.0 8.8 9.5 MOR/AC by 82 WLXG - WBLG until 79 WTKC until 86
Rev Per Cap (\$) 13.21 16.64 16.94 18.21 22.22 Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.21 3.32 3.38 2.77	23.15 24.32 26.75 28.70 Country until 86 WFMI-F - WKDJ until 81
Profit Margin 11.5 16.7 19.9 19.9 15.2	Became CHR in 83 WCOZ-F - WBGR-F until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES	MOR until 81 WNCW until 85
1973 WJMM-F Sold to Mortenson 1974 WLXG 1976 WILP, WCOZ-F (Paris) 1979 WLXG 1981 WILP, WCOZ-F	\$ 60,000 WWKY-F - MOR until about 83 226,000 WVLK-F - BTFL until 82 250,000 WRMA-F - WAXU until 85 800,000 Country until 85 275,000
1983 WLAP A/F 1984 WCOZ-F From Fairfield to Martin 1985 WLXG 1986 WBBE, WRMA-F (Georgetown) Sold to Audubon	3,750,000 (E) 700,000 881,000 1,300,000
1986 WLAP A/F Georgetown) Sold to Jeff Trumper	7,900,000 (E)

## LINCOLN

12+ METRO SH	ARE	12+ CUME_RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80	SPG 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KLMS (AC) 14.8 14.5 13.5 9.8 11.2	7.2 12.5 9.1 16.5 19.5 17.4 4.4 5.9 6.6 7.2 6.6 6.2 6.9 11.8 10.5 12.0 12.9 13.4	KFOR 37.5 30.7 32.9 27.9 25.3 25.1 26.7 23.7 KFRX-F 16.9 16.6 23.2 30.2 27.5 34.1 37.1 33.1 KLMS 30.0 23.3 17.7 19.6 17.1 16.1 15.0 16.4 KFMQ-F 30.1 24.0 25.0 24.6 25.0 22.0 25.6 25.9 KLIN 19.8 19.3 18.4 18.2 20.7 18.5 12.1 19.0
KHAT (C) 5.6 6.5 5.8 5.7 9.9 KHAT-F (AC) 1.2 5.4 KZKX-F (C)	4.1 12.5 9.4 12.0 7.3 11.6 2.8 4.7 4.5 1.4 .3 1.1 7.2 7.8 11.5 5.2 8.0 9.1 2.0 3.9 6.3 5.2 7.0 7.6 2.7 3.8 3.4 2.1 1.1	KLIN-F 17.3 15.1 23.5 19.6 20.4 21.4 13.9 19.6 KHAT 12.3 14.3 8.0 5.8 3.7 3.1 KHAT-F 17.2 16.5 21.3 14.1 17.5 15.4 KZKX-F 8.8 13.9 9.8 12.5 11.8 KJUS-F 8.1 11.3 6.3 4.3
WOW (C) 5.9 5.0 6.9 3.7 5.8 KGOR-F (AC) 2.6 4.5 5.8 2.4 2.0	7.6 5.5 6.6 4.5 4.2 2.5 3.6 2.0 2.1 .3 1.1 1.6 1.2 .7 2.1 1.0 .4 2.4 3.5 1.7 2.1 4.5 4.3	KFAB 19.1 19.2 18.9 16.7 19.0 15.6 13.5 12.2 WOW 18.6 22.6 16.7 15.8 13.5 5.7 6.8 KGOR-F 9.0 9.0 7.7 6.0 6.3 5.5 5.6 KEZO-F 9.3 9.3 9.9 8.0 10.3 14.4
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR MARKET WAS NOT SURVEYED IN 1976		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 18.4 12.9 17.1 15.5 FM Share (%) 33.77 38.66 42.64 46.7 Stations 13 14 14	72 41.22 56.54 60.42 57.10 65.40 6 14 17 17 17 16 14	7.67 72.91 1985 KFOR \$1,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	<u>1982</u> <u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>	Highest Metro Share: KFMQ-F (20.0, S79) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KFRX-F (56, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 41 44 48 49 42	40 24 CHR 19 21 20 AOR 16 19 20	Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KFRX-F (80, S84) Highest TSA Cume: KFAB (938, S84)
MOR/AC 34 28 33 30 36	34 MOR 28 24 25 18 AC 20 17 19 19	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KFOR (37.5, S79)
COUNTRY 9 9 6 11 7 BTFL/EZ 16 16 13 10 15 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	13 18 11 8 10 13 10 13 8 13 	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH CLASSICAL		KFOR S75, S77, S78, S80, S82 (T), S83 KFMQ-F S79, S81 KFRX-F S82 (T), S84, S85, S86 KLIN-F S82 (T)
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979		985 KFRX-F - KFOR-F until 79
Revenue (millions) 3.24 3.87 4.50 4.27 Income (millions) .25 .41 .66 .47 Nat Rev (millions) .59 .25 .45 .32 Rev Per Cap (\$) 20.70 23.76 22.68	5.28 5.8 6.1 6.1 6.3 6 .46 .55	BTFL until 82 CHR until 81  KLMS - CHR shifting to AC by 82  KZKX-F - KSRD-F until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1971 KLIN A/F 1973 KFRX-F Sold to Stuart 1974 KLMS Sold to Woodward 1979 KJUS-F 1979 KFMQ-F Sold to Woodward	\$ 800,000 175,000 900,000 100,000 1,800,000	
1983 KJUS-F Sold to Sam Sherwood 1984 KHAT A/F (never completed) 1985 KXXS (?) Sold to Celltech 1985 KFOR, KFRX-F From Stuart to DKM	500,000 1,388,000 665,000 ?	
1986 KHAT A/F Sold to TM	1,025,000	

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KSSN-F (C) 3.9 .5 2.3 2.1 12.8 16.0 19.9 16.0 12.4 13.9 15.9 17.7 KSSN-F KOKY (B) 7.8 7.5 11.5 3.9 13.1 10.0 12.1 11.9 8.2 5.1 4.7 6.3 KOKY KKYK-F (R) 11.7 6.1 5.8 11.8 6.6 8.0 9.2 12.6 13.6 15.2 15.6 11.7 KKYK-F KEZQ-F (E) 8.5 9.0 10.4 8.2 8.5 9.1 10.4 10.4 KEZQ-F KARN (NT) 6.9 6.3 7.5 8.7 7.9 9.7 6.7 9.4 6.5 6.9 8.4 7.5 KARN	13.8 25.9 28.6 29.2 25.6 25.2 23.2 29.6 15.5 16.8 15.5 19.0 17.2 12.9 10.7 11.5 25.8 18.3 20.4 25.1 32.1 33.6 38.4 29.8 14.6 16.0 12.8 15.4 16.8 14.5 15.8 18.8 19.9 18.5 15.6 15.0 17.1 16.5 16.8 15.4
KHLT-F (AC)       14.4 11.8 11.0 8.5 6.9 7.8 5.4 5.5 5.9 3.7 4.9 5.3       KHLT-F         KLRA (C)       14.0 12.5 13.8 10.7 10.8 10.7 7.6 5.7 6.4 3.4 4.5 4.0       KLRA         KZOU-F (R)       5.7 16.6 22.0 17.4 14.3 11.7 6.7 7.6 6.6 6.6 6.0 10.3       KZOU-F         KMJX-F (A)       2.5 6.5 6.9 7.2 10.5 8.4 8.7       KMJX-F         KAAY (G)       8.2 8.8 10.3 13.3 8.0 6.8 5.5 4.9 4.8 3.0 1.5 1.0       KAAY	13.3 18.4 14.3 18.0 16.3 10.4 10.2 14.8 20.8 22.4 18.0 14.6 16.0 10.1 9.5 7.5 29.0 26.9 18.7 18.5 21.6 18.4 22.1 20.0 9.2 12.6 13.1 16.3 19.0 14.4 26.4 23.5 21.7 15.9 14.4 9.9 9.7 4.4
KBOX (M) 6.2 8.2 5.8 3.7 2.8 2.1 2.6 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.2 1.2 KBOX KITA (G) 8.0 9.1 2.5 9.8 1.1 1.3 1.0 1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 1.0 KITA KWTD-F (B) 4.7 6.6 4.6 3.2 KWTD-F	4.9 4.5 3.7 4.6 5.5 4.2 6.7 3.8 9.0 9.2 7.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198</u>	6 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.8 15.3 13.3 14.9 13.8 13.8 13.8 16.0 17.4 16.7 16.4 16. FM Share (%) 38.95 37.79 43.08 43.78 53.16 56.39 60.48 57.32 60.77 66.42 70.35 76. Stations 16 16 14 14 13 16 17 17 19 16 Diaries 699 716 835 768 763 885 950	40 1985 KSSN-F \$3,100,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: KLAZ-F (22.0, S77)
000 (400 (600 750 40 47 40 67 65 60 40 47 47 40 47	KSSN-F (22.0, S81) t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KSSN-F (121, S86)
MOR/AC 1 9 NA 11 MOR 1 1 Highes	t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KSSN-F (274, S85) t TSA Cume: KSSN-F (3122, S83)
COUNTRY 24 22 27 32 36 27 28 20 20 25 BTFL/EZ 19 18 18 7 8 10 9 9 9 11 NEWS/TALK 1 6 8 6 9 9 8 #1 s	t Metro Cume Rating: KKYK-F (38.4, S85)  TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 14 10 11 10 14 16 11 19 19 23  KLPQ  NOSTALGIA 4 4 6 4 KLAZ	
NOSTALGIA 4 4 6 4 KLAZ SPANISH KOKY RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 3 1 2 3 5 7 3 KSSN CLASSICAL	F79
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	-F F82, F83, S84, S85
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) NA 6.1 6.4 6.4 7.3 9.0 9.7 10.6 12.4 13.3	(Major call letter and format changes)  KSSN-F - KMYO until 79
Income (millions) NA .4 .0225 Nat Rev (millions) NA .8 1.3 1.6 2.1	KITA KOKY until 79 Black until 78
Rev Per Cap (\$) NA 16.13 16.99 16.58 18.07 18.32 19.60 21.24 24.70 26.09 Inc Per Cap (\$) NA 1.02 .0659 -1.28	KZOU-F - KLAZ until 86 CHR/Black until 86
Profit Margin NA 6.3 0.3	KEZQ-F - KGMR until 79 Country until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES  1975 KAUL \$ 150,000	KOKY - KALO until 78 KLAZ until 79
1975 KAAY From LIN to Multimedia (see group sales) 1975 KZOU-F Sold to Ron Curtis 388,000 1976 KOKY From Mann to Ron Curtis 300,000 1976 KHLT-F From Mann to Multimedia 850,000	KOKY until 83  KLAZ until 86  KAAY - Gradual change from Contemp to AC by 1982  Became Religion in 85
1976 KSSN-F 325,000	KHLT-F - BTFL until 79  AOR until 80
1978 KEZQ-F Sold to Security 818,000 1978 KOKY 390,000	KEZQ until 79 KLPQ until 85
1979       KSSN-F       Sold to Firstcom       782,000         1981       KLRA       Sold to Signal       2,300,000	Contemp until 82 Country until 85
1982 KIEL, KEZQ-F From Security to Understein 1,500,000 1983 KAAY, KHLT-F From Multimedia to Signal (cancelled) 4,250,000 1983 KBOX 500,000 1984 KITA 675,000	KBOX - KXLR until 83 Country until 83
1984 KIEL       250,000         1985 KAAY, KHLT-F From Multimedia to Sudbrink       3,750,000         1985 KHLT-F From Sudbrink to Signal       2,750,000	
1985 KSSN-F From Firstcom to New Barnstable 6,250,000 (E) 1985 KOKY, KZOU-F Sold to Oppenheimer 3,375,000 1986 KOKY, KZOU-F From Oppenheimer to Encore NA	

## LOS ANGELES

cne			12	+ MET	RO SI	HARE					CDC					12	2+ CUI	ME RAT	INGS		
SPG 7.5	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	SPG 86			79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
KABC (NT) 8.5 KLOS-F (A) 4.1 KBIG-F (E) 6.3 KLAC (C) KMET-F (A) KNX (NT) 4.9 KNX-F (AC) KFI (AC) 3.6 KOST-F (AC) KFWB (NT) 3.6 KJOI-F (E) 4.6	3.8 6.2 3.0 2.7 4.6 3.5 3.0 2.7 4.0	6.8 3.2 6.6 3.0 2.8 4.4 3.4 3.0 2.3 3.7 4.9	2.6 6.3 3.3 4.3 4.4 2.9 2.7 2.9 4.4	2.4 5.8 3.6 5.8 4.1 2.5 2.7 2.6 3.9	7.0 2.6 5.4 4.0 4.3 4.5 3.0 3.1 2.6 4.6	8.3 4.2 5.3 2.8 4.6 3.5 2.7 2.4 2.6 4.1 3.8	6.2 3.8 5.1 2.3 3.9 3.6 2.4 2.4 2.4 3.9 3.7	6.4 3.9 5.6 1.8 3.5 3.4 1.4 1.9 2.7 3.5 4.3	6.8 3.8 4.6 1.8 3.3 3.4 2.7 1.5 3.6 3.1 4.9	6.2 4.2 4.6 1.5 2.9 3.1 2.6 1.6 3.6 4.5	7.0 3.4 4.3 1.2 2.2 3.1 1.8 1.6 4.2 3.7 5.2	KABI KLO: KLA: KME: KNX: KNX: KFI: KOS: KFW!	S-F G-F : C T-F : -F	8.4 11.7 6.9 11.7 14.3 6.4 8.8 6.1 15.6	8.2 11.1 10.4 12.4 14.9 7.9 10.4 7.1	11.9 13.0 8.5 13.7 12.5 7.5 10.6 6.6 15.3	11.7 11.2 6.7 11.1 11.7 6.8 8.6 6.4	7.1 11.0 11.6 5.7 8.0 8.6 13.9	11.7 9.8 6.4 10.8 10.1 10.1 6.1 9.3	10.2 10.3 5.5 10.8 11.6 10.0 5.5 10.6	15.4 10.7 9.7 4.8 8.0 11.2 7.6 5.9 12.0 13.5 9.9
KRTH (AC) 5.5 KRTH-F (O/AC) KMPC (BB) 4.3 KRLA (O) KIIS-F (R)	2.1 3.9 3.1	3.9 3.0 3.7 2.5 2.8	2.8 3.3 2.5	3.6 3.3 3.6	1.8 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.3	1.9 3.1 2.3 3.3 2.6	1.4 2.9 2.6 1.8 4.2	.7 2.8 2.8 1.8 7.1	.7 2.7 3.0 1.8 9.4	.7 2.9 3.5 2.2 8.5	.7 3.5 3.0 1.2 5.9	KRTI KRTI KMPO KRLA KII:	H-F : C : A	9.0 11.1 12.0 9.0 6.9	9.2 9.7	8.8 10.0	5.5 10.8 9.1 7.7 12.8	3.9 10.7 9.6 6.8 17.3	2.8 9.7 7.9 5.4 23.1	9.4 7.4	2.8 11.4 7.9 5.2 20.1
KIIS (R) KIQQ-F (AC) KTNQ (S) KDAY (B) 4.3 KGFJ (B) KJLH-F (B) KZLA-F (C) KUTE-F (B) KROQ-F (A) KSKQ (S)	3.2	2.2 2.1 2.6  1.8 1.1	2.3 2.3 .6  1.3	2.0 2.5 .9 1.6 1.8 2.9	.2 2.5 1.7 2.0 .9  2.6 1.6 1.9 1.7	.5 2.6 2.2 1.4 1.9  3.0 2.1 1.9 2.1	2.3 3.5 2.1 1.3 2.0 1.3 3.2 2.1 1.7 3.8	2.9 2.7 2.0 1.2 1.3 1.9 2.2 2.0 2.0 3.5	2.2 2.2 2.1 1.7 .7 2.2 1.8 2.1 1.5 2.3	.7 2.0 2.0 2.1 .7 2.2 2.1 2.4 1.6 3.5 1.4	.4 2.9 2.7 1.1 .5 1.4 1.2 2.5 1.2 3.8 1.0	KII: KIQI KTNI KDA' KGF, KJL! KBZ' KZL, KUT! KRO! KSK!	Q-F Q Y J H-F T-F A-F E-F Q-F	6.7 9.4   7.4	7.0  6.4 		3.7 4.6 5.3  11.2 4.8 7.2	5.6 10.6  3.9 4.7  7.7 5.7 6.9 11.3 1.4	5.4 11.1 4.1 4.8 2.8 6.1 6.3 6.1 5.3 6.5 1.2	3.7 8.0 4.2 5.9 3.6 5.7 7.0 5.9 5.1 8.5 2.8	2.5 8.1 5.3 3.5 1.9 5.9 4.7 5.0 4.5 10.0 2.6
KWKW (S) XTRA (O) KFAC-F (CL) KPWR-F (B) KLVE-F (S) KALI (S) KKGO-F (J)		1.4	1.1 1.6 1.3	1.1 1.2 1.2 1.5	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.4 .7 1.8	1.8 2.0 .9 NA 1.1 1.8	1.5 1.7 .9 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.3	1.9 1.2 1.8 1.3 1.8	1.6 .7 1.0 2.1 1.9 1.6 1.3	1.5  1.3 2.1 1.5 1.0 1.4	1.7  1.1 6.0 3.4 .9 1.3	KWKI XTR/ KFA( KPWI KLVI KAL KKG(	A C-F R-F E-F I	3.0	2.7	6.8  7.7	2.6 5.8 4.2 6.3 3.0 3.1	6.1 4.5 5.2 4.0	4.6 3.8 7.7  3.7	4.0 7.0 4.1 3.2 3.8	2.9 4.4 16.1 5.8 2.5 4.1
BASED ON AVERAGE O	F SPRI	NG AN	D FALL	B00K	S																
19	75 19	76 1	977 1	978	1979	198	0 19	81 1	982	1983	1984	1985	1986	-		Hig	hest	Billi	ng St	ation	1
	.6 16 .91 41			5.93			63 54 49	.50 5	6.91 9	18.3 58.50 46 3530	18.4 60.74 43 3836	18.3 62.38 47 4520	18.5 65.53 43 3762	3		198 198		IIS A/			
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1077	1079	1979 1	0 k Ω 1	0 U 1	1002	1	.983	10	Ω/ 10	85 198	6 U i	ghest	Mo+ r	o Ch			יוזע	:E /C	9.7, S	:841
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	32	34	33		31	27	1		HR 1		.7 9	- Hi	ghest ghest	Metr	o 1/4	HR A		KIIS	5-F (1	463, 1704,	S84)
MOR/AC	9	9	6	9	4		MOR		OR 1	0 1	1 12	Hi	ghest ghest	TSA	Cume:			KIIS	S-F (2		, F84)
COUNTRY	5	4	4	5	7	7		14 5		5	7 18 4 4										
BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	22 17 7	17 19 8	18	17	14 20	12 18		13 15 9	1	5 1	.1 10 .5 16		#1 ST/	ATION	lS, 12	+ MET	TRO SI	HARE			
BLACK/URBAN NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	5 2	4 2 3	13 7  2	13 1 5 2 1	13 1 6 2 2	10 3 7 1 1		6 7 2 2		6 ප 1	.0 12 4 3 8 11 2 1 1 2	1	KIIS-I KBIG-I KABC	F F7	7, F7	9		85, F8		36	
FINANCIAL DATA			FCC Net Do	Data				D		Esti s Dol	mates lars										
	1976		7 197			1980	19	81 1			1984	1985									
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	82.7 16.5	97.3 19.2 30.0 14.1 2.7	112.1	116. 28. 52. 4 16.	7 14: 3 38 0 66 46 19	7.2 8.6 6.8 9.45 5.10	174.	2 190	.7 20	5.6 2	21.20	47.2									

MAJOR	STATION SALES			STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes	.)
1971 1972 1973 1973	KIIS-F KUTE-F KFI KROQ-F	From Robert Short to Pacific & Southern Sold to Cox	\$ 850,000 1,000,000 15,100,000 1,350,000	KGFJ - KKTT until 77 KIIS - KIIS until 81 contemp until 79 Religion until 81	
1975 1975 1976 1976 1978	KIIS KLVE-F KOST-F KJ01-F KIQQ-F	Sold to Combined Communications Sold by Pacific Southwest Airlines From McLendon to Cox From Able to LA Coke From Drake-Chenault to Outlet	5,200,000 2,000,000 2,200,000 3,900,000 4,500,000	Nost until 84  KPRZ until 84  KZLA-F - KPOL-F until 78  BTFL until 79  Soft AOR until 80  KSKQ - KPOL until 79	
1979 1979 1979 1979 1980 1981	KGFJ, KUTE-F KJLH-F KTNQ KBZT-F KBRT KNAC-F (Long Beach)	From Tracy to Inner City Sold to Stevie Wonder Sold by Storer From Storer to Greater Media Sold by Bonneville	5,376,000 2,200,000 8,000,000 4,000,000 4,300,000 2,000,000	Changed to Country about 8 KZLA until 84 Country until 84 KRTH - CHR until 80 Country until 82 CHR until 85 KHJ until 85	U
1983 1983 1984 1984 1984	KRLA (40%) KPWR-F KRLA KLAC KSKQ	From Century to Emmis Sold to Greater Media From Metromedia to Cap Cities Sold by Cap Cities	4,680,000 12,500,000 9,500,000 11,000,000 5,000,000	KMPC - MOR until 80 Talk until 82 Changed to Nost in 1982 KNX-F - KNX until 83 KKHR until 86 AC until 83	
1984 1985 1985 1985 1985	KJOI-F KTNQ/KLVE-F KLAC/KZLA-F KUTE-F KJOI-F	Sold to Noble Sold to H & W From Cap Cities to Malrite From Inner City to Golden West From Noble to Legacy	18,500,000 40,000,000 43,000,000 20,000,000 44,000,000	CHR until 86  KOST-F - BTFL until 83  KRLA - Contemp until 82  KIQQ-F - CHR until 85  KBZT-F - KHTZ until 85  KPWR-F - KWST until 82	
1986 1986 1986 1986 1986	KMET-F KROQ-F KFAC A/F KGFJ KGER (Long Beach)	From Metromedia to Metropolitan Sold to Infinity Sold by Inner City Sold to Salem	60,000,000 (E 45,000,000 34,000,000 4,500,000 3,600,000	KMGG until 86 AOR until 82 AC until 86	

## LOUISVILLE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 8	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WAVG (M) 14.0 11.6 11.0 10.7 11.1 7.3 7.7 7.7 6.0 6.0 6.2 3 WHAS (M) 11.7 12.0 10.1 10.2 10.8 8.4 9.1 9.2 9.2 10.5 13.9 17 WLOU (B) 6.9 4.6 6.6 7.3 5.7 7.6 7.1 9.6 12.3 9.6 6.7 3	2.3 WAKY 27.0 23.6 17.9 22.9 16.6 11.0 10.5 7.9 3.5 WAVG 28.6 21.8 20.4 21.2 20.2 15.7 13.4 11.9 7.6 WHAS 29.2 25.6 24.6 28.7 26.3 28.9 28.4 33.5 3.8 WLOU 9.1 10.4 10.2 11.9 11.1 12.1 11.2 8.5 1.1 WLLV 11.7 15.1 11.9 7.8 4.6 2.7 2.3
WLRS-F (R) 4.6 10.8 11.4 11.5 11.9 7.1 5.6 5.4 4.4 8.6 10.5 5 WQMF-F (A) 7.7 7.5 9.6 10.0 6.6 3.8 6.9 7.9 9.1 10.4 8.6 6	3.8 WVEZ-F 11.3 17.8 16.7 14.6 17.6 16.1 12.7 17.3 5.6 WLRS-F 22.6 15.6 16.3 16.8 16.0 20.3 27.1 20.0 6.6 WQMF-F 21.7 12.7 14.7 18.5 19.9 22.5 18.7 16.6 5.7 WDJX-F 8.5 20.2 18.3 21.0 18.3 14.7 16.7 16.5 6.7 WAMZ-F 12.4 15.4 17.4 16.8 20.5 18.7 21.1 24.7
WRKA-F (AC) 3.4 8.0 8.7 6.3 4.6 7.0 9 WJYL-F (B) 1.2 2.5 5.4 4.3 4	2.4 WCII 21.1 16.7 16.7 16.3 14.3 14.4 9.4 9.7 9.2 WRKA-F 13.6 20.5 19.9 12.4 16.6 18.9 4.6 WJYL-F 6.9 16.3 9.3 9.1 3.1 WXVW 5.4 4.4 4.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983</u>	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.9 16.2 14.7 14.5 14.1 14.6 13.7 16.4 17.7 FM Share (%) 23.54 33.54 42.61 41.72 42.76 46.31 52.64 48.97 51.39 Stations 15 16 17 17 17 18 18 Diaries 1559 1135 1236 1377	57.29 58.17 62.11 1985 WHAS \$4,200,000 19 17 18
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 41 38 41 30 29 31 19 CHR 13 13	
MOR/AC 23 24 27 28 24 26 MOR 17 16 13	9 22 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WHAS (33.5, S86)
COUNTRY 13 13 13 18 20 17 20 18 22 BTFL/EZ 12 15 10 12 11 9 9 10 6 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 8 8 7 10 7 12 14 11 14	2 20 6 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
SPANISH	3 3 WVEZ-F F79, S80, F81 WAMZ-F F82, F83, F84, S85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estim	
Net Dollars Gross Doll 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 8.8 10.1 11.2 12.0 11.6 14.0 14.3 15.1 1 Income (millions) .4 .7 .9 .4 -1.1 Nat Rev (millions) 2.0 1.9 2.7 2.9 2.8 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.34 12.66 13.45 12.69 Inc Per Cap (\$)74 1.07 .42 -1.25 Profit Margin 4.5 6.6 8.4 3.1	(Major call letter and format changes)  WAKY - Contemp until 79 evolving to AC and Oldies in 82  16.82 18.43 WDJX-F - WCSN until 79 BTFL until 79 Contemp until 83 WKJJ until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	AC until 85 WLRS-F - AOR until 84 WJYL-F - AC until 83
1970 WRKA-F 1973 WRKA-F 1972 WLOU From Rounsaville to Summers 1973 WQMF-F 1975 WAKY From LIN to Metromedia (see group sales) 1976 WRKA-F Sold to Summers	\$ 151,500 WLLV - WINN until 84 Country until 84 (Nost during 81) NA WAVG - WAVE until 81 WQMF-F - WQHI until 81 Contemp until 81
1979 WLLV Sold to Bluegrass 1979 WRKA-F From Summers to Capitol (Johnson) 1979 WVEZ-F From Stoner to Multimedia 1981 WQMF-F Sold to Frank Wood 1981 WAVE From Orion to Henson 1981 WXVW Sold by Henson 1982 WLOU From Summers to Johnson Products	WCII - WKLO until 79 1,000,000 WKJJ until 80 1,500,000 plus WHEL and 2,175,000 WMIZ in 2,750,000 Knoxville 600,000 1,600,000
1982 WLLV 1983 WAKY, WVEZ-F From Multimedia to Capitol (Johnson) (cancelled) 1983 WAKY, WRKA-F Sold by Capitol (cancelled) 1983 WJYL-F Sold to Sheridan (cancelled) 1984 WLLV	775,000 3,600,000 2,500,000 630,000 300,000
1984 WJYL-F Sold to Interurban 1985 WAKY/WVEZ-F From Multimedia to Federal 1986 WQMF-F From Wood to John Otting 1986 WHAS, WAMZ-F From Bingham to Clear Channel 1986 WCII, WDJX-F From Great Trails to Williams	630,000 3,150,000 5,000,000 20,100,000 NA

#### LUBBOCK

12+ METRO SHARE	cho	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 32 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KFMX-F (A) 5.3 6.6 7.3 7.8 6.3 7.0 12.3 10 KSEL (AC) 16.5 15.4 9.4 15.7 11.4 10.6 8.1 10 KSEL-F (AC) 4.1 7.5 2.6 10.6 10.0 15.4 12.5	0.1 14.7 11.0 16.2 8.5 KFMX-F 8.4 4.7 2.5 2.1 2.7 KSEL 7.7 10.9 10.2 6.1 7.6 KSEL-F	19.6 18.0 34.6 30.7 33.1 28.0 24.8 28.4 16.7 19.5 20.7 25.5 27.8 24.2 24.5 16.1 29.9 25.1 22.1 23.8 17.7 11.8 9.9 8.9 26.6 28.0 27.0 26.5 28.8 31.4 22.9 18.7 16.0 21.5 17.7 16.9 15.2 14.7 15.4 13.9
KFYO (C) 10.7 10.5 11.2 9.4 6.3 7.0 7.0 9.4 KLFB (S) 5.3 3.5 4.7 3.1 5.2 2.6 4.1 9.4 KTLK (NT) 8.2 6.0 3.9 7.4 2.2 4.7	4.3 4.6 3.6 3.5 3.0 KENO 5.8 6.5 7.1 5.4 7.0 KFYO 5.3 4.6 3.9 2.5 3.7 KLFB 3.6 2.3 1.6 1.9 1.8 KTLK 2.1 2.5 1.0 .5 KFMX	23.0 15.9 14.9 15.5 12.4 7.6 6.9 10.9 16.4 18.1 18.1 13.1 16.0 13.7 11.5 14.5 6.9 5.4 7.0 5.9 13.8 8.8 14.3 10.2 7.4 3.2 3.7 20.5 16.2 10.6 7.2 5.1 7.1 4.7
KRLB (R) 3.3 5.7 2.5	3.9 7.2 6.1 4.2 8.2 KZZI-F 2.7 1.8 1.7 1.7 .3 KRLB 7.8 7.0 15.6 22.1 26.5 KRLB-F	6.3 10.1 7.6 5.9 5.4 4.6 2.5 2.8 8.7 19.7 29.0 41.5 44.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1	981	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 34.67 41.94 38.29 42.56 47.45 55. Stations 12 13 13 13 Diaries 454	7 14.9 16.6 15.8 16.8 17.1 17.7 51 59.43 63.37 73.23 75.96 80.94 79.2 12 15 14 15 13 14 622 604 631 583 512 638	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		Metro Share: KRLB-F (26.5, S86)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 45 34 42 38 32	43 CHR 19 29 29 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KRLB-F (87, S86) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KRLB-F (127, S86) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KRLB-F (127, S86)
·	MOR 2 3 Highest	TSA Cume: KRLB-F (1186, S86) Metro Cume Rating: KRLB-F (44.2, S86)
COUNTRY 36 25 33 29 38 32 BTFL/EZ 10 12 14 14 9 9 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	36 23 31 29 10 8 9 6	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 6 SPANISH 5 7 8 7 3 5 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 2 2 1 CLASSICAL	5 2 KEND 5 5 3 7 KTEZ- 4 2 1 KSEL- KLLL-	F S80 F S76, S81, F81, S82, F82, F83, S84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Oollars	KFMX- Ouncan Estimates KRLB- Gross Oollars	
1976* 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 2.85 3.85 4.33 4.38 4.13	4.6 5.0 5.4 5.7 6.0	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .10 .36 .311321 Nat Rev (millions) .37 .42 .64 .65 .68		KTLK - KLLL until 82 Country until 82
Rev Per Cap (\$) 18.05 20.91 19.89 18.94 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.68 1.525997 Profit Margin 3.7 9.3 7.3	21.00 22.32 23.58 25.33 26.32	Talk until 85  KSEL A/F - Contemp until 83  KFMX - KLBK until 81  CHR until 81
* FM's reported separately and independent	FM's are not included	KKAM until 83 KBBL until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES		Nost until 84 KFYO-F - KRUX until 84
1975 KSEL A/F To Harris 1975 KEND 1977 KRLB-F 1978 KTLK, KLLL-F Sold to Thrash	\$ 943,000 438,000 60,000 1,490,000	KRLB - Nost until about 83 KRLB-F - KWGO until about 81 Contemp until 78 Spanish until 81
1979 KFYO Sold to Seaton 1980 KFMX, KFMX-F Sold to Southern Minnesota 1981 KRLB-F 1982 KEND Sold to Thrash	1,300,000 1,750,000 380,000 1,015,000	AC until 84 KEND - News until 77 KFYO - MOR until 80
1983 KTEZ-F Sold to Lotus 1984 KZII-F From Rex to Seaton 1985 KRLB A/F	1,050,000 844,000 1,450,000	
1985 KSEL A/F From Harris to Moran 1986 KEND, KLLL-F Sold to Holder	1,350,000 3,500,000 (E)	

#### LYNCHBURG

	SPG	12+ METRO SHARE									SPG				12+ CUME RATINGS						
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		_79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
WJJS-F (B) WGOL-F (R) WLVA (M) WWOD (C) WLLL (BB)				5.7 22.4		5.3	10.1		15.4 11.0 4.7 2.7 6.4	15.9 7.3 4.8 2.2 4.8	17.5 4.5 2.6 2.2 1.9		WJJS-F WGOL-F WLVA WWOD WLLL	21 41 16	6 22.9 7 13.4 2 36.3 2 13.0 3 11.4	17.1 28.2 10.8	17.8 19.4 9.7	23.0 19.8 8.6	20.7	15.9	
WBRG (G) WKZZ-F (R) WCNV-F (C) WBLT (M)				4.7 4.2	3.7	.6 1.8	1.9	2.0 1.0 10.4 3.4	11.0	.6 7.6 12.7 1.3			WBRG WKZZ-F WCNV-F WBLT	10			4.2	3.3 8.3 21.4	17.7	20.0 19.7	
WPVR-F (E) WXLK-F (R) WSLQ-F (AC)				8.3 1.6 7.8	4.3		12.6	13.4	10.7 9.4 4.0	12.4	15.3		WPVR-F WXLK-F WSLQ-F	7.	2 19.5 6 20.6 0 12.8	25.8	24.0	24.6	27.7	25.3	
ONE RATING BE							6														
	19	75 1	976	1977	1978	197	9 19	80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 19	36		<u>}</u>	lighes	st Bil	ling	Stati	<u>on</u>
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries	-							.04				7 18.5 57 80.69 17 662	85.25 - 22 -	  		_	.984 .985		\$ \$		
FORMAT SHARE	S_(%)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	<u>:</u>	1983		1984 1	1985 198			tro Sh					23.6,	
CHR/AOR/CONT	EMP		29	23	25	28	30		27	CHR	31	32	- Highe	st TS	tro 1/4 A 1/4 H	HR AV		MJJS	-F (	50, S8	5)
MOR/AC			24	20	23	13	9	MOR AC	8	AOR	7 3	7	- Highe		A Cume tro Cur		ing:	WLVA WLVA		541, S 11.2,	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		  	20 12  10	19 13  25	17 12  23	24 16  15	26 11  15	7.0	23 12  17		19 12  18	20 12 19	#1		ONS, 1	2+ MET	TRO SH	<u>IARE</u>			
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOS CLASSICAL	PEL	  	4	 	1	 3	5 1		7  4		5  1	2	- WPV	S-F R-F	\$79, \$8 \$81			33, \$8	34, SE	35	
FINANCIAL DA	TA				C Dat							timates ollars			Major			r and	form	at cha	nges)
		197	6* 19		978		1980		1981	1982	_		1985	V		- S	imulca			AMV in	82
Revenue (mil Income (mill Nat Rev (mil Rev Per Cap Inc Per Cap Profit Margi	ions) lions) (\$) (\$)	0	8 7 .	18 - 13 82 12		20 .25 4.27	2.20 49 .54 14.06 -3.11	1	2.6 8.18	2.8 19.44	2.9	3.2 1 22.07	3.4 23.29	ì		- Cd - Cd	ontempountry	y in 7 o unti y unti	l abo	out 81 out 82	

 $<sup>\</sup>star$  Independent FM's and FM's reporting separately are not included

#### MACON

200	12+ METRO S	cnc	12+ CUME RATINGS	
SPG 	77 78 79 80	81 82 83 84	SPG 4 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WAYS-F (R) 9.3 16.8 WDEN-F (C) 13.1 11.4	9 12.3 8.4 8.8 5.6	16.4 16.0 17.0 19. 11.4 14.0 15.9 12.	.0 18.0 18.8 WAYS-F 2.7 12.6 11.5 WDEN-F 3.5 9.9 8.6 WIBB	32.1 28.0 26.0 27.5 23.2 20.5 20.0 19.6 37.4 36.4 35.0 36.7 42.7 35.7 38.0 40.4 15.8 18.2 18.7 24.5 23.8 21.7 20.4 19.7 17.6 13.1 16.8 21.4 18.5 18.9 18.2 15.0 20.7 15.2 22.4 20.4 18.1 15.1 16.0 13.6
WPGA-F (B) .7 WRBN-F (R) 6.3 3.6 WPEZ-F (AC) 11.9 8.6 WNEX (R) 7.0 6.5 WQBZ-F (R)	6 2.6 3.5 5.8 4.5 6 6.8 9.1 8.1 11.9	4.3 3.9 2.8 2. 14.6 9.1 9.5 7. 3.9 1.4 1.7	.0 8.1 10.2 WPEZ-F	11.0 9.6 19.5 12.6 22.7 23.2 18.5 12.5 12.8 10.6 7.7 9.2 8.1 9.1 13.8 17.9 22.6 17.2 22.0 14.5 14.8 21.3 18.8 10.9 11.6 7.8 5.9 9.4 8.9 10.1 6.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER YE	EAR			
1975	1976 1977 1978 197	9 1980 1981 198	82 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	77 1978 1979 1980 1981	. 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: WMAZ (22.2, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 30		26 28 CHF	Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WMAZ-F (73, S84) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WAYS-F (142, S86)
MOR/AC 17	7 20 14 16 11	AOF 12 MOR 11	R 1 2 5 Highes	t TSA Cume: WMAZ-F (1869, S83) t Metro Cume Rating: WMAZ-F (42.7, S83)
COUNTRY 13	3 15 11 15 13	AC 10 15 18	8 9 11 14 14 13	
BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	7 11 9 12 16	10 1	5 1 4 #1 ST	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 33	3 20 28 NM 28	35 28	35 32 30 WMAZ	S75, S78
NOSTALGIA SPANISH		1 3	1 2 WIBB WDDO	\$76 \$77
RELIGION/GOSPEL	6 7 3 	2 2		F/WAYS-F All other rating periods
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars		ncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
19	976 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 198	82 1983 1984 1985	WAYS-F - WMAZ until 85
Income (millions)   Nat Rev (millions)	NM NM 3.0 2.8 NM NM .22 .24 .43 .38 .64 .49 NM NM 12.10 10.89	3.4 4.0 4.7 .04 .78 13.20 15.50 17.8	7 5.1 5.7 6.1 80 18.68 20.65 21.94	WPEZ-F - WCRY until 81 BTFL until 82 WDDO - WCRY until 77 WPGA-F - MOR until approx. 80
	NM NM .89 .90 NM NM 7.4 8.3	.15 1.1		
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1972 WPTC, WDEN-F 1973 WBML 1977 WBML 1979 WBML 1980 WPTC- WDEN-F		\$ 325,000 632,000 350,000 315,000 1,027,000		

## MADISON

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WIBA (M) 15.4 10.9 16.3 11.2 12.7 10.3 11.7 8.9 9.0 9.3 9.7 9.2 WIBA-F (A) 4.3 6.4 5.2 7.3 7.4 3.5 10.6 11.1 9.7 10.7 10.4 13.8 WTSO (C) 10.6 16.4 17.5 12.6 18.0 15.5 13.0 10.0 11.7 10.3 9.1 7.5 WZEE-F (R) 5.9 10.9 11.4 13.6 7.4 9.3 10.1 9.8 9.1 11.2 12.5 15.5 WTDY (M) 14.1 12.6 11.6 8.4 10.4 8.0 6.6 3.5 3.0 2.7 3.3 5.2	WIBA 27.4 21.3 29.4 26.2 22.5 23.3 19.6 24.8 WIBA-F 12.9 10.9 26.4 35.1 31.0 30.8 29.1 31.0 WTSO 28.3 24.5 26.8 20.2 24.2 15.4 19.0 16.0 WZEE-F 21.7 28.2 26.2 31.5 29.3 33.4 34.3 36.0 WTDY 31.5 27.2 23.9 20.2 17.2 11.7 11.7 13.6
WMGN-F (AC) 6.9 8.1 6.2 6.3 4.6 10.3 7.7 7.6 5.7 7.9 8.9 6.9 WILV-F (AC) 9.3 4.8 3.5 5.2 6.7 9.0 8.0 7.2 4.1 3.3 2.2 3.1 WMAD-F (AC) 3.7 2.1 1.5 8.4 8.1 10.3 5.8 5.6 3.9 2.0 3.6 2.7 WWQM-F (C) 11.2 3.6 4.0 3.5 3.2 4.3 5.3 5.9 7.0 6.4 6.8 5.7 WHIT (0) 4.0 5.7 1.9 3.9 .8 4.3 4.3 5.1 2.7 2.9	WMGN-F 18.4 25.4 26.6 22.9 22.3 19.2 24.7 19.0 WILV-F 16.6 15.9 16.5 16.7 16.2 9.3 7.8 9.1 WMAD-F 20.2 21.0 16.4 15.9 12.8 12.2 13.9 13.2 WWQM-F 15.9 16.7 16.4 14.7 15.6 13.3 WHIT 2.0 10.0 6.4 5.1 5.1
WMAD (BB) 8.3 6.5 4.1 3.7 2.9 WSJY-F (E) 1.0 4.8 4.1 4.9 2.7	WMAD 11.3 9.0 7.6 5.4 4.7 WSJY-F 3.9 8.0 8.0 9.0 6.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1</u>	985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WTSO (18.0, S79) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WTSO (78, S79)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 50 47 4U 39 42 29 CHR 16 17 19 AOR 15 13 17	Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZEE-F (143, S86) Highest TSA Cume: WZEE-F (2015, S86)
MOR/AC 20 22 22 25 24 16 MOR 15 13 17 20	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WZEE-F (36.0, S86)
COUNTRY 25 15 21 19 25 20 24 17 21 17.2 BTFL/EZ 13 9 9 13 13 9 6 6 6 7.1 NEWS/TALK 1 2 1 1 1 BLACK/URBAN	
NOSTALGIA 12 6 8 4 4 SPANISH	WIBA S75, F81 WTSO S76, S77, S79, S80, S81, F82, S83, F83, F84 WZEE-F S78, S84, S85, F85, S86 WIBA-F S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 WTDY - WISM until 85
Revenue (millions) 3.46 4.72 5.71 5.91 6.27 7.5 8.2 8.9 9.5 10 Income (millions) .70 1.22 1.34 1.22 .86	
Nat Rev (millions) .60 .66 .98 .78 1.06 Rev Per Cap (\$) 14.94 17.83 18.41 19.10 22.87 24.62 26.65 28.36 31 Inc Per Cap (\$) 3.87 4.12 3.74 2.63	Contemp until 80
Profit Margin 20.3 25.9 23.4 20.6 13.8  MAJOR STATION SALES  1974 WZEE-F Sold to MidContinent \$ 275,000 1978 WIBA A/F From Capital Times to Des Moines Register 2,150,000	
1981 WMAD-F 1,275,000	WNLT until 85
1985       WMAD A/F       2,400,000         1985       WIBA A/F       Sold to Price Comm.       5,800,000         1985       WILV-F (Baraboo)       1,900,000	AC until 85

# MANCHESTER, NH

SPG		12+ METRO SHARE	c n	12+ CUME RATINGS
	76 77 78	79 80 81 8	SP 82 83 84 85 8	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WGIR (NT) 19.8 18 WGIR-F (A/R) WKBR (BB) 15.8 1	8.9 10.0 15.9 4.2 3.4 5.7 14.7 11.1	16.8 10.6 12.4		5.1 WGIR 34.6 28.3 30.3 32.1 24.4 20.5 19.1 18.7
WBZ (M) 2.9 3 WRKO (NT) 6.4	5.2 6.3 5.8 3.7 5.3 4.3 6.3 6.8 1.9 2.1 1.6 3.9	6.9 3.5 1.3 3.5 3.0 3.1 4 3.5 1.5 1.3	.8 1.8 2.2 2.2 2 4.1 3.0 4.0 2.6 1	WOKQ-F 8.9 11.3 9.2 14.0 11.0 11.4 11.6 2.4 WCGY-F 17.1 12.0 4.1 6.1 4.7 4.7 6.1 6.6 WBZ 12.1 15.8 15.0 12.7 12.4 12.4 9.1 7.0 2.8 WRKO 13.7 11.3 5.4 6.3 5.6 4.8 9.6 8 WJB-F 5.6 4.4 4.9 4.5
WVBF-F (AC) 2.3 ( WZOU-F (R) (A) (A) (A)	4.7 5.3 1.9 2.1 1.6 4.3 3.2 3.2 5.3 3.7 2.6 3.9	2.9 5.5 3.1 2 5.8 3.5 7.6 7 2.9 2.5 2.7 2	7.0 3.0 1.8 6.1 2 2.9 4.1 4.4 4.8 4	0.1 WSSH-F 7.0 11.7 9.7 14.0 16.3 14.6 21.4  .4 WVBF-F 9.2 6.3 3.9 1.6 3.3  2.8 WZOU-F 10.3 18.8 19.7 12.0 6.4 14.0 11.6  3.5 WBCN-F 7.3 8.9 10.2 11.5  2.4 WROR-F 9.3 7.3 9.4 10.6 9.6 10.7
WAAF-F (A) WHTT-F (R)			2.1 1.8 1.8 4.4 - 1.2 4.4 7.1 3.5 2	WAAF-F 6.4 5.9 8.4 5.9 2.8 WHTT-F 13.6 17.6 12.4 11.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER	YEAR			
1975	5 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1077 1078 1071	9 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 198	IE 1006 Highest Matro Chares UCIDE (10.9 C75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	57 43 45		35 CHR 10 13	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WGIR-F (49 S83) 11 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WGIR-F (105, S83)
MOR/AC	16 33 34		AOR 26 22 MOR 16 17 3	2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WGIR-F (40.2, S83)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	1 3 5 24 20 15 1	3 6 3 21 20 17 1 2	AC 20 26 24 5 4 7 18 17 18 2 1 10	8 3 18 3 10 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN	<b>-</b>			WGIR S75, S76, S78, S79, S81
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL			3 3 1 1	WFEA S80
FINANCIAL DATA		CC Data	Duncan Estim	
		Dollars 1978 1979 1980	Gross Doll     1981   1982   1983	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	1.36 1.89 7 .07 .003 .25 .37 12.25 16			WGIR A/F - Simulcast in 75-76 5.9 6.7 WKBR - Changed from CHR to AC by 82 AC until 83
* Independent	FM's and FM's	s reported separat	tely are not included	•
MAJOR CTATION CALCO				

# MAJOR STATION SALES

1976	WFEA	Sold to Ocean Coast	\$ 500,000
1979	WKBR		1,931,000
1984	WZID-F	Sold to Sunshine	2,750,000
1986	WFEA	Sold by Ocean Coast to Sunshine	1,450,000

## McALLEN - BROWNSVILLE

MCALLEN - BROWNSVILLE	
12+ METRO_SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 79	80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KRGV (R) 14.5 19.3 21.5 16.1 8.7 7.1 6.9 10.8 10.2 11.5 6.9 8.7 KRGV 25.5 KRIO (R) 12.9 19.2 9.8 16.5 8.7 9.4 6.4 5.8 3.0 1.9 2.2 2.9 KRIO 31.6	37.8 37.0 28.8 33.5 32.3 31.5 29.8 17.7 16.1 20.9 28.1 32.1 23.6 21.7 26.2 18.4 14.0 14.0 10.2 10.6 10.2 25.8 25.9 24.9 31.4 32.1 37.0 31.0 5.0 4.4 20.2 24.3 23.5 20.8 19.0
KRIX-F (A) 4.6 3.0 3.5 1.9 4.9 9.1 6.5 6.3 4.8 KRIX-F 7.4	3.3 4.3 7.8 8.1 11.5 9.3 15.3 11.8 14.6 10.2 21.6 15.6 11.1 4.8 9.1 22.1 15.6 17.9 13.3 9.2 11.2 7.7 6.4 4.3 5.6 5.5 3.3 9.3 11.3 10.7 13.7
KIRT (\$) 5.9 2.9 4.0 4.0 1.7 2.3 1.1 1.3 1.1 2.2 3.2 3.6 KIRT 4.2 KTXF-F (C) 3.3 2.0 2.1 3.1 3.0 2.4 2.4 2.7 4.0 5.6 6.4 KTXF-F 9.7 KURV (NT) 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.5 2.2 1.0 1.5 1.5 1.6 KURV	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 18.2 18.1 14.5 15.5 16.8 19.5 17.6 18.0 18.6 20.7 18.3 19.7 FM Share (%) 20.61 13.25 19.42 19.55 31.30 39.02 34.99 44.50 52.42 53.11 58.08 56.58 Stations 15 14 14 15 16 15 19 19 18 20 Diaries 479 906 649 1012 887 773 920	1984 KGBT \$1,875,000 1985 KGBT \$1,950,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Met	ro Share: KGBT (38.7, S79)
Highest Met	ro 1/4 HR AVG: KGBT (228, F81) 1/4 HR AVG: KGBT (242, F81)
AOR 5 7 5 Highest TSA	
AC 4 2 12 10 COUNTRY 7 7 7 6 12 8 12 9 7 8	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	NS, 12+ METRO SHARE
	ll rating periods
NOSTALGIA 2 2 SPANISH 43 41 48 48 41 48 43 44 41 42 RELIGION/GOSPEL	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates (M	ATION NOTES lajor call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars Gross Dollars KU	
KR	LT-F - Country until 84 IX-F - CHR until 82
Income (millions)081811 .1520 KT	OR - Contemp until 84 CXF-F - KDUV-F until 83 BTFL until 83
	VLY-F - KESI until 80 WW - KMBS until 78
Data prior to 1979 is for McAllen only	
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1970 KIRT \$ 225,000 1975 KRIO 900,000 1977 KIWW-F 200,000 1977 KBOR 325,000 1978 KBFM-F 375,000 1979 KVLY-F Sold to Tippie 478,000 1982 KRIX-F 800,000	
1983 KTXF-F 1,019,000 1985 KBOR 325,000 1986 KTXF-F (never completed) 1,650,000 1986 KRIO Donated by Tippie	
1986 KBFM-F From Oppenheimer to Encore NA	

900,000

1986 KRIX-F

12+ METRO SHARE	cnc	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8 <u>2</u>	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSTF-F (AC) 7.3 9.6 21.8 18.6 25.8 20.1 15.7 18.4 WYRL-F (C) 4.7 7.8 4.2 6.0 2.7 6.5 5.6 10.3 WSSP-F (E) 5.1 1.0 3.1 8.5 WMEL (AC) 8.3 6.5 4.9 5.0 6.5 3.9 9.0 4.7 WEZY-F (E) 13.3 6.5 9.5 6.6 5.8 6.5 4.5 4.5	3 4.1 3.8 2.0 1.9 WYRL- 9 10.7 4.9 6.7 16.2 WSSP-	-F 10.7 12.4 13.6 8.2 6.0 5.0 4.4 -F 10.8 14.0 17.2 14.7 11.7 23.9 15.2 15.1 16.1 12.5 16.0 13.1 12.0 9.1
WYTI-F (AC) 5.7 5.5 3.9 4.0 5.2 7.2 4.2 4.2 WAMT (C) 8.6 8.1 4.7 2.4 3.6 2.5 3.9 WAMB (BB) 4.7 5.1 5.3 1.7 .7 3.9 2.2 WCKS (B) 6.3 2.7 2.1 5.0 1.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 WRKT (C) 9.3 4.4 3.9 7 2.0	9 6.5 3.3 1.2 .9 WAMT 2 1.5 2.2 4.9 4.3 WMMB 1 .7 4.5 .6 WCKS	F 7.7 8.0 8.7 10.4 7.2 4.9 10.4 14.4 13.6 9.3 10.2 12.6 8.6 3.7 2.1 7.4 9.1 7.5 7.0 5.8 7.1 6.6 8.0 4.3 4.5 7.0 3.2 7.8 7.6 6.7 3.7
WTAI (NT) 7.0 8.6 1.7 3.9 1.7 .6 WEZY (E) 4.3 4.5 3.6 2.2 .6 WSCF-F (R) WDIZ-F (A) 4.7 5.1 5.3 9.6 11.3 10.0 18.5 12.8 WBJW-F (R)	3 .2 .7 1.2 .6 WEZY 3 1.3 1.4 1.9 WSCF- 3 7.0 9.1 9.4 8.6 WDIZ-	-F 14.8 17.1 26.6 23.3 15.8 18.5 16.1 16.9
WWKA-F (C) 12.3 13.0 12.3 11.3 14.3 11.8 6.7	7 8.5 12.5 9.0 8.0 WWKA-	-F 17.1 22.2 17.5 12.9 16.5 18.4 20.0 15.0
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1	1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 15.0 14.2 13.9 14.8 14.4 13.2 FM Share (%) 52.99 62.22 70.43 71.75 76.10 77.02 Stations 17 17 20 17 Diaries 507	19 22 22 19 23 1	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 High	nest Metro Share: WCKS-F (25.8, S79)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 47 47 40 45 40	33 CHR 14 19 20	nest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WCKS-F (75, \$79) WBJW-F (75, \$86)
MOR/AC 26 12 13 10 20 10 MOR		wssp-F (75, s86) nest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WBUW-F (76, s86)
COUNTRY 8 7 13 19 12 27 BTFL/EZ 28 34 28 32 24 17 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		WSSP-F (76, S86) nest TSA Cume: WBJW-F (939, S86) nest Metro Cume Rating: WCKS-F (40.7, S79)
NOSTALGIA 4 SPANISH 4 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 CLASSICAL	7 6 6 7  1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE  WEZY-F S75, S83, S84  WDBO-F S76  WCKS-F S77, S78, S79, S80, S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	WDIZ-F S81 WBJW-F S85, S86 (T) WSSP-F S86 (T)
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 1.56 1.40 2.31 2.11 2.65	3.3 3.6 4.0 4.4 4.8	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) .23 .26 .63 .68 .57	11.46 11.96 12.94 13.33 14.04	WAMT - WRMF until 80 MOR until 82 Nost until 85
Profit Margin		WVTI-F - WTAI-F until 79 Contemp until 79
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate	ly are not included	BTFL until 84 WSSP-F - BTFL until 78
MAJOR STATION SALES		Contemp until 81 WRKT until 85
1970 WEZY A/F Sold by Gannet 1971 WSTF-F Sold by Norman Knight 1974 WMEL To Elyria-Lorain 1975 WCKS 1977 WAMT, WSCF-F Sold by Fairbanks	\$ 350,000 220,000 600,000 340,000 575,000	Country until 85 WMMB - BTFL until 77 MOR until 82 WEZY-F - Contemp until 77 WSTF-F - WCKS until 86
1977 WRKT, WSSP-F To Bob Taylor 1979 WMMB, WYRL-F From Gordon Sherman to Miller 1979 WAMT, WSSP-F Sold to Regional 1980 WTAI, WVTI-F 1981 WRKT, WSSP-F From Bob Taylor to Guy Gannett	600,000 695,000 790,000 131,000 1,300,000	CHR until 84 WTAI - Country until about 83 WJZX - WKKO until 83 MOR until 83 WEZY - WCWR until 83 Country until 83
1983 WAMT, WSCF-F From Regional to Ogden 1983 WTAI, WVTI-F 1985 WSTF-F Sold to Capitol (Goodmon) 1985 WAMT, WSCF-F 1986 WMMB, WYRL-F	900,000 846,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 2,200,000	country until 60

## MEMPHIS

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75	7 78 79 80 81 82 83 8	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WMC-F (R) 11.0 7.6 4 WHBQ (0) 9.8 11.3 13	.9 6.7 10.3 8.4 9.7 9.9 10.0 9 .0 11.5 7.2 4.3 4.1 2.1 2.7 3 .6 4.6 5.1 3.9 5.5 3.1 2.6 3	7.5 8.1 6.5 WMC 9.9 11.7 9.2 WMC-F 9.4 3.3 3.4 WHBQ 9.4 1.3 .8 WRVR 9.9 14.2 15.6 WHRK-F	24.9 21.6 20.5 17.3 18.6 15.8 16.3 11.9 23.7 20.9 22.6 24.8 25.5 28.8 27.7 25.9 26.6 14.7 14.4 10.4 8.6 11.4 10.2 8.1 11.8 10.7 11.0 10.4 6.9 12.5 7.7 3.0 16.9 19.6 17.4 20.7 21.1 25.2 27.8 27.6
WLOK (B) 5.2 6.3 8	.6 5.0 5.7 5.5 6.6 7.9 8.3 8 .9 10.4 10.7 11.3 11.0 8.0 8.5 7 .8 6.7 7.2 5.7 5.1 5.8 6.2 6	5.5 6.1 6.1 WLOK	23.3 19.9 14.7 23.8 22.6 22.1 23.6 16.0 15.0 13.0 16.1 17.7 19.4 17.6 20.2 18.5 17.9 18.8 15.7 18.0 15.9 15.6 13.5 15.2 16.7 16.6 13.2 18.0 16.5 17.2 16.5 12.6 11.0 14.4 14.3 19.1 18.7 22.3 17.6 16.8
WEZI-F (E) KWAM (G) 3.6 3.5 2 KRNB-F (B)	2.2 2.2 4.3 4.7 3.7 4.4 5 .7 2.7 3.1 2.2 1.4 3.8 2.5 2 1.5 2.3 1.7 1.6 9.7 6.7 6	1.3 3.3 4.8 WREC 5.6 6.1 5.2 WEZI-F 2.7 1.3 1.8 KWAM 5.7 6.8 6.1 KRNB-F 1.0 .6 .4 WLVS	12.5 12.4 10.1 10.6 12.4 11.3 11.1 9.9 9.2 8.7 11.9 10.9 10.9 5.6 6.0 5.0 4.1 5.3 19.1 16.8 19.2 21.2 17.5 2.3 2.9 2.1 1.5
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRIN	G AND FALL BOOKS		
<u>1975</u> 197	6 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19	982 1983 1984 1985 198	Highest Billing Station
	7 12.0 13.8 15.1 13.7 12.6 16 86 34.58 37.75 45.92 56.18 56.73 60 16 16 18 15 17 19 857 1082 12	0.10 62.14 55.75 62.73 65.	.33 1985 WMC-F \$4,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highes	st Metro Share: WDIA (17.1, S76)
	31 34 30 29 22 23 CH	Highes	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHRK-F (191, S86) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WMC-F (285, S84)
MOR/AC 5	8 4 5 8 12 MOR 1	OR 10 7 10 Highes 1 1 Highes	st TSA Cume: WHBQ (5316, F76) st Metro Cume Rating: WHBQ (31.5, F77)
BTFL/EZ 12 NEWS/TALK 3	AC 9 21 20 14 25 15 11 9 11 11 11 8 9 2 3 3 2 2 4 25 24 29 21 32 34	7 10 10 17 17 15 5 6 6 5 4 4 #1 36 36 37	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
COLUMNIA	6 6 4 4 5 4 6 4	5 4 5 WD WH 4 3 3 WM KR	RNB-F F82
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Du Net Dollars	uncan Estimates WM	ZXR-F S83 MC-F S84, F84 MRK-F F84, S85, F85, S86
1976		982 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 8.61	10.32 11.82 13.33 13.09 16.2 17.	.1 18.3 19.1 20.6	<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
Nat Rev (millions) 2.64 Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	1.17 1.05 1.36 .01 2.59 3.35 3.93 4.70 11.66 13.20 14.86 14.09 17.74 18, 1.32 1.17 1.52 .11 11.3 8.9 10.2 0.8	.59 19.76 20.60 22.17	WHRK-F - WMPC-F until 77 Classical (?) until 77 WRVR-F - WQUD-F until ? WHBQ - CHR changing to AC and then oldies in 81
MAJOR STATION SALES			Began News/Talk in 83 WEGR-F - WZXR until 86
1972 WGKX-F 1974 WREC, WEGR-F 1977 WLOK 1977 WMQM	Sold by RKO to Southern From Cowles to Summit From Starr to Gilliam	\$ 450,000 3,100,000 725,000 550,000	BTFL until 76 Country until 77 WREC - MOR until 82 KRNB-F - KWAM until 82 WEZI - WLVS until 85
1983 WGKX-F 1984 WRVR, WHRK-F 1985 WRVR 1985 WDIA 1985 WGKX-F	From Harte-Hanks to Firstcom From Plough to DKM From Adams to Viacom From BENI to Adams From Firstcom to New Barnstable	3,200,000 4,000,000 (E) 1,500,000 2,500,000 7,250,000 (E)	Country until 83 WGKX-F - WEZI until 83 BTFL until 83 WRVR - WMPS until 83 WKDJ until 85
1986 WMSO (Collierville)	Sold to Bott	600,000	Country until 83 Black until 85 WLVS - WWEE until 85 Talk until 85

									M	IIAMI	- FT.	LAUD	ERDALE									
		SPG			1	2+ ME	TRO S	HARE					SPG				12	2+ CUI	ME RAT	INGS		
		75	76	77_	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86_		79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86_
WLYF-F WRHC WHYI-F WINZ WINZ-F	(E) (S) (R) (NT) (R)	4.8 6.2	6.3 .8 6.4 4.3 2.9	4.3 2.3 6.6 4.8 3.6	4.2 3.3 7.5 4.4 3.2	5.0 5.8 5.8 4.5 3.3	2.8 10.1 7.0 4.5 2.7	3.0 11.8 5.7 4.1 6.7	6.4 5.1 6.4 4.7 5.1	7.8 3.5 7.7 3.4 6.4	7.7 3.0 8.9 3.5 7.1	7.8 3.0 6.2 3.5 4.4	8.6 2.2 5.3 3.6 2.7	WLYF- WRHC WHYI- WINZ WINZ-	F 20.0 13.5	17.7 11.4	17.8 11.4	5.5 20.2 16.6	5.5 23.6 13.4	4.8 25.1 11.6	16.3 4.3 22.3 10.6 19.1	4.1 18.1 10.4
WNWS WQBA WQBA-F WHQT-F WSHE-F	(NT) (S) (S) (U/R) (A)	14.5	15.1  4.8		1.2 11.8  6.6 1.3	2.1 9.9 3.0 4.3 1.6	4.3 6.7 3.1 5.0 2.1	5.4 7.0 2.4 3.5 2.9	5.1 5.4 2.0 4.5 4.0	4.2 6.5 3.2 2.8 3.2	3.4 6.0 2.4 2.1 3.4	3.6 5.7 2.3 3.9 6.0	4.0 5.6 2.2 4.9 5.9	WNWS WQBA WQBA- WHQT- WSHE-	F F 10.4		11.1	7.4 5.7 10.4	10.5 10.0 7.0 8.8 10.1	10.7 8.4 6.7	9.4 8.2 6.4 10.9 12.8	
WEDR-F WAXY-F WAIA-F WCMQ WCMQ-F	(B) (AC) (AC) (S) (S)	  5.5 5.7	3.6  3.2 4.5	3.9  6.5 6.3	3.9 1.3 2.0 6.7 4.3	5.0 2.3 2.6 6.1 6.7	4.9 2.3 3.0 2.8 4.4	5.9 2.2 1.9 4.5 5.9	4.3 3.4 3.2 2.0 4.4	3.9 3.3 3.3 1.5 3.8	4.2 3.6 3.5 1.4 3.2	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.6 3.0	3.7 3.9 2.2 1.7 3.9	WEDR-I WAXY-I WAIA-I WCMQ WCMQ-I	8.3 F 6.6	8.0 7.5	7.3 6.5	11.0	7.7 11.6 10.5 2.7 6.9	11.1	7.9 11.7 9.3 3.4 4.9	7.8 11.9 7.7 3.1 6.8
WIOD WQAM WAQI WSUA WVCG	(NT) (C) (S) (S) (G)	6.0 5.4  3.8 5.7	3.8 5.0 3.8  4.1	3.2 3.5  3.4	3.5 3.7 1.8 2.7 3.6	3.5 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.3	3.0 3.4 1.6 2.4 2.3	3.1 2.4 1.9 3.1 2.5	3.0 1.7 1.1 .8 1.0	4.1 1.7 1.1 1.8 .8	3.5 1.4 1.3 1.5	3.4 1.2 1.8 1.4	3.6 .9 3.2 1.3	WIOD WQAM WAQI WSUA WVCG		11.2 10.9 5.9	8.1 9.5 7.9	11.0 5.9 5.7 2.5 3.9	11.4 5.6 6.7 4.2 5.2	9.3 4.7 6.4 3.9	10.4 2.8 7.3 3.2 1.0	9.9 3.2 6.1 3.2 1.4
WOCN WTMI-F WJQY-F WLVE-F WMXJ-F WKAT WLQY WKQS-F WPOW-F	(S) (CL) (AC) (AC) (AC) (BB) (?) (C)		3.0	2.0  4.2	3.2 2.6 2.0 1.8 .7 3.2 	2.3 1.8 .3 2.7 .6 2.7	3.1 2.6 .7 3.7 .9 1.7	1.5 1.7 1.2 2.3 1.0 1.5	1.6 1.6 3.1 2.7 2.0 .8 2.3 2.8	1.4 1.7 3.8 2.8 1.5 1.0 1.2 3.4	2.5 2.2 4.4 2.6 1.8 1.7 1.9 2.7	2.3 2.4 4.1 3.1 1.6 1.4 .8 3.3 2.0	.8 2.1 4.5 1.8 2.1 2.2  3.3 2.3	WOCN WTMI-I WJQY- WLVE-! WMXJ-I WKAT WLQY WKQS-! WPOW-I	7.4 F 4.3	9.3	7.5	3.7 4.5 6.5 7.1 8.7 3.3 4.5 8.0	4.7 7.7 9.8 7.1 3.4 3.1 8.1	3.8 4.9 7.3 9.3 8.4 4.3 3.9 7.2	4.8 6.5 9.6 10.8 4.9 3.8  7.2	2.2 6.6 9.1 7.7 6.7 5.6  8.6 9.7
BASED 0	N AVER	AGE 0	F SPR	ING A	ND FA	LL BO	0KS															
MIAMI A FIGURES									IN O	NE RE	PORT	IN 198	32.									
		19	75 1	976	1977	1978	197	9 19	30 1	981	1982	1983	1984	1985 19	986		Ŀ	lighes	st Bil	ling	Stati	ion
APR (%) FM Shar Station Diaries	s ·				17.7 44.33 29				.80 4 2	8.51	20.2 57.60 33 2579	20.3 61.29 33 2783	9 61.34 33	19.9 19 62.32 64 35 34 2510 25	1.59			.984 .985	WQBA WHYI-		,550,0 ,700,0	

		-							- 270			300 1300	mightest billing station
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries	17.9 1 38.43 4	-		18.3 49.40 28		16.7 52.80 29 1434	18.7 48.51 28 1407		33	29 61 33	34 62	9.9 19.8 2.32 64.5 5 34 510 2595	9 1985 WHYI-F \$8,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (		1978	3 1979	1980	<u> 1981 1</u>	982	<u>1983</u>		1984	1985	1986		Metro Share: WQBA (17.7, S77) Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHYI-F (475, F84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	33	28	23	25	22	21	19	CHR AOR	17 5	15 7	11 6	Highest	TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WHYI-F (612, F84) TSA Cume: WHYI-F (8423, F84)
MOR/AC	9	8	6	8	8	16 MO AC		AUK	5 13	2 14	 16		Metro Cume Rating: WHYI-F (27.5, F84)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ	3 12	3 16	3 15	4 14	3 12	4 12	5		5	4	4		
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	9	6	14	10 7		10 8	12 13 6		9 12 5	9 13 9	10 12 11	#1 ST	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE (Since 1982)
NOSTALGIA	~-				2	4	2		5	3	4	WHYI-	,
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	25 1	30	28	31	36	22	23 1		22	21	22 2	WLYF-	
CLASSICAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	ī		2	3	2		

NOTE: MIAMI COMBINED WITH FORT LAUDERDALE FROM 1982 ON

FINANCIAL DATA	,	FCC Data Net Dollars					Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars						
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	_	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985		
Revenue (millions) Income (millions)					46.69 .24		59.6	65.8	71.6	77.9	83.5		
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$)		13.85	6.53 15.18	16.70	16.84	2	23.46	23.75	24.78	26.86	28.31		
Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin		.44 3.2	.42 2.8	.06 0.3	.09 0.5								

NOTE: MIAMI COMBINED WITH FORT LAUDERDALE FROM 1980 ON

MAJOR	STATION	SALES

MAJUK	STATION SALES	MAJOR STATION SALES					
1971 1971	WLYF-F WMJX-F WTMI-F WAXY-F WHYI-F	Sold to Sudbrink Sold by Storer to Bartell Sold to SJR Sold to RKO Sold to Heftel	\$ 300,000 500,000 175,000 465,000 1,000,000				
1973 1973 1973 1974 1975	WINZ WINZ-F WRHC WCMQ-F WNWS	Sold to Guy Gannett From Ed Winton to Guy Gannett Sold by Sudbrink From Rounsaville to Sudbrink	2,570,000 1,400,000 725,000 345,000 1,300,000				
1976 1978 1978 1978 1979	WOCN WHYI-F WLYF-F WRBD, WMXJ-F WVCG, WHQT-F	Sold by Winton From Heftel to Metroplex From Sudbrink to Storer Sold to Insilco	900,000 3,800,000 5,830,000 1,900,000 4,850,000				
1979	WTMI-F WSUA WQBA-F WKAT WAQI, WLYF-F WSRF, WSHE-F WSUA	From SJR to Tanger From Mission to Metroplex From Mission to Susquehanna From Storer to Jefferson-Pilot From Van Patrick to TK From Metroplex to Levin	960,000 1,740,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 12,500,000 5,000,000 2,200,000				
1983	WHQT-F WVCG WJQY-F WFTL WTMI-F	From Insilco to EZ From Insilco to Statewide	3,600,000 1,500,000 4,350,000 1,520,000 2,150,000				
1984 1984 1984 1984 1985	WNWS WOCN WLVE-F WRBD, WMXJ-F WQAM	From Sudbrink to Rockoff  Sold to Gilmore Sold to Sconnix From Storz to Sunshine Wireless	5,900,000 2,190,000 10,500,000 7,050,000 2,850,000				
1985 1985 1985 1985 1986	WLQY WNWS WAQI WPOW-F WRBD	Sold by Sunshine Wireless Sold to Jefferson-Pilot Sold by Jefferson-Pilot Sold to Beasley	1,500,000 4,000,000 3,400,000 10,600,000 1,800,000				
1986 1986 1986	WTHM-F (Goulds) WCMQ A/F WKAT	From Dolgoff to Alarcon	2,400,000 15,000,000 2,000,000				

#### STATION NOTES

WLQY

(Major call letter and format changes)

WKQS-F - BTFL until 81 - BTFL until 81 Oldies until about 83 WVCG - CHR until 80 - Soft Rock un WQAM - Soft Rock until 77 AOR until 81 - WWOK until 80 WINZ-F WSUA Country until 81 Spanish until 82 Black until 83 WHTT until 83 WHQT-F - WYOR until 83 WEZI until 85 BTFL until 83 AC until 85 MIOD MOR until 82 WAQI WGBS until 85 MOR until 82 Talk until 85 WWJF until 84 WWWL until 83 WCKO until 85 WJQY-F -WLVE-F -WMXJ-F -AOR until 85 CHR in 85, then AC - Nost until 85

MILWAUKEE

12+ METRO_SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS				
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 80					
WEZW-F (E) 11.3 10.0 7.7 8.7 11.4 11.9 9.9 7.7 8.0 8.7 8.4 8 WOKY (BB) 10.8 9.0 9.3 7.5 6.9 3.2 3.4 6.7 6.5 6.5 7.3 7	.6 WTMJ 37.4 36.9 25.5 22.2 31.5 29.6 28.0 30.7 .7 WISN 32.0 27.5 33.2 24.6 18.0 15.4 11.9 10.1 .9 WEZW-F 20.5 20.6 23.2 14.7 16.5 15.3 16.4 18.4 .7 WOKY 24.8 18.4 16.6 16.8 14.7 12.7 12.8 14.4 .8 WBGK-F 23.1 16.3 18.2 17.8 14.2 13.8 14.5 3.9				
WLTQ-F (AC) 3.1 4.7 3.8 6.5 7.6 6.6 6.1 4.9 2.5 1.3 3.0 3 WKLH-F (A) 2.9 3.1 2.6 3.4 2.6 4.0 2.6 1.2 2.2 3.0 3.0 7 WBCS (C) 4.4 2.4 1.4 1.8 2.3 2.0 1.2 .7 .7 .6	.4 WKTI-F 9.9 14.1 15.3 14.2 21.3 22.1 22.4 23.8 .3 WLTQ-F 18.7 16.8 17.9 19.5 13.6 8.2 6.3 8.6 .0 WKLH-F 5.7 8.3 9.5 10.3 15.7 .4 WBCS 5.2 3.0 3.0 3.8 2.2 .4 WBCS-F 12.6 15.4 17.8 17.7 12.6 12.0 10.1 7.4				
WQFM-F (A) 5.4 4.6 2.5 4.0 4.0 5.8 6.0 7.4 7.9 8.3 6 WMYX-F (AC) 2.0 3.4 1.0 1.4 3.7 4.7 4.1 5.1 4.0 3 WLUM-F (B) 1.7 3.0 3.3 5.5 5.5 5.4 6.0 4	.3 WEMP 5.4 5.9 9.2 9.2 8.4 .7 WQFM-F 10.8 10.7 14.1 17.2 16.0 13.8 15.6 14.5 .7 WMYX-F 11.5 12.8 14.6 12.3 10.9 .7 WLUM-F 8.9 8.9 14.1 13.3 12.0 .5 WMIL-F 7.0 11.3 11.1 12.4 11.5				
	.0 WNOV 4.8 .3 WRKR-F 9.3 8.0 7.6 8.3 11.4				
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS					
19/5 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1	984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station				
APR (%) 17.8 16.4 16.9 15.8 16.5 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.1 17.0 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 18.0 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17	7.45 61.08 61.03 1985 WTMJ \$6,000,000 3 30 26				
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Metro Share: WTMJ (18.2, S78)				
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 30 31 31 26 32 21 24 CHR 14 16	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WTMJ (343, S76) 13 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WTMJ (407, S79)				
MOR/AC 32 32 31 33 29 35 MOR 21 23 20 AC 10 12 15	16 Highest TSA Cume: WTMJ (6059, S79) 22 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WTMJ (37.4, S79) 11				
COUNTRY 10 13 11 13 12 14 12 14 10 BTFL/EZ 15 13 15 16 16 9 10 9 10 NEWS/TALK 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 1 BLACK/URBAN 7 4 5 5 4 9 10 10 9	9 10 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 9				
NOSTALGIA 7 9 7 7 SPANISH	WEZW-F S81, F82  8 WBCS-F S82  WTMJ All other rating periods				
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estima					
Net Dollars Gross Dolla	WLTQ-F - WISN until 78				
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1 Revenue (millions 13.2 14.7 18.3 18.1 22.9 24.1 25.0 26.6 29	WBTT until 85				
Income (millions) .02 1.6 3.1 2.3 2.4  Nat Rev (millions) 2.7 2.9 4.2 3.9 5.2  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.74 12.98 12.75 16.38 17.21 17.86 19.14 20.94 22.95  Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.05 2.22 1.64 1.71  ARRAY ARRA					
Profit Margin         .02 10.8 17.1 12.9 10.5         AC until 86           WQFM-F         - CHR until 79           MAJOR STATION SALES         WEMP         - Country until 81					
MOR until 83 1971 WEZW-F Sold to Sudbrink \$ 170,000 WOKY - Contemp until 82					
1973       WKLH-F       350,000         1973       WQFM-F       Sold to Shamrock Development       401,500         1975       WMIL-F       Sold by Zonderson       450,000	WMYX-F - WNUW until 81 BTFL until 81 WKLH-F - WFMR until 82				
1978 WMIL-F Sold to Darrell Peters 325,000	WMGF until 86 Classical until 82				
1978       WAWA, WLUM-F       From McKenna to Willie Davis       1,500,000         1978       WEZW-F       From Sudbrink to Multimedia       3,000,000         1981       WEMP, WMYX-F       From Arthur Wirtz to LIN       3,300,000         1982       WKLH-F       Sold to Embrescia       2,000,000	AC until 86 WBCS - Many, many changes				
1983       WKLH-F       From Embrescia to Josephson       3,200,000         1983       WORY/WMIL-F       From Surrey to Sundance       4,750,000         1983       WFMR-F (Menom. Falls)       2,000,000         1985       WOMN, WBGK-F       From Malrite to Amos       4,900,000         1985       WRKR-F (Racine)       Sold to Sterling Rec.       2,050,000					
1986       WKLH-F       From Josephson to Saga       4,500,000         1986       WBCS A/F       From Great Trails to Williams       3,800,000         1986       WEMP, WMYX-F       From LIN to Heritage       6,300,000         1986       WBCS A/F       From Williams to Taft       3,800,000					

## MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS					
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86					
WLTE-F (AC) 5.9 5.6 7.0 5.4 4.4 4.1 4.1 4.6 3.8 3.8 2.7 WLTE-F 18 KDWB (R) 7.4 7.8 8.8 9.3 4.3 3.4 2.2 1.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 KDWB 26 KDWB-F (R) 2.9 4.3 6.5 5.5 5.4 5.2 6.3 6.2 KDWB-F	5.0 45.6 41.2 38.9 40.4 37.7 41.6 36.2 3.9 13.8 13.6 15.0 11.9 11.3 11.3 10.0 5.0 15.8 15.0 12.0 10.1 7.1 5.3 6.2 12.6 17.3 17.1 16.9 19.3 21.7 21.3 4.9 21.3 16.2 10.8 12.5 13.0 9.1 10.6					
WDGY (C) 3.1 4.0 3.9 4.4 6.2 6.2 6.8 7.0 4.6 3.9 3.3 2.5 WDGY 14 KORS-F+ (A) 4.8 6.9 7.8 9.0 7.5 6.6 5.2 5.4 6.4 8.1 9.9 KQRS-F+ 18	4.8 22.7 26.3 27.4 26.4 24.4 23.5 21.6 4.6 17.9 16.8 16.5 13.1 10.6 10.5 7.8 5.3 20.7 18.3 17.4 19.2 16.9 18.2 21.7 3.0 12.6 16.8 23.8 25.5 27.7 25.7 23.3 2.2 3.3 4.9					
KMFY (M) 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.6 1.3 1.04 .5 .5 KMFY WAYL-F (E) 5.7 6.3 5.2 4.8 5.4 4.7 4.5 3.9 7.3 7.2 7.0 5.0 WAYL-F 1 KJJO-F (O) 2.2 2.7 2.3 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.9 1.8 2.5 2.8 3.9 KJJO-F	3.9 12.5 13.5 9.9 15.7 13.2 13.1 14.6 3.8 4.3 3.5 1.9 1.7 5.3 11.2 12.1 8.8 15.0 15.0 13.9 10.9 5.4 6.6 5.1 6.7 6.5 11.6 4.0 2.3 1.5					
KICZ-I (N) 2.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 2.2 1.1 1. 2.6 0.0 0.0 MICZ-I	3.5 2.7 5.8 9.7 8.6 10.0 9.4 7.0 5.4 4.6 1.7 4.8 5.8 4.1 6.3 6.5					
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS						
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986</u>	Highest Billing Station					
APR (%) 17.7 16.3 15.8 15.9 15.9 17.0 16.4 17.5 17.7 NA 17.8 17.2 FM Share (%) 31.80 35.85 37.66 43.41 42.36 46.96 54.25 55.03 59.51 61.27 63.69 66.4 Stations 21 20 21 23 21 21 22 20 19 18 Diaries 1442 1870 1631 1969 1814 1803 1946	2 1985 WCCO \$16,200,000					
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WCCO (31.7, S75)						
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 35 40 39 37 40 26 31 CHR 20 19 18 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WCCO (818, S75) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCCO (1191, S79)					
MOR/AC 37 35 39 39 32 48 MOR 25 21 26 21 Highest	TSA Cume: WCCO (14005, S79) Metro Cume Rating: WCCO (56.0, S79)					
COUNTRY 10 7 10 10 12 14 15 11 9 11 BTFL/EZ 16 16 13 10 13 8 8 8 8 6 NEWS/TALK 1 2 4 4 3 4 #1 ST	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE					
BLACK/URBAN 1 1 WCCO  NOSTALGIA 1 3 3 1 3 2 3	- All rating periods					
SPANISH	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)					
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates  Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KQRS A/F - Simulcasted all rating periods					
1976 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KDWB-F - Simulcasted with AM: 76-78					
Revenue (millions) 20.85 21.61 27.31 30.89 34.31 42.6 45.1 48.8 54.9 58.3	AOR until 83 WLTE-F - Contemp until 83					
Income (millions) 4.52 5.44 7.90 8.45 8.24 Nat Rev (millions) 5.13 5.29 6.04 6.54 7.72	KSTP - Contemp to AC by 82 AC until 83					
Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.55 13.36 14.83 16.08 20.29 21.17 22.18 24.51 25.91 Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.65 3.86 4.06 3.86 Profit Margin 24.7 25.2 28.9 27.4 24.0	WDGY - Contemp until 78  KJJO-F - KFMX until 81  KRSI until late 81  Nost 80-81					
<ul> <li>* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included</li> </ul>	Country until 83 WLOL-F - Soft rock until 81					
MAJOR STATION SALES  KMFY - KYOO until 77 WAYL until 82						
1972 KDWB Sold to Doubleday \$ 3,250,000 1976 KDWB-F From Fairchild to Doubleday 850,000	KKSS until 84 Contemp until 77					
1976 KMFY From Fairchild to Entercom 660,000 1978 WWTC Sold by Buckley 600,000	KLBB - KEEY until 82 MOR until 81					
1978 WLOL A/F From Midcontinent to Liggett 1,550,000 1980 WLOL (WRRD) Sold by Liggett to Minnesota Public Radio 975,000 1982 WLOL-F From Liggett to Emmis 6,000,000	WWTC - MOR until 83 Oldies until 85 Black during 85 Talk during 85					
1983 KMGK-F Sold to Sunbelt 3,800,000 1983 KTCJ, KTCZ-F Sold to Parker 3,400,000	KEEY-F - BTFL until 82 KTCZ-F - KTCR until 84					
1984 WDGY From Storz to Malrite 3,500,000 1984 KLRR Sold by Malrite 500,000	Country until 84 KMGW-F - KTWN until 84					
1985 KDWB A/F From Doubleday to Legacy 9,000,000	KGBB until late 84  Jazz until 83					
1986 KJRS A/F From HcKenna to Cap Cities 10,500,000	KJJO - KRSI until 86 Nostalgia until 83					
American Radio 10th Anniversary Issue, Copyright 1986 Country until 85						

#### MOBILE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 83	SPG 82 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WKSJ (G)9 1.4 2.8 1.5 2 WKRG-F (R) 5.2 5.9 4.1 19.6 15.0 15.3 12.2 11 WKRG (NT) 6.8 8.0 7.2 6.9 8.7 10.3 7.3 6	
WABB (0) 17.3 11.4 15.7 8.2 5.1 3.8 2.6 1 WLPR-F (E) 7.0 7.6 4.8 8.9 9.1 6.2 6.5 5	0.1 8.6 9.4 11.1 9.7 WGOK 11.5 11.8 13.6 17.5 13.7 14.5 15.4 17.0 9.9 7.6 13.6 15.1 14.3 WABB-F 22.7 29.9 31.1 27.4 26.2 32.6 32.9 29.7 1.5 1.7 1.7 1.5 .8 WABB 20.4 14.9 11.2 9.4 8.0 6.6 5.5 4.8 5.0 7.6 5.7 4.8 5.2 WLPR-F 15.9 12.7 12.0 11.5 12.6 9.3 11.1 11.1 3.6 3.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 WMML 18.7 10.2 12.2 6.3 5.1 5.5
WDLT-F (AC) 1.7 2 WIZO-F (AC) WZEW-F (A)	1.0 1.2 1.0 WBHY 10.6 3.6 2.2 2.4 5.2 3.9 2.7 WDLT-F 7.1 8.5 10.0 12.3 7.9 WIZD-F 4.1 10.2 9 1.9 1.3 1.8 2.7 WZEW-F 6.7 4.7 6.2 1.9 2.7 3.9 .7 WMOB 4.9 4.8 2.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.5 15.2 14.1 15.0 15.0 13.8 FM Share (%) 36.49 51.83 46.49 55.39 62.47 67.48 Stations 18 15 15 15 Diaries 622	48 74.43 71.32 73.79 71.37 NA 77.73 1985 WKSJ-F \$3,400,000 14 19 19 22 17 18
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WKSJ-F+ (24.0. S83)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 40 31 38 34 24	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WKSJ-F (180, F85)  20 CHR 22 26 16 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WABB-F (216, S85)
•	AOR 1 2 3 Highest TSA Cume: WABB-F (2392, F84) MOR 9 7 2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WKSJ-F (39.7, F85)
COUNTRY 18 26 25 23 30 24 BTFL/EZ 5 8 11 7 7 9 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 22 13 18 16 18 30	AC 2 7 9 10 31 24 19 28 7 5 7 6 5 6 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 29 28 25 29
NOSTALGIA 5 SPANISH 5 RELIGION/GOSPEL 4 3 2 1 1 CLASSICAL	WABB \$75, \$77 WBLX-F \$76, F82 WABB-F F79, \$85 1 3 6 3 WKRG-F \$78, \$79, \$80 WKSJ-F F80, \$81, F81, \$83, F83, \$84, F84, F85, \$86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	STATION NOTES   1981 1982 1983 1984 1985   (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 3.49 3.85 4.87 4.96 5.62	6.8 7.5 8.2 9.0 9.8 WABB - Contemp until 81
Income (millions) .22 .162813 .13  Nat Rev (millions) .92 .79 1.24 .84 1.40  Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.12 11.21 11.06 12.40  Inc Per Cap (\$)376529 .29  Profit Margin 6.2 4.0 2.3	Nost until about 82  WKSJ - WKSJ until 82  14.85 16.27 17.60 19.19 20.63
MAJOR STATION SALES  1970 WLPR-F 1970 WKSJ, WKSJ-F To Capitol (Johnson) 1971 WMOB 1973 WABB A/F	WKRG - MOR until 85  WMML - WUNI until 84  \$ 96,500 WBHY - WMOB until 82 237,500 MOR until 82 100,000 WWAX until 85 600,000 UDLT-F - WJQY-F until 84
1975 WBHY 1976 WMML Sold to Kirk 1977 WGOK 1979 WBHY + 41% of WLPR-F	288,000 BTFL until 82 760,000 Country until 85 200,000 675,000
1983 WMML From Kirk to Tillis 1983 WDLT-F (Chicasaw) Sold to Muniz 1984 WMOB 1984 WBHY + 42% of WLPR-F 1984 WZEW-F Sold by Oppenheimer	500,000 923,000 350,000 1,600,000 675,000
1985 WLPR-F 1986 WDLT-F (Chicasaw) From Muniz to Bowab 1986 WLPR-F Sold to TM	1,364,000 1,200,000 2,550,000

### MODESTO

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG SPG _75	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KTRB (C) 7.0 6.9 6.1 6.7 10.0 8.0 6.3 7.7 6.3 5.8 5.7 3.9 KH0P-F (R) 2.1 6.9 8.2 7.9 8.4 9.1 6.5 3.9 KH0SO-F (R) 4.8 3.9 4.9 5.2 2.5 6.2 9.4 10.7 12.5 11.8 9.0 9.2 KK	FIV 24.2 18.0 12.1 5.0 4.3 3.3 TRB 16.9 15.2 15.9 16.4 14.9 12.2 12.6 11.0 HOP-F 16.8 19.0 22.7 20.4 22.5 19.4 17.3 OSO-F 11.1 14.6 24.2 25.7 28.8 22.5 20.8 BEE-F 16.8 19.1 20.3 17.2 18.0
KMIX-F (C) 3.0 7.5 4.3 3.2 5.7 7.1 8.0 8.9 8.2 KN FIV-F (R) 1.3 6.5 8.9 7.5 7.2 6.7 7.5 10.8 10.5 9.1 8.0 KYES (O) 7.9 6.9 4.5 2.9 5.8 5.1 3.0 2.0 1.9 1.2 KY	HYV 8.7 6.4 3.4 4.8 MIX-F 15.4 15.4 11.4 11.6 12.8 15.2 14.7 FIV-F 18.9 17.0 17.4 18.4 19.4 20.2 21.5 20.4 YES 10.2 13.1 8.8 8.3 4.7 4.0 5.0 MYT-F 5.4 4.7 6.9 4.2 4.5 1.9
KFRC (R) 6.1 7.4 5.3 3.3 4.3 2.2 1.6 2.1 2.2 1.0 1.2 KFRAK (C) 8.3 10.0 7.7 5.9 5.0 3.3 4.2 3.5 2.9 4.9 4.7 5.6 KRNBR (M) 7.4 4.9 6.7 8.2 5.8 4.9 3.7 4.0 4.7 3.8 6.0 KN	DJK-F 13.9 16.3 FRC 6.2 9.2 7.8 7.3 5.1 RAK 13.2 9.6 8.2 10.3 10.7 9.4 10.1 NBR 19.3 12.7 14.4 13.1 11.0 11.6 10.2 11.2 CBS 15.3 13.6 12.5 11.5 10.7 8.6 12.5
KLOC (S) 1.5 1.6 1.0 1.2 7.0 KL	LOC 4.2 3.9 3.3 6.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1981	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985</u>	5 1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 14.7 13.6 14.0 14.2 14.1 13.6 15.4 15.4 16.5 17.2 16.5 FM Share (%) 24.57 23.76 28.24 41.95 44.19 54.47 58.94 64.04 67.63 66.14 74.7 Stations 18 21 25 21 19 25 20 23 20 Diaries 575 491 737 574 549 715	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: KFIV (20.3, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 40 45 39 40 44 38 CHR 30 31 16	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KBEE-F (53, F81) KOSO-F (53, S84)
MOR/AC 10 13 14 7 5 8 MOR 6 7 6 7 H	Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KBEE-F (119, S86) Highest TSA Cume: KHOP-F (1531, F83)
COUNTRY 23 21 22 19 21 22 25 19 24 23 BTFL/EZ 15 18 13 21 21 15 17 16 13 15 NEWS/TALK 5 6 4 8 6 7 5 8 4 5 BLACK/URBAN	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 SPANISH 7 3 1 4 1 2 1 2 9 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 3 5 3 2 2 2 2 CLASSICAL	KFIV S75, S76, S77, S78, S79 (T) KTRB S79 (T) KBEE-F S80, S81, F81, F82, S83, F84, F85, S86 KOSO-F S82, F83, S84 KDJK-F S85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 2.14 2.56 3.20 2.87 3.2 4.3 5.3 5.8 6.7 7.5 Income (millions)001 .17 .100811 Nat Rev (millions) .66 .76 1.19 .84 NA Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.47 12.52 10.58 NA 15.69 18.66 19.80 22.33 24.27 Inc Per Cap (\$)71 .413041 Profit Margin 6.8 3.3	Spanish until 78 KHYV - KBEE until 83 Contemp until 78 MOR/AC until 85 KMIX-F - Contemp until about 80
MAJOR STATION SALES	KFIV - KFIV until 84 KZUN until 85
1974 KTRB, KHOP-F \$ 675,000 1978 KOSO-F (Patterson) 325,000 1979 KYES, KMIX-F (Turlock) Sold to Behan 1,375,000 1979 KOSO-F 450,000	Contemp until 84 Country until 85 KYES - KCEY until 86 Country until 83
1982       KFIV A/F       Sold to Community Pacific       NA         1982       KHYV, KBEE-F       From McClatchy to John Price       NA         1983       KYES, KMIX-F       Sold by Behan       1,800,000         1985       KYES, KMIX-F       3,375,000         1986       KHOP-F       Sold to Fuller-Jeffrey       6,000,000	

## MONTGOMERY

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS	
SPG 7576	6 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 32 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WHHY-F (R) 2.9 4. WXVI (B) 16.1 17. WLWI (C) 9.5 14.	.3 10.1 9.6 7.9 6.1 4.6	0.7 13.2 16.7 18.0 13.1 WHHY-F 8.5 9.6 8.0 11.0 8.8 WXVI	36.0 38.9 35.1 22.3 23.5 18.9 15.6 11.0 31.9 31.9 25.6 25.4 37.8 41.8 39.0 34.5 13.3 18.5 14.8 23.1 18.9 18.3 22.0 17.3 11.7 12.3 10.7 9.2 8.0 6.3 6.8 5.2 9.6 17.2 15.8 17.6 21.6 21.7 22.4 26.2	
WREZ-F (E) 5.8 4. WQIM-F (B) WACV (BB) 8.0 7.	1.9 7.6 6.7 6.8 13 .7 6.5 5.0 3.8 4.5 4.4	% 5 24.8 18.5 18.7 19.1 WLWI-F 8.4 5.8 8.5 5.5 7.3 WREZ-F 8.1 10.8 12.1 11.8 11.6 WQIM-F 8.0 5.3 3.7 1.9 1.8 WACV 97 1.4 .5 WMGY	16.9 30.1 27.5 34.0 34.6 31.9 31.0 28.7 17.2 13.8 16.3 15.2 11.6 15.5 15.1 13.9 15.3 17.8 13.7 23.2 23.8 23.4 20.4 20.4 10.5 12.6 12.4 11.2 12.2 10.0 4.7 4.8 3.4 3.1 3.5	
		.9 1.2 1.6 1.4 2.5 WLSQ 7 3.8 WRJM-F 1.7 5.9 4.1 3.3 WZTN	4.4 4.5 5.3 4.0 3.4 10.0 10.5 7.3 5.7 5.9	
ONE RATING BOOK PER YE	EAR			
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	86 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>	
	15.4 13.6 15.8 13.9 15.3 21.98 25.28 32.45 56.50 53.33 13 14 11 13 750	16.5 19.1 18.0 18.6 17.7 16 57.10 64.66 67.29 69.02 72.24 74 15 12 13 15 13 15 522 710 760 766 690 88	.44 1985 NA	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	77 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	st Metro Share: WHHY (29,1, S77)	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40		22 CHR 25 34 29 Highe	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WLWI-F (103, S83) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WLWI-F (177, S82)	
MOR/AC 11		)R Highe	st TSA Cume: WHHY-F (1689, S85) st Metro Cume Rating: WHHY-F (41.8, S84)	
COUNTRY 11 BTFL/EZ 18 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 17	8 8 11 7 10 9	32	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 5 CLASSICAL	5 7 2 2 1 2	6 4 2 WHH' WLW 7 6 4	Y-F S79 I-F S82, S83, S84, S85, S86	
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)	
	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WHHY - Contemp evolving to	
	976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 2.28 2.71 3.86 4.25 4.26	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 5.0 5.4 5.9 6.4 7.0	AC by 82 WACV - WCOV until 85 WLSQ - WRMA until 78	
Nat Rev (millions)	.02 .90052006 .24 .37 .45 .62 .84		? until 78 WBAM-F - WFMI-F until 79	
Inc Per Cap (\$)	10.45 14.67 15.65 15.22 36197520	18.31 19.22 20.56 21.99 23.80	BTFL until 78 WREZ-F - WMGZ until 77	
Profit Margin 1.	.1 3.5		Country until 77 WLWI-F - WKLH until 78	
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included				
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1973 WCOV-F 1975 WREZ-F 1975 WXVI S 1977 WLSQ, WREZ-F 1978 WLWI-F 1980 WXVI	Sold to Brothers	\$150,000 279,000 300,000 655,000 500,000 400,000		
1985 WACV S 1985 WACV F	Sold to Colonial Sold to Good News From Good News to Woods From Attaway to Founders	125,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 (E) 600,000 (E)		

NASHVILLE

	10. WETDO CHADE	1110111 222	10. 0005 0477000
SPG 75 76 77	12+ METRO SHARE 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	12+ CUME RATINGS 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSM (C) 11.8 8.5 9.1		6.7 5.8 4.1 WSM	20.5 23.6 18.9 20.7 19.2 15.4 16.8 12.2
WSM-F (C) 4.7 6.1 6.4 WLAC (NT) 11.1 9.9 12.7	4.5 7.0 6.3 7.7 5.2 10.6 1 11.9 8.7 5.3 5.9 6.3 4.7	.0.2 12.6 12.4 WSM- 3.3 3.1 2.0 WLAG	F 14.7 12.8 17.1 13.9 17.4 17.6 19.4 21.8 27.5 11.9 13.5 12.3 12.7 9.6 8.5 5.6
WLAC-F (AC) 6.4 6.4 5.6 WSIX (C) 4.9 3.1	2.9 4.3 3.8 4.4 2.9 2.6	8.4 12.8 8.4 WLAG 1.8 1.6 .6 WSI)	
WSIX-F (C) 10.3 10.7 7.5	3.6 6.5 7.2 10.6 9.5 8.8	6.8 8.0 4.8 WSI) 5.6 4.2 3.3 WWK)	K-F 13.6 17.0 19.0 25.8 22.1 19.8 13.1 12.9
WZEZ-F (E) 4.2 5.2 WVOL (B) 5.9 10.2 WKDA (0) 5.0 3.5	8.8 5.5 9.8 7.3 7.8 4.8	9.6 8.1 11.4 WZE7 4.9 4.7 2.8 WVOL 1.8 1.5 1.5 WKDA	12.4 13.5 11.5 12.3 9.4 7.7
WKDF-F (A) 6.0 6.7 8.0 WNQM (G) 10.3 7.5 4.9		9.9 9.7 12.3 WKDF	
WQQK-F (B) 6.5 5.2 6.7 WAMB (BB) 4.8 WYHY-F (R)		7.7 6.6 9.3 WQQY 2.4 1.1 1.7 WAME 2.7 5.3 9.7 WYHY	3 5.1 3.3 3.3 4.1 5.3
WTMG-F (AC) WLRQ-F (AC)	2.1 .7 9	5.9 4.2 3.0 WTMC .8 1.7 1.8 WLRC	G-F 4.1 15.8 16.5 8.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING		, and the second	
1975 1976	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1	982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
	14.0 14.1 14.6 15.0 15.2 1		
FM Share (%) 41.90 42.49 Stations Diaries		23 26 23 24	85.17 1985 WSM A/F \$6,000,000 20 1103
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 197	<u>8 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983</u>		ghest Metro Share: WLAC (14.5, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 48 44		CHR 14 16 14 His	phest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSM-F (165, F85) phest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WSM-F (334, S85) phest TSA Cume: WSM (3804, F77)
MOR/AC 11 12			thest Metro Cume Rating: WLAC (32.6, F77)
COUNTRY 17 18 BTFL/EZ 10 10	15 29 23 23 32	28 30 25 10 9 13	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 10 13		4 4 2 17 14 14	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 3 2		4 1 2	WSM
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 CLASSICAL		1	WLAC F76, S77, S78, F78 WVOL F77, S80 WZEZ-F S79, F79, F80
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Ouncan Estimates	WWKX-F F81 WKDF-F S81, S82, F82, S83, S84 WSM-F F83, F84, F85, S86
1976 1		Gross Dollars 1982 1983 1984 1985	WSM-F F83, F84, F85, S86 WLAC-F S85
Revenue (millions) 9.49 10		3.9 20.6 22.3 24.1	STATION NOTES
	.175350 -1.14 2.31 3.04 3.77 4.73		(Major call letter and format changes)
Inc Per Cap (\$)	1.11 15.35 16.56 16.71 20.68 21 .226762 -1.30 .7	1.60 23.17 24.77 26.45	WLAC-F WLAC until 78 WKQB until 81 WJYN until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	•,		BIFL until 78 AOR until 81
1970 WLRQ	From Calvin Young to Martin F		WSM-F - AC until 83 WLAC - Contemp until 81
1976 WKDA, WKDF-F 1977 WQQK-F 1977 WLAC, WLAC-F	Sold to Dick Sold to Mooney app Sold to Billboard	1,200,000 prox. 400,000 2,400,000	WSM - Partly MOR until 79 WKDF-F - WKDA-F until 77 WQOK-F - WBYQ until 81
1977 WLRQ 1979 WWGM	Sold to Mack Sanders	750,000 266,000	WMAK until 84 Contemp until 82 WWKX-F - WHIN-F until around 78
1980 WVOL 1980 WLAC, WLAC-F	Sold by Rounsaville From Billboard to Sudbrink	1,300,000 5,300,000	WKDA - Contemp until about 83 WSIX - MOR until 82 WKOM - WMAK until about 83
1983 WSIX A/F 1983 WHQM	From GE to Sky/Foster Sold by Mooney	NA 700,000	Contemp until about 83 WTMG-F - WZKS until 85
1984 WWKX-F 1984 WYHY-F 1984 WLRQ A/F (Franklin)	From Sanders to ELF	6,500,000 3,300,000 (E) 3,200,000 (E)	CHR until 85 WYHY-F - WUSW until 82 Country until 82
1985 WYHY-F	From Sungroup to Republic	4,100,000 (E) 3,800,000	
1985 WTMG-F (Murfreesboro) 1985 WLAC A/F 1986 WLRQ A/F	Sold to Transcom From Sudbrink to Price Comm. From ELF to REBs	20,000,000 4,500,000	
1986 WWKX-F (Gallatin)	Sold to Capitol (Johnson)	6,600,000	
1986 WYHY-F 1986 WSIX A/F	From Republic to Jacor From Sky to Reams	7,300,000 (E) 8,125,000	
1986 WWGM		406,000	

## NASSAU - SUFFOLK

	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS		
SPG 75 76 77 78	SPG 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86		
WBLI-F (R) 4.3 5.0 6.1 WHLI (BB) 1.1 2.0 1.2 WBAB-F (B) 1.1 1.1 1.5 WQHT-F (B) 3.9 2.6 2.9 2.5 WALK-F+ (AC) 1.7 1.9 3.6	2 1.5 3.8 3.3 3.9 3.4 3.6 3.0 3.1 5 1.5 2.3 2.6 3.4 3.3 3.6 5.0 4.6 5 2.1 2.5 2.7 3.4 4.5 2.6 2.0 2.2	WBLI-F 11.7 11.4 12.6 12.8 15.3 14.2 13.2 13.5 WHLI 4.3 6.4 5.4 6.0 6.1 6.1 6.1 5.2 WBAB-F 4.4 6.9 10.4 12.1 11.3 9.9 15.3 12.1 WQHT-F 7.1 6.8 6.7 6.8 15.0 12.1 11.2 9.4 WALK-F+ 5.7 5.9 6.4 6.3 8.4 10.2 10.1 11.6		
WKJY-F (E) 1.5 2.0 1.2 WGSM (M) 2.5 1.9 2.6 WCTO-F (E) 4.0 4.0 4.3 3.3 WLIR-F (A) 1.0 2.3 2.5 WGBB (M) 1.5 1.2 1.3	5 2.0 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.8 1.7 2.6 1.6 3 3.2 3.1 2.8 1.9 1.7 2.8 2.1 1.7 5 3.4 1.8 1.8 1.6 2.1 1.6 1.6 2.0	WKJY-F 4.3 3.6 4.1 4.5 2.9 3.5 4.4 WGSM 4.3 3.2 4.5 3.9 2.8 3.6 2.8 WCTO-F 8.5 6.4 5.8 5.4 5.1 4.5 4.8 3.6 WLIR-F 8.3 7.6 7.6 6.1 6.9 5.2 6.6 4.8 WGBB 5.2 3.7 3.3 3.3 2.8 4.1 2.9		
WRCN-F (A)7 1.2	2 1.9 1.1 1.2 .8 .8 1.0 .9 1.1	WRCN-F 5.1 3.6 3.2 3.0 3.1 2.6 4.0 4.1		
ONLY STATIONS HOME TO NASSAU-SUF BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND F				
<u>1975 1976 1977</u>	7 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 198	85 1986 Highest Billing Station		
APR (%) 17.9 17.3 17.4 FM Share (%) Stations Diaries	1 16.3 17.6 17.2 17.8 18.0 17.9 18.5 19 	1985 NA		
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 197	79 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: WBLI-F (7.4, S84)		
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WBLI-F (306, S84) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: Same as Metro		
MOR/AC	AOR MOR	Highest TSA Cume: WBLI-F (3455, F85) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WBLI-F (15.3, S83)		
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ FORMAT SHARES NOT AVAILABLE NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN  AC WBAB-F (15.3, S85)  WBAB-F (15.3, S85)  #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE				
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL		WALK-F+ F84, F85 WBLI-F All other rating periods		
	FCC Data Duncan Estimates t Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)		
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 198	WALK A/F - Simulcasted all 85 rating periods		
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$)	1.20 1.30 1.44 5.08	EZ/MOR to AC by 84  WKJY-F - WIOK-F until 80  WHLI - Contemp until 80		
Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	ALL OTHER FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE			
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1979 WBAB-F (Babylon)	From Beck-Ross to Israel \$ 575,000 Sold to Franz Allina 950,000 Sold to Robert Williams 1,418,000 620,000	0		
	From Horizons ot American 3,805,000 From Susquehanna to Franz Allina 1,005,000 4,200,000			
1984 WHLI, WKJY-F				

# NEW HAVEN

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS			
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85	SPG 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86			
WELI (M) 19.7 22.0 18.4 19.2 19.2 19.3 16.5 14.7 14.3 13.8 11.9 WAVZ (BB) 10.3 9.6 8.7 8.9 6.1 6.3 6.7 7.4 7.0 7.3 5.8 WNHC (B) 3.0 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.3 1.9 6.0 7.1 5.6 4.9 5.2 WKCI-F (R) 7.9 8.2 9.1 9.0 8.0 10.9 10.1 9.1 10.0 12.1 11.4 WPLR-F (B) 6.2 7.9 8.7 7.6 8.4 8.6 6.4 6.6 6.8 6.4 6.6	5.2 WAVZ 22.6 14.8 14.6 14.3 12.4 10.1 4.6 WNHC 11.7 11.0 11.1 8.9			
WEZN-F (E) 2.8 3.0 2.7 4.7 5.8 5.2 5.7 7.4 5.8 6.6 WNBC (AC) 3.9 2.6 5.0 4.4 5.3 6.0 6.9 3.3 4.5 3.5 3.0 WCBS (NT) 6.0 4.3 4.9 3.1 3.1 4.5 4.8 4.8 3.9 4.2 3.3 WTIC (M) 3.8 3.2 2.7 2.8 3.6 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.8 2.8 WKSS-F (R) 4.9 5.5 5.0 4.3 5.2 2.7 4.4 3.8 2.7 2.8 3.8	4.2 WEZN-F 8.8 10.8 11.4 12.4 13.4 13.1 13.2 11.1 2.6 WNBC 14.6 21.8 21.8 15.1 12.7 13.5 13.5 8.9 4.0 WCBS 10.8 17.1 17.7 16.5 15.1 14.3 11.0 13.0 2.6 WTIC 9.6 7.3 9.5 8.1 5.1 6.4 7.6 4.1 WKSS-F 8.8 8.7 7.4 8.4 6.0 11.3 12.5			
WDRC-F (AC) 6.4 6.6 4.0 2.6 4.2 2.4 3.4 2.8 3.1 4.1 2.6 WHCN-F (A)7 1.9 2.9 4.4 4.3 3.9 3.8 2.4 WWYZ-F (AC) 2.6 6.0 5.5 5.1 4.5 3.6 4.5 3.6 2.5 3.2 WRCH-F (E) 1.9 2.8 2.2 3.2 WIOF-F (AC) 1.0 1.7 2.6 2.9	3.1 WDRC-F 14.6 9.6 10.2 10.3 13.8 16.1 12.0 10.0 5.2 WHCN-F 9.9 12.5 11.0 11.1 15.2 10.5 3.1 WWYZ-F 11.1 10.2 11.1 9.6 8.9 8.6 2.9 WRCH-F 6.8 4.7 7.4 7.3 3.3 WIOF-F 4.9 6.8 9.9 10.8			
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS				
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station			
APR (%) 15.8 16.5 15.6 15.5 17.0 15.9 16.3 18.1 17.5 FM Share (%) 37.04 44.13 46.80 42.55 46.01 49.53 48.26 49.25 53.4 Stations 26 26 29 28 22 28 26 Diaries 26 785 657 987 793				
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1	985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WELI (24.1, F76)			
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 42 46 44 42 32 22 CHR 21	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WELI (136, F79) 20 21 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WPLR-F (223, S77)			
MOR/AC 29 26 27 26 23 28 MOR 18 20	17 15 Highest TSA Cume: WKCI-F (2984, S85) 16 17 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WELI (42.3, F79)			
COUNTRY 3 2 3 1 1 4 3 3	15			
NOSTALGIA 5 5 7 8 9 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL 1	WKCI-F F84, S85, S86 6 6 WELI All other rating periods			
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Est	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Net Dollars Gross Do 1976* 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	WAVZ - Contemp until 79			
	WKCI-F - BTFL until 79 WNHC - Contemp until 81 10.4 11.2			
Revenue (millions) 2.95 4.62 5.08 5.61 6.16 7.4 8.0 9.0 Income (millions) .04 .15 .2811 .03 Nat Rev (millions) .70 .63 1.06 1.15 1.50 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.05 12.16 13.44 14.74 17.20 18.56 20.83 Inc Per Cap (\$)37 .6726 .06 Profit Margin 1.5 3.3 5.5 0.4	Other stations - See New York, Bridgeport or Hartford			
* Independent FM's and FM's reporting separately are not included				
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1971 WNHC Sold by Capital Cities 1971 WPLR-F From Capital Cities to Bob Herpe 1971 WELI Sold to Insilco 1977 WPLR-F From Herpe to General Communicorp (also Herpe) 1979 WNHC	\$ 850,000 125,000 2,250,000 1,018,000 650,000			
1982 WAVZ, WKCI-F Sold to Eastern 1983 WNNR/WPLR-F Sold to Southern Starr 1984 WELI From Insilco to Clear Channel 1986 WNNR 1986 WAVZ, WKCI-F From Eastern to Noble	6,000,000 NA 4,900,000 (E) 600,000 30,500,000			

## NEW ORLEANS

12+ METRO SHARE	cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8:	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSMB (NT) 10.2 10.4 8.2 8.7 7.3 6.1 3.9 3 WWL (NT) 8.0 6.6 5.7 5.7 5.9 4.7 4.4 4 WAJY-F (AC) 3.3 3.7 3.1 5.8 5	.8 3.7 3.4 3.0 2.8 WTIX .2 4.1 3.4 4.2 3.4 WSMB .7 4.5 5.2 5.9 5.9 WWL .6 6.0 5.6 4.9 4.9 WAJY-F .6 10.9 11.4 11.5 9.9 WEZB-F	23.7 23.5 17.4 17.0 16.2 11.2 10.6 8.2 12.0 12.2 9.2 8.4 6.9 6.9 5.5 14.6 13.9 12.0 16.1 14.9 14.8 15.3 15.3 8.5 13.3 11.7 15.9 14.3 11.8 12.2 18.3 21.0 23.4 26.4 30.7 30.5 27.2
WQUE-F (R) 4.5 7.7 8.0 7.2 4.8 5.7 4 WNOE (C) 7.5 6.9 7.3 5.6 5.6 2.7 2.4 2 WNOE-F (C) 4.9 6.7 5.5 6.0 4.8 7.1 7.6 7	.8 2.1 .8 .4 2.3 WMKJ .6 4.4 6.6 7.5 5.6 WQUE-F .8 3.6 3.1 2.8 2.3 WNOE .2 5.5 5.8 4.5 5.3 WNOE-F .7 2.6 2.1 3.1 2.9 WYLD	12.6 12.3 8.3 10.3 9.8 3.4 3.3 18.1 14.0 14.8 15.5 17.0 21.9 24.4 19.9 18.0 13.0 8.4 9.1 8.3 7.9 7.7 5.1 14.0 13.6 15.0 14.6 13.1 13.3 11.0 11.1 10.3 9.9 10.7 7.3 9.0 9.0
WBYU-F (E) 8.7 8.5 7.2 7.2 11.6 8.3 7.6 6 WLTS-F (AC) 4.9 5.1 2.9 4.1 3.7 4.5 9.5 11 WRNO-F (A) 5.5 6.0 6.3 5.9 5.7 7.7 8	.7 13.7 15.9 15.8 14.5 WYLD-F .5 7.0 7.0 6.1 7.7 WBYU-F .4 8.0 6.3 6.1 6.7 WLTS-F .3 7.7 6.5 6.2 4.9 WRNO-F .1 4.5 5.5 5.8 4.3 WBOK	12.9 10.2 13.6 20.2 22.6 22.3 21.7 17.3 17.3 13.3 13.0 14.5 13.8 13.2 14.4 8.1 8.4 12.9 21.7 20.7 13.6 12.9 14.5 14.4 12.2 14.3 17.8 18.4 17.7 15.8 15.0 9.8 12.5 9.5 10.0 8.3
WWIW (BB) 1	.6 1.1 .6 1.0 .8 WSHO .7 2.2 1.6 1.9 2.2 WWIW .7 2.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 WYAT	2.9 2.5 2.1 2.0 5.5 4.2 4.5 4.8 5.2 4.6 2.7 3.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980  APR (%)	15.5 19.6 19.0 18.1 17.7 18 8 62.90 62.05 67.94 68.98 68.30 68 20 19 19 18 19 20	.7 1984 WEZB-F NA .74 1985 WEZB-F \$5,800,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	st Metro Share: WYLD-F (16.8, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 38 38 38 41 31	Highe 19 CHR 20 23 17 Highe	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WYLD-F (329, F84) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WYLD-F (384, F84)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	OR 16 6 Highe	st TSA Cume: WEZB-F (4276, F84) st Metro Cume Rating: WEZB-F (30.7, S84)
COUNTRY 11 11 11 7 9 10 BTFL/EZ 16 13 16 12 15 6 NEWS/TALK 6 3 5 BLACK/URBAN 20 19 19 21 15 24	8 9 8 9 9 8 6 9 3 9 8 10 #1 30 31 28 26	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 3 2 6 5 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	3 2 2 2 WTI WBY 1 1 1 1 WEZ WAI	X F77, F78 U-F S79, F79 B-F S80, F80, S81, F81 L-F S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	WYL Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	D-F F82, S83, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 9.75 11.86 14.06 15.29 17.33	21.6 23.5 26.0 30.8 32.0	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .43 1.45 1.98 1.47 .36  Nat Rev (millions) 2.51 2.59 3.39 3.86 4.58  Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.47 12.21 13.22 14.35  Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.28 1.72 1.27 .30	18.15 19.42 19.55 22.99 23.53	WTIX - Contemp changing to AC by 82 WSMB - MOR until 83 WWL - Variety until 83
Profit Margin 4.5 12.2 14.1 9.6 2.1		WNOE - Contemp until 81 WNOE-F - Contemp until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES  197D WBYU-F To Texas Star (now Swanson) 1971 WEZB-F To EZ	\$ 133,000 300,000	WSHO - Country until 81 Nost until 82 WYLD-F - Contemp until 82 WLTS-F - WXEL until 80
1971 WYAT 1972 WYLD-F	350,000 281,000	WAIL until 84 Urban until 84
1972 WMKJ, WQUE-F Sold to Covenant (Insilco) 1973 WLTS-F Sold to Security	1,500,000 355,000	WEZB-F - BTFL until 80 WMKJ - WGSO until 83 WQUE until 86
1975 WYLD 1975 WYLD-F 1977 WWIW	970,000 335,000 260,000	AC/News until 79 News/Talk until 83 CHR until 86
1979 WWIW 1979 WSHO Sold to Swanson	550,000 1,500,000	WQUE-F - From CHR to AC by 82 AC until 84
1980 WYLD A/F 1982 WYAT, WLTS-F From Security to Muniz 1982 WSHO Sold by Swanson	2,250,000 2,316,000 920,000	
1983 WBOK Sold by Shamrock (Disney) 1984 WTIX From Storz to Price 1984 WMKJ, WQUE-F From Insilco to Clear Channel 1985 WBYU-F From Swanson to Stoner	450,000 2,900,000 6,800,000 (E) 7,000,000	

## NEW YORK

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WOR (NT) 6.8 7.8 7.1 6.8 6.8 5.7 6.1 5.6 5.2 4.7 5.1 4.5 WOR MRKS-F (B) 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.1 1.5 3.6 5.2 4.7 5.2 5.5 6.2 WRKS-F WABC (NT) 6.6 8.5 8.3 7.6 5.3 4.1 3.9 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.7 2.6 WABC WPLJ-F (R) 3.5 3.9 4.1 3.7 3.4 3.8 4.5 4.4 3.8 4.4 5.6 5.9 WPLJ-F WNBC (AC) 1.9 2.7 2.8 3.0 4.4 4.6 3.9 3.1 3.0 2.8 2.0 WNBC WHTZ-F (R) 1.1 2.1 2.8 4.0 4.9 4.1 2.5 2.2 2.0 WYNY-F WYNY-F (AC) 1.1 2.1 2.8 4.0 4.9 4.1 2.5 2.2 2.0 WYNY-F WINS (NT) 4.5 5.0 5.1 5.3 4.5 4.9 5.0 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.4 4.6 WINS WNSR-F (AC) 5.4 4.9 3.6 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.9 5.0 4.8 4.7 4.7 4.4 4.6 WINS WNSR-F (AC) 5.4 4.9 3.6 5.0 4.7 4.5 4.7 4.3 4.3 3.5 3.1 1.9 WNSR-F WCBS (NT) 5.9 5.2 5.5 5.5 5.2 5.2 4.5 4.7 4.1 3.8 4.0 3.3 WCBS WCBS-F (O) 3.3 3.2 3.4 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.5 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.1 3.6 WCBS-F	15.8 13.3 13.9 13.8 12.6 11.4 11.2 10.7 9.8 7.0 6.2 14.2 12.9 12.4 12.1 13.3 21.3 18.2 18.2 14.1 12.2 11.3 10.9 11.2 11.3 10.7 11.5 12.3 13.6 16.3 17.4 19.7 13.1 16.4 16.8 15.7 14.1 12.1 10.5 7.9 2.8 3.2 20.7 17.6 20.1 5.4 7.0 12.1 14.1 14.1 11.4 9.3 9.2 18.8 18.2 17.2 17.5 19.1 17.7 17.0 18.4 9.5 9.2 9.0 8.1 10.0 8.2 7.4 6.5 17.6 16.7 16.1 17.0 16.9 14.0 13.7 15.0 9.8 9.6 8.0 10.2 10.8 10.5 10.2 10.8
WNEW (BB) 3.4 3.0 3.1 2.6 2.7 2.9 3.4 3.3 2.9 3.1 2.9 2.7 WNEW WNEW-F (A) 2.0 2.2 1.9 2.8 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.2 3.5 4.2 3.9 WNEW-F WBLS-F (B) 5.3 6.6 5.5 6.8 7.6 6.7 5.4 4.3 3.2 4.0 4.3 WBLS-F WXRK-F (A) 1.2 6.4 7.2 7.5 6.3 5.2 4.2 3.1 1.6 3.1 WXRK-F WPAT (E) 3.6 3.0 3.3 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.6 WPAT	9.2 7.5 9.3 7.2 7.0 7.4 6.7 6.2 7.5 6.8 8.0 8.0 7.1 8.6 11.3 10.2 12.1 15.1 14.1 12.7 13.0 9.6 9.2 11.0 16.4 14.7 15.6 16.5 14.3 12.8 9.6 9.0 7.4 7.0 7.6 6.3 6.8 5.1 4.7 4.7
WPAT-F (E) 2.8 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.3 3.5 4.3 WPAT-F WHN (C) 3.3 3.4 3.1 2.9 2.6 2.3 2.4 2.2 2.7 2.7 3.0 WHN WMCA (NT) 4.3 3.3 3.2 2.9 3.1 2.7 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.5 1.0 .9 WMCA WJIT (S) 1.5 2.1 2.5 2.0 1.7 2.1 2.2 1.3 1.0 .5 .4 WJIT WADO (S) 3.0 2.7 1.8 2.4 1.9 2.1 2.3 2.7 2.4 1.7 1.8 WADO	7.8 8.9 8.6 9.4 10.4 9.5 8.2 9.8 8.9 7.5 7.0 7.3 8.8 9.0 9.5 9.5 8.4 7.6 7.9 7.6 5.9 4.5 3.3 3.5 3.0 1.5 1.3 3.5 3.4 3.8 3.0
WNCN-F (CL)8 .9 .8 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.2 WNCN-F WQXR-F (CL) 2.3 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.6 1.3 1.6 1.8 1.2 1.7 1.7 WQXR-F WLTW-F (AC) 1.3 1.1 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.0 2.7 3.8 4.2 WLTW-F WPIX-F (AC) 1.1 1.2 1.6 1.5 1.7 3.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 WPIX-F WQHT-F (B) 1.2 2.0 1.8 1.8 1.6 2.3 3.0 2.4 1.7 1.6 WQHT-F WSKQ (S) 5 .5 .8 2.0 1.3 1.0 WSKQ	3.4 4.0 3.5 3.6 4.0 5.2 4.8 5.0 5.8 4.5 4.6 5.5 5.8 6.1 7.1 8.1 11.0 6.0 8.3 6.9 11.8 10.4 6.7 6.5 5.1 5.0 4.6 10.3 10.1 9.0 7.5 1.6 2.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	86 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 18.1 17.3 17.0 17.3 18.1 18.0 18.4 19.8 19.5 19.9 19.6 19. FM Share (%) 40.29 43.34 43.25 46.72 51.22 52.51 53.46 55.17 59.17 58.73 60.90 63 Stations 45 41 43 48 43 47 45 43 52 41 Diaries 6904 5154 5975 5705 5935 7054 583	.15 1985 WINS \$21,500,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	st Metro Share: WKTU-F (11.3, F78)
Higher	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WKTU-F (2784, F78) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKTU-F (2802, F78)
AOR 8 7 10 Higher MOR/AC 8 7 4 4 9 10 MOR 2 1 1 Higher	st TSA Cume: WABC (48809, S76) st Metro Cume Rating: WABC (27.8, F77)
AC 9 12 16 19 COUNTRY 4 3 3 3 4 5 5 3 4 3	
BTFL/EZ 17 16 15 16 15 13 14 11 11 7 NEWS/TALK 23 23 22 20 19 20 21 18 18 18 BLACK/URBAN 9 12 18 20 17 20 18 15 11 13	
BTFL/EZ 17 16 15 16 15 13 14 11 11 7 NEWS/TALK 23 23 22 20 19 20 21 18 18 18	
BTFL/EZ 17 16 15 16 15 13 14 11 11 7 NEWS/TALK 23 23 22 20 19 20 21 18 18 18 BLACK/URBAN 9 12 18 20 17 20 18 15 11 13  NOSTALGIA 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 SPANISH 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 7 4 5 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 2	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  NOTE: The New York MSA was redefined in the 1980's. That is the reason for the revenue per capita figures.

				-
MAJOR	STAT	I DN	SAL	15

1972	WLIB	Sold to Inner City	\$ 1,700,000
1973	WNCN-F	Sold to Starr	2,090,000
1974	WBLS-F	Sold to Inner City	1,350,000
1975	WJIT, WXRK-F	Sold to SJR	4,000,000
1976 1978 1978 1978 1980	WNCN-F WWDJ (Hackensack) WHTZ-F (Newark) HADO WHN	From Starr to GAF From Combined Commun to Communicom Sold by Charter From Storer to Mutual	2,200,000 4,000,000 3,540,000 6,500,000 14,000,000
1981 1981 1982 1982	WEVD WJIT, WXRK-F WQHT-F WWRL	Sold to Epperson From SJR to Infinity (see group sales) Sold to Doubleday From Viacom to NBN	1,100,000 8,700,000 1,500,000
1983	WHTZ-F	Sold to Malrite  From Mutual to Doubleday From Cap Cities to Park From Doubleday to Emmis	8,500,000
1983	WSKQ		3,200,000
1984	WHN		13,000,000
1985	WPAT A/F		49,000,000
1986	WHN		15,000,000
1986	WQHT-F	From Doubleday to Emmis Sold to Tichenor From Metromedia to Metropolitan From Metromedia to Metropolitan From Straus to Federal	21,000,000
1986	WADO		20,000,000
1986	WNEW		18,000,000
1986	WNEW-F		52,000,000
1986	WMCA		10,300,000

#### #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE

WOR	S75,	F81			
WABC	S76,	F76,	S77,	F77,	F78
WKTU-F	F78,	S79,	F80,	\$82	
WBLS-F	F79,	\$80,	S81,	F82,	583
WHTZ-F	F83,	S84,	F84,	S85,	\$86
WPLJ-F	F85		_		

#### STATION NOTES

(Major call letter and format changes)

WRKS-F - WXLO-F until 81
Various forms of Contemp
until about 79
WQHT-F - WTFM until 82
AC/Soft until 82
WAPP until 86
AOR until 84
CHR until 86
WPIX-F - Contemp changing to

AC by 83
WPLJ-F - AOR until 83
WNBC - Contemp to AC by 83
WA8C - CHR until 82
WLTW-F - WRVR until 80
Jazz until 80
WKHK until 84
Country until 84

Country until 84
WXRK-F - Soft Rock until 78
WKTU until 85
Urban/Disco until 84
CHR until 85

WNSR-F - WRFM until 86 BTFL until 86 WSKQ - WVNJ until 83 WHTZ-F - WVNJ-F until 83 NORFOLK

12+ METRO SHARE	SPG 12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WCMS-F (C) 6.7 9.1 8.4 5.9 9.3 8.1 9.3 9.8 10.6 8.5 WNOR (O) 3.6 1.4 1.5 2.0 2.0 3.9 1.8 1.5 WNOR-F (A) 4.1 7.8 7.1 8.5 7.5 6.9 7.4 8.3 9.1 9.7 WFOG-F (E) 5.8 7.2 7.6 8.7 6.5 8.4 8.3 9.6 10.2 10.6 WMYK-F (B) 3.8 4.1 5.5 7.0 8.6 10.1 6.9 4.5 6.6	2 .9 .5 WNOR 8.8 11.4 7.3 3.9 3.9 3.2 2 10.4 11.4 WNOR-F 19.1 16.5 15.2 21.3 19.2 19.6 16.8 21.6 5 10.2 7.9 WFOG-F 14.1 16.8 12.4 15.7 19.8 17.6 18.5 13.7
WTAR (M) 9.3 9.1 9.8 8.2 7.7 6.4 6.4 5.2 4.4 5.0 WLTY-F (AC) 6.3 6.4 6.6 5.8 7.1 4.1 6.2 7.6 7.7 6.1 WOWI-F (B) 3.5 6.1 7.9 6.5 8.3 5.6 7.1 7.4 6.1 WPCE (G) 3.3 5.4 3.4 4.1 3.4 4.8 4.8 3.1 3.0 WGH (C) 7.3 6.9 7.9 6.7 5.7 6.3 5.7 4.2 1.8 1.	7.9 6.2 WLTY-F 14.8 9.5 9.1 16.9 15.9 14.3 16.3 15.9 7.4 10.2 WOWI-F 13.8 14.2 14.4 17.3 15.7 14.3 19.6 19.2 WPCE 8.1 9.1 8.1 7.9 8.6 5.5
WRAP (B) 11.0 7.2 6.0 6.5 6.0 5.2 4.9 3.9 4.8 3. WWDE-F (AC) 3.4 3.4 5.6 4.8 3.6 4.3 4. WN1S (NT) 2.2 1.2 2.8 3.0 2.9 3.1 2. WRSR-F (R) 2.0 3.0 2.9 2.0 1.9 2.3 2. WNVZ-F (R) 5.2 6.3 5.6 5.9 4.7 3.9 3.9 3.2 6.1 8.	7 5.7 5.1 WWDE-F 7.3 12.4 13.5 9.9 11.2 11.9 13.3 12.7 7 2.2 3.2 WNIS 7.4 7.8 6.6 4.8 6.5 9 4.7 5.2 WRSR-F 6.5 5.4 7.7 12.7 14.6
WXRI-F (G) 3.4 1.9 2.0 2.	1 2.8 1.3 WXRI-F 4.0 4.0 4.9 4.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198	2 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.8 14.7 14.8 16.1 14.8 16.8 16.9 18. FM Share (%) 44.97 55.32 56.42 57.03 62.39 63.61 64.35 63. Stations 26 26 24 26 26 26 26 Uiaries 969 138D 164	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WNOR-F (11.8, F85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 34 35 41 34 35 24 CHR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WNOR-F (11.7, F85)  14 13 14 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WF0G-F (241, S83)
MOR/AC 12 10 14 8 15 9 MOR 4	14 10 12 WCMS-F (241, F82) 6 5 6 Highest TSA Cume: WGH (2627, S77)
COUNTRY 13 14 12 13 14 14 16 BTFL/EZ 19 17 17 15 13 10 13 NEWS/TALK 1 3 3 3 3 3 BLACK/URBAN 18 21 18 14 17 23 18	14
NOSTALGIA 1 3 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 1 5 3 2 2 CLASSICAL 1 3 3 3 2 2 3	WRAP \$75, F76 (T) 2 1 2 WCMS-F \$76, F79, F81, \$82, F82, F83 WNOR-F F76 (T), F85, \$86 4 8 5 WOWI-F \$78, F80 WF0G-F F78, \$80, \$83, \$84, F84, \$85
	WTAR S77, F77, S79 tan Estimates WMYK-F S81
	ross Dollars 2 1983 1984 1985 STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 7.70 8.85 11.07 11.21 12.92 17.1 19.4	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .32 .61 1.211977 Nat Rev (millions) 1.83 2.06 2.88 3.17 3.21	WLTY-F - WTAR-F until 76 WKEZ-F until 81 8 17.48 19.05 20.87 BTFL until 81 WNIS - WKLX until ?? WHNE until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES	Format unknown until 79 WNOR - Contemp until 81
1970 WNOR A/F 1970 WNIS Sold to Rust 1971 WPCE Sold by Spiedel 1974 WLPM, WFOG-F 1975 WOWI-F	### Black until 84  ### Contemp changing to AC by 82  ### AC by 82  ### AC by 82  ### Until 83  ### Until 84  ### Oldies until 84  Country until 86
1975 WTJZ, WNYZ-F 1977 WNIS Sold by Rust to Sinclair 1979 WLPM, WFDG-F Sold to McCormick 1981 WNOR A/F Sold to Marvin Josephson 1982 WTJZ, WNYZ-F Sold to Abell	700,000
1983 WGH, WRSR-F 1984 WTID-F (Suffolk) Sold to Sinclair (never completed) 1984 WTJZ, WNVZ-F From Abell to S & F 1985 WLPM, WFOG-F From McCormick to JAG 1985 WGH, WRSR-F Sold to Susquehanna	3,200,000 Classical until 83 1,995,000 AC until 85 3,500,000 9,250,000 3,200,000
1985 WTID-F Sold to Southern Starr 1986 WLPM Sold by JAG 1986 WTID-F From Southern Starr to Downs 1986 WNOR A/F From Josephson to Saga 1986 WWDE-F Sold to Edens	3,600,000 600,000 4,150,000 10,000,000 7,500,000
1986 WNVZ-F From S & F to Capitol (Goodman) 1986 WKEZ-F (Yorktown) Sold to Eure 1986 WPEX (Hampton) 1986 WCPK, WNRN-F Sold to Coleman	NA 2,000,000 485,000 4,150,000

### OKLAHOMA CITY

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KTOK (NT) 14.8 16.1 15.4 15.1 16.1 12.7 11.2 11.5 11.9 11.5 8.5 7.0 KOMA (BB) 7.5 8.2 8.2 6.7 6.2 5.2 8.5 8.3 6.2 3.7 2.3 4.2 WKY (C) 14.2 14.6 10.5 10.0 7.1 5.9 5.0 5.1 3.6 2.4 3.6 4.6 KEBC-F (C) 6.3 7.1 7.6 9.0 11.1 11.6 12.3 12.3 7.6 8.4 6.3 8.1 KKNG-F (E) 11.4 8.8 9.9 9.7 10.6 13.3 10.3 7.8 10.2 11.0 11.1 7.7	KTOK 27.4 21.3 22.2 19.2 19.5 18.8 16.3 15.8 KOMA 23.2 18.4 21.0 21.2 16.5 11.5 9.2 9.2 WKY 32.6 19.6 16.5 16.3 12.5 8.9 10.0 11.2 KEBC-F 16.3 19.3 21.9 23.5 18.7 16.9 15.2 13.9 KKNG-F 17.8 21.4 18.5 11.7 17.4 17.7 17.5 15.9
KJYO-F (R) 2.4 2.7 6.6 4.9 5.0 4.4 2.8 1.9 8.5 8.1 7.6 7.1 KZBS-F (AC) 1.6 1.0 1.8 3.8 4.9 7.5 8.9 11.6 7.3 KLTE-F (AC) 6.4 6.1 4.1 3.9 6.1 4.5 5.2 4.6 5.3 4.9 5.6 KMGL-F (AC) 6.2 5.0 5.1 9.5 9.3 8.8 8.2 6.0 4.7 6.2 6.9 5.0 KKLR-F (AC) 4.17 1.2 2.8 3.8 NA 2.1 1.3 1.3 2.0	KJYO-F 16.2 16.4 8.1 6.1 19.5 19.7 22.1 20.5 KZBS-F 10.3 14.5 14.8 17.5 23.8 17.3 KLTE-F 8.9 14.1 14.1 11.4 13.2 12.4 11.9 16.4 KMGL-F 22.8 18.3 21.2 17.0 17.4 18.3 20.4 18.3 KKLR-F 12.3 6.8 5.1
KXXY-F (C) 8.3 4.5 3.3 1.8 5.0 7.6 7.1 5.8 7.7 9.5 10.3 12.1 KIMY-F (AC)9 1.8 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.7 2.1 1.9 2.4 3.5 KATT-F (A) 8.3 12.6 9.8 7.0 5.5 6.4 11.7 13.3 10.4 10.6 12.8 KXXY (C)1.5 3.3 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.2 .9 1.1 .9 1.0 KJIL-F (G) 1.8 2.7 2.1 2.1 1.5	KXXY-F 7.3 14.0 15.1 13.0 11.5 18.6 18.0 19.4 KIMY-F 5.7 3.0 4.8 4.2 12.2 KATT-F 16.8 10.8 12.8 19.0 20.6 19.0 19.8 22.3 KXXY 7.2 4.0 3.6 2.9 3.4 4.0 KJIL-F 4.7 6.4 6.1 4.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.6 14.9 14.3 14.8 15.6 15.3 15.5 15.6 15.9 16.4 FM Share (%) 46.77 45.81 53.09 56.69 62.33 69.98 70.13 70.15 73.26 77.50 Stations 21 21 21 19 21 18 19 18 Diaries 916 971 1026 1005 985	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	6 Highest Metro Share: KTOK (18.4, F78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 50 50 43 36 30 28 30 CHR 15 17 13	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KTOK (179, F78) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WKY (260, S76)
MOR/AC 20 14 15 13 11 13 MOR 1 1 1	Highest TSA Cume: WKY (4829, S76) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WKY (37.3, F78)
COUNTRY 11 15 15 18 29 33 28 28 25 28 BTFL/EZ 16 15 15 14 15 6 11 10 11 8 NEWS/TALK 12 11 11 12 12 9 8 BLACK/URBAN 2 4 10 4 3 4 2 3 2 1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE  KTOK S75, S76, F76, S77, F77, F78, S79,
NOSTALGIA 2 5 SPANISH 2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 4 4 2 CLASSICAL	F80, S84 KATT-F+ S78, F82, S83, F83, S86 KKNG-F S80, F84, F85 KEBC-F S81, F81, S82 KZBS-F S85
FINANCIAL DATA    FCC Data   Duncan Estimates   Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)  1985  KJYO-F - KAFG until 77
Revenue (millions) 7.86 9.03 11.38 12.10 15.02 17.4 19.6 22.0 24.6 27 17.4 19.6 22.0 24.6 27 17.4 19.6 22.0 24.6 27 17.4 19.6 22.0 24.6 28 17.4 19.6 28 17.4 19.6 22.0 28 17.4 19.6 22.0 28 17.4 19.6 22.0 28 17.4 19.6 22.0 28 17.4	KZUE until 81 26.9 Contemp until 81 AC until 83 KTOK – MOR until about 80
1970       KPRW, KATT-F       \$ 750,000         1972       KKNG-F       Sold to Swanson       188,000         1973       KTOK       Sold to Insilco       2,450,000         1973       KJY0-F       Sold to Insilco       350,000         1976       KQCV       Sold to Bott       284,000	KLNK until 83 Black until about 79 (?) CHR until 83 KOMJ-F - KOFM until 86 CHR until 86
1978       KPRW, KATT-F       Sold to John Tyler       866,000         1979       KXXY, KXXY-F       Sold to Summit       1,900,000         1979       KLTE-F       970,000         1980       KZBS-F       Sold to Sunbelt       1,350,000         1982       KPRW, KATT-F       From John Tyler to Surrey       3,650,000         1982       KZBS-F       Sold by Sunbelt       3,456,000	KLTE-F - KFNB until 79 BTFL until 79 KKLR-F - KWHP until 80 Contemp until about 79 KATT-F - KJAK until 77 Country until 77 KXXY-F - AOR until 82
1984         KLTE-F         Sold to Wheeler         3,000,000           1984         KOMA         From Storz to Price Comm.         2,900,000           1984         KTOK, KJYO-F         From Insilco to Clear Channel         12,800,000 (E)           1985         KIMY-F         Sold to Price Comm.         3,300,000           1986         KEBC-F         Sold to Van Wagner         4,000,000	KIMY-F - KAEZ until 85 Black until 85 KXXY - KOCY until 82 KXXY until 85 KCNN until late 85 MOR until 77 Country until 81 News until 83
American Radio 10th Anniversary Issue, Copyright 1986	Country in 83-84 News in 85

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KFAB (M) 24.5 27.3 26.3 28.6 29.5 27.6 24.3 23.3 25.7 24.5 23.5 21.6 KFAB KGOR-F (AC) 8.8 10.5 7.5 9.1 11.8 7.7 7.3 7.3 7.6 8.3 8.7 7.5 KGOR-F WOW (C) 15.2 20.3 15.2 13.1 11.0 9.6 7.7 6.9 6.0 5.1 3.7 6.7 WOW KEZO-F (A) 9.7 9.8 10.0 8.6 5.8 10.9 13.1 11.6 11.0 13.2 12.2 14.9 KEZO-F KOIL (AC) 9.6 4.0 7.9 8.8 7.6 5.2 5.7 4.9 4.9 5.5 3.1 4.1 KOIL	38.4 32.9 26.2 26.5 19.2 14.9 10.2 16.0
KQKQ-F       (R)       2.9       5.8       7.6       6.3       5.0       8.1       10.1       13.4       15.7       15.0       14.1       12.8       KQKQ-F         KESY-F       (E)       3.1       3.6       3.2       1.7       8.6       9.2       8.9       7.8       6.1       5.6       7.7       7.2       KESY-F         KESY       (E)       5.2         1.3       .4       2.3       3.4       2.6       .9       1.1       .6       KESY         KEDS       (0)       7.6       5.0       5.2       5.5       5.5       4.7       4.6       3.8       2.9       1.2       3.1       2.3       KEDS         WOW-F       (C)        2.3       1.0       2.8       1.0       3.6       4.5       4.4       4.0       5.5       5.1       5.9       WOW-F	
KEFM-F (AC) 1.0 3.2 6.6 4.7 KEFM-F	3.7 15.1 15.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19</u>	86 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 17.2 15.9 16.5 15.3 15.2 15.8 14.7 18.2 16.5 17.5 18.0 16 FM Share (%) 30.05 32.33 36.23 39.72 38.96 44.76 46.12 50.39 51.94 60.44 64.23 59 Stations Diaries 17 16 13 15 13 15 16 17 17 15 804 905 860 858 912 1188 96	.71 1985 KFAB \$5,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	st Metro Share: KFAB (34.1, F79)
Highe	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KFAB (253, F78) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WOW (561, F76)
MOR/AC 25 30 28 31 36 33 MOR 27 23 23 23 Highe	st TSA Cume: WOW (7118, F76) st Metro Cume Rating: KFAB (59.2, F79)
COUNTRY 10 7 12 9 13 11 14 16 9 15  BTFL/EZ 13 15 12 12 10 9 6 8 8 8  NEWS/TALK 5 1 #1  BLACK/URBAN 2 2 2 4 2 2	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 4 1 2	B-F All rating periods
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 2 1 1 2 CLASSICAL	STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA  FCC Data  Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	WOW - Rock changing to AC by 82 Country beginning in 83
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KEZO-F - BTFL until 78 KESY-F - KOOO-F until 79
Revenue (millions) 5.15 5.41 7.65 8.48 8.14 10.7 11.6 12.5 13.7 15.0 Income (millions) 1.18 1.02 1.11 .56 1.00	Country until about 78 KOIL - Contemp changing to
Nat Rev (millions) 1.84 1.96 2.12 1.81 2.23 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.18 13.06 14.36 14.16 18.01 19.43 20.83 22.50 24.35 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.73 1.89 .96 1.73	AC by 82 KESY - K000 until 79 KESY until 80
Profit Margin 23.0 18.9 14.5 7.8 12.2	KOOO until 84 KROM until 86
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	Country until 79 BTFL (?) until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES  1970 KFDS Sold to Harrison Fuerst (Welcome Radio) \$ 400,000	Nost until 86 KEDS - KLNG until 77 News until 77
1970 KEDS Sold to Harrison Fuerst (Welcome Radio) \$ 400,000 1973 KESY, KESY-F Sold to Mack Sanders 532,000 1977 KEDS From Welcome Radio to Great Empires 700,000	KYNN until 85 Country until 85
1978       KESY, KESY-F       Sold by Mack Sanders       1,200,000         1979       KCRO       Sold to Smulyans       435,000         1979       WOW-F       Sold to Great Empire       1,050,000	WOW-F - KYNN-F until 83
1982       KESY, KESY-F       3,000,000         1983       KEDS       From Great Empire to Albimar       500,000         1983       KEZO-F       From Meredith to Albimar       3,400,000         1983       WOW       From Meredith to Great Empire       1,900,000         1984       KESY-F       2,200,000	
1984 KESY       650,000         1986 KESY A/F       Sold to Sun Group       6,250,000         1986 KFAB, KGOR-F       From May to Henry       22,000,000	

ORLANDO

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WWKA-F (C) 11.9 12.6 10.0 13.4 12.3 11.8 9.5 10.5 10.5 11.5 9.1 10. WDBO (M) 16.6 13.0 10.9 8.9 8.9 9.1 7.9 5.6 5.7 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.8 WMMA (AC) 9.1 8.9 8.2 7.4 7.1 7.6 9.8 8.2 5.9 4.1 2.1 WHOO-F (C) 8.4 6.5 8.7 9.2 8.9 9.2 9.2 7.9 6.4 4.5 3.4 5. WDIZ-F (A) 4.4 4.1 6.8 6.8 6.8 11.7 11.1 7.5 9.4 8.8 8.	.2 WDBO 21.6 20.8 17.0 15.4 13.2 14.5 18.9 16.6 .4 WMMA 14.2 20.7 17.8 12.6 9.1 6.6 3.1 .1 WHOO-F 17.7 16.4 15.0 19.6 15.D 10.6 12.2 11.8
WBJW-F (R) 7.1 13.9 13.8 13.7 9.0 12.0 9.4 10.2 11.6 9.4 8.1 6. WHLY-F (R)7 4.1 3.6 6.7 7.0 7.0 6.4 4.6 9.7 10.5 10. WKIS (NT) 5.2 5.7 8.6 7.1 6.3 7.4 6.1 5.9 4.3 5.6 5.1 4. WJYO-F (AC) 5.5 4.2 4.7 3.8 7.3 4.8 6.5 5.0 8.9 11.7 10.9 6. WBJW (R) 11.4 8.4 7.4 5.8 4.7 4.0 2.8 2.2 6.6 .3 .7	.6 WHLY-F 12.7 14.5 12.7 21.0 13.1 25.8 28.6 22.7 .0 WKIS 16.3 20.5 15.0 15.4 10.8 11.9 14.D 9.4
WORL (B) 3.9 2.9 5.2 5.4 5.4 4.2 4.1 5.8 5.8 5.2 4.3 4. WOKB (B) 3.6 6.2 4.4 3.2 1.5 1.5 1.0 3.4 3.3 1.6 2.4 1. WLOQ-F (AC/J) 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.8 2.5 1. WSSP-F (E) 8.1 9. WSTF-F (AC) 8.7 9.	.9 WOKB 7.6 7.1 6.5 8.4 4.7 .0 WLOQ-F 7.9 7.9 7.2 4.4 .5 WSSP-F 6.3 17.2
WOCL-F (C)3 .3 1.	.9 WOCL-F 7.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 19	984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.9 15.4 16.1 15.2 15.5 14.0 15.2 19.1 19.5 17 FM Share (%) 42.53 48.30 47.02 56.40 57.87 61.04 60.17 62.88 63.42 68 Stations 20 19 22 20 20 25 24 22 Diaries 670 861 NA 780 96	8.69 73.39 78.51 1985 WJYO-F \$5,500,000 2 22 23
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Metro Share: WDBO (16.6, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 35 37 35 29 25 30 23 CHR 24 22 AOR 12 12	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSSP-F (166, F85)  19 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WWKA-F (322, S86)  9 Highest TSA Cume: WBJW-F (3632, F85)
MOR/AC 20 17 16 28 16 17 MOR 6 6 8 AC 17 14 18	8 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WBJW-F+ (31.9, F82)
COUNTRY 11 12 12 11 19 23 26 19 22 BTFL/EZ 19 26 25 24 25 12 1 2 3 NEWS/TALK 7 7 4 5 6 BLACK/URBAN 12 9 9 6 6 9 10 9 7	17 11 4 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 7
NOSTALGIA 8 6 SPANISH	WDBO \$75, \$76 WBJW-F F76, \$77, \$78 (T), F78, F80, F82, \$83, F83
RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 CLASSICAL	1 WDBO-F S78 (T), S79, F79, S80, S82 WH00 S81
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimat Net Dollars Gross Dollar	
	WSSP-F F85 984 1985 WHLY-F S86
Revenue (millions) 6.39 7.15 8.49 8.48 9.87 13.9 17.1 21.2 25. Income (millions)59 .004 .85 .60 .43 Nat Rev (millions) 1.24 1.20 1.89 1.81 2.36 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.54 13.78 13.52 13.31 18.53 21.24 25.63 29.	.1 31.2  STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Inc Per Cap (\$)01 1.38 .96 .58  Profit Margin 0.1 10.0 7.1 4.3	WJYO-F - WORJ-F until 81 AOR until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES	WHOO-F - Rock until 79 WDIZ-F - Rock until 79
1971 WKIS Sold by Storer to Susquehanna 1971 WDIZ-F Sold by Storer to Shamrock	Rock changing to AOR \$ 1,475,000 WKIS - Became primarily Talk about 81
1971 WAJL Sold by Storer to Snamrock 1971 WAJL Sold to Rounsaville 1972 WBJW, WLOQ-F Sold by John Rutledge to Home Security Life	120,000 about 81 1,075,000 WBJW - Contemp becoming AC by 82 2,600,000 WLOF until 83
1973 WBJW-F Sold to Rounsaville 1977 WBJW From Home Security to Rounsaville	500,000 WCOT until 84 NA Nostalgia until 84
1977 WLOQ-F Sold by Home Security Life	WMMA - WHOO until 85 NA Country until 85
1979 WOKB 1979 WHLY-F Sold to General Communicorp 1982 WDBO, WWKA-F From Outlet to Katz 1982 WBJW, WBJW-F From Rounsaville to Nationwide	600,000 WWKA-F - WDBO until 82 1,410,000 BTFL until 82 9,500,000 7,000,000
1983 WHLY-F Sold to Southern Starr 1984 WORL, WJYO-F From Sudbrink to Metroplex 1986 WDBO From Katz to New City 1986 WWKA-F From Katz to New City 1986 WOKB (Winter Haven)	NA 7,000,000 2,800,000 (E) 10,000,000 (E) 850,000

# OXNARD - VENTURA

12+ METRO SHARE	200	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 75 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KCAQ-F (R) 4. KBBY-F (AC) 6. KMYX-F (B) 1. KOXR (S) 6. KHAY-F (C) 6.	6 4.7 4.2 6.7 7.2 KBBY-F 6 1.6 6.4 6.5 4.5 KMYX-F 0 6.7 5.5 6.5 4.2 KOXR	22.7 23.9 18.4 13.6 15.3 16.3 9.2 10.8 11.1 9.5 9.8 9.2 13.0 12.3 14.6
KRUZ-F (E) KTRO (S)	- 4.0 3.3 5.3 5.2 KRUZ-F - 2.6 1.3 5.1 4.4 KTRO 1.8 2.9 3.8 KVEN 2.2 1.8 1.9 KOGO 2.9 1.8 KKBZ-F	6.4 10.0 9.1 4.6 9.2 5.2 8.5 9.4 6.0 3.7 5.1 8.6 6.4
KDAR-F (G)		6.4 5.7 4.3 10.8 10.0 11.4 9.8 11.8 10.1 9.3
KFI (AC) 3 KIIS-F (R) 3 KNX-F (AC) 4 KNX (NT) 3		7.7 7.5 4.2 10.6 11.0 8.4 11.5 7.8 10.6 8.6 11.5
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR CONDENSED MARKET UNTIL 1984		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) Stations Diaries	14.7 16.2 18.3 71.46 69.73 71.3 35 36 37 875 936 744	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: KCAQ-F (11.0, S84)
CHR/AOR/CUNTEMP	CHR 27 19 13 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KCAQ-F (50, S84) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KCAQ-F (76, S85) t TSA Cume: KCAQ-F (1192, S85)
MOR/AC Mi	OR Highes	t TSA Cume: KCAQ-F (1192, S85) t Metro Cume Rating: KCAQ-F (23.9, S85)
COUNTRY STELL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	10 7 8 8 10 11 8 6 12 #1 S 9 8 6	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	3 4 4 KHAY 7 13 12 2 3 3 1 1	-F \$86 <sup>°</sup>
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KMYX-F - KOVA until 84 KAAP - KKBZ until 84
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions)	5.0 6.0 8.38 9.84	KOGO - KBBQ until 85 Country until 85 KTRO - KACY until 85 AC until 85
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin		
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)		
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	\$3,000,000	

## PENSACOLA

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 8	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	5.8 5.8 WTKX-F 17.5 20.7 18.1 23.3 16.9 20.3 15.9 15.9
WOWW-F (C) 3.2 2.3 5.1 10.4 13.1 10.2 15.6 12.0 12	.8 3.3 WBOP 8.1 8.7 6.7 3.4 3.6 2.7 8.7 .6 WBSR 24.3 18.3 10.5 14.2 12.5 7.7 3.2 2.3 WPFA 4.2 3.6 2.9 3.6 2.1 8.6 WOWW-F 8.1 14.9 24.0 23.5 26.2 25.5 22.1 20.9 3.3 10.4 WXBM-F 17.1 13.6 17.7 16.4 17.1 14.3 NA 19.8
WKRG-F (R) 3.9 1.6 2.0 11.0 10.1 8.4 7.5 5.1 5.4 3.4 2 WBLX-F (B) 2.8 5.4 4.7 7.0 5.9 6	5.3 15.9 WIZD-F 17.9 29.8 2.1 WKRG-F 23.2 22.2 21.0 19.2 16.0 15.6 11.8 8.1 6.8 7.1 WBLX-F 8.8 10.7 10.2 11.8 14.4 9.5 10.6 WABB-F 8.9 13.1 12.0 22.1 24.8 24.1
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1	1983 1984 1985 1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	84 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WCOA (17.6, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 42 45 37 35 37 27 CHR 26	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIZD-F (76, S86) 6 21 19 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WIZD-F (99, S86)
MOR/AC 14 12 11 10 8 MOR AC 5 2	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WJLQ-F (32.9, S79)
COUNTRY 18 13 17 22 29 26 24 20 26 24 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0 18 21 2 12 11 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 9 8 7 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 CLASSICAL	WBOP S80, S84, S85 3 4 1 WOWW-F S81, S83 WTKX-F S82
	WIZD-F S86 Estimates s Dollars
	STATION NOTES 1983 1984 1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .32 .34 .480458 Nat Rev (millions) .20 .16 .33 .39 .50	5.7 6.4 7.1 WTKX-F - WB0P-F until 79 Black until 79 WC0A - MOR until 82 B.33 20.00 21.78 WOWW-F - WAJB until 80 AC until 80 WPFA - Country until about 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	WBOP - WNVY until 86 WBSR - Contemp becoming AC by 83
1971       WPFA       \$ 398,000         1974       WCOA, WJLQ-F       Sold to Summit       1,900,000         1979       WBSR       Sold by Mooney       990,000         1980       WOWW-F       1,400,000         1981       WPFA       350,000	Other stations - See Mobile
1983 WBSR 600,000 1984 WXBM-F (Milton) 2,500,000 1984 WBOP 250,000 1985 WBOP 250,000 1985 WBSR Sold to WMEZ-F 330,000	
1986         WCHZ         325,000           1986         WBOP, WTKX-F         From Roden to Holt         NA           1986         WCOA, WJLQ-F         Sold by Summit         5,500,000	

# PEORIA

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75	76 77 78 79 80 81	82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSWT-F (E) 15.3 1 WMBD (M) 15.1 1 WKZW-F (R) 6.7	.6.6 14.4 12.7 10.7 7.3 8.8 2.5 12.2 15.0 14.5 16.1 15.1 1 2.3 18.1 11.0 13.5 15.0 13.5 1 6.6 5.0 14.5 15.5 14.0 11.3 1 5.2 16.9 9.1 10.9 10.1 12.4 1	0.8 12.8 12.8 11.7 12.6 1.7 11.7 11.1 9.5 7.5 5.2 14.7 16.8 17.0 16.2	WIRL 24.2 25.6 27.1 24.7 20.3 19.5 18.4 21.0 WSWT-F 27.1 26.1 23.2 21.4 23.3 22.5 20.0 21.7 WMBD 29.1 30.1 29.8 26.0 28.4 21.6 21.8 20.0 WKZW-F 25.1 26.8 27.6 29.6 33.7 35.4 36.8 36.0 WXCL 16.9 25.0 23.7 25.3 23.7 19.1 16.6 14.7
	9.1 8.5 5.6 2.2 5.1 5.7		WKQA-F 14.2 15.4 14.3 8.6 9.1 WWCT-F 14.1 14.1 17.0 20.6 17.0 17.0 22.6 24.2 WPEO 5.2 5.1 3.8 3.6 WGLO-F 8.8 6.9 7.1 10.0 WTXR-F 9.0 11.0 8.4 9.5
WGN (M) 2.3 WLS (R) 8.4		2.0 2.2 2.3 1.8 2.2 2.5 2.6 2.4 2.3 1.0	WGN 6.0 6.7 6.7 9.6 8.3 WLS 11.2 11.6 13.6 12.9 13.0 12.8 9.3 7.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1	979	
193	75 1976 1977 1978 1979 198	0 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	.0 15.3 15.4 14.1 13.7 14. .01 29.23 30.31 46.91 52.31 50. 16 17 16 17 697	12 51.42 52.03 56.36 56.75 17 19 19 18	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	<u>1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>198</u>	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	47 43 41 38 33 37	35 CHR 23 24 20 AOR 8 14 20	
MOR/AC		MOR 18 18 16 13	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WKZW-F (36.8, S85)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	20 16 15 19 16 16 13 22 21 20 21 16 1 1 1 1 1 2	18 18 14 13 18 18 18 14 1 1 1 1	3 4
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	2 2 2 3 1 4	2 3 2 2	- WMBD S77 2 WKZW-F S79, F79, S80, S82, F82, S83, F83,
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates	WWC1-F F03, 300
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
	3.43 3.81 4.48 4.79 5.25 .27 .31 .30 .10 .09 .81 .94 1.18 1.19 1.51 10.43 12.28 13.11 14.24 2.57 3.23 3.26 4.10 7.8 8.1 6.6 2.2 1.7	6.4 6.6 6.7 7.0 17.39 17.88 18.06 18.91	6.7 WIRL - Gradual shift from CHR to AC by 82  WKZW-F - WMBD-F until 78  18.11 WKQA-F - WZRO-F until 80 Country until 80 Contemp until 83  WGLO-F - WSIV until 79  BTFL until 85
1972 WSWT-F 1980 WXCL, WKQA-F	Sold to Mid America Sold to Manship	\$ 325,000 1,750,000	
1985 WVEL, WGLO-F 1986 WIRL, WSWT-F 1986 WXCL, WKQA-F	Sold to Cromwell From Mid American to WIN From Manship to Kelly	675,000 3,400,000 (E) 1,400,000	

## PHILADELPHIA

r.no	12+ METRO SHARE	ene	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WMGK-F (AC) WPEN (BB) WCAU (NT) 10.6	9.8 9.4 9.2 11.1 11.5 10.8 8.8 7. 4.4 3.7 3.2 3.2 7.4 7.9 7.8 6. 2.6 2.7 2.5 1.9 3.3 4.1 4.3 5. 7.1 4.9 5.0 4.7 4.3 3.2 4.6 4. 2.1 4.0 3.2 3.4 3.2 4.7 6.2 5.	2 5.6 5.3 4.9 WMGK- 4 4.7 4.9 4.5 WPEN 7 5.0 4.0 4.7 WCAU	8.3 7.4 9.5 10.3 13.1 10.2 9.5 9.6 15.2 13.6 11.7 17.7 16.0 17.8 15.1 15.5
WEAZ-F (E) 5.7 WIP (M) 10.8 WMMR-F (A) 3.1	8.7 7.0 7.3 7.1 5.9 5.4 2.9 2. 6.1 5.7 5.0 5.7 5.5 5.9 6.5 7. 9.8 9.0 8.6 6.6 6.6 5.7 5.1 3. 2.2 2.7 2.2 6.5 5.3 5.7 4.8 4. 7.6 5.4 4.7 4.5 3.9 2.4 3.0 2.	5 7.9 7.2 8.1 WEAZ- 8 3.5 3.6 3.2 WIP 7 5.7 9.3 10.9 WMMR-	-F 15.0 13.0 13.7 12.8 16.8 16.4 16.1 16.9 16.4 16.1 14.6 14.1 11.5 8.1 10.0 7.7
WDAS-F (B) WDAS (B) WIOQ-F (A)	1.7 3.9 3.5 3.6 3.5 3.0 3.7 6. 3.4 4.4 6.4 7.1 5.4 6.1 6.2 6. 2.0 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.7 1. 2.0 3.6 2.2 3.2 4.0 4.3 4. 3.7 3.9 3.7 3.2 2.6 3.5 1.6 .	2 5.4 4.8 4.0 WDAS- 9 1.4 1.2 1.0 WDAS 8 4.1 3.6 2.6 WIOQ-	-F 11.2 10.7 11.9 13.6 11.3 13.0 12.2 10.9 6.7 6.7 5.9 5.3 4.2 8.0 8.8 9.9 12.7 13.1 12.0 10.7 10.7
WSNI-F (AC) WHAT (B) WWDB-F (NT)	4.6 5.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 3.4 4.3 4. 1.6 3.0 2.5 3.0 2.5 2.6 3. 1.8 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.9 1. 3.0 2.5 3.3 3.5 4.0 4.6 4.7 4. 2.2 2.5 2.4 2.1 2.3 1.8 2.0 1.	0 3.3 4.1 4.7 WSNI- 4 1.7 1.2 1.2 WHAT 6 4.5 3.8 4.0 WWD8-	F 7.8 6.8 9.4 10.7 10.1 11.2 11.5 6.0 4.9 5.6 4.2 3.0 F 7.6 8.1 10.9 9.5 9.0 7.6 9.3
WZZD (G) 2.9 WKSZ-F (AC)	3.3 2.8 2.4 2.3 1.0 .4 .5 .		7.9 6.2 1.8 2.3 2.2 1.8 1.5 F 7.0 7.2 7.6 10.2
	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
197	5 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1	986 Highest Billing Station
	2 17.2 17.3 16.4 17.2 17.4 16.8 36 46.58 53.87 53.74 59.67 60.13 64.4 29 27 30 28 29 1968 2579	2 64.50 65.54 69.43 72.43 7 28 33 30 26 2	.9.5 1984 KYW NA 12.86 1985 KYW \$15,200,00D 77
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 198	3 1984 1985 1986 High	nest Metro Share: KYW (12.3, S81)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	39 41 34 25 28 24 25	CHR 10 10 7 High	nest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WMMR-F (854, S86) nest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WMMR-F (1142, S86) nest TSA Cume: KYW (16304, S80)
MOR/AC	13 10 13 23 15 19 MOR 5 AC 12	4 4 4 High	nest TSA Cume: KYW (16304, S80) nest Metro Cume Rating: KYW (35.0, S81)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	2 3 4 1 6 3 19 19 18 13 14 10 9 20 21 21 21 22 20 19 4 4 7 13 14 13 17	3 4 4 10 10 10 20 16 18 <u>#1</u> 17 17 14	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	3 4 5 7 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 2 2 2	1 1 1 WE	
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Gross Dollars 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
		73.1 80.0 86.3 95.5	WZZD - WIBG until 77 Contemp 201
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$)	4.33 5.79 5.67 4.69 6.13 12.21 12.38 15.99 16.14 19.18 8.52 9.21 9.55 11.32 14.30 12.3 14.2 12.9 10.3 11.5	15.45 16.88 18.09 19.98	AC until 81 WUSL-F - WPBS until 77 BTFL until about 79 AC until late 81 Country until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES			WEAZ-F - WDVR until 86 WPEN - Oldies/AC until about 79
1970 WXTU-F 1970 WTRK-F 1971 WFIL 1971 WUSL-F 1971 WYSP-F	Sold to GCC From Abe Voron to United Artists From Capital Cities to LIN From Capital Cities to John Richer From Storer to SJR	\$ 790,000 950,000 11,500,000 1,000,000 700,000	WFIL - Contemp changing to AC until 81 Country until 83 WSNI-F - Country 77-79 WXTU-F - Contemp until about 83 WIFI until about 83
1974 WMGK-F, WPEN 1976 WZZD 1976 WUSL-F 1977 WTRK-F 1979 WIOQ-F	Sold to Greater Media From Buckley to Fairbanks From Phila Bulletin to LIN From United Artists to Cox Sold to Outlet	4,300,000 2,950,000 1,400,000 4,250,000 6,425,000	WTRK-F - WWSH until 84 WZGO until 86 BTFL until 82
1981 WZZD 1981 WYSP-F 1983 WXTU-F 1983 WWOB-F	From Fairbanks to Communicom From SJR to Infinity From GCC to Beaslev Sold to Pyramid (cancelled)	4,025,000 NA 6,000,000 7,350,000	
1984 WHAT 1984 WPGR, WSNI-F 1985 WFLN-AM 1985 WHAT 1985 WWDB-F	From Associated to Pyramid  Sold to New Systems	750,000 12,300,000 (E) 875,000 625,000 6,000,000	
1986 WIP 1986 WMMR-F 1986 WTEL 1986 WWDB-F	From Metromedia to Metropolitan From Metromedia to Metropolitan Sold to Beasley From New System to Schwartz	6,000,000 52,000,000 2,400,000 NA	

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## PHOENIX.

cnc	<u>1</u>	12+ METRO SHARE		CDC	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 757	6 77 78	79 80 81	82 83 84	SPG 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	.8 8.5 7.9	8.6 9.2 7.6 7.5 8.3 6.0 10.9 7.7 6.8 8.1 7.4 8.7 4.3 2.9 3.2	7.2 7.5 7.2 5.3 5.0 4.6 7.6 7.0 8.0 9.5 8.1 9.8 4.7 6.7 5.7	5 4.2 3.9 KOY 0 6.5 6.1 KQYT-F 3 9.3 8.3 KTAR	10.3 20.2 17.6 18.2 16.7 15.0 16.0 21.2 19.4 19.9 18.7 16.1 14.2 14.0 11.2 10.1 20.2 13.9 14.8 17.9 14.1 16.1 13.4 12.5 25.7 19.6 19.2 17.8 21.4 19.9 19.5 19.0 11.5 6.6 8.3 14.1 17.1 17.4 16.5 13.6
KUPD-F (A) 9 KUKQ (B) KMEO-F (E) 7.5 8		5.9 6.3 7.5 5.2 4.7 4.8 2.9 2.2 3.8 7.6 7.8 8.4 3.8 3.7 2.3	7.2 7.6 5.8 5.7 6.6 6.3 4.5 4.1 2.6 7.3 6.5 5.9 2.5 2.7 1.5	8 9.4 7.5 KUPD-F 6 2.5 3.0 KUKQ 8 6.3 7.0 KMEO-F	16.3 11.9 13.9 19.8 23.6 19.7 13.5 12.4 19.1 11.4 14.2 15.9 19.9 14.9 17.6 16.7 10.3 6.4 8.5 6.4 6.4 6.1 5.9 5.5 15.2 13.7 17.6 16.9 15.8 12.7 11.6 15.0 8.4 11.3 6.5 7.0 7.7 6.2 5.3 5.1
KZZP-F (R) KSLX-F (R) KOOL-F (U) 4	7 2.6 1.4 4.1 .2 4.1 3.2 .4 5.4 4.9	3.7 .8 2.0 2.5 3.4 6.1 4.4 6.7 5.7 4.5 4.4 4.2 4.0 2.3 2.4		3 6.9 11.6 KZZP-F 9 4.4 3.5 KSLX-F 4 4.9 3.8 KOOL-F	7.6 7.0 9.1 10.1 7.7 7.9 9.4 16.8 14.1 13.0 19.6 20.2 23.3 15.7 16.3 16.7 14.3 15.8 18.7 17.8 7.8 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.3 13.7 13.3 10.4 11.5 11.3 7.9 8.0 5.4 5.0 4.2 3.8
KVVA (S) 6.0 -	2.6 .4 5.0 2.3 2.0 4.6	2.4 1.8 2.8 1.1 .6 .6 2.1 1.6 1.8	2.7 2.9 2.8 1.2 .8 1.1 2.0 .7 1.7 1.1 1.2 3.7 2.0 1.9 2.6	. 5 .5 KFLR 7 1.1 1.5 KVVA 7 4.0 3.4 KLZI-F	10.6 7.6 6.2 6.4 5.7 5.1 2.3 2.2 2.3 1.8 1.7 1.9 1.9 2.3 1.2 2.0 2.0 10.0 13.6 11.4 4.3 9.8 6.7 5.8
KSTM-F (A)			2.0 1.9 2.1	2.3 1.6 KSTM-F	4.4 5.7 4.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND FA	ALL BOOKS			
<u>1975</u>	1976 1977	1978 1979 19	980 1981 1982	2 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
		9 51.52 59.96 56 27 28 26	6.32 58.67 63.6 6 28 29	5 18.7 18.6 17.9 17.6 58 68.07 68.89 71.44 71. 30 27 28 29 1 1538 1385 1558 148	42 1985 KTAR \$7,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	.977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1983	2 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highes	t Metro Share: KNIX-F+ (12.1, S80)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP	39 38 38	36 31 31	30 CHR	12 15 13 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KZZP-F (302, S86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KNIX-F (357, F85)
MOR/AC	15 14 12	12 11 11		6 4 4 Highes	t TSA Cume: KNIX-F (3838, S86) t Metro Cume Rating: KUPD-F+ (25.8, F77)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	11 10 9 21 19 21 6 7 10 1 4		AC 12 15 15 8 4	14 16 17 15 15 12 15 14 15 10 10 11 3 2 3	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	6 7 3 1 3 1 1 2	4 4 3 1 2 1	3 2	3 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
FINANCIAL DATA		CC Data Dollars		can Estimates ross Dollars	
I		1978 1979 198		2 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 1 Income (millions)	1.67 13.88 15 .15 1.02 1 3.64 4.35 0 10.59 1	5.85 20.43 24.5	1 32.4 37.4 4 7 2 21.04 23.38	42.8 51.9 55.2 8 25.48 29.83 30.84	

MAJOR S	TATION SALES					#1 STAT	TIONS,	12+ M	ETRO SHARE
1971 KM 1973 KM 1972 KM	FLR NTS, KDKB-F QYT-F MEO A/F RUX (?)	Sold to Doubleday Sold to Eric Havenstein To Harte Hanks Sold to Lotus	\$ approx.	1,000,000 195,000 1,213,000 400,000 800,000		KFLR KQYT-F KUPD-F+ KNIX-F KTAR	F76, \$80, \$81,	S77, F80, S82,	, S78, F78, S79, F79 , F85 (T) , F85(T) , F82, F83, S84, F84, S85
1972 KF 1974 KF 1975 KI	PHO (?) PHX PHX UKQ, KUPD-F MEO A/F	Sold by Meredith  Sold by Media Horizons		1,651,000 217,000 175,000 393,000 1,500,000		KDKB-F KZZP-F	F81, S86 STATIO	TON_N	T <u>ES</u> Tetter and format changes)
1977 KF 1978 KF 1978 KF	ZZP, KZZP-F FYI OPA A/F KFR-F FLR	Sold by Number One Sold to ITC From Sun World to First Media Sold to ITC From Doubleday to Family Life		1,200,000 1,550,000 1,000,000 950,000 700,000			KUPD-F KKLT-F KUKQ	-	CHR to AOR by 82 KBBC until 82 Contemp to AC by 82 KUPD until 78 KKKQ until 81
1979 KT 1979 KT 1980 KT 1980 KF	NTS, KDKB-F TAR, KKLT-F VVA ZZP A/F PHX MEO A/F	Sold to Sandusky Newspapers From Gannett to Pulitzer Sold by Tichenor Sold to Western Cities Sold to Scripps-Howard		4,000,000 2,000,000 575,000 2,500,000 650,000 4,000,000	(KSD in Si Lou	Ī	KZZP-F KSLX-F KOOL	-	Oldies until 81 KBUZ until about 77 KIOG until 80 KDOT until 78 KOPA until 86 CHR until 86 KOOL until 79
1982 KC 1983 KL 1984 KN 1984 KS 1984 KC	FYI, KKFR-F OOL LZI-F NTS SUN (?) OY, KQYT-F	From ITC to Wolpin From Stauffer to Chauncey Sold to Transcom Sold by Sandusky From Harte-Hanks to Edens		6,250,000 2,000,000 3,980,000 200,000 470,000 12,000,000			KLFF KFLR	-	KARZ until 83 AC to Nost by 84 KRUX until 81 News until 76 Contemp until about 80 KRIZ until 78 CHR until about 78
1985 KM 1986 KF 1986 KF 1986 KS	ZZP A/F MEO A/F FLR, KAMJ-F SUN, KLZI-F OOL A/F	From Western Cities to Nationw From Scripps-Howard to Westing From Family Life to Affiliated From Affiliated to EZ From Transcom to Duffy Sold to Adams	house	10,800,000 11,500,000 650,000 12,300,000 15,000,000 15,000,000			KKFR-F KYVA KFYI KAMJ-F	-	KXTC until 81 Urban until 80 KJJJ until 85 Country until 85 KIFN until 82 KJJJ until 85 Country until 85 KHEP until 85 KONC until 86 Classical until 86

## PITTSBURGH

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 8	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WTAE (AC) 6.1 7.0 5.9 6.4 5.9 6.6 7.4 6.1 6.8 5.0 4 MDVE-F (A) 5.3 6.3 6.5 6.2 7.6 5.9 7.0 6.3 7.5 7.9 8	8.5 15.3 KDKA 52.9 52.9 51.0 44.7 43.0 39.2 34.8 35.3 8.1 3.3 WLTJ-F 9.7 10.8 11.5 11.3 10.6 9.0 8.4 10.0 3.3 WTAE 18.2 18.0 19.9 18.8 16.5 16.0 12.9 12.3 8.3 7.2 WDVE-F 15.9 14.9 16.6 18.6 16.9 17.6 17.2 17.5 KQV 13.5 13.7 11.0 12.4 11.1 8.4 7.3 8.5
WBZZ-F (R) 4.6 4.2 4.6 5.7 3.9 2.9 2.8 5.9 6.7 8.1 9 WHTX-F (AC) 1.9 4.6 5.6 6.1 6.0 5.4 4.0 4.9 5.8 4 WAMO-F (B) 3.1 2.2 3.0 5.1 4.2 5.5 6.8 5.5 4.8 5	8.6 9.8 WSHH-F 18.4 15.2 15.6 15.3 13.0 11.7 16.9 16.5 8.5 8.0 WBZZ-F 10.3 9.1 7.8 17.1 20.2 20.1 24.8 21.6 8.5 4.4 WHTX-F 20.0 17.7 20.2 17.9 18.4 18.8 16.6 15.1 8.7 6.8 WAMO-F 8.9 11.6 10.7 11.0 12.3 12.9 11.1 10.8 8.2 1.7 WEEP 9.0 7.9 7.0 4.9 4.0 4.0 4.5
WYDD-F (A) 1.9 2.5 2.2 1.8 1.6 3.1 2.8 1.8 2.0 2 WWSW-F (AC) 4.4 5.4 5.4 4.9 3.4 3.0 4.4 4.1 5.4 5.1 5 WJAS (BB) 8.3 5.4 4.3 4.3 2.7 2.4 3.6 4.5 4.7 3.9 3	2.8 2.2 WDSY-F 6.0 5.7 6.6 8.0 6.2 6.4 2.7 2.3 WYDD-F 5.9 7.4 11.9 7.1 9.3 8.8 9.5 6.2 4.9 WWSW-F 15.6 12.3 14.0 14.1 17.1 14.3 13.8 13.8 8.8 3.4 WJAS 14.4 11.5 10.1 10.5 8.5 7.6 7.7 WMYG-F 10.4 10.5 10.1 5.4 13.7 14.5 8.8 9.8
WTKN (NT) 7.4 6.4 6.2 4.3 3.1 2.9 1.8 1.6 3.1 3.7 3	3.6 4.2 WTKN 11.5 9.5 8.2 9.4 8.9 8.0 8.2 8.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1	.983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	34 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KDKA (27.0, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 33 33 30 25 29 27 22 CHR 15	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KDKA (906, S76) 5 15 10 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KDKA (1151, S76)
MOR/AC 37 33 33 40 38 33 MOR 20 23	3 23 23 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KDKA (52.9, S79)
COUNTRY 6 7 10 8 10 9 7 8 BTFL/EZ 17 15 15 15 12 12 11 10 NEWS/TALK 2 3 5 5 4 7 7 BLACK/URBAN 3 4 5 5 6 7 7	3
NOSTALGIA 1 1 1 1 5 7 6 SPANISH RELIGION/GUSPEL 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 CLASSICAL	5 5 4 
	(Major call letter and format changes) Estimates s Dollars WMYG-F - WLOA until 78
	WFFM until 82 1983 1984 1985 WHYW until 86
Income (millions) 2.22 2.04 1.79 .89 .11 Nat Rev (millions) 6.39 6.76 8.53 8.76 9.75	WHTX-F - WTAE until 77 WXKX until 83 CHR until about 85 WTKN - WWSW until 82 MOR until 82 WAMO - WAMO until 77 WYJZ until about 81
MAJOR STATION SALES	WLTJ-F - KDKA-F until 79 ? Format until 79
1973 WJAS, WSHH-F From NBC to Heftel 1974 KQV, WDVE-F From ABC to Taft 1977 WJAS From Heftel to Nationwide 1977 WSHH-F From Heftel to Nationwide	\$1,800,000 WBZZ-F - WJ0I-F until 81 3,500,000 BTFL until 81 1,240,000 WWSW-F - WPEZ-F until 80 2,000,000 Contemp until 80 WJAS - WKTQ until 81
1977 WBZZ-F Sold to EZ 1977 WEEP, WDSY-F From Myron Jones to Entercom 1981 WJAS From Nationwide to BENI 1982 KQV Sold by Taft	1,000,000 Contemp until 81 925,000 WDSY-F - WEEP-F until 78 1,500,000 Simulcast with WEEP 2,000,000 until 78
1983 WSHH-F Sold by Nationwide 1984 WPIT A/F From Associated to Pyramid 1985 WJAS Sold by BENI (never completed) 1985 WBVP, WWKS-F (Beaver Falls)	2,700,000 7,200,000 (E) 700,000 1,800,000

### PORTLAND, ME

	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	SP	
WPOR-F (C) 17.4 16.3 17.0 5.4 WPOR (C) 6. WJBQ-F (R) 13.6 12.4 15.1 17.	5 10.1 6.7 15.7 13.5 10.5 15.5 16.1 13 6 8.2 8.3 3.8 3.6 2.8 3.7 .9 3 11.9 10.3 9.1 12.7 9.0 7.4 7.0 4 2 17.5 11.9 13.3 10.5 9.3 10.5 7.3 6	
WBLM-F (A) 3.8 8.4 4.2 5. WYNZ (BB) 8.5 7.1 8.9 4. WYNZ-F (AC) 1.8 2.7 . WMGX-F (AC) 4.6 4. WHOM-F (E) 6.4 5.8 4.6 6.	4 2.6 3.6 10.1 6.5 10.8 8.4 7.6 6 7 6.3 8.7 6.6 3.3 6.5 4.4 5.4 8 1 7.8 7.1 3.8 6.2 6.5 5.4 5.1 7	.3 WYNZ 15.9 22.5 15.0 19.2 15.3 14.6 12.0
WLOB (?) 11.0 7.5 6.2 WIGY-F (R) 4.6 4. WKZS-F (AC) WCLZ-F (AC) WBZ (M) 2.1 3.1 2.7 5.	1 6.7 4.0 3.8 1.8 2.8 5.7 2.8 2 2.2 3.0 3.8 6 2.2 3.4 4.7 2.8 2	WLOB 3.5 5.6 1.9 3.1 2.8 WIGY-F 13.5 12.3 9.8 10.6 11.3 16.4 14.6 9.3 WKZS-F 5.1 9.4 13.7 15.2 WCLZ-F 8.0 9.9 8.7 5.3 WBZ 8.7 7.2 13.3 7.4 7.4 6.9 6.4 5.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
<u>1975 1976 197</u>	7 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.2 13.8 15. FM Share (%) 44.67 49.30 51. Stations 15 Diaries	02 54.23 61.07 68.60 63.64 70.31 66.77 19 19 18 18 19 20	15.9 16.9 15.0 1984 WPOR A/F \$1,500,000 71.94 79.51 80.54 1985 WPOR A/F \$1,800,000 18 18 18 533 545 567
FORMAT SHARES (%)	79 1980 1981 1982       1983       1984 198	5 1986 Highest Metro Share: WGAN (19.2, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 35 33 3		Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WPOR-F (51, S85)  20 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WPOR-F (140, S85)
MOR/AC 20 32 2	AOR 15 17	17 Highest TSA Cume: WBLM-F (1546, S83) 9 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WGAN (38.8, S79)
COUNTRY 19 16 2. BTFL/EZ 16 18 1	AC 11 21 19 3 19 22 21 14 21 19 3 19 12 13 11 8 6 1 1 1 2 1	21 16 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH CLASSICAL 1 1	11 7 11 9 8 	WPOR-F S75, S76, S77, S81, S82, S84, S85, 7 S86 WGAN S78, S79 WGAN-F S80 WBLM-F S83
	FCC Data Duncan Estim	
 	t Dollars Gross Doll 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	ars STATION NOTES [ (Major call letter and format changes) 1984 1985
Revenue (millions) 1.59 2.40		WYNZ - WCSH until 81 6.6 6.7 News until 78
Income (millions)1101 Nat Rev (millions) .37 .46	122822 .68 .66 .92 15.45 17.33 19.14 22.27 24.43 27.03 2 .67 -1.52 -1.18 4.3	MOR until 81 WYNZ-F - WRQN-F until 78 9.46 33.78 WLOB-F until 81 Soft Rock until 79 AOR until 81
* Independent FM's and FM	's reported separately are not included	WHOM-F - WMTQ-F until 76
MAJOR STATION SALES		WPOR A/F - Simulcast 75-77 WLBQ, WMER - Simulcast 75-81
1971 WPOR A/F 1972 WMER (Westbrook) 1976 WLOB 1978 WLOB, WYNZ-F 1980 WYNZ-F 1982 WHOM-F (Mt. Washington)	From Hindreth to Ocean Coast To John Bride 182, Sold by Adams-Russell 600, 800, Sold to Eastman 474, 3,500,	000 000 000 000
1983 WYNZ A/F 1983 WGAN A/F 1984 WJTO, WIGY-F (Bath) 1984 WLOB 1986 WMER, WJBQ-F	From Eastman to Buckley 1,125, Sold by Guy Gannett 3,100, Sold by Porter 1,900, 203, From Bride to Porter 2,240,	000 000 000

PORTLAND, OR

SPG <u>12+</u>	METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 7	9 80 81 82 83	84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KSGO (0) 6.4 3.4 3.9 4.3 3 KEX (M) 7.8 9.7 7.7 6.8 7 KGW (AC) 9.8 13.2 12.7 13.4 12	.1 9.1 10.3 11.2 4.8 .5 4.3 4.1 4.5 3.2 .3 8.3 7.8 5.8 5.7 .5 10.1 9.1 6.5 7.3 .3 5.0 4.0 3.8 3.4	2.9 1.7 2.0 4.9 7.2 5.8 6.4 8.2 7.4	KGON-F 11.1 14.8 17.7 22.0 11.4 12.4 15.5 15.1 KSGO 11.7 11.6 12.3 12.7 12.2 5.8 6.8 6.3 KEX 17.0 18.5 17.4 17.0 15.4 12.2 19.8 15.2 KGW 34.2 30.9 26.0 24.2 24.7 20.7 23.9 21.0 KXL 12.8 10.5 11.3 9.3 8.6 9.8 11.5 13.3
KINK-F (A) 4.3 3.7 3.9 4 KUPL (C) 2.5 4.5 2 KUPL-F (C) 5.9 7.3 5.9 4.7 7	.0 7.4 6.2 5.6 5.4 .9 4.5 6.9 6.7 6.1 .4 3.1 3.2 3.7 5.1 .0 6.9 7.1 7.2 7.9 .5 2.3 4.1 6.1 6.9	6.4 6.4 6.3 1.0 .6 1.3 3.7 4.4 5.0	KXL-F 9.8 14.1 13.5 9.7 10.9 13.7 11.6 13.1 KINK-F 11.0 9.1 11.7 13.1 15.0 12.5 12.2 12.4 KUPL 9.8 3.7 2.6 3.5 KUPL-F 12.7 13.0 16.3 13.9 14.5 8.3 7.6 11.1 KKLI-F 16.8 17.3 17.9 12.1 9.0 9.3
KWJJ-F (C) 2.5 3.9 3.8 3 KYTE-F (CL) 3.2 2 KYTE (BB) 4.5 4.2 6.4 6.5 3	.4 5.4 5.4 4.7 4.3 .5 2.5 2.7 3.4 5.7 .8 2.7 4.1 4.2 7.4 .9 5.2 4.0 3.2 2.1 1.3 1.1 1.6 3.0	3.5 2.1 3.8 4.5 2.3 2.9 5.9 4.7 4.5	KWJJ 15.8 15.2 13.7 13.5 11.2 11.8 8.7 8.6 KWJJ-F 9.5 6.9 8.6 8.2 5.1 8.8 KYTE-F 8.5 12.2 12.9 15.5 11.3 7.2 8.9 KYTE 16.4 11.0 11.0 10.0 7.3 7.8 8.0 8.3 KKSN 5.5 7.8 3.8
KMJK-F (R) 1.2 2.7 4	.4 3.5 3.3 2.6 1.7 .2 5.3 3.2 2.9 6.4 .5 2.1 3.0 2.7 2.2	8.5 6.2 4.7 5.1 9.4 7.7	KKEY 3,3 3,1 2,4 1.5 KMJK-F 12,2 9.9 6.8 13.4 20.1 16.6 14.6 KKRZ-F 6.4 8.2 10.6 19.7 19.3 KKCW-F 11.1 10.1 11.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL	BOOKS		
	978 1979 1980 1981		1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	6.78 44.68 46.62 49.48 6 24 26 25	55.85 59.31 61.24 5	25 24
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1	980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: KGW (15.2, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 39 45 45	40 40 41 38	CHR 15 19 15 AOR 17 13 14	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KGON-F (230, S82) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KGW (306, S77) Highest TSA Cume: KGW (5034, F76)
MOR/AC 26 16 14	13 12 13 MOR 7 AC 11	4 9 6 19 21 20	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KGW (38.1, F78)
COUNTRY 10 10 12 BTFL/EZ 12 20 19 NEWS/TALK 8 7 8 BLACK/URBAN	14 14 14 12 22 18 13 13 9 13 11 10 	16 11 15 9 9 10 7 7 8	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 3 1 CLASSICAL 3	4 5 2 2 2 2 3	8 5 5  2 3 3 2 5 4	KGW S75, S76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78, S79, F79, S80, S85 KGON-F F80, S81, F81, S82, F82 KRCK-F S83 KUPL-F F83
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Net Do		Ouncan Estimates Gross Dollars	KMUK-F S84 KXL-F F84, S86 KKRZ-F S85
1976 1977 197			1985
Revenue (millions) 11.53 13.22 17.0 Income (millions) 1.36 .91 1.7		27.5 29.2 30.2 32	STATION NOTES  (Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) 3.92 4.39 6.4	5 6.56 8.49	21.48 21.95 22.37 24	KGW - Contemp to AC by 83 1.12 KUPL - BTFL until 81
Inc Per Cap (\$)81 1.4 Profit Margin 11.8 6.9 10.0	8 1.49 .37		Nost until 84 KUPL-F - BTFL until 84 KWJJ-F - BTFL until 80
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 KSGO		\$ NA	KJIB until 85 KYTE-F - KYTE-F until 79 Contemp to AC by 82
1971 KYTE A/F To Newhou 1973 KWJJ Sold to F 1973 KSGO Sold to M 1973 KUPL A/F	ark	NA 2,500,000 1,500,000 1,050,000	KLLB until 83 ADR beginning in 83 KRCK until 85 KYTE - KOIN until 78
1974 KWJJ-F Sold to F 1977 KYTE A/F From Newh	ouse to Gaylord olden West	400,000 250,000 1,500,000 590,000 730,000	MOR until 77 Contemp until 79 Country until about 84 KKRZ-F - KQFM until 83 AOR/Rock until about 81 Oldies until 83
1979 KSGO, KGON-F From McCo 1979 KVAN Sold to F 1981 KCNR, KCNR-F Sold to B		1,300,000 er NA 968,000 3,500,000 4,500,000	KXL - BTFL/MOR until 81 KEX - AC until about 80 KKSN - KISN until about 79 Contemp to AC/MOR by 82 Begins Classical in 83 KKLI-F - KPAM until 80
1983 KMGK-F Sold by H	arte-Hanks en West to Taft airwest ckerly	2,500,000 8,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 7,000,000	KCNR until 85 Contemp to AC by 83 KSGO - KYXI until 83 News/Talk until 83 KMJK-F - AC until 82
	uffy (cancelled) omm. Pacific	1,600,000 600,000 600,000 6,500,000 425,000	

## PORTSMOUTH - DOVER, NH

cno		12+ METRO	SHARE		cnc		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	76 77 7	8 79 80	81 82	83 84	SPG 85 86		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WOKQ-F (C) WHEB-F (A) WERZ-F (R) WTSN (AC) WHEB (M)					0 4.9 2.6	WOKQ-F WHEB-F WERZ-F WTSN WHEB	24.1 24.5 26.3 17.7 18.2 20.3 23.6 20.9 17.9 9.9 11.0 86 4.4 2.6
WCYT-F (?) WWNH (M) WBZ (M) WSSH-F (AC)				1. 1. 7. 5.	8 1.0 .8 3 6.0 5.5	WCYT-F WWNH WBZ WSSH-F	2.8 3.0 4.4 5.7 4.1 2.9 18.4 15.9 13.4 12.4 13.2 20.5
WBCN-F (A) WHOM-F (E) WZID-F (E) WGIR-F (A)				3. 3. 2.	8 3.7 4.0 6 3.7 2.6	WBCN-F WHOM-F WZID-F WGIR-F	9.9 10.7 12.0 7.8 9.0 8.6 6.5 3.7 6.4 10.4 8.6 7.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER	YEAR BEGIN	NING IN 1984	+				
197	5 1976 19	77 1978 19	79 1980	1981 198	2 1983 1984	1985 198	6 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries						16.9 16. 2 74.77 81. 30 33 891 807	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1	979 1980 198	1 1982	1983	1984 1985 198		t Metro Share: WOKQ-F (16.0, 586)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP				CHR AOR		Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WOKQ-F (79, S86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WOKQ-F (82, S86) t TSA Cume: WOKQ-F (873, S86)
MOR/AC			MOR AC		11 13 12 22 21 21	2 Highes	t Metro Cume Rating: WOKQ-F (26.3, 586)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ					17 14 20 10 9 9	)	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN					4 4 5		TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH					2	WOKQ - -	-F All rating periods since 1984
RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL					1	•	CTATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	<u>N</u>	FCC Data Let Dollars	<del></del> , ,		can Estimates ross Dollars	<del></del> ,	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes) (Since 1984)
	1976 1977	1978 1979	1980	1981 198	2 1983 1984	1985	WXKZ - Changed to WCYT in 86 WBBX - Changed calls to WAVI
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin					6.5	7.4 24.10	WBBX - Changed calls to WAVI in 85
MAJOR STATION SALES (Since 1984)	_						
1985 WBBX				\$ 450,0	000		

1986 WMYF, WERZ-F From Porter to Justice 5,000,000

## PROVIDENCE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 8	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WPRO (AC) 10.8 11.3 10.7 11.1 8.8 7.1 8.5 7.3 6.3 WPRO-F (R) 8.0 8.7 6.1 7.4 8.5 7.7 9.6 9.3 9.4	11.6 12.6 10.1 WLKW-F 18.6 23.0 20.9 21.2 25.2 20.2 23.2 18.9 3.0 1.8 .8 WLKW 8.0 5.5 4.7 2.6 5.6 7.2 5.3 WPRO 31.2 23.7 27.4 26.2 21.4 20.0 20.3 18.2 9.8 10.5 10.9 WPRO-F 24.1 23.1 30.2 30.6 31.2 27.9 29.8 27.4 3.4 2.1 3.8 WEAN 17.3 16.8 17.8 13.1 10.7 10.5 8.8 7.0
WHJJ (NT) 5.7 6.5 5.7 4.8 4.9 3.7 3.8 4.1 5.2 WHJY-F (A) 8.2 6.4 6.3 5.3 5.8 5.4 6.3 9.7 7.9 WHIM (C) 4.1 3.3 3.3 3.0 3.6 3.3	3.1 5.2 7.4 WWLI-F 23.1 26.1 22.5 21.6 14.3 10.2 12.2 15.2 6.1 6.7 6.6 WHJJ 21.1 17.9 16.0 14.7 11.0 12.5 13.7 12.2 9.9 9.5 8.7 WHJY-F 11.9 11.9 9.8 21.3 23.3 19.4 21.0 21.5 1.9 1.5 .7 WHIM 5.9 5.5 3.9 2.4 5.4 3.6 2.6 WSNE-F 10.4 13.5 14.7 12.9 10.7
WBSM (NT) 3.2 2.3 3.0 3.5 2.6 3.5 2.3 WRCP (0) 9.0 7.4 4.3 1.9 1.2 .2 .7 .4 WICE (ETH) 7.6 4.7 2.6 1.3 1.6 2.6 1.5 1.0 1.8	3.3 3.6 4.2 WBRU-F 5.4 12.8 10.1 9.8 12.4 2.5 2.4 1.2 WBSM 5.7 2.6 1.2 .6 1.3 WICE 4.5 4.8 4.7 2.6 3.9 3.2 3.1 3.0 WMYS-F 7.4 9.1 6.3 8.0 7.9
WERI-F (R) 5	3.2 3.4 4.2 WERI-F 1.5 7.3 9.3 12.0
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 41.04 45.61 44.16 47.83 50.79 58.0 55.89 5 Stations 44 38 42 42 39 4	19.6 19.1 19.7 19.4 19.4 1984 WPRO-F NA 58.82 62.48 62.92 66.02 70.83 1985 WPRO-F \$3,600,000 41 36 38 38 39 1734 1267 1562 1509 1461
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WLKW-F+ (20.8, F76)
	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WLKW-F+ (367, S77) CHR 19 20 20 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WLKW-F+ (370, S77)
MOR/AC 20 23 20 24 29 27 MOR 7	AOR 16 16 18 Highest TSA Cume: WPRO (4519, F76) 6 4 4 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WPRO (34.5, F78)
COUNTRY 5 5 6 5 3 4 4 8 8 9 8 7 7 11 14 8 B LACK/URBAN 2 3	20 22 23 4 3 3 12 15 13 16 14 12 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 1 6 5 7  SPANISH  RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1  CLASSICAL 1 1 1	WPRO S78 6 5 4 WPRO-F S81, S84, S86 WLKW-F All other rating periods 1
	Duncan Estimates STATION NOTES  (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars WEAN - News/Talk until 85 1982 1983 1984 1985 WPRO - Contemp changing to
	1982 1983 1984 1985 WPRO - Contemp changing to AC by 1982 3.7 15.0 17.7 19.5 WLKW - BTFL until 80
Income (millions) .26 .21 .4112 .47 Nat Rev (millions) 2.21 2.06 2.94 3.44 3.83	Simulcast 75-77  WSNE-F - WRLM until 81  5.71 17.16 20.14 22.13 WHJJ - WJAR until 80  MOR until 82  WBRU-F - Contemp until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	WHJY-F - WHIM until 78 BTFL until 81
1971 WHJJ, WHJY-F From Culligan to John Franks 1973 WLKW A/F From GCC to McCormick 1973 WRCP Sold by Susquehanna 1978 WRCP	Simulcast 75-77
1982 WLKW A/F From McCormick to JAG 1983 WHJJ, WHJY-F From Franks to Federal 1983 WSNE-F (Taunton) Sold by Outlet 1985 WWAZ, WWLI-F From Prov. Journal to Eastern 1985 WICE	4,900,000 WRCP - WICE until ?? 8,850,000 AC/MOR until 79 3,600,000 Country until 80 5,000,000
1986 WSNE-F From Wilks-Schwartz to Beck-Ross 1986 WRIB 1986 WRCP	7,500,000 379,000 1,350,000

**PUEBLO** 

	ETRO SHARE		cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79	80 81	82 83 84	SPG 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KIDN (C) 11.1 12.4 13.7 KCCY-F (C) 7.2 2.1 4.8 KCSJ (NT) 11.1 9.7 10.1 KZLO-F (R) 4.6 5.5 1.8 KVUU-F (AC) 11.8 9.0 3.0	5.2 12.3 1 8.5 10.5 6.5 7.4	10.9 12.7 11.3 12.1 15.1 23.8 9.7 9.6 6.9 6.7 4.2 1.9 3.6 2.4 1.9	20.2 13.0 8.8 8.3	KIDN 26.0 24.0 26.1 23.7 23.7 21.3 15.3 16.8 KCCY-F 13.2 11.7 21.6 21.8 27.8 31.7 31.7 26.0 KCSJ 22.7 17.9 21.8 23.3 22.7 17.5 20.5 18.4 KZLO-F 11.2 14.8 13.5 15.0 17.3 9.4 10.8 12.7 KVUU-F 7.1 6.8 7.8 14.2
KDZA (AC) 22.9 24.8 18.5 KRMX (S) 7.8 8.3 7.7 KKMG-F (R) 2.6 2.1 4.8 KAYK (BB) KFEL (G)	2.6 4.3 4.6 1.2	6.1 7.2 3.1 2.4 1.8 2.5 2.4 2.4 5.0 2.5 4.2 1.8 5.0	3.1 6.3 1.6 3.1 6.2 6.3 2.6 7.3 2.6 3.1	KDZA 40.3 35.1 28.0 26.1 21.3 16.3 15.6 19.4 KRMX 3.0 4.0 4.2 5.1 KKMG-F 14.9 12.3 8.8 10.4 13.2 13.4 17.0 KAYK 3.4 7.6 KFEL 5.9 4.7 5.0
KILO-F (A) 1.4 8.3 KKFM-F (R) 2.0 3.4 2.4 KIKX-F (R) 3.3 3.4 .6 KSPZ-F (AC)7 4.1 3.6 KRDO-F (E) 6.5 6.9 7.1	.7 2.5 .7 1.9 4.6 4.9	10.9 12.7 11.3 4.8 8.4 9.4 4.2 1.8 4.2 4.2 1.3 5.5 5.4 8.8	3.6 3.1 5.7 3.6 2.6 3.1	KILO-F 15.4 16.8 21.5 23.4 21.4 21.8 18.1 KKFM-F 9.6 17.3 21.0 21.9 14.3 7.9 KIKX-F 4.1 5.8 9.6 5.5 14.6 14.2 KSPZ-F 9.6 13.3 12.8 15.8 8.7 9.8 8.6 KRDO-F 12.5 10.4 8.6 11.4 12.1 15.3 14.2 14.6
ONE RATING PER YEAR BEGINNING IN 1977				
<u> 1975 1976 1977 197</u>	8 1979 198	30 1981 1982	1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
		.0 15.5 15.7 .92 55.70 61.13 17 16 9 575 521		
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 198	0 1981 1982	1983	1984 1985 198	6 Highest Metro Share: KDZA (24.8, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 45 47 39	28 40		15 19 17	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KCCY-F (39, S85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KCCY-F (45, S84)
MOR/AC 17 12 13 16		AOR MOR 10 AC 8	12 12 10  8 12 14	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KDZA (40.3, S79)
COUNTRY 25 23 17 24 BTFL/EZ 10 12 11 9 NEWS/TALK 1 3 BLACK/URBAN	29 25 12 10 3 3	AC 8 29 8 3	37 29 24 9 7 10 8 12 11	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH 8 9 8 3 RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 1 4 6 CLASSICAL	8 5 1 5	6 2	3 3 8 3 2 3 5 3 3	KCCY-F S82, S83, S84, S85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Da			an Estimates	<u>STATION NOTES</u> (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Doll     1976 1977 1978			oss Dollars 1983 1984	KCCY-F - KDJQ until 79 Contemp until 79
Revenue (millions) 1.37 1.38 1.35	1.31 1.92	2.4 2.6	2.9 3.2	KRMX - KAPI until 82 3.5 KKMG-F - KVMN until 79
Income (millions)343133 Nat Rev (millions) .13 .26 .25 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.79 10.99 Inc Per Cap (\$)2.41 -2.68 Profit Margin	4057 .17 .23 10.14 14.95		22.83 25.60	KPLV until 81 BTFL until about 78
MAJOR STATION SALES				KCSJ - MOR until about 83 KVUU-F - KPUB until 79
1975 KDZA, KZLO-F 1976 KIDN 1978 KKMG-F 1978 KCSJ 1979 KCCY-F Sold to Fuller-	Jeffrev	\$ 410,000 285,000 225,000 250,000 250,000		Country until 79 BTFL until about 83 KYNR until about 83 Other stations - See Colorado Springs
1979 KFEL 1979 KIDN Sold to Scribne 1980 KKMG-F 1982 KPUB (?) 1982 KIDN		200,000 780,000 415,000 215,000 NA		
1983 KCSJ 1985 KUSN-F 1985 KCCY-F Sold by Fuller- 1985 KDZA, KZLO-F Sold to Surrey 1985 KAYK	Jeffrey	700,000 262,000 2,100,000 2,000,000 195,000		

## RALEIGH - DURHAM

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 8	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WPTF (M) 21.2 19.4 19.2 16.5 14.9 14.5 13.1 13.1 13.7 7.2 8.6 7 WQDR-F (C) 10.4 8.8 8.0 9.0 9.6 10.2 8.1 8.1 8.8 7.8 4.9 7 WKIX (C) 8.8 9.0 9.7 9.0 8.0 7.0 4.8 7.0 4.3 4.3 1.6 1	9.9 WRAL-F 27.0 26.5 32.5 34.5 27.1 24.0 27.9 23.2 7.7 WPTF 30.7 32.5 28.4 25.3 26.4 21.0 17.4 17.6 7.1 WQDR-F 19.4 19.5 18.7 22.1 20.2 20.7 12.2 13.1 WKIX 25.6 21.1 20.3 17.7 13.8 11.4 6.2 4.8 WYLT-F 22.2 18.1 18.1 16.3 21.3 18.1 12.0 13.8
WDCG-F (R) 2.1 2.0 4.0 7.1 4.0 2.8 7.3 11.5 12.1 6.8 8 WSRC (B) 5.7 5.9 4.5 6.9 3.6 7.0 5.9 3.1 2.1 2.7 .8	4.0 WDNC 12.1 12.3 8.3 11.0 8.6 11.2 9.3 8.1 8.4 WDCG-F 18.4 14.2 8.9 17.0 24.4 29.4 22.0 19.8 7.7 WSRC 11.1 9.0 8.6 5.2 7.6 2.1 2.8 8.3 WLLE 11.7 11.0 12.2 9.0 7.1 8.7 5.6 8.9 WTIK 7.5 5.4 3.2 2.6 2.3
WRDU-F (A) 1.0 3.9 9.7 10 WRDU-F (A) 6.7 7.3 6	2.7 WDUR 10.3 10.6 9.4 10.5 10.3 6.8 6.2 0.2 WFXC-F 2.2 14.7 16.3 6.9 WRDU-F 14.1 14.9 WZZU-F 15.1 18.4
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.7 14.2 14.5 14.9 14.5 16.0 16.2 17.6 18.7 FM Share (%) 33.20 38.32 33.70 40.18 44.55 42.93 46.33 46.94 57.41 Stations 17 16 15 17 20 18 16 Diaries 17 27.6 982 844 722	17.3 18.7 17.1 1984 WRAL-F \$3,625,000 59.77 62.91 71.50 1985 WRAL-F \$4,200,000 18 25 23 912 912 1003
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 198	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 47 48 47 41 34 35 39 CHR 17 14	
MOR/AC 22 20 20 22 16 19 MOR 19 9 8	B 10 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WPTF (35.3, F78)
COUNTRY 9 9 6 6 13 14 13 12 13 BTFL/EZ 9 9 10 11 12 10 3 3 1 NEWS/TALK	3
BLACK/URBAN 12 14 16 19 24 20 16 20 32  NOSTALGIA 7 4	WPTF S75, S76, F76, S77, F77, F78, S79,
SPANISH	F85
RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 CLASSICAL 1 1	WDCG-F S84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estin Net Dollars Gross Doll	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 6.61 7.40 8.33 7.88 11.29 13.8 15.0 16.4 1	18.0 20.1 WKIX - Contemp until 81
Income (millions) .84 .81 .87 .54 1.22 Nat Rev (millions) 1.08 1.21 1.94 1.96 2.82 Rev Per Cap (\$) 15.02 16.68 15.47 20.61 24.91 25.00 26.84 2 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.65 1.75 1.06 2.23 Profit Margin 12.7 11.0 10.5 6.9 10.8	WYLT-F - WYYD until 85 BTFL until 85
MAJOR STATION SALES	WDNC - MOR until 83
1974 WYNA 1976 WDUR Sold by Woods 600,000 1978 WKIX, WYLT-F From Southern to Mann Media 3,200,000 1979 WYNA 300,000	
1984       WFXC-F       710,000         1985       WDUR, WFXC-F       2,800,000         1986       WPJL       600,000         1986       WKIX, WYLT-F       From Mann to Metroplex       10,500,000	

## READING

				1	2+ ME	TRO S	HARE											12	2+ CUI	ME RA	INGS		
	SPG 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	SPG 86			_7	79	80_	81	82	83	84	85	86_
WHUM (C)			10.2	13.6 10.9	14.5 5.3	8.7 6.7	11.1 5.1	9.1 11.1	6.7 9.0	6.5 6.4	5.2 7.2			WEEU WHUM WRAW WRFY-F	26 19	5.4 9.9	19.8 18.5	25.7 20.9	23.9 21.2	31.2 19.3 18.7 31.1	16.4 13.1	16.3 13.7	
WFIL (0) KYW (NT) WTRK-F (R) WXTU-F (C) WYSP-F (A)	4.2 5.4	6.4 3.2 3.9 8.9 3.2	5.5 5.2 3.3 5.7 5.0	6.0 3.8 2.2 7.4 4.5	4.1 6.2 5.3 4.5 4.1	1.8 4.5 6.7 5.4 6.0	1.7 2.9 4.4 8.0 5.8	1.2 3.0 1.5 5.6 7.1	1.8 3.0 .6 1.4 7.2	3.3 1.2	3.1 1.0 2.2			WFIL KYW WTRK-F WXTU-F WYSP-F	20 10 18	0.4 0.5 3.5	19.0 12.4 15.0	15.1 9.4 17.7	15.9 6.8 19.3	6.0 16.0 4.3 6.1 14.9	12.2 3.9 5.3	11.3 4.6 4.4	
WIOV-F (C) WEAZ-F (E) WMMR-F (A)	4.7	2.7	5.2 1.9	.7 	1.5 4.1	2.2 2.9 2.0	1.2 3.7 3.4	1.7 3.8 4.4	3.5 4.5 3.2		5.3			WIOV-F WEAZ-F WMMR-F	9	 8.8			7.5	8.7 10.1 8.4	9.2	7.5 10.2 10.7	
ONE RATING BO 1981-1985: B 1986 - BECAME	BASED	ON AVE	ERAGE	OF S		AND	FALL	BOOKS	S														
	19	75 19	976	1977	1978	197	9 19	80 1	1981	1982	1983	198	4 19	985 19	86_			ļ	Highe	st Bi	lling	Stati	on
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries		.0 13 .73 43	1.40					.30 6			17.7 5 62.8 30 610		34	3.13 -	  				1984 1985		\$ \$		
FORMAT SHARES	5 (%)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	<u>!</u>	1983		1984 1	985 1	986	Highe					AVC .	WEE		20.3,	
CHR/AOR/CONTE	MP	35	38	38	41	33	36		34	CHR	27			Highe Highe	st ]	TSA	1/4	HR AV		Sam	e as i		
MOR/AC		31	21	19	22	NA	18	MOR	13	AOR	12 14	14		Highe Highe					ting:	WEE! WRF		1007, 35.6,	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		6 19 6	21 12 4	22 12 7	17 12 6 1	14 12 6 1	22 10 4 1	AC	6 18 10 7		7 14 12 5 1	10 10 7	 					2+ ME	TRO SI	HARE			
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSP CLASSICAL	EL	 3	3 1	1	1 	 1 1	8  1 1		11  1 1		5  2 1	4	  	WHU WRA WRF WEE	₩ Ү-F		32 33, F	83, Si ratin		84, S iods	85, F	85	
FINANCIAL DAT	<u>A</u>				C Dat						an Est		s					NOTE:	_	r and	form	at cha	inges)
		197	6* 19	77* 1	.978	1979	1980		1981_	1982	1983	198	4 19	9 <u>85</u>		WRA				p unt			
Revenue (milli Income (milli Nat Rev (mill Rev Per Cap ( Inc Per Cap ( Profit Margin	ions) lions) (\$) (\$)	1.44 .18 .26  12.9	5 5.	.09 .32	.29 .22 3.69 .95	2.91 .16 .21 9.35 .50 5.4	3.08 08 .29 9.76 24	) 5 10	3.4 0.76	3.6 11.25	3.9 12.11	4.1	4. 3 13.			WHU Oth				til 78 See P		elphia	ı
* Indep	enden	t FM's	s and	f FM's	repo	rted	separ	atel	y are	not	includ	led											
MAJOR STATION	SALE	<u>s</u>																					
1970 WHUM 1976 WRAW 1977 WHUM		Sold Sold			-Rothf	uss			8	80,00 50,00 12,00	0												
1981 WHUM 1983 WRAW		From	Confe	er-Rot	hfuss	to E	Brill			00,00 50,00													

	2+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KOH (NT) 9.6 13.4 10.4 9.3 KCBN (AC) 20.2 14.4 17.2 14.0 KOLO (C) 11.2 12.9 14.6 13.1 KONE (C) 5.1 8.0 3.6 7.5 KROW (C) 7.9 6.5 7.8 3.3	9.3 9.3 9.6 9.4 7.4 5.8 7.8 8.5 8.8 11.9 9.6 7.7 6.4 5.8 2.6 1.8 8.8 10.6 6.8 6.8 6.0 7.1 5.7 8.5 9.8 11.5 10.0 7.1 6.4 3.8 2.3 1.8 2.4 3.1 2.1 4.2 5.8 4.6 3.2 3.9	KOH 19.2 23.0 21.5 19.5 17.6 13.3 14.6 17.3 KCBN 28.2 29.9 25.8 21.5 21.4 18.0 9.5 8.8 KOLO 25.1 26.7 20.4 19.6 11.9 16.7 13.6 14.9 KONE 20.1 20.0 17.6 17.6 12.8 9.5 7.8 5.2 KROW 7.2 8.8 8.5 18.2 17.8 12.1 10.3 7.7
KSRN-F (M/BB) 6.7 4.0 5.2 13.6 KRNO-F (AC) 6.7 9.0 7.8 13.1	5.4 5.3 3.6 2.3 3.3 3.1 1.9 1.5 7.8 3.1 3.2 4.2 4.9 2.3 10.0 10.6 17.1 14.1 10.4 11.6 7.2 8.7 8.5 6.1 6.3 14.5 12.1 9.0 12.8 10.1 9.3 9.7 2.4 1.3 7.1 8.1 7.1 6.8 7.7 4.2	KBET 17.2 14.2 9.4 13.2 6.8 8.7 4.1 KWNZ-F 20.7 14.0 8.5 11.0 9.6 6.5 20.6 23.5 KSRN-F 20.9 19.8 16.2 16.5 12.5 8.6 10.6 10.5 KRNO-F 15.3 23.4 22.5 20.0 27.9 21.5 21.9 19.4 KNEV-F 12.7 13.9 12.6 9.5 13.2 10.8
KOZZ-F (A) 7.3 6.0 7.3 6.1 KHTX-F (R) KNSS-F (C) KROI-F (AC) KPLY (M)	10.7 7.9 13.6 16.1 15.0 14.1 12.5 13.0 14.1 12.5 13.0 7.0 7.6 15.0 14.1 12.5 13.0 14.1 12.5	KHTX-F 2.6 22.6 18.6 17.7 KNSS-F 5.3 6.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FAL	L BOOKS AS OF 1983	
1975 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	4 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FM Share (%) 27.74 31.32 35.29	16.3     15.2     15.8     16.8     17.7     17.4     18.       44.61     49.73     42.66     51.37     54.09     55.25     58.       12     12     13     13     14     16       367     812     683     593     561	82 70.82 66.23 1985 KONE/KOZZ \$1,800,000 17 17
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 <b>19</b> 82 1983 1984 1985 1	986 Highest Metro Share: KCBN (20.2, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 39 46 38	43 39 31 25 CHR 17 20	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: Several tied with 51 20 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KOZZ-F (91, F83)
MOR/AC 32 24 20		14 Highest TSA Cume: KOZZ-F (977, F83) 7 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KOZZ-F (30.1, F82)
COUNTRY 8 12 17 BTFL/EZ 9 15 22 NEWS/TALK 12 BLACK/URBAN	AC 30 27 18 17 19 15 13 16 15 16 19 22 16 6 10 11 10 8 6 8	19 17 5 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL 3 3	5  3 2	KCBN S75, S76, S77, S78  9 KSRN-F S79  KRNO-F S80, S83  KOZZ-F S81, S82, F82, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86
	C Data Duncan Estimate Dollars Gross Dollars	
	978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	(Major call letter and format changes)
	.19 4.52 4.34 5.6 6.7 7.8 9.1	KOZZ-F - KGLR-F until 79
Income (millions)24 .13 Nat Rev (millions) .29 .34 Rev Per Cap (\$) 14.85 18. Inc Per Cap (\$)82 3.	.58 .53 .18 .62 .93 1.07 .47 22.10 21.05 27.72 32.37 36.62 42.3 .37 2.59 .87 .2 11.7 4.1	News mixed with MOR until 81 3 45.20 KWNZ-F - KKBC until 84 Contemp until 81 Country until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES		KRNO-F - Contemp changing to AC by 82
1971 KCBN 1975 KOZZ-F 1980 KNEV-F 1981 KROW	\$ 149,00 160,00 700,00 2,000,00	O AC until 84 O KCBN - CHR until about 85
1982 KCBN, KRNO-F 1982 KPTL, KWHZ-F (Carson City) 1982 KOH, KNEV-F 1982 KOH	Sold to Roth 3,775,00 Sold to Woodward 2,050,00 From McClatchy to John Price Sold by John Price 950,00	00 KPLY - KROI until 84 00 KORY until about 85
1984 KPTL, KWNZ-F 1985 KSRN A/F 1986 KNSS-F	From Woodward to Constant 2,100,00 Sold to Olympic 2,110,00 2,500,00	00

## RICHMOND

12	2+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG	SPG 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WRVA (M) 24.5 18.8 22.1 19.3 1 WRVQ-F (R) 8.7 13.2 16.4 17.9 1 WLEE (BB) 11.5 9.2 8.3 7.4 WEZS-F (AC) 11.7 10.3 9.4 7.6	9.1 20.2 18.7 17.2 16.4 13.7 13.1 13.9 6.8 12.0 13.3 12.2 9.9 15.0 14.4 10.8 4.5 5.4 4.3 6.1 6.5 6.2 3.2 1.6 9.0 7.1 6.2 8.9 11.8 10.2 10.7 9.5 4.9 3.5 8.1 6.6 5.7 4.9 3.3 2.1	WRVA 39.2 41.4 40.9 38.6 37.5 33.4 28.0 29.9 WRVQ-F 34.9 28.6 30.3 32.8 27.3 31.1 31.3 27.8 WLEE 17.4 17.5 15.5 11.8 12.5 11.4 8.2 4.9 WEZS-F 17.5 16.0 13.2 14.3 26.3 23.2 22.9 21.1 WRNL 15.2 14.6 19.4 17.2 17.6 10.5 10.0 7.2
WTVR (C) 3.5 3.6 1.6 WTVR-F (C) 3.5 3.2 5.3 WFTH (B) 6.0 4.3 3.6 1.1	6.3 9.4 9.2 7.7 7.4 8.8 9.7 10.5 2.1 1.1 1.2 1.0 .4 .4 5.7 4.9 4.3 6.5 8.5 8.0 7.1 5.6 1.5 3.2 1.6 1.9 2.7 2.3 3.2 2.0 6.0 4.2 2.2 2.4 .46 .8	WRXL-F 16.7 14.1 17.1 17.5 19.6 16.5 20.1 17.4 WTVR 5.2 3.3 WTVR-F 15.4 11.1 11.7 13.3 18.4 14.0 16.2 14.9 WFTH 5.6 5.7 5.3 5.8 4.0 WENZ 11.9 11.8 12.6 3.9 3.2 3.3
WXGI (C) 4.0 4.1 5.2	4.4 7.2 6.7 6.9 4.6 3.8 2.3 2.9 4.7 3.1 4.9 2.5 2.1 1.3 .8 .9 2.5 2.6 1.4 .5 1.3 1.0 1.6 .3 .5 7.6 9.0 9.4 9.9 12.8 13.8 2.7 5.4	WANT 8.7 12.5 11.0 15.5 12.1 12.0 6.7 8.1 WXGI 8.4 8.4 5.1 5.1 3.0 2.5 WRJY 2.4 4.1 2.5 3.3 WPLZ-F 13.7 15.8 17.7 17.8 19.7 19.5 WZZR-F 16.1
WQSF-F (E)	4 2.2 7.4 2.3 4.5	WQSF-F 7.6 14.1 8.3 10.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FAL	L BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977</u>	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	4 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	14.3     15.6     15.2     16.3     17.9     18.2     18.       40.41     48.22     38.45     47.58     46.53     53.02     61.       18     19     20     20     22     18     17       816     887     1306     1214     107	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 1982	986 Highest Metro Share: WRVA (24.8, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 35 38 33		Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WRVQ-F (200, S85) 18 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRVA (265, S79)
MOR/AC 27 26 24		12 Highest TSA Cume: WRVA (3116, S31) 15 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WRVA (43.5, F77)
COUNTRY 7 11 10 BTFL/EZ 15 14 21 NEWS/TALK 2	8 16 18 18 13 15 14 12 7 1 2	10 12 5 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 11 11 10	18 17 22 17 14 24	22 WRVQ-F S84, F84, S85
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGIUN/GOSPEL 2 1 2 CLASSICAL	2 7 6 6 5 1 3 4 1	2 WRVA All other rating periods 4 STATION NOTES
	C Data Duncan Estimate	
	Oollars Gross Dollars Gross Dollars	AC by 80
Revenue (millions) 7.52 7.95 8. Income (millions) 1.13 1.26 1.		WEZS-F - BTFL until 82
Nat Rev (millions) 1.62 1.51 2. Rev Per Cap (\$) 13.18 14. Inc Per Cap (\$) 2.09 1.	.40	WTVR-F - BTFL until 82
Profit Maryin 15.0 15.9 13.		WRNL - News until 78 AC until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		WFTH - Contemp until about 80 WGOE until 82
1970 WKIE 1971 WRNL, WRXL-F 1972 WFTH 1977 WKIE 1977 WPVA, WKHK-F (Petersburg)	From Media General to Rust 1,000 200 300 550	,000 MOR until 82 (?) ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000
1981 WRNL, WRXL-F	From Rust to Capitol (WRAL) 4,000	•
1983 WLEE 1984 WANT 1984 WXGI	Sold to Sinclair 900 250	,000 ,000 ,000
1984 WRVA, WRVQ-F 1985 WANT		,000 (E) ,000
1985 WMGB, WQSF-F (Williamsburg) 1985 WRJY 1986 WSSY, WPLZ-F	From Eure to Mahone 6,500	,000 ,000
1986 WRFK-F	Sold to Lucci 4,100	,000

# RIVERSIDE - SAN BERNARDINO

	+ METRO SHARE			12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	79 80 81 82	2 83 84 8	SPG 5 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KCKC (C) KOLA-F (A) KGGI-F (R) KDUO-F (E) KCAL-F (A)	3.5 3.9 3. 5.9 3.3 3. 5.3 6.1 5.	.7 2.8 2.3 3 .7 4.2 5.3 7 .3 6.4 6.3 7	.0 2.8 KCKC .1 1.7 KOLA-F .9 7.1 KGG1-F .7 7.9 KDUO-F .4 2.0 KCAL-F	7.9 7.1 4.0 5.1 9.3 11.0 11.7 10.4 10.1 9.8 7.7 13.4 10.7 10.9 11.3 13.9 17.6 17.0 12.0 11.1 10.1 10.0 10.6 11.9 12.3 6.6 7.5 7.2 5.3 6.0
KFXM (BB) KMEN (0) KQLH-F (AC)	3.2 2.8 2. 1.1 1.7 2 6 .8 2.	.7 1.4 1.0	.3 3.7 KFXM .8 1.3 KMEN .1 3.2 KQLH-F	11.0 11.2 8.9 6.6 6.7 7.2 6.3 5.5 4.9 4.3 3.9 5.2 9.3 6.0 6.5 6.5
KABC (NT) KRTH-F (0) KFI (AC) KMET-F (A) KBIG-F (E)	3.5 4.3 2 7.9 5.7 6 6.8 3.7 4	.3 3.2 2.8 4 .4 5.7 4.5 4 .4 4.3 3.3 3	.7 2.2 KABC .0 5.0 KRTH-F .4 5.1 KFI .0 2.2 KMET-F .6 4.2 KBIG-F	8.9 7.9 7.8 7.6 4.7 5.8 9.5 9.5 9.2 7.9 10.3 12.4 23.9 18.5 18.5 17.3 16.5 15.2 14.4 11.8 10.2 11.1 10.4 9.5 8.1 7.4 10.8 14.5 9.6 10.7 11.3 10.0 8.7
KNX (NT) KOST-F (AC) KLAC (C) KIIS-F (R) KLOS-F (A)	1.8 2.5 4	.9 2.3 3.5 3 .1 2.8 1.4 1 .1 6.6 9.1 7	.5 2.4 KNX .1 3.5 KOST-F .3 1.1 KLAC .3 4.9 KIIS-F .8 4.5 KLOS-F	12.2 10.9 8.9 10.3 9.8 11.3 8.9 8.0 7.7 7.1 7.9 8.0 9.8 5.5 7.3 4.2 2.9 3.3 10.3 13.6 18.8 19.5 14.1 7.8 10.2 10.1 9.6 9.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FAL	L BOOKS AS OF 198	80		
1975 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1	983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries		6 55.00 58.85 6 39 45 4	8.3 19.4 16.6 17.8 0.31 62.04 68.48 68.5 3 43 42 38 108 1119 1349 1490	5 1985 KMEN/KGGI-F \$2,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 1982	1983 198	4 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: KIIS-F (9.5, F84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	46 33 29	31 CHR 20	Highest 22 15 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KIIS-F (190, F84) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KIIS-F (211, S85)
MOR/AC	6 11 20 MG		1 1 Highest	TSA Cume: KFI (2715, S80) Metro Cume Rating: KFI (23.9, S80)
COUNTRY  BTFL/EZ  NEWS/TALK  BLACK/URBAN	11 15 12 22 22 18 10 11 10 3 5 3	20 19 13 10 16 12 10 10 3 4	8 9 14 15 7 6 #1 S	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	3 2 1 2 2 2 1 1	3 4 3 4 1 1 1 1	5 3 KBIG 1 1 KDUO 1 1 KIIS	-F S81 -F F81, S83, F85, S86 -F F83, S84, F84
	Data Dollars		KGGI Estimates Dollars	-F S85
	978 1979 1980		983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) 1.  Nat Rev (millions) 1.  Rev Per Cap (\$) 5.  Inc Per Cap (\$)	.95 9.36 NM .002 .22 NM .77 1.73 NM .60 6.58 NM .02 .16 NM .02 2.4 NM	11.2 12.3 14 7.47 7.54 7	.1 16.2 18.0 .94 8.85 9.47	KFXM - Contemp until about 85 KMEN - AC until about 84
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1970 KDIG Sold by Doub 1973 KMEN 1976 KNTF-F, KSOM 1978 KPRO Sold by Dick 1979 KGGI-F	•	\$ 750,000 525,000 595,000 780,000 575,000		
1981 KCKC 1981 KNSE 1982 KDIG, KBON-F 1983 KCKC 1983 KNTF-F		1,375,000 1,300,000 2,700,000 2,421,000 1,100,000		
1984 KMEN, KGGI-F 1984 KFXM, KDUO-F Sold to Hent 1986 KPRO 1986 KDIG, KBON-F 1986 KCAL-F Sold to Tim		5,000,000 5,000,000 710,000 2,300,000 4,000,000		

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### ROANOKE

		12+ METRO SHAF	RE_				12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	76 77 78	79 80 81	82 83	84 85	SPG 86	79 80	81 82 83 84 85 86
WFIR (M) 10.3 WPVR-F (E) 5.7 WROV (AC) 18.3	8.6 7.9 13. 8.9 7.9 9. 26.4 18.4 18.	2 10.4 15.3 19 9 12.2 12.8 10 2 10.1 14.6 19 6 20.1 11.7 13 7 13.2 16.8 15	.1 7.7 8.8 .1 15.0 16.8 .7 12.2 6.0	8 7.5 6.8 8 13.6 15.6 6 7.1 4.5	WF1	R 33.2 28.7 2 R-F 15.2 23.3 2 40.5 30.6 3	35.4 39.4 43.7 48.8 51.9 26.6 30.2 20.6 20.4 18.7 27.9 23.0 22.3 22.3 25.1 32.8 30.7 25.8 24.1 19.8 22.9 25.8 23.2 22.1 18.6
WTOY (B) 7.3	6.3 6.4 8. 1.1 1.5	7 1.0 1.1	.1 8.5 8.7 .6 2.1 1.9 .9 5.0 5.9	7 7.3 6.4 9 1.3 .8 9 5.1 6.6	WTC	9.8 9.8 A 5.3 M-F 3.4 6.9	13.1 13.5 15.6 14.7 19.9 9.4 11.7 12.5 13.5 11.3 3.6 4.4 4.1 4.4 6.5 12.0 15.3 12.0 13.1 4.4 4.1 4.4 3.6 2.4
BASED ON AVERAGE O ROANOKE AND LYNCHE ONLY DATA THROUGH	BURG BOOKS COM	BINED AS OF 198					
<u>19</u>	975 1976 197	7 1978 1979	1980 1981	1982 1983	3 1984 1985	1986	<b>Highest Billing Station</b>
APR (%) 15 FM Share (%) 26 Stations Diaries	5.5 15.1 14. 5.73 29.60 38. 10	9 15.6 15.4 74 34.39 32.49 11 11	14.3 14.6 40.47 53.99 11 10 566 515	16.4 18.3 51.64 60.3 11 11 558 615	37 59.23 72.16 11 14	5 	1984 WXLK-F \$2,200,000 1985 WXLK-F \$2,800,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 19	79 1980 1981 1	982 1983	3 1984		ghest Metro Shar	
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP	38 31 3	1 35 31	30 34		38 H	ighest Metro 1/4 ighest TSA 1/4 HF	R AVG: WXLK-F (328, F82)
MOR/AC	10 16 1	6 20 24	23 MOR 8		7 H	ighest TSA Cume: ighest Metro Cume	WXLK-F (3500, F84) e Rating: WXLK-F (51.9, S85)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	23 22 2	5 16 21	AC 8 19 19 15 15  11 10	14	15 15 16 7	#1 STATIONS, 12+	+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL		1 1 2	3 3	 2 	1	WROV \$76, \$79	7, S78, S80 9 2 and all after
FINANCIAL DATA		FCC Data		Duncan Es Gross D		STATION N	NOTES all letter and format changes)
		1978 1979 1	980 1981				- AOR until 83
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	2.66 2.68 .58 .44 .66 .54 12.48	3.24 4.00 3	.95 4.7 .48 .90 .26 21.76	5.1 5.5		WROV - WRIS -	- Contemp changing to AC by 82 - MOR until 81 - WLRG-F until 80 BTFL until 80
* Independer	nt FM's and FM	l's reported se	parately ar	e not inclu	ded		
MAJUR STATION SALE	<u>:s</u>						
1972 WXLK-F 1976 WSLC, WSLQ-F 1977 WFIR 1979 WTOY		ss to Mel Whee rkettle to Jim	ler	\$125,000 NA 840,000 180,000			

325,00 200,000

Sold to Willis

1985 WSAY (Salem) 1986 WTOY

## ROCHESTER

12+ METRO SHARE	CDC	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WZKC-F (C) 6.4 7.1 4.4 5.7 6.2 5.3 4.4 5 WNYR (C) 9.5 5.2 5.2 5.2 3.5 5.1 5.5 6 WEZO-F (E) 19.2 19.0 16.7 17.0 19.7 15.1 17.4 13		37.1 34.3 26.7 26.8 26.8 21.9 16.5 19.7 18.5 16.8 14.4 16.2 17.6 10.8 7.9 11.7 10.9 14.0 15.0 10.6 11.2 9.3 7.0 29.9 26.9 29.3 25.2 26.5 23.4 21.7 22.3 26.4 24.6 23.8 16.6 14.2 11.9 10.9 6.8
WCMF-F (A) 3.8 4.4 6.0 2.7 3.1 5.8 6.8 10 WVOR-F (AC) 2.2 2.9 5.5 8.7 8.3 8.4 9 WPXY (R) 3.8 3.9 2.6 3.3 4.3 4.3 4.7 5	.7 6.3 8.2 7.3 5.1 WMJQ-F .4 10.0 10.2 11.5 15.6 WCMF-F .8 11.0 14.1 12.5 14.1 WVOR-F .3 2.9 1.2 .9 .7 WPXY .9 7.5 8.1 12.3 10.5 WPXY-F	20.9 15.8 18.1 20.0 19.5 22.2 24.0 19.2 8.9 12.0 14.7 22.1 23.0 22.0 20.1 26.6 16.0 14.9 19.6 20.7 22.0 26.3 28.6 30.7 12.6 10.9 11.8 8.0 6.6 3.9 3.6 9.7 13.8 12.2 10.4 21.0 24.0 27.8 27.6
	2.8 3.7 2.4 4.3 4.2 WDKX-F .7 5.1 6.0 5.7 7.7 WYLF-F	5.9 8.2 6.6 8.3 8.7 1.7 6.9 11.7 9.7 10.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	Highest Billing Station
	16.4 15.8 16.6 18.5 17.5 15.9 62.90 65.90 70.44 76.52 80.25 83.24 19 21 19 20 16 1087 1168 1139 1503 1299 126	.51 1985 WVOR-F \$4,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highes	st Metro Share: WEZO-F (22.6, F79)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 38 40 44 40 33 31	32 CHR 23 25 20 Highes	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WEZO-F (272, F79) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WEZO-F (285, F79)
·	IOR 16 11 8 10 Highes	st TSA Cume: WHAM (3599, S76) st Metro Cume Rating: WHAM (38.1, F79)
COUNTRY 7 8 6 7 8 11 BTFL/EZ 25 25 22 16 20 15 NEWS/TALK 3 4 5 5 BLACK/URBAN 2 1 3 5 5 4	5 3 3 5	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 7 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	9 8 6 9 WVOF WPX 1 1 1 1 WHAN WEZC	R-F S84, F84, S85 Y-F F85 M S75, S76, S77 (T), S80 D-F F76, S77 (T), F77, S78, F78, S79,
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	F79, F80, S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, F84
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 7.29 8.22 9.06 9.71 11.21 Income (millions) 1.17 1.31 1.67 1.32 .79	13.8 14.7 15.7 17.4 19.2	(Major call letter and format changes) WPXY-F - BTFL until 79
Income (millions) 1.17 1.31 1.67 1.32 .79 Nat Rev (millions) 1.72 1.70 2.36 2.19 2.85 Rev Per Cap (\$) 8.43 9.33 9.98 11.53 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.35 1.73 1.36 .81 Profit Margin 16.1 15.9 18.5 13.6 7.0	14.00 14.86 15.76 17.43 19.22	WPXY - BIFL UNIT 179 AC until 79 AC until 79 AC until 77 News until 81 WPXN until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		Nost until 83 WBBF - Contemp changing to
1971 WHEC Sold by Gannett 1979 WCMF-F Sold by Sconnix	\$1,500,000 1,300,000	AC by 82 AC until 83 News/Talk until 85
1983 WCMF-F From Sconnix to Stoner 1984 WPXY A/F From Associated to Pyramid 1985 WZKC-F From Rust to Lincoln From Lincoln to Josephson	5,100,000 7,360,000 5,900,000 (E) 7,300,000 2,050,000	WZKC-F - WHFM until 85 Contemp until 85 WMJQ-F - AOR until 83
1985 WYLF-F 1986 WZKC-F From Saga to First Valley 1986 WNYR, WEZO-F From Grace to Israel 1986 WBBF, WMJQ-F From LIN to Heritage	2,100,000 3,700,000 9,000,000 7,300,000	

## ROCKFORD

cpa	12+ METRO SHARE	202	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75 76	77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WZOK-F (R) 12.1 12.9 WRWC-F (AC) 5.4 3.8	3 4.1 8.7 8.0 11.0 15.1 1 1 11.0 4.8 7.1 7.8 11.5	18.0 20.7 20.3 21.8 24.6	WROK 56.1 48.8 42.0 46.5 42.5 34.9 34.6 31.8 WZOK-F 23.6 18.9 29.6 34.5 40.6 38.3 40.3 45.7 WRWC-F 16.3 16.9 21.6 18.3 16.2 16.2 13.2 11.5 WKMQ-F 14.5 16.7 21.8 19.5 17.8 20.8 17.4 10.4 WXTA 4.5 3.1 3.6 4.1 2.8
WYBR-F (R) WKKN (C) WSJY-F (E) WJVL-F (C)		2.5 5.0 4.8 6.9 5.5 3.4 4.5 4.0 3.5 5.5 8 1.1 2.7 3.8 8 1.3 2.7 2.0	WYBR-F 11.3 13.1 15.5 8.6 13.4 17.5 17.9 WKKN 6.4 6.9 7.5 WSJY-F 1.8 2.5 3.4 6.9 8.1 WJVL-F 3.3 4.4 5.3
WGN (M) 10.2 7.2 WBBM (NT) 4.1 3.1 WLS (R) 7.9 10.4 WMAQ (C) 8.6 10.7	1 3.1 2.9 3.4 4.1 3.0 4 5.8 7.4 5.2 3.4 4.1	8.4 5.9 5.9 8.8 8.7 2.5 3.1 3.2 1.1 2.9 4.2 4.5 3.5 3.2 2.9 7.6 5.3 6.4 4.3 2.9	WGN 20.3 19.3 20.3 17.0 14.1 16.0 18.7 18.6 WBBM 11.1 14.1 13.8 9.4 11.3 10.1 7.6 9.6 WLS 20.4 20.3 18.7 18.5 16.6 16.3 12.7 10.8 WMAQ 17.8 21.5 22.9 17.8 15.9 17.1 12.3 10.9
ONE RATING BOOK PER YE	EAR		
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 198	80 1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	77 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	<u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 45	5 47 54 45 37 37	36 CHR 27 27 39	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WZOK-F (85, S86) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WZOK-F (159, S86)
MOR/AC 21		AOR 9 8 MOR 25 6 10 10	Highest TSA Cume: WZOK-F (1900, S86) Highest Metro Cume Rating: WROK (56.1, S79)
COUNTRY 14 BTFL/EZ 16 NEWS/TALK 3 BLACK/URBAN	4     16     11     17     14     12       5     9     9     14     17     12       3     3     4     5     4     3	AC 5 23 32 25 13 13 11 11 11 10 4 6 4 4 2 3 1 1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA		3 3 3 3	WROK All rating periods
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 CLASSICAL		2 3 1 3	STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	(Major call letter and format changes)
THANCIAL DATA	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	WROK - Contemp changing to
19	976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984	AC by 82 1985 WYBR-F - MOR until 79 WZOK-F - BTFL until 78
Income (millions)	77 .70 2.00 .99	4.8 4.9 5.2 5.6 17.81 18.77 19.22 19.86 2	6.1 WRWC-F - BTFL until 85 WYFE-F - AOR until 85 WXTA - WRRR until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES			
1972 WYFE-F	Sold by Mid America Sold to Midwest Family Sold to Miller	\$ 275,000 125,000 500,000	
1980 WQFL-F	From Miller to Sentry Sold to Sentry	875,000 590,000 1,110,000	

1,200,000 (E)

1986 WXTA, WYBR-F From Sentry to North Star

## SACRAMENTO

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KRAK (C) 7.2 7.8 8.0 8.3 6.6 7.7 8.3 5.2 6.5 5.3 4.2 4.2 KRAK-F (C) 11.4 10.4 13.9 11.7 10.2 9.0 7.3 5.7 7.5 3.3 4.1 7.5 KGNR (BB) 11.8 9.6 7.1 7.8 7.2 6.4 5.7 4.4 4.6 4.3 3.0 2.8 KCTC-F (E) 7.2 7.2 6.8 6.7 5.1 5.0 4.7 6.6 6.6 8.8 8.7 9.8 KZAP-F (A) 4.7 4.1 2.7 8.1 13.4 12.6 11.1 7.4 7.9 8.7 7.5	KRAK-F 19.0 20.4 12.0 11.5 16.5 7.8 9.1 14.7 KGNR 18.3 17.3 14.0 14.3 13.0 12.2 9.6 7.6 KCTC-F 11.3 11.0 14.9 18.5 18.0 16.7
KXOA       (BB)       5.1       4.8        1.8       1.1       1.3       1.6       4.6       3.6       4.0       4.4       2.9         KXOA-F       (AC)       8.1       5.1       6.7       7.8       6.7       5.5       6.0       10.1       8.3       8.1       8.4       7.8         KFBK       (NT)        4.8       4.9       5.2       5.3       4.8       3.8       4.3       4.2       5.6       6.2       5.7         KAER-F       (C)         1.5       1.6       3.2       2.9       4.4       6.6       6.1       3.9       2.0         KSAC       (M)       7.7       6.6       6.1       7.3       5.2       3.2       1.4       1.2       .8       .7       1.1       .5	KXOA-F 16.3 14.8 13.6 21.9 18.5 19.0 19.5 16.5 KFBK 13.5 13.1 12.4 12.2 13.3 13.6 12.8 13.7 KAER-F 7.7 12.3 11.9 10.0 8.1
KROY-F (R) 3.1 5.7 5.4 4.9 3.0 3.8 4.2 4.7 3.2 2.2 1.2 KSMJ (AC) 5.2 4.8 4.8 4.4 4.7 3.2 2.6 1.6 1.5 1.4 .6 1.5 KWOD-F (R) 2.6 3.0 3.4 3.1 2.9 5.1 4.0 7.4 6.4 KSFM-F (R) 5.0 5.7 3.9 4.5 3.5 5.7 7.9 5.0 5.9 8.4 10.5 12.5 KHYL-F (AC) 1.2 1.9 4.3 5.0 4.2 3.2 3.2 4.1 3.9 3.3	KSMJ 6.5 6.1 4.3 2.7 3.8 KWOD-F 9.9 15.8 12.0 18.5 18.4 KSFM-F 17.1 19.2 17.1 16.2 21.3 25.6 26.3
KDJQ-F (A) 1.5 3.5 3.2 3.5 3.2 2.4 2.1	KDJQ-F 9.7 10.1 11.9 7.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 19</u>	
APR (%) 16.9 14.7 16.3 15.2 15.2 16.1 16.1 16.1 17.7 18 FM Share (%) 44.37 40.83 49.03 50.47 53.42 61.06 62.56 64.00 64.16 64 Stations 25 22 25 23 26 26 25 28 Diaries 988 1129 1052 1302 11	.39 70.06 70.33 1985 KXOA-F \$6,000,000 26 24
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Metro Share: KEWT-F (15.1, S78)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 35 35 44 48 40 31 32 CHR 18 22 AOR 14 12	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KSFM-F (241, S86)  24 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KZAP-F (305, S82)  11 Highest TSA Cume: KFRC (3764, F77)
MOR/AC 26 28 22 11 15 24 MOR 3 10 3 AC 13 14 18	2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KXOA-F (26.4, F82)
COUNTRY 10 7 7 8 10 8 14 19 14 BTFL/EZ 16 16 11 20 18 13 16 9 10 NEWS/TALK 9 8 9 8 8 12 13 10 9 BLACK/URBAN 2 2 1 4 4	15 12 9 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 6 6 4 9  SPANISH 1 1 3 2  RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 3  CLASSICAL 2 2 2	KGNR S75  KEWT-F S76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78, S79, F79, S83  KZAP-F S80, F80, S81, F81, S82  KXOA-F F82, F83  KCTC-F S84, F84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimat Net Dollars Gross Dollar	es KSFM-F S85, F85, S86
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 19	
Revenue (millions) 8.63 9.61 9.23 14.03 16.16 23.3 25.2 27.3 32.	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) 1.31 1.40 1.29 1.32 .80  Nat Rev (millions) 2.84 2.70 3.91 6.90 8.40  Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.42 9.72 14.42 15.43 20.09 21.18 22.38 25.  Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.52 1.35 1.36 .76  Profit Margin 15.1 14.5 13.9 9.4 4.9	Nostalgia as of 85 KXOA - KNDE until 78
MAJOR STATION SALES	Contemp until 79 Format until 82 unknown KCTC-F - MOR until about 78
1971 KSFM-F Sold to Pacific Southwest Airlines 1973 KZAP-F	800,000 KAER-F - Classical until about 79 183,000 BTFL until 82 200,000 KROY-F - KROI until 79 700,000 KROY until 84
1978       KSAC       From ASI to Jonsson       1,         1978       KROY-F       From ASI to Jonsson       1,         1978       KZAP-F       Sold to Western Cities       1,	KSAC until 85 600,000 Contemp until 84 650,000 AC until 85 100,000 KRAK-F - KEWT until 84 400,000 KSKK until 85 NA BTFL until 84 KSKM until 84
1984 KSMJ, KSFM-F Sold to Duffy 10, 1984 KZAP-F From Western Cities to Nationwide 9, 1985 KROY-F Sold to Commonwealth 9,	KSMJ - KGMS until 85 ,500,000 MOR until 85 ,000,000 KDJQ-F - KPOP until 86 ,600,000 CHR until 86 ,000,000 (E) ,200,000
1986 KAHI/KHYL-F (Auburn) Sold to Parker 8,	,000,000

## SAGINAW - BAY CITY - MIDLAND

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSGW (M) 11.9 13.1 15.7 21.5 15.0 14.5 16.7 16.9 15.9 14.5 11.7 11.7 WIOG-F (R) 4.0 4.2 4.6 2.5 13.1 11.3 12.4 14.5 15.1 23.0 23.5 WGER-F (E) 15.7 11.7 9.1 19.2 17.5 11.6 12.7 13.6 10.5 10.8 10.4 9.0 WSAM (0) 10.9 9.5 14.3 8.8 8.2 4.0 4.0 6.2 4.0 2.7 2.5 1.5 WKCQ-F (C) 6.5 7.3 7.3 8.1 11.1 15.3 13.5 12.4 18.5 12.0 14.3 9.2	WSGW 29.2 27.4 30.7 32.4 30.0 32.2 22.2 24.1 WIGG-F 26.9 29.2 31.4 37.4 36.6 41.4 45.6 WGER-F 27.3 22.2 23.0 21.4 18.4 20.6 19.1 20.7 WSAM 27.6 20.5 17.2 21.3 16.8 12.2 8.2 7.1 WKCQ-F 20.8 27.5 26.6 24.4 26.6 23.5 25.3 20.8
WWWS-F (B) 2.4 4.7 2.1 1.2 10.7 10.5 10.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 2.9 6.0 WHNN-F (AC) 13.7 18.2 12.2 9.6 12.1 12.4 14.2 9.0 8.0 11.0 9.6 10.9 WKNX (?) 7.8 4.7 12.9 4.6 7.5 2.9 3.3 1.4 .9 1.5 .8 .8 WXOX (C) 5.8 5.1 4.2 3.5 1.1 2.2 1.8 .3 1.7 1.4 1.5 2.2 WWRM-F (C) 5.4 5.1 1.0	WWWS-F 15.9 13.8 14.7 6.8 7.5 WHNN-F 23.6 20.2 27.1 24.4 23.7 25.3 26.1 23.7 WKNX 19.6 9.7 14.0 7.3 5.1 4.5 3.0 3.2 WXOX 8.6 7.1 6.5 3.8 3.6 3.9 4.0 5.1 WWRM-F 8.3 17.4 3.1
WJR (M) 7.5 2.9 3.8 6.2 3.9 1.5 2.5 1.1 1.7 2.2 2.0 1.8 WWCK-F (A) 2.4 4 1.1 .7 6.5 5.4 4.9 2.8 1.5 WKQZ-F (A) 5 .5 8.2	WJR 9.9 6.7 6.8 7.5 7.5 6.9 7.5 5.9 WWCK-F 11.7 12.1 14.8 7.2 5.5 WKQZ-F 2.4 16.5
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1984	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984</u>	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	6 Highest Metro Share: WIOG-F (26.6, F85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 32 29 35 37 29 29 31 CHR 18 27 26	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIOG-F (159, F85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WGER-F (195, F84)
AOR 8 3 11 MOR/AC 36 36 21 19 26 29 MOR 19 22 16 17	Highest TSA Cume: WHNN-F (2150, S84) Highest Metro Cume Rating: W10G-F (45.6, S86)
COUNTRY 12 14 13 20 20 14 22 16 22 15 BTFL/EZ 15 21 19 13 15 15 12 11 11 10 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 5 1 12 11 11 13 11 14 3 8	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 SPANISH	WGER-F S75, S79 WHNN-F S76 WSGW S77, S78, S81, S82, S84 WKCQ-F S80, S83 WIOG-F F84, S85,F85, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 1.60 1.27 2.23 2.09 2.20 6.3 6.4 6.7 7.3 Income (millions)0612 .13 .07 .21 Nat Rev (millions) .17 .19 .35 .26 .29 Rev Per Cap (\$) 5.56 9.74 9.09 9.60 15.29 15.46 16.14 17.55 10 Per Cap (\$)55 .56 .32 .90 Profit Margin 5.7 3.5 9.3	WIOG-F - BTFL until 78 AOR until 80
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included REVENUE PRIOR TO 1981 INCLUDED SAGINAW STATIONS ONLY	Other stations - See Detroit or Flint
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1973 WBCM, WHNN-F Sold to Liggett \$ 516,000 1974 WWWS-F 150,000 1977 WWWS-F 210,000	
1978 WKNX Sold by Lake Huron 600,000 1985 WKQZ-F (Midland) 340,000	
1985 WKQZ-F (Midland) 340,000 1986 WGER-F Sold to Booth 4,600,000 1986 WIOG-F From Booth to Fitzgerald 2,550,000	

ST. LOUIS

	51. L0015	
SPG	12+ METRO SHARE SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KMOX (NT) 25.2 26.3 25. KHTR-F (R) 2.4 3. WIL (C) 5.8 6.5 5. WIL-F (C) 2.8 4. KEZK-F (E) 3.6 4.2 5.	0 5.7 3.8 3.4 2.7 2.5 1.3 1.7 .9 .5 WI 3 5.5 5.0 7.2 5.8 6.6 6.3 6.3 6.5 4.8 WI	TR-F 10.8 11.8 11.0 12.9 28.0 22.2 18.4 14.5
KUSA (C) 11.5 8.0 7. KSD-F (AC) 5.1 4.3 3. KGLD (0) KWK-F (R) KYKY-F (AC) 6.1 8.4 8.	8 2.4 1.2 3.4 4.9 5.8 5.6 5.3 5.3 3.7 KSI 1.8 2.2 1.1 1.5 1.5 1.5 KGI 6 7.8 6.3 7.2 6.1 6.3 5.1 4.2 3.4 KWI	D-F 11.3 14.1 14.9 14.5 13.1 10.4
KMJM-F (B) 1.7 3. KXOK (NT) 5.3 5.9 4. WRTH (BB) 5.2 4.1 4. KATZ (B) 4.7 3. WZEN-F (B)	.4 5.4 5.9 5.0 4.1 3.1 1.9 2.2 1.5 1.6 KX .2 4.3 3.9 5.0 3.9 3.9 4.6 4.3 4.0 3.1 WR .4 2.7 2.7 2.0 1.4 2.3 1.8 1.9 1.7 2.1 KA	TH 12.2 13.1 12.1 9.5 10.9 10.2 8.8 6.9
KSHE-F (A) 4.3 5.2 6. KADI-F (AC) 4.1 3.4 3. WMMY-F (A) KLTH-F (AC) WKKX-F (C)	.0 3.0 1.7 2.0 2.2 2.3 2.2 1.8 2.0 1.3 KAI	HE-F 14.7 15.0 15.6 13.4 14.2 15.6 22.6 22.9 DI-F 8.9 9.2 8.5 10.5 7.5 8.1 7.7 6.8 RY-F 2.3 3.0 3.8 7.3 TH-F 3.0 3.8 3.1 5.6 KX-F 4.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976	5 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.8 15.6 FM Share (%) 31.09 34.2 Stations Diaries	5 16.3 16.2 16.3 16.5 17.2 18.4 19.2 17.6 19.1 25 40.00 42.41 40.63 47.71 50.02 53.19 59.04 58.76 60.3 26 21 25 25 25 28 27 26 27 1484 1727 2076 1872 1850 1841	2 60.62 1985 KMOX \$18,000,000 26
FORMAT SHARES (%)	978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 H	ighest Metro Share: KMOX (26.5, S79)
<del></del>	н	ighest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KMOX (841, S79) ighest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KMOX (985, S79)
MOR/AC 13	9 5 5 10 14 MOR H	ighest TSA Cume: KMOX (10894, S79) lighest Metro Cume Rating: KMOX (45.9, S79)
	AC 12 14 12 14 11 10 10 12 15 12 14 12 11 12 12 14 11 7 7 6 6 7	
	28 28 26 25 22 22 23 23 25 8 9 11 11 14 13 12 11 11	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA	1 5 6 6 5 4	KMOX All rating periods
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 CLASSICAL	1 2 2 3 2 2 1 1 1 1	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Duncan Estimates	KSD-F - KCFM until 80
1976	Net Dollars Gross Dollars  1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	BTFL until 78 Contemp until 80 KMJM-F - KKSS until 81
Revenue (millions) 23.16 2		KUSA - MOR until 79 News until 81
Nat Rev (millions) 6.90	4.49 5.94 4.65 .60 7.76 9.78 9.52 10.24 11.26 12.79 12.35 13.97 16.95 17.86 18.45 19.17 20.63	KSD until 84 WRTH - BTFL until 82 KXOK - Contemp changing to
1nc Per Cap (\$)	11.20 12.79 12.39 13.97 10.93 17.30 13.43 19.17 20.03 1.92 2.60 1.98 .25 17.0 20.3 16.0 1.8	AC by 82 Talk by 83
MAJOR STATION SALES		KHTR-F - KMOX-F until 83 AC until 83
1970 KMJM-F	\$ 207,000	KYKY-F - KSLQ until 82 Contemp until 82
1972 KYKY-F 1973 KEZK-F	Sold to Bartell 650,000 Sold to Heftel 1,100,000 Sold by AVCO to King NA	KGLD - KWK until 84 Contemp until 84 KWK-F - WGNN until 79
1977 WRTH 1978 KEZK-F	Sold by AVCO to King  From Heftel to Metroplex approx. 2,300,000	WWWK until 81 AOR until 84
1979 KWK-F 1979 KSD-F 1979 KIRL (St. Charles) 1981 KATZ, WZEN-F 1982 KSIV	Sold to Doubleday       2,000,000         Sold to Gannett       2,000,000 + KTAR         Sold by Contemporary Media       642,000 in P         Sold to Unity (NBN)       2,695,000         Sold to Bott       900,000	
1982 WRTH 1982 KEZK-F 1983 KSHE-F 1983 KGLD, KWK-F 1984 KYKY-F 1984 WESL	From King to Adams 1,800,000 From Metroplex to Adams 5,000,000 From Century to Emmis 7,500,000 From Doubleday to Robinson 4,500,000 From Surrey to EZ 4,000,000 Sold to Willis 700,000	
1985 KXOK 1986 KMJM-F 1986 KGLD, KWK-F 1986 WIL A/F 1986 KLTH-F (Florissant)	Sold by Storz         2,000,000           From Amaturo to Keymarket         NA           Sold to Chase         6,900,000           From LIN to Heritage         9,400,000           3,500,000	

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### SALINAS - SEASIDE - MONTEREY

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS		
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86		
KDON (0) 14.5 11.8 6.4 5.4 3.3 2.9 1.5 1.2 1.5 2.7 4.0 1.5 KDON-F (R) 4.4 3.2 9.6 13.8 16.9 9.9 14.4 8.8 8.4 10.0 11.3 10.1 KIDD (R) 4.6 6.1 2.5 6.1 9.9 9.0 7.8 5.5 1.8 1.5 .4 KWST-F (C) 5.6 2.0 2.3 5.1 3.5 4.8 3.0 2.8 3.0 1.8 1.8 .9 KTOM-F (C) 8.0 8.3 11.3 5.4 7.7 7.7 6.2 8.3 4.5 4.4 3.3 5.8	KDON 18.0 7.3 6.4 8.1 10.2 4.7 KDON-F 32.3 21.0 34.8 22.4 26.6 27.0 29.3 27.9 KIDD 16.2 28.4 30.6 22.9 23.3 10.9 7.7 5.5 KWST-F 8.2 8.4 7.4 6.7 6.3 3.4 KTOM-F 15.8 13.2 12.3 14.2 12.2 10.0 7.2 9.7		
KWAV-F (AC) 4.3 6.7 6.5 4.7 6.5 4.8 5.9 7.3 8.5 7.1 9.4 KTOM (C) 5.9 6.3 10.1 11.3 8.7 4.7 6.5 6.5 8.2 6.3 3.6 4.1 KCTY (S) 6.5 1.7 5.2 4.5 5.9 7.6 5.3 5.2 7.1 3.8 3.7 1.9 KMBY-F (A) 2.5 1.8 4.2 3.1 1.8 3.2 3.6 5.6 KRAY-F (S) 3.0 .9 2.2 1.9 2.3 4.1 3.3 3.2	KWAV-F 13.0 13.9 15.2 16.4 18.9 22.2 19.7 22.7 KTOM 17.1 10.9 13.6 15.3 10.7 8.5 7.7 KCTY 5.5 KMBY-F 10.0 5.9 6.1 9.9 KRAY-F 4.6 4.0 6.6		
KNRY (0) 5.0 8.0 3.8 3.7 .8 .7 .5 1.3 2.1 1.7 2.2 1.3 KXES (S) 3.0 .9 KB0Q-F (CL) 3.0 2.9 2.9 3.2 4.7 KLFA-F (S) 1.9 2.9 4.0 1.9 2.8	KNRY 3.1 5.4 5.5 5.1 4.9 KXES 2.9 1.6 KBOQ-F 6.1 8.3 10.1 KLFA-F 3.4 2.7 3.8		
KGO (NT) 6.5 9.8 5.8 6.5 9.9 10.7 8.1 7.6 7.3 6.2 7.4 5.2 KCBS (NT) 5.3 9.2 3.8 3.1 3.0 3.7 4.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.6 2.1 KBAY-F (E) 3.3 3.0 3.9 6.6 5.6 5.8 KWSS-F (R) 2.5 7.2 8.8 9.8 12.2	KGO 19.2 19.1 15.6 16.0 15.9 13.7 14.7 13.2 KCBS 6.9 11.0 11.2 9.8 8.6 9.3 9.2 6.3 KBAY-F 6.6 8.0 11.1 9.4 11.3 KWSS-F 7.4 16.6 25.7 25.7 27.1		
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979			
	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station		
FM Share (%) 32.71 28.09 43.85 48.07 54.00 51.99 58.96 56.36 55.64 63.13 Stations 21 23 20 21 27 30 28 25	17.1 17.2 1984 KWAV-F \$1,450,000 66.93 72.49 1985 KDON A/F \$1,700,000 26 26 701 712		
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986			
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 29 35 32 34 44 38 31 CHR 22 30 28	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KDON-F (72, F79) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KGO (105, F83)		
MOR/AC 15 13 10 9 9 9 MOR 2 4 2 4 AC 11 13 10 13	Highest TSA Cume: KWSS-F (1434, S86) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KDON-F (34.8, S81)		
COUNTRY 14 16 16 11 12 11 11 12 16 12 BTFL/EZ 23 18 20 24 12 12 16 8 5 8 NEWS/TALK 10 11 15 14 12 11 11 12 12 19 BLACK/URBAN 3 2 3 2 3 4 1 1 1 1 1	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE KDON S75, S76		
NOSTALGIA 1 5 5 2 SPANISH 6 5 3 7 8 8 13 13 18 11 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 CLASSICAL1 1 3 4 2 4 5	KWYT-F S77 KDON-F S78, S79, F79, S80, F81, S82, F82, F84, S85, F85 KGO F80 KTOM S83		
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KWSS-F F83, S86 KWAV-F S84		
	1985		
	8.7 STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)		
Income (millions)1305162441 Nat Rev (millions) .46 .43 .93 1.06 2.11 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.11 11.73 12.88 17.30 17.80 19.24 21.74 24.00 2 Inc Per Cap (\$)195886 -1.38 Profit Margin	KMBY-F - KOKQ until 81 AC until 83 (?) KWAV-F - BTFL until 80 Contemp until about 83		
MAJOR STATION SALES	KIDD – MOR until 79 KNRY – KMBY until 79		
1972 KIDD Sold to Walton \$ 553,000 1973 KTOM 400,000 1973 KDON 450,000 1975 KWAV-F 450,000 1975 KCTY, KRAY-F 605,000	KESE until 82 Contemp until about 83 KRAY-F - Contemp until 83 KDON-F - KSBW until 76 KBEZ until 77 KDON - Contemp until 80		
1977 KWST-F 370,000 1977 KMBY-F 225,000 1977 KTOM-F 400,000 1980 KWAV-F Sold to Buckley 700,000 1981 KRML 500,000	Country until about 83  Nostalgia until ?  KTOM-F - KWYT until 84  BTFL until 84  KWST-F - KLRB until 83  Contemp until 83		
1981 KMBY-F 500,000 1981 KESE 650,000 1981 KWST-F Bought by Walton 550,000 1982 KTOM, KTOM-F Sold to Community Pacific NA 1982 KDON A/F Sold to Grace 3,300,000	AOR until 85 Other station - See San Jose and San Francisco		
1985       KBOQ-F       Sold to Compass       2,100,000         1985       KMBY-F       1,100,000         1986       KXES       400,000         1986       KDON A/F       From Grace to Henry       5,000,000			

## SALT LAKE CITY

12+ METRO SHARE	200	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	.0 4.9 6.8 7.9 6.5	KSL 26.2 23.4 28.0 24.4 28.9 23.4 23.4 25.8 KSFI-F 14.7 14.0 21.4 22.8 21.9 19.4 20.8 21.2 KBUG 25.8 20.6 19.8 13.3 11.2 10.3 9.6 7.4 KCPX-F 15.7 16.7 13.3 15.8 15.5 19.1 21.0 19.5 KLUB 20.8 16.0 15.8 12.1 10.1 10.7 9.9 6.8
KRSP-F (A) 4.6 10.5 8.0 6.1 5.3 4.9 4.9 6 KALL (AC) 5.2 6.4 6.1 5.7 7.4 6.1 7.0 4	.2 5.0 3.7 3.9 4.0 .7 2.6 2.3 1.1 1.1 .4 9.1 8.0 9.7 7.5 .4 4.9 4.9 4.2 3.9 .0 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.0	KISN-F 8.7 12.5 13.4 13.7 10.7 12.4 14.4 KRSP 10.6 12.5 14.2 12.0 11.3 5.2 4.7 KRSP-F 14.7 16.0 14.0 15.5 21.6 20.0 17.7 18.6 KALL 9.5 11.4 10.9 13.8 13.1 12.5 10.0 KSOP 6.8 7.1 4.1 4.0 3.6
KFMY-F (R) 1.2 2.1 1.8 4.0 4 KRPN (0) 4.3 4.2 4.8 3.5 4.0 4.0 2 KDAB-F (R)5 1.3 4.0 3.9 4	.6 6.3 4.9 3.5 4.6 .2 2.9 2.6 1.5 .9 .6 2.5 1.1 .9 .6 .3 2.9 2.9 2.4 2.2 1.0 .4 1.7 2.3	KSOP-F 12.8 10.4 13.4 12.3 12.1 11.1 8.8 10.5 KFMY-F 11.5 15.7 10.5 11.6 9.1 6.9 KRPN 8.9 12.0 8.9 7.0 4.5 .9 1.6 KDAB-F 10.8 13.1 9.6 11.5 13.2 9.2 7.3 KMGR-F 2.3 1.9 5.5
KKAT-F (C)	.4 5.7 6.0 6.2 4.0 8 3.8 3.7 7.4 .7 4.5 3.1 3.1 2.3 .7 .5 2.6 3.9 2.3 .2 2.6 2.0 2.2 1.3	KLCY-F 10.9 13.1 13.2 15.0 12.1 KKAT-F 8.7 8.5 13.1 KZAN-F 9.8 8.2 6.6 KLTQ-F 3.5 4.2 12.7 8.8 KLRZ-F 10.5 7.5 8.8 5.2
	.2 .6 .4 .6 3.5 .3 1.4 1.4 1.3 2.9 .9 1.5 1.8 1.9 2.6	KUTR 2.3 1.9 1.4 6.0 KDYL 6.6 5.5 7.3 5.9 KCGL-F 2.3 3.4 4.8 7.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.0 15.1 14.4 14.8 14.4 15.1 FM Share (%) 34.88 38.58 41.96 42.09 43.15 48.0 Stations 20 22 25 23 874	5 49.29 60.10 60.67 64.49 27 25 26 31	16.9 16.8 1984 KSL \$4,000,000 0 67.77 64.23 1985 KSL \$4,700,000 30 30 1047 1094
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 198	66 Highest Metro Share: KCPX (13.4, S76)
CHR/AUR/CUNTEMP 31 36 38 40 38 36	38 CHR 21 22 14	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KSL (154, F82) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KSL (240, F82)
	AOR 11 12 12 OR 14 15 8 13	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KSL (30.3, F82)
COUNTRY 16 16 14 17 20 17 BTFL/EZ 23 24 24 17 18 18 NEWS/TALK 4 5 6 6 3 2 BLACK/URBAN	C 11 13 22 23 16 14 14 17 16 12 12 12 5 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 1 2 2 SPANISH 1 1 2 2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 CLASSICAL 1 1 1 1	1 5 4 6  1 2	KSL \$77, F78, F79, S80 (T), F80, S81, F81, F82, S83, S86 KCPX-F \$80 (T)
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	KSFI-F S82, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85
Net Dollars 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984	STATION NOTES 1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 7.80 9.25 12.11 13.66 15.50	19.3 20.1 21.8 24.4	
Income (millions)	20.38 20.39 21.58 23.69	KISN-F - KLUB until 78 BTFL until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		KLUB - BTFL until 83 KBUG - KCPX until 83
1970 KLO (Ogden) Sold by Heftel 1976 KFMY-F (Provo) Sold to First Media 1979 KUTR, KLTQ-F 1982 KBUG, KCPX-F From Columbia Pic. to John 1984 KUTR, KLTQ-F Sold to Sunrise	\$ 300,000 615,000 600,000 Price 2,950,00 2,085,000	Contemp until 83
1985 KMGR-F (Orem) Sold to Transcom 1985 KDAB-F (Ogden) Sold to Albimar 1985 KLUB, KISN-F 1985 KKAT-F Sold to Brown 1985 KLRZ-F (Provo)	1,500,000 2,200,000 4,750,000 (E) 2,900,000 1,600,000	
1986 KMGR (Murray) Sold to Transcom	500,000	

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SAN ANTONIO

12+ METRO SHARE	<u>one majoris</u>	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG	SPG 32 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KTFM-F (R) 4.0 8.5 7.1 7.4 7.9 9.6 KISS-F (A) 2.7 4.5 4.6 7.0 1 KKYX (C) 9.2 7.4 7.6 7.9 6.8 6.5 7.3	5.9 6.2 5.5 3.7 2.7 KTSA 8.2 7.7 8.9 9.5 9.9 KTFM 1.7 6.0 6.7 6.9 8.5 KISS 5.2 5.8 6.8 4.8 3.2 KKYX 5.3 6.2 4.8 5.2 3.8 WOAI	-F 20.8 18.4 19.9 19.7 19.1 24.5 24.8 23.5 -F 8.0 9.1 9.1 19.0 18.8 15.0 16.6 15.9 12.7 15.7 15.1 15.1 17.0 14.4 11.3 8.1
KCOR (S) 12.8 14.8 12.0 11.9 8.7 8.0 8.7 KQXT-F (E) 8.3 10.5 7.5 9.0 7.4 8.0 8.4 KONO (AC) 4.0 5.0 2.4 3.7 5.3 5.7 4.8	5.8 7.3 6.8 5.6 5.4 KAJA 5.8 7.2 5.8 6.0 5.8 KCOR 5.4 9.1 8.5 9.2 8.9 KQXT 4.5 4.3 2.9 4.3 5.2 KONO 4.8 4.0 5.0 4.0 5.1 KITY	11.7 10.9 11.4 8.6 10.8 10.6 8.0 10.8 -F 14.9 16.3 14.1 13.2 17.8 15.8 17.3 15.6 15.0 12.5 15.2 11.7 12.7 10.0 10.1 13.4
KBUC-F (C) 3.1 4.5 5.2 5.1 6.0 4.2 KAPE (B) 3.2 1.3 4.0 2.4 2.9 2.2 1.6 KEDA (S) 4.3 4.6 3.3 4.5 4.4 4.4 3.7	2.1 1.1 1.7 1.7 KBUC 4.4 4.5 5.2 4.4 6.1 KBUC 1.6 2.0 2.5 2.2 1.9 KAPE 3.6 2.3 2.6 3.8 4.3 KEDA 2.0 8.1 7.0 3.2 2.7 KZEP	-F 10.1 12.6 9.5 12.2 9.9 11.5 12.4 2.7 3.6 3.4 3.1 7.1 5.0 6.8 7.6
KXET (S) 3.4 3.4 2.7 1.9 2.2 1.6 KLLS-F (AC) 2.5 4.8 4.1 2.7 2.5	3.5 .4 .9 1.8 2.0 KRNN 1.2 1.8 .7 .7 2.4 KXET 5.0 5.4 5.8 3.9 2.3 KLLS 1.8 1.4 2.4 3.3 3.1 KSAQ 8 .4 .5 5.0 4.7 KSMG	3.4 3.8 2.1 .3 5.2 -F 14.2 10.2 10.1 12.7 15.2 14.3 13.4 9.4 -F 4.8 7.7 10.2 11.6
KESI-F (AC)	1.1 1.5 .9 2.1 3.2 KESI	-F 4.1 3.9 5.5 8.6
BASEO ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 198</u>	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 17.9 17.6 17.3 17.3 18.0 16.0 FM Share (%) 26.74 28.14 33.58 38.80 44.44 45.0 Stations 25 23 25 25 01aries	11 42.97 51.98 58.59 60.00 60.01 25 25 26 26 25	61.15 1985 WOAI \$5,200,000 26
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Hig	hest Metro Share: KTSA (20.5, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 34 33 42 38 39 38	Hig	hest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KTSA (264, S76) hest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KTSA (481, S77)
	40R 1 1 Hig	hest TSA Cume: KTSA (6355, S77) hest Metro Cume Rating: KTSA (37.2, F77)
COUNTRY 14 17 17 19 20 20 BTFL/EZ 12 13 12 9 9 7 NEWS/TALK 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 BLACK/URBAN 5 3 4 5 2 2	AC 17 16 25 19 21 22 18 16 11 9 9 9 8 5 5 6 <u>#</u> 3 3 2 2	1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 SPANISH 20 19 18 17 17 15 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 1 CLASSICAL 1 1 1 1 3	1 2 1 2 10 9 10 14 K 4 1 2 1 K	TSA
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	
Net Dollars 	Gross Oollars	<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
Revenue (millions) 10.49 12.57 15.39 17.39 17.39 Income (millions) 1.39 1.97 3.46 2.80 3.18 Nat Rev (millions) 2.72 3.21 4.66 5.40 5.46 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.38 15.09 16.38 15.93 Inc Per Cap (\$) 3.16 3.39 2.63 2.88 Profit Margin 13.2 15.7 22.4 16.1 18.1	24.3 28.7 32.6 38.0 44.8 22.50 26.09 27.86 31.93 36.72	KTSA - Contemp to AC by about 83 WOAI - MOR until 76 KAJA-F - KEEZ until 77 Contemp until 77 WOAI-F until 81 BTFL until 80 AC until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		KXZL-F - KEXL until about 77 Contemp until about 77
1974 KLLS-F 1975 WOAI From AVCO to Clear Channel 1975 KAJA-F Sold to Clear Channel 1975 KCOR, KQXT-F Sold to Tichenor 1977 KLLS-F Sold to SBI	\$ 600,000 1,500,000 349,000 2,400,000 625,000	KVAR until 83 Spanish until 83 KLLS-F - KZZY until 81 Contemp until 81 KRNN - KITE until 76 BTFL/MOR until about 78
1978 KSAQ-F Sold to Epperson-Atsinger 1978 KRNN From Doubleday to SBI 1978 KZEP-F From Doubleday to Lotus 1980 KSLR, KISS-F 1982 KAPE, KESI-F Sold to Capitol (WRAL)	318,000 750,000 750,000 4,650,000 3,000,000	Country until 82 KCCW until 83 KLLS until 85 AC until 85 KXET - KUKA until 83 KVAR until 84
1982 KXET From Epperson to Lotus 1983 KSAQ-F 1984 KQXT-F From Tichenor to Westinghou 1984 KSMG-F (Seguin) Sold to American Media 1984 KLLS-F From SBI to Swanson	875,000 4,100,000 see 7,000,000 4,200,000 8,000,000	KSAQ-F - KMFM until 82 KSLR until 84 Began AC in 84 CHR beginning in 85 KSMG-F - KWED until 84
1985 KONO, KITY-F Sold to Duffy 1986 KBUC A/F Sold to TK 1986 KISS-F From Capitol to Noble 1986 KRNN Sold to Noble	11,000,000 11,800,000 13,350,000 2,000,000	

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SAN DIEGO

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 8	SPG 84 85 86 7	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KPOP (88) 5.1 KJQY-F (E)	5.0 4.5 2.8 2.2 4.4 2.7 1.3 2.3 2.8 4.3 6.9 8.9 8.5 9.1 8.7 5.5 3.8 4.0 5.9 5.6 4.8 6.0 6.4	3.7 4.0 3.5 KPQP 11 8.2 8.6 8.2 KJQY-F 12 7.6 7.8 9.0 KFMB 23	2.0 12.3 15.4 19.9 15.8 14.9 16.2 13.9 1.0 14.3 12.7 6.6 4.8 6.9 7.2 7.3 2.0 13.1 15.3 15.5 16.3 13.9 15.4 15.1 8.5 18.8 18.1 19.9 21.1 21.9 23.3 21.1 8.8 15.4 14.5 13.2 18.1 14.5 19.0 20.7
KLZZ (AC) 10.1 KLZZ-F (AC) 5.3 KSDO (NT) 4.7 KSDO-F (R) 4.5 KCBQ (C) 10.0	3.3 4.0 5.6 4.9 5.7 4.8 4.8 3.8 3.4 5.3 5.4 4.8 5.1 5.7 4.6 4.3 6.1 5.4 4.8 4.9 4.3 3.4 2.9 3.6	3.2 3.8 2.3 KLZZ-F 11 4.6 5.8 7.0 KSDO 13 6.1 5.1 4.8 KSDO-F 11	9.2 11.1 8.8 12.2 9.1 7.8 4.6 3.1 1.6 13.6 13.3 12.5 14.4 7.9 9.4 7.6 13.3 13.9 14.2 12.6 10.2 10.6 12.4 13.7 1.0 7.8 7.4 8.1 9.8 17.7 16.7 14.7 13.0 10.9 10.2 7.6 8.0 5.8 5.1 5.2
KCBQ-F (C) KSON (C) 4.5 KSON-F (C) XTRA (0) 6.1 XTRA-F (A)	3.7 4.5 3.3 3.4 3.1 2.6 2.6 2.0 1.5 2.2 2.3 2.1 2.7 3.0 2.6 6.9 5.8 4.9 4.6 4.1 3.4 3.5 3.5	1.2 .9 1.3 KSON - 2.7 3.7 3.9 KSON-F - 2.8 2.8 2.9 XTRA 12	9.4 7.6 6.2 7.3 4.7 6.5 8.1 7.6 7.5 6.0 4.4 4.1 4.7 6.2 7.8 7.5 6.9 7.4 10.0 2.5 11.0 15.7 14.6 15.6 13.4 8.2 8.2 10.3 13.5 17.0 15.6 12.1 14.1 14.3
KFSD-F (CL) KYXY-F (AC) KVSD (BB) XHRM-F (B) KMJC (G)	4.5 3.5 2.6 3.5 3.0 2.5 4.0 4.6 3 4.0 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6	1.7 1.5 .4 KVSD - 4.8 4.3 4.9 XHRM-F -	7.2 9.6 7.1 5.5 6.3 6.7 7.6 6.1 10.6 12.4 8.0 7.2 9.1 4.6 1.4 7.2 6.3 11.1 9.3 9.7 4.2 8.6 2.2 1.6 1.2
KIFM-F (J) KWLT-F (AC) XHIT-F (A)	3.9 3.3 2.5 3.3 3.3 4.2	2.7 2.2 3.1 KWLT-F	9.8 9.2 7.3 7.5 8.4 7.3 9.3 7.9 7.2 6.1 8.8 10.6 9.0 8.8 8.3 5.6 6.5 5.0
, ,	SPRING AND FALL BOOKS		
193	75 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1	982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	.3 15.9 16.1 16.2 17.3 16.0 16.2 1 .31 42.70 43.48 49.19 56.65 57.05 61.59 6 .31 30 29 31 35 3 .1664 1411 1	4.63 64.86 66.06 68.04 68.07	1984 KFMB-F NA 1985 KFMB \$9,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%)	<u>1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983</u>		Metro Share: KOGO (10.1, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP			Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KFMB (286, S85) FSA 1/4 HR AVG: Same as Metro FSA Cume: KFMB (4080, S85)
MOR/AC	20 12 12 18 15 27 MOR 11 AC 14	8 10 10 Highest N 16 20 19	Metro Cume Rating: KFMB (23.5, S79)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	7 7 7 7 10 12 10 23 19 20 18 16 11 9 9 10 9 9 9 9 9 5 3 1 4 3	6 4 5	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	4 3 5 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 5 3	10 6 4 KCBG KFME 2 1 1 KSDG 3 4 3 KFMI	3 S76, F76 3-F F77 3 F78
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data D	KJQ uncan Estimates	Y-F F79, S80, F80, S81, F82, S83, F83, S84, F85
	Net Dollars	Gross Dollars KGB- 982 1983 1984 1985	-F F81, S82, F84
	14.57 15.89 21.37 22.81 25.64 35.6 40	.8 45.1 51.7 57.4	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	.72 1.68 3.14 2.19 -2.21 4.95 4.61 8.35 7.61 9.58 9.40 12.31 12.65 13.17 18.74 20 99 1.81 1.21 -1.14 5.0 10.6 14.7 9.6	.92 22.11 24.74 26.70	KJQY-F - KDZN until 79 KPQP - KGB until 82 CHR until 82 KCNN until 83
MAJOR STATION SALE	3		News until 83 KCBQ-F - KITT until 81 Urban or Rock until 81
1971 KLZZ 1974 KFSD-F 1975 KJQY-F 1975 KSDO-F	From Time-Life to Retlaw Sold by Time-Life to Lotus From Pacific Southwest to Combined Comm	\$ 2,900,000 275,000 750,000 un 850,000	KGB-F - CHR until 79 KCBQ - Contemp changing to AC about 79 and then Country in 80
1976 KCBQ-F	TOWN TREATING SOCIETIES TO COMMITTEE COMMI	408,000	XTRA - BTFL until 80 CHR until 85
1976 KSDO 1977 KMJC 1978 KYXY~F 1978 KWLT-F 1979 KLZZ	Sold to Combined Communications  From Retlaw to SBI	1,576,000 700,000 1,250,000 1,465,000 7,000,000	KSDO-F - BTFL until 81 KEZL until 82 AC until 82 KYXY-F - BTFL until 79 KIFM-F - AC until about 84
1980 KJQY <b>-</b> F	From Heftel to Westinghouse	6,400,000	KWLT-F - KBZT until 85 KLZZ-F - KPRI until 84
1981 KCBQ-F 1982 KWLT-F 1983 KCBQ A/F 1984 KSON A/F	From Mel Wheeler to Charter Sold to Alta From Charter to Infinity Sold to Jefferson-Pilot	5,250,000 6,300,00D 8,500,000 7,700,000	AOR until 84 KLZZ - KOGO until 85 MOR until 83 News/Talk until 85
1985 KMLO (Vista) 1985 KWLT-F 1986 KCBQ A/F 1986 KLZZ A/F	From Alta to Sandusky From Infinity to Eric/Chandler From SBI to Edens	2,000,000 10,500,000 12,200,000 14,000,000	

# SAN FRANCISCO

	cnc			1	2+ ME	TRO S	HARE					cnc					1	2+ CU	ME RA	TINGS		
	SPG 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84_	85	SPG 86			79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
KGO (NT) KLOK-F (AC) KFRC (R) KSFO (BB) KCBS (NT)	9.1 6.7 7.4 8.4	8.2 2.9 7.3 6.3 7.6	8.5 3.2 6.5 5.6 6.8	8.0 3.6 7.7 5.1 6.3	9.1 3.0 5.4 3.7 5.6	9.2 3.2 4.8 3.2 6.3	8.9 2.1 5.1 4.0 5.8	8.5 1.0 4.0 3.0 5.8	8.7 1.2 3.6 3.1 6.0	8.9 2.1 3.1 2.7 4.8	8.6 2.1 1.8 2.0 5.7	7.2 2.4 1.6 2.1 6.8		KGO KLOK-F KFRC KSFO KCBS	9. 19. 9.	7 9. 4 16. 6 9.	7 9.5 2 18.8 3 13.9	2 18.1 5 5.5 3 16.0 9 10.7 3 15.1	5.3 17.2 9.4	6.4 13.8 8.9	7.2 9.7 7.3	8.7 6.9 6.8
KRQR-F (A) KNBR (M) KYUU-F (AC) KMEL-F (R) KSOL-F (B)	3.4	4.1	4.0  2.1 3.1	.8 2.9 1.6 2.4 3.3	.9 4.2 3.6 2.2 4.0	1.4 3.9 3.3 2.9 4.7	1.3 3.8 3.3 4.4 5.7	3.0 3.2 2.9 3.5 4.3	2.2 2.7 3.0 2.0 3.9	2.5 3.5 3.5 1.8 4.6	2.3 2.9 3.6 2.9 4.5	2.1 4.9 2.9 3.0 4.4		KRQR-F KNBR KYUU-F KMEL-F KSOL-F	16. 8.	8 13. 2 9. - 7.	5 14.2 9 10.6 3 10.7	10.2 2 11.8 5 9.3 7 11.4 8 10.0	12.2 11.3 9.4	12.0 10.6 6.7	10.8 11.1 11.0	13.3 11.1 10.9
KIOI-F (AC) KFOG-F (A) KABL (E) KABL-F (E) KNEW (C)		3.6 5.6 4.5 2.6 3.3	2.8 4.4 4.0 2.7 3.1	4.0 4.2 3.9 2.4 2.3	3.5 3.8 3.2 2.8 2.6	2.7 4.1 2.9 2.9 3.0	3.0 2.7 2.5 3.2 3.0	2.9 2.1 2.5 2.5 2.9	3.2 1.4 2.7 3.3 2.8	2.8 2.4 2.7 3.0 2.6	3.4 2.5 2.6 3.6 2.6	2.5 2.8 2.0 3.7 2.0		KIOI-F KFOG-F KABL KABL-F KNEW	9. 10.	5 10. 7 8. 5 7.	5 6.8 5 7.6 8 8.1	7.4	4.2 8.6 8.7		10.6 6.8 6.1 7.8 6.4	9.8 7.2 4.6 8.2 5.2
KSAN-F (C) KOIT-F (AC) KDIA (B) KBLX-F (B) KOIT (AC)		2.5 1.7 2.6	2.4 3.7 2.6  2.2	1.9 3.1 3.1 1.2 2.3	1.8 3.4 3.3 1.0 1.7	1.8 2.3 2.4 2.2 1.5	2.1 2.2 1.8 2.6 1.5	2.7 3.0 3.0 2.7 2.0	3.9 2.7 2.3 2.7 1.5	2.5 2.9 2.6 2.4	3.6 2.7 .7 2.9	2.8 2.7 .8 2.9		KSAN-F KOIT-F KDIA KBLX-F KOIT	8. 8.	7	- 6.3 2	6.6 7.6 7.8	7.1 7.2 6.4	7.9 6.9 6.4 2.6	7.9 6.6  6.7 2.8	7.0 8.3 2.9 6.9 1.8
KYA-F (0) KKHI-F+ (CL) KITS-F (R) KKCY-F (U/A) KAJAZ-F (J) KDFC-F+ (CL) KBAY-F (E) KWSS-F (R) KLOK (AC) KOME-F (A) KSJO-F (A)	2.9	2.9	1.9  1.8 2.3  2.5	1.7 1.9  2.2 1.9  2.1 .8 1.0	2.2 1.6  1.6 1.8  1.8 2.0 1.3	1.5 1.6  1.6 1.8  1.7 2.2 1.0	1.4 1.8  2.0 2.1  1.8 2.3 1.2	1.7 1.8 .6 1.5 .9 1.6 1.9 .8 1.7 1.7	1.0 1.7 2.1 1.9 1.0 2.1 2.1 1.1 1.3 1.2	1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.9 1.2	1.2 1.7 2.4 1.4 1.1 1.5 2.4 1.9 1.2	1.6 1.8 1.9 1.3 .9 1.4 2.3 1.8 .9 1.6		KYA-F KKHI-F KITS-F KKCY-F KJAZ-F KDFC-F KBAY-F KWSS-F KLOK KOME-F KSJO-F	5.	1	5.9	5.3 .5 .5 .5 .6 .1	5.9 6.6 4.8  5.0 3.2 5.5 5.6	3.9 5.4 9.7 4.8 2.9 4.0 5.3 5.2	3.0 5.8 9.8 5.5 3.0 4.8 5.3 4.6 4.8 3.6	5.0 5.2 8.7 2.8 3.2 4.6 4.6 6.3 3.9 4.9 3.8
BASED ON AVE	RAGE 0	F SPR	ING A	ND FA	LL BO	0KS																
					1978				981	1982	1983							Highe				
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries			7.59	15.4 42.11 44	16.8 42.0 45		22 51 45	.16 5		17.6 53.42 47 3987	2 52.6 47	56 56. 48	.57 61 52	.2 17 .38 6U . 49	.62			1984 1985	KGO KGO		,000,0 ,500,0	
FORMAT SHARE	S (%)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	!	1983	1	1984	1985	.986	Highe	st Me	tro S	nare:		KG0	(9	.4, S	31)
CHR/AOR/CONT	ЕМР	30 16	34	28 15	28 17	26 17	28	MOR	21	CHR	14 12 4	11 11 5	14 9 7	Highe Highe Highe	st Me st TS st TS	tro 1 A 1/4 A Cum	/4 HR HR A\ e:	G:	KGO KGO	(7: (9: (1:	32, F8 37, S8 4225, 2.8, 1	34) 34) \$76)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK		6 19 16 7	4 17 15	5 17 16	5 16 16	8 13 16	8 13 15	AC	14 10 13 16		11 8 13 14	16 8 15 15	14 7 10 16					tting:		. (2	,	,0,
BLACK/URBAN NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOS CLASSICAL	PEL	1 -1 4	1 2 1 4	12 2 2 1 3	11 2 1 1 3	12 1 2 1 4	13 3 2 1 4		10 5 4 1 4		5 1 1 4	3 2 1 4	9 4 2 1 4	KFR KCB KGO	S	S76, F76 All o		rating	peri	ods		
FINANCIAL DA	TA	·			C Data					Dunca	ın Est						call		r and	form	at cha	inges)
		197	6 19	Net	Dolla 978	rs	1980		981		ss Do	llars		 85			- k	SFX u	ntil i r AOR	32 unti		,
Revenue (mil Income (mill					.16 6 .98				3.6 10	2.5 1	15.3	132.1	142.	0	v	RQR-F	1	GO~F lews/T CBS <b>-</b> F	alk u	ntil 8	34 (?)	)
Nat Rev (mil Rev Per Cap Inc Per Cap	lions) (\$) (\$)	18.0	3 17. 15. 1.	79 24 90 18 47 2	.17 25 .52 20 .19	5.31 ).40 l.15	21.63 .24	24	.25 2	26.28	28.97	30.5	0 32.	27	K	SFO MEL-F	- N	Oldies OR un SFRC u	/Cont til 8 ntil	етри: 3 77	ntil 8	32
Profit Margi MAJOR STATIO		5.0	9.	3 11	.8	5.6	1.1									F0G-F 0IT-F	- (	OR un STFL u STFL u	ntil	83		
1970 KRE/KB	LX-F	 Sold		orizo						,427,0						DIA	- 1	DIA u FYI u	ntil ntil	84 85		
1972 KABL A 1974 KIQI-F 1974 KFOG-F 1976 KOIT-F		Sold Sold	to J by K	im Ga aise			nevil	1e	1,	,800,0 ,180,0 ,600,0 ,850,0	000 000				K	YA∽F	- <i>!</i>	Black lews/T OR un CYA-F	alk u til 8 until	ntil ( ) 81	34	
1977 KMEL-F 1977 KOIT, 1980 KNEW 1981 KSAN-F 1982 KKCY-F	KYA-F	From From From	AVCO Metr Metr	to K omedi omedi	ntury ing a to l a to l henau	Malri			5, 7,	,500,0 NA ,000,0 ,000,0	000				K	BLX-F SAN-F ther	- /	CLHT u CRE un OR un ons -	til 7 til 8	9	se	
1983 KIOI-F 1983 KSFO 1983 KFOG-F 1983 KLOK-F 1983 KOIT		From From From	Char Gold GE t ABC	ter t en We o Sus to Da	o Pri st to queha vis/W	ce Co King nna eaver			12, 7, 4, 5,	,400,0 ,000,0 ,750,0 ,300,0	000 000 000 (E	Ξ)										
1984 KDIA 1984 KFAX 1985 KKCY-F		Sold	by B to S to O		с				6,	,475,0 ,000,0	000											

## SAN JOSE

12+ METRO SHARE	SPG 12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KOME-F (A) 8.7 6.4 3.8 2.8 5.6 5.2 6.2 4.8 3.5 4.8 KSJO-F (A) 2.8 4.0 2.5 3.9 2.4 3.5 8.4 5.3 3.9 KEZR-F (AC) 2.2 2.5 3.5 4.5 4.6 5.1 5.0 4.1 2.5 KBAY-F (E) 7.9 8.9 6.7 6.6 5.1 5.3 6.6 5.9 5.5 6.7 KEEN (C) 2.7 2.9 2.4 2.8 4.0 3.0 2.6 3.3 2.8	4.2 4.0 KOME-F 13.2 13.1 15.1 15.0 12.6 13.7 11.7 11.1 2.8 3.3 KSJO-F 7.8 7.5 9.4 18.1 18.4 12.9 9.9 10.0 2.3 2.6 KEZR-F 9.3 10.9 7.9 11.2 13.0 9.1 11.2 9.8 6.1 6.1 KBAY-F 11.9 12.4 13.3 12.2 11.8 13.4 12.5 10.7 2.4 2.2 KEEN 6.4 7.5 7.9 7.4 6.4 6.9 5.7 4.8
KLOK (AC) 5.4 5.8 6.0 5.1 5.0 4.9 5.0 4.8 3.4 2.8 KLIV (BB) 4.8 4.4 4.3 3.8 3.1 2.2 2.3 2.9 2.9 3.4 KDFC-F+ (CL) 1.9 2.5 1.9 1.5 2.2 2.2 1.8 1.6 KARA-F (AC) 4.3 3.3 4.1 3.1 3.7 3.9 3.1 2.5 3.1 3.4 KWSS-F (R) 2.2 1.7 2.2 1.6 1.6 1.8 4.3 6.3	3.7 2.6 KARA-F 8.2 10.1 7.6 7.7 9.6 9.2 10.8 10.7
KLZE-F (E) 1.4 1.4 KNTA (S) 1.7 1.5 2.4 KATD-F (R)	2.9 3.2 KLZE-F 3.9 6.1 6.6 5.9 2.0 1.3 KNTA 3.7 2.3 2.6 3.7 1.9 1.8 KATD-F 8.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS ONLY STATIONS HOME TO SAN JOSE METRO ARE INCLUDED	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.6 15.6 14.6 16.1 15.3 15.8 16.9 17.0 FM Share (%) 44 42 42 Diaries 1463 1336 1236	1985 KBAY-F \$4,300,000 42 42 43 42
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	<u>1984 1985 1986</u> Highest Metro Share: KBAY-F (9.8, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP CHR AOR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KSJO-F (160, F82) KBAY-F (160, S84) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KBAY-F (270, S84)
MOR/AC MOR AC	Highest TSA Cume: KWSS-F (3819, S86) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KLIV (20.3, F77)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ FORMAT SHARES NOT AVAILABLE NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	KOME-F S75, F79, S81 KBAY-F S76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78, F80, F81, F83, S84, F84, S85, F85, S86 KLOK S79, S80 KSJO-F S82, F82, S83
	an Estimates oss Dollars STATION NOTES
	(Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) .65 1.48 .26 1.90 1.27 Nat Rev (millions) 1.32 1.58 2.98 3.41 4.75	KLIV - Contemp until 81 22.0 23.4 24.5 KARA-F - Contemp until 82 KWSS-F - KFAT until 83 Country until 83 16.06 16.96 17.63 KLZE-F - KPEN until 83
Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.21 .21 1.51 .95 Profit Margin 8.1 14.2 1.9 12.3 7.5	Contemp until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	
1971 KEZR-F Sold to PSA 1973 KOME-F Sold to Infinity 1973 KLZE-F 1974 KSJU-F Sold to Sterling 1976 KEZR-F From PSA to Alta 1978 KHTT Sold to Sterling	\$ 330,000 461,500 250,000 769,000 600,000 1,375,000
1980 KWSS-F (Gilroy) 1983 KTIM A/F (San Rafael) 1984 KLZE-F 1984 KWSS-F From Western Cities to Nationwide 1985 KHTT, KSJO-F From Sterling to Narragansett	2,500,000 1,400,000 2,500,000 8,600,000 8,250,000
1986 KLZE-F Sold to Parker	

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WAMR (BB) 7.5 3.8 6.6 4 WRAV-F (AC) 4.6 5.4 4 WAVE-F (AC) 10.9 3.5 1.8 4	.4 16.6 21.6 17.9 23.4 WDUV-F .7 4.4 4.9 6.2 3.8 WAMR .5 3.9 2.6 .9 .6 WRAV-F .5 6.9 7.2 4.1 3.0 WAVE-F .2 5.0 .7 2.4 1.3 WMLO-F	12.6 9.4 7.5 8.6 9.4 8.4 11.1 9.3 10.6 10.7 3.9 3.8 16.1 8.7 10.1 14.1 10.8 11.4 8.0
WKXY (R) 2.4 1.5 1.6 1 WINK-F (R) 1.2 2 WSPB (BB) 3.6 2.6 3.6 1	.39 1.1 WTRL .7 .8 .8 1.3 .9 WKXY .5 .3 1.1 2.1 2.8 WINK-F .5 3.0 2.6 1.3 1.6 WSPB .7 2.0 .8 2.7 1.1 WQSA	9.0 8.8 8.2 5.0 4.4 4.0 4.1 3.8 3.7 5.5 6.7 11.5 8.6 5.6 8.9 3.9 5.1 12.8 6.9 5.0 2.9 3.3
WWBA-F (E) 1.7 8.2 6.4 4 WSUN (C) 4.8 7.1 7.4 9 WRBQ-F (R)	.7 10.1 6.2 7.9 7.3 WYNF-F .7 5.2 5.6 5.4 3.9 WWBA-F .7 5.9 7.2 10.3 7.8 WSUN 3.0 3.1 2.5 6.6 WRBQ-F .0 1.2 1.3 1.9 3.1 WUSA-F	14.1 10.7 10.1 9.5 12.1 11.2 9.5 18.7 18.1 15.2 19.4 11.0 14.3 15.9 15.1 5.1 8.4 6.8 6.8 14.8
	.7 3.4 .7 .6 1.3 WPDS-F .3 2.2 4.7 5.4 2.3 WKRL .3 5.4 3.6 1.9 4.8 WWZZ	9.2 9.4 8.7 7.9 3.1 5.1 5.9 8.6 10.4 8.3 10.1 13.3 13.8 8.5 2.8 6.1
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR BEGINNING IN 1979		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.3 16.6 FM Share (%) 55.64 62.2 Stations 25 23 Diaries 478	15.7 18.0 17.3 17.1 NA 16 2 58.66 63.99 67.46 66.54 61.19 66 27 28 26 26 29 29 563 946 611 637 816 73	)
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 High	est Metro Share: WDUV-F (23.4, S86)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 28 26 21 19	Highe 19 CHR 12 12 11 Highe	est Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WDUV-F (150, S86) est TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WDUV-F (151, S86)
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	IOR 7 6 4 2 High	est TSA Cume: WDUV-F (1197, S86) est Metro Cume Rating: WDUV-F (31.4, S86)
COUNTRY 13 20 20 24 BTFL/EZ 29 36 33 28 NEWS/TALK 7 4 5 4 BLACK/URBAN 2 1 1 2	18 13 15 12 24 33 26 31 4 3 5 4 #1 1	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 12 11	13 13 14 14	JV-F All rating periods
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 CLASSICAL	  	STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes) WAVE-F - WQSR until 80
Net Dollars 	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	AOR until 81 WSRZ until 84
Revenue (millions) 1.94 1.73 1.80 2.61 Income (millions)08083746 Nat Rev (millions)50 .14 .22 .34	3.1 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0	WTRL - MOR until about 81 WSPB - MOR until about 81 WRAV-F - WAMR-F until 84 MOR until 80
Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.26 9.32 8.60 12.12 Inc Per Cap (\$)4541 -1.76 -2.13 Profit Margin	7.54 7.97 8.60 9.34 10.04	Country until 84 WMLO - WSPB-F until 82
<ul> <li>* Independent FM's and FM's reported separat Major change in size of metro beginning in</li> </ul>	ely are not included n 1981	
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1972 WSPB, WMLO-F 1973 WQSA, WHVE-F 1973 WWZZ 1978 WTRL 1979 WHVE-F Sold to Cosmos	\$ 600,000 162,000 274,000 358,000 1,900,000	
1980 WWZZ 1983 WQSA 1984 WAMR, WRAV-F 1984 WOFN (?) 1984 WWZZ	375,000 548,000 1,850,000 475,000 600,000	

2,800,000 7,000,000

Sold to Wilkes-Schwartz Sold to Susquehanna

1986 WMLO-F 1986 WHVE-F

## SAVANNAH

cne	12+ METRO SHARE	CDC	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _7576	5 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WWJD (G) 5.1 4 WEAS-F (B) 5.1 6	.8 6.7 6.3 2.7 9.8 14.0 14.4 .6 9.7 5.9 13.9 9.8 2.3 3.3	3 16.3 17.2 17.0 17.3 WEAS	Y-F 9.1 14.9 22.8 24.9 20.9 25.8 22.3 20.1 D 17.5 15.2 7.5 8.0 5.4 5.1 4.5 S-F 10.5 19.4 25.6 27.5 27.9 24.5 26.7 26.0
WSGA (BB) 14.6 14 WZAT-F (R) 7.1 7 WSOK (B) 15.4 12	.7 5.5 8.5 12.5 9.1 8.0 6.8 .3 17.2 11.1 12.5 7.3 5.4 2.7 .3 13.4 10.7 9.5 10.1 9.7 9.8 .7 8.4 9.2 9.1 11.9 13.4 13.3 .3 2.9 6.3 3.7 2.8 6.4 6.8	3.2 3.5 3.5 3.5 WSG/ 8 9.5 8.9 11.2 15.2 WZAT 11.7 12.1 15.0 9.8 WSOK	A 27.6 19.6 18.7 14.3 11.0 10.0 5.7 6.9 T-F 24.4 25.4 27.4 31.2 31.6 30.5 33.2 34.0 K 19.6 20.2 20.0 25.6 24.8 24.0 25.1 26.4
	.7 9.2 10.7 12.5 10.1 8.4 11.4 .8 4.6 3.7 2.8 3.3 1.4		M 6.3 3.5 3.0 2.8
ONE RATING BOOK PER	YEAR		
1975	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 <u>1978</u> <u>1979 1980 1981</u> <u>1982</u>	<del></del>	ghest Metro Share: WEAS-F (17.7, S81)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	38 36 39 31 31 25	31 CHR 21 22 16 Hig	ghest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WEAS-F (64, S86) ghest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WCHY-F (173, S82)
MOR/AC	18 19 13 16 16 15 MOR	: 8 5 5 2 Hig	ghest TSA Cume: WZAT-F (1560, S82) ghest Metro Cume Rating: WZAT-F (34.0, S86)
NEWS/TALK	AC 5 11 7 17 20 18 13 11 13 13 9 14	7 10 12 14 18 14 12 10 8 8 8 1 # 20 31 34 29	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
			wSOK S75, S80 (T) wSGA S76, S77
SPANISH	6 14 10 3 3	3 5 4 4	WEAS-F \$78, \$80 (T), \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86 WEAS \$79
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
1		1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$)	2.07 2.37 2.73 2.10 3.35 4 1327181049 .29 .28 .41 .25 .58	4.0 4.5 5.3 5.9 6.5 8.10 19.56 21.59 25.65 28.02	WWSA - WTOC until 80 WCHY-F - WTOC-F until 80 MOR until 78 WBMQ - WSAV until 77 WKBX until 84 MOR until about 83 Country until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES  1971 WSUK 1974 WSGA 1975 WWAM 1977 WBMQ 1977 WAEV-F  1979 WWSA, WCHY-F	Sold to Beasley From American Family to Bluegras	\$ 400,000 628,000 300,000 575,000 380,000	WIXV-F - WSGF until 84 WWJD - WEAS until 84 WWAM - WQQT until 82 WQCN until 83 WSGA - Contemp until 82 WAEV-F - WXLM until 81 Became AC by 82
1980 WASY, WCHT-F 1983 WBMQ, WIXV-F 1984 WSOK	From Beasley to Burbach	735,000 2,000,000 375,000	

## SEATTLE - TACOMA

c.	D.C.		12+ M	TRO S	HARE					SPG				12	2+ CUI	ME RA	TINGS		
	PG 75 76	77 7	8 79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86_		_79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
KSEA-F (E) KJR (AC) KISW-F (A)	7.5 8.0 5.2 5.3 8.3 8.2 4.1 9.1 12.0	6.3 7.2 6 3.2 3	3.7 10.6 7.3 6.8 5.9 6.5 3.2 4.4 0.3 8.1	9.8 5.4 5.1 6.5 8.1	8.8 5.7 3.8 8.3 6.5	10.9 5.3 3.0 6.9 6.9	8.8 5.7 3.1 5.5 5.5	9.3 4.7 3.2 5.1 7.5	10.6 5.2 2.2 6.2 7.1	10.7 4.7 1.5 7.5 5.8	KIRO KSEA- KJR KISW- KOMO	F 11.2 20.7 F 9.6	26.7 11.7 17.6 12.7 19.3	9.4 16.4 13.8	11.2 13.9 14.6	11.3 15.3 12.4	11.4 10.1 11.4	10.0 9.2 12.6	8.9 6.7 15.4
KPLZ-F (R) KING (NT) KING-F (CL)	8.5 8.6 3.8 6.5 7.4 2.7 3.4 2.3	3.3 4 6.0 6	3.0 5.0 4.1 3.6 5.0 3.2 2.3 2.6 3.8 5.1	3.2 4.3 3.5 2.3 3.3	4.0 3.2 3.4 3.5 3.2	3.9 2.8 2.0 3.3 5.8	2.7 2.4 2.0 3.9 4.7	3.3 4.6 1.7 3.0 2.9	2.0 3.9 1.7 3.7 2.3	3.5 4.0 2.2 3.0 2.3	KVI KPLZ- KING- KING- KZOK-	F 12.1 16.9 F 6.4	15.4	7.6 14.0	7.7 9.5 7.1	8.1 8.0 8.7	11.6 7.0 7.9		7.6 12.9 7.4 8.6 9.0
KMPS-F (C) KIXI (BB) KLTX-F (AC)	2.6 3.0 5.5 2.5 3.6 2.7	3.1 1 2.6 - 3.0 3	1.6 2.4 1.9 3.1 1.6 3.6 3.3 1.5 1.4	2.7 2.8 3.0 2.7 1.6	2.8 2.7 3.2 3.3 1.0	2.2 3.4 2.7 2.0 .8	2.5 4.3 4.8 2.3	1.7 3.1 4.6 1.7	2.6 4.3 4.3 1.2	1.9 5.1 4.6 1.2	KMPS KMPS- KIXI KLTX- KGNW		7.1		5.8 6.6 4.4 5.8 2.7	9.3 8.3 6.3		5.1 8.2 8.2 5.4 1.5	4.2 9.5 8.8 5.3 1.6
KNBQ-F (R) KUBE-F (R) KCIS (G)	3.6 3.0  2.5	.5 2 :	3.0 3.0 2.0 1.6 1.9 1.6 1.7 1.3	2.1 2.8  1.2 1.7	1.3 3.5 3.6 1.4 1.9	1.0 3.1 4.5 2.1 1.7	1.0 3.9 5.7 1.0 2.2	.9 3.6 7.0 .9 2.3	.5 3.6 7.2 1.1 1.6	.4 2.7 5.0 1.1 1.7	KTAC KNBQ- KUBE- KCIS KCMS-	F	7.6 	8.9	8.3	10.9	3.5 12.5 15.9 2.2 6.4		2.0 8.5 14.5 3.3 4.4
KEZX-F (A) KRPM-F (C) KLSY-F (AC) KQKT-F (AC) KBRD-F (E) KMGI-F (AC) KHIT-F (R)		2.4 1.3	3.4 3.9 .5 .6 2.5 2.9 3.6 4.2 1.3 2.1	3.6 .7 4.1 4.0 3.0	2.3 2.0 3.3 3.5 2.7	1.8 3.2 3.4 2.3 3.8	2.2 2.5 3.7 1.7 6.2	2.7 3.0 4.3 1.1 6.4	2.1 3.1 4.3 1.4 5.1 2.8 1.0	3.4 2.9 3.4 1.1 5.0 3.2 1.6	KEZX- KRPM- KLSY- KQKT- KBRD- KMGI- KHIT-	F F 9.9 F F	7.9  7.4 10.7 8.3		4.8 4.7 7.7 7.6 7.1	8.9 6.3	10.8	5.2 6.1 9.3 3.8 9.6 5.9 3.5	7.4 5.1 9.4 3.9 9.6 8.6 5.6
BASED ON AVERA	GE OF SPF	RING AN	FALL B	00KS															
	1975 1	.976 19	977 197	8 197	9 19	80 1	.981	1982	1983	3 1984	4 1985 1	986_		<u> </u>	Highe	st Bi	lling	Stat	<u>ion</u>
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries					.61 51 30	77 5	52.41 84	16.3 53.18 33 1515	16.3 29.9 32 1520	91 58. 29	59 63.12 6 30 3				1984 1985	KIRO KIRO		,500,0 ,000,0	
FORMAT SHARES		7 147ม 1	1979 198	1 1 1 9 8 1	1982	1	1983	,	1984 1	1985 1	986 Hiar	est Met	ro Sh	are:		KOM	n (1:	2.2, 9	576)
CHR/AOR/CONTEM		38 19	41 40 13 16	40 16	33 15	MOR AC	37 6 5	-	17 9 8	18 12 6	High 15 High 14 High	est Met est TSA est TSA est Met	ro 1/ 1/4 Cume	4 HR / HR AV( :	3:	KIR KIR KIR	0 (34 0 (43 0 (69	45, S8 37, F8 546, F	36) 34) =85)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	6 23 8 2	7 17 8 3	10 8 16 14 12 11		12 8 16 2		12 13 15 1		11 12 10 2	12 11	11 10 14 <u>#1</u> 2	STATIO					77 C	70 F	<b>7</b> 0
NOSTALGIA SPANISH REL[GION/GOSPE CLASSICAL	 EL 2 3	3 4	3  4 4 5 3		2  5 5		5  3 4		5  4 4	4  3 4	5 KI	RO S	75, S 79, F 83, F 81	79, S	80, F	80, F	81, S	82, F8	82,
FINANCIAL DATA	<u>.</u>	i	FCC Da Net Doll							timate ollars	S								
	197		7 1978		1980		981				4 1985								
Revenue (milli Income (millio Nat Rev (milli Rev Per Cap (\$ Inc Per Cap (\$ Profit Margin	ons) 2.5 ons) 5.9 5)	66 2.55 99 6.55 13.35 1.39	1 29.45 5 4.90 5 8.70 5 15.91 9 2.65 16.6	5.94 9.73 18.75 3.11	3.84 12.58	24					71.0 5 31.70								

#### MAJOR STATION SALES

MAJUK	STATION SALES		
1970	KJET	Sold to Davis/Weaver Sold to Entercom Sold to Sterling	\$ 550,000
1971	KIXI, KLTX-F		1,800,000
1973	KTAC/KBRD-F		1,500,000
1973	KQKT-F		200,000
1973	KJET, KZOK-F		525,000
1975	KJET KMPA A/F KEZX-F KXA KRKO (Everett) KPLZ-F	Sold to Sterling From Buckley to Hercules Sold to Park Sold to Golden West	600,000 950,000 515,000 328,000 850,000 590,000
1977	KQKT-F	Sold to O'Day  Sold to Sandusky Newspapers From Hercules to Affiliated	575,000
1977	KMO (Tacoma)		600,000
1978	KLSY A/F		1,620,000
1978	KMPS A/F		NA
1979	KGNW		2,600,000
1980	KJR	From Kaye-Smith to Metromedia	10,000,000
1980	KXA	Sold to O'Day	1,140,000
1981	KUBE-F	From George Wilson to First Media	3,400,000
1982	KTNT (Tacoma)	Sold by Tacoma Tribune	522,500
1982	KGNW	From Obie to Simpson	1,909,000
1983	KMGI-F	Sold to Sunbelt  From Metromedia to Ackerly Sold to Olympic Sold to Salem Sold to Behan	4,000,000
1983	KXA, KQKT-F		5,500,000
1984	KJR		5,800,000
1984	KRPM-F (Tacoma)		4,000,000
1984	KGNW		2,450,000
1984	KQKT-F		5,500,000
1985 1985 1986 1986 1986	KIXI, KLTX-F KXA KNBQ-F KISW-F KHIT-F (Bremerton)	Sold to Olympic Sold to Viacom From Kaye-Smith to Nationwide Sold to Gannett	8,000,000 2,200,000 6,500,000 12,950,000 6,500,000
1986	KMPS A/F	From Affiliated to EZ	18,200,000
1986	KQKT-F	From Behan to Shamrock	7,500,000
1986	KGNW	From Salem to Park	1,645,000
1986	KQIN	From All Pro to Salem	2,770,000

## STATION NOTES

(Major call letter and format changes)

KPLZ-F - KVI-F until 79 KVI - MOR until 80 News/Talk until 83 KJR Became AC about 82 - Contemp until about 81
AC until 82
- MOR until 80 KING KIXI -KEZX-F -BTFL until 82 AC until about 83 KLAY-F until 80 KRPM-F -KUBE-F -KMPS-F -KBLE until 81 KEUT until 78 BTFL until 78 BTFL until 78 KLTX-F KIXI until 85 Became AC by 83 KGDN until 84 KTAC KCIS KCMS-F KBIQ until 84 KAYO until 84 (?) KGNW Contemp until 84 (?) KLSY-F -KZAM until 83 AOR until 83 KYYX until 84 KQKT-F -KKMI until 85

AC until 85

## SHREVEPORT

12+ METRO SHARE	chc	12+ CUME RATINGS
	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KWKH (C) 14.6 8.5 6.7 11.5 15.3 13.7 11.7 KITT-F (AC) 7.1 8.5 3.4 4.8 3.8 7.8 8.0	4.6 10.3 10.6 6.7 6.6 KOKA 7.4 8.1 6.9 4.6 6.2 KEEL 7.7 7.3 6.8 4.0 5.0 KWKH 8.3 9.7 13.0 4.5 3.9 KITT-F 3.2 3.2 2.3 1.5 1.0 KRMD	23.0 23.6 23.2 25.0 22.6 23.2 22.3 15.7 31.5 33.3 27.2 26.2 20.3 18.2 17.6 14.5 28.2 30.3 25.4 19.9 16.4 19.1 12.6 11.6 9.2 11.0 15.4 16.4 16.3 20.8 16.5 15.4 20.4 14.3 9.7 6.9 4.7 1.0
KDKS-F (B) 9.0		12.5 19.1 25.8 18.9 20.6 20.2 11.6 17.8 12.2 13.2 10.9 12.8 13.5 13.1 16.9 12.2 7.7 5.4 3.3 5.1 7.8 14.0 21.5 25.9 11.0 17.3 20.8 20.1 20.0 23.3 18.5 17.6 17.5 15.8 16.8 19.1 11.2 7.3
	1.7 11.0 10.6 9.2 6.6 KCOZ-F 1.5 .7 .5 4.0 6.0 KTAL-F 11.3 9.9 KTUX-F	16.8 15.7 16.9 21.3 17.1 16.9 16.0 16.0 4.2 4.7 1.6 7.3 9.9 21.6 25.0
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1	980	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 198</u>		
FM Share (%) 27.16 22.37 25.35 33.25 33.77 33. Stations 16 12 12 12 Diaries 602	1 13.8 18.6 16.7 16.6 18.5 17.4 77 45.85 53.28 55.89 61.02 61.28 65.	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982		t Metro Share: KOKA (24.6, \$76)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 28 29 26 29 33 26	17 CHR 11 14 10 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KOKA (101, S76) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KEEL (173, S77)
		t TSA Cume: KEEL (2636, \$76) t Metro Cume Rating: KEEL (33.3, \$80)
COUNTRY 16 28 30 35 28 24 8TFL/EZ 11 10 13 10 11 12 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 22 20 15 16 16 24	22 21 16 17 12 11 10 7 # 26 23 20 22	1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 9 11 11 8 9 13 CLASSICAL	2 2 KI 12 9 14 14 KI KK	OKA S75, S76, S77, S78, F80, S81, S82, F82, F83  WKH S79, S80  RMD-F F81  OKS-F S83, S86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates K	MBQ-F S84, F84 CIJ S85 VKI-F F85
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	
Revenue (millions) 4.2 4.5 5.6 6.4 6.7 Income (millions) .244303 .7 .44	8.6 10.1 11.1 12.4 14.0	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Nat Rev (millions) 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.4 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.46 15.64 17.81 17.58 Inc Per Cap (\$)1.1907 1.92 1.15 Profit Margin 5.8 10.8 6.6	24.86 28.86 31.36 34.73 38.67	KITT-F - BTFL until 78  AOR until 84  CHR until 86  KMBQ until 86
MAJOR STATION SALES		KVKI-F - KEPT until 83 BTFL until 76
1972 KOKA 1972 KRMD A/F 1975 KJOE 1975 KEEL, KMBQ-F From LIN to Multimedia 1975 KEPT, KVKI-F	\$ 775,000 425,000 185,000 NA 350,000	Religion until 83 KEEL - Contemp changing to AC by 82 KWKH-F - KROK until 84 CHR until 84
1977 KWKH, KROK-F Sold to Great Empire 1977 KFLO 1982 KRMD A/F (50%) Sold to Jim Phillips 1983 KVKI-F 1984 KJOE 1984 KCIJ	2,360,000 210,000 1,350,000 1,850,000 275,000 700,000	
1985 KOKA 1985 KRMD A/F Sold to AMCOM 1986 KOKA, KVKI-F Sold to Penn (cancelled) 1986 KOKA, KVKI-F Sold to Encore	1,150,000 5,000,000 6,500,000 6,500,000	

## SIOUX FALLS

12+ METRO SHARE	cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KKRC-F (R) 4.0 5.2 1.8 .9 4.5 8.6 7.5 16.7 KYKC (C) 17.9 6.7 11.4 14.5 13.6 12.9 10.9 11.1 KS00 (M) 23.6 21.6 21.1 24.8 22.7 17.2 19.7 16.0 KPAT-F (AC) 1.6 9.7 8.8 6.0 8.3 9.5 10.2 6.3 KELO (R) 22.8 26.1 18.4 17.9 12.1 13.8 12.2 11.1	1 10.1 6.6 6.5 8.3 KYKC 3 0 13.9 15.8 13.4 13.0 KS00 3 3 9.5 8.6 9.5 11.5 KPAT-F 2	8.5 13.5 14.8 26.3 31.2 38.4 31.8 26.2 44.8 34.6 34.3 23.6 19.5 15.4 15.1 14.6 48.5 38.4 40.1 31.3 29.8 28.0 21.5 24.6 21.7 22.8 27.1 18.0 21.9 23.1 22.0 24.6 42.2 34.7 37.1 31.6 31.1 26.1 25.3 15.7
KELO-F (E) 4.9 4.5 7.9 13.7 10.6 12.1 11.6 8.3 KIOV-F (C) 1.6 5.2 5.3 5.1 6.1 6.9 8.2 9.7 KXRB (C) 12.2 10.4 15.8 11.1 12.1 4.3 10.2 9.7 WNAX (C) .8 .7 .9 1.5 2.6 2.0	7 9.5 9.9 8.5 15.6 KIOV-F 1 7 10.8 9.9 7.5 9.4 KXRB 2	8.0 18.8 19.9 19.3 25.1 26.2 21.4 17.7 3.7 11.2 17.7 19.0 18.9 16.1 18.3 27.2 23.9 14.2 20.5 18.3 17.2 14.8 14.2 13.4 8.6 9.9 9.7 7.7 6.2 13.1 11.0
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16.2 16.7 14.1 14.0 15.6 13.4 FM Share (%) 12.63 23.97 25.96 27.27 31.97 42.16 Stations 9 8 10 9 503		1984 <b>N</b> A 1985 NA
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: KELO (26.1, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 42 42 42 51 44 30	Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KKRC-F (38, S85) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WNAX (90, S75)
MOR/AC 25 26 25 20 22 24 MOR	AOR Highest	TSA Cume: WNAX (1122, S83) Metro Cume Rating: KS00 (38.5, S79)
COUNTRY 24 17 21 16 22 33		(2007, 0.27,
BTFL/EZ 9 15 12 14 12 9 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	14 17 9 12	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH CLASSICAL	KS00 KEL0 KKRC-F 1 KIOV-F	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Oata Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KKRC-F - KCHF-F until 78
Income (millions) .13 .10 .32 .34 .28 Nat Rev (millions) .42 .48 .54 .67 .59	3.8 4.1 4.7 5.1 5.6 33.63 35.34 39.38 42.50 45.90	KLYX-F until 81 KKRZ-F until 82 MOR until 78 Contemp until 80 AOR until 82 Simulcast with KRSS 75-77 KJIA - KCHF until 78
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separatel	ly are not included	KLYX until 80 MOR until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		KRSS until 84 (?) KYKC - KISD until 79 KKRC until 82
1972 KYKC Sold by Starr 1972 KSOU, KPAT-F 1978 KYKC Sold to Tom Ingstad 1979 KXRB, KIOV-F Sold to Southern Minnesota	\$ 700,000 526,000 550,000 810,000	KPAT-F - Rock changing to AC by 82
1981 KJIA 1985 KYKC, KKRC-F From Ingstad to Vaughn	175,000 3,100,000 (E)	

## SOUTH BEND

12+ METRO SHAF	<u>E</u> SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 	_	9 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WNDU (C) 8.3 6.7 5.4 5.5 4.0 3.0 5. WNDU-F (R) 10.5 8.8 10.1 8.0 8.0 17.8 23.	0 5.1 4.1 3.0 6.6 11.6 WNSN-F 20 2 5.3 9.6 6.9 9.0 8.6 WNDU 17 5 24.4 22.7 26.4 20.7 18.7 WNDU-F 25	.2 24.8 32.5 32.1 29.3 24.5 26.9 27.7 .6 16.1 20.3 12.0 9.8 7.6 15.7 22.0 .6 18.1 20.2 18.0 17.8 16.6 .4 35.0 41.1 48.8 45.1 46.6 40.7 41.3 .7 14.9 16.8 17.0 25.2 19.8 19.6 22.1
WZZP-F (R) 11.6 9.9 17.4 19.1 26.1 14.8 10. WAMJ (NT) 2.6 6.3 5.0 2.5 3.2 3. WAOR-F (A) 1.0 3.0 2. WFRN-F (G)	3 1.8 2.1 .8 3.7 .3 WAMJ - 4 4.8 6.2 8.5 7.2 9.5 WAOR-F -	.6 32.6 28.1 21.7 18.8 11.0 23.1 20.0 4.5 4.9 3.9 7.7 5.2 9.1 10.0 12.1 15.5 15.6 16.8 3.4 5.6 4.5
WLS (R) 10.5 9.9 8.2 5.8 5.5 3.0 3.0 WGN (M) 3.3 3.8 2.0 .8 3.8 WMAQ (C) 2.9 3.5 3.8 2.8 4.0 3.0 WBBM (NT) 1.3 2.2 2.0	9 3.3 2.3 2.2 3.4 1.8 WGN 8 3 4.1 3.1 2.2 .6 .9 WMAQ 13	.9 16.2 16.6 15.7 15.9 13.2 9.3 7.5 .4 9.6 6.2 8.1 7.0 9.5 11.0 10.6 .3 11.0 10.6 11.9 10.5 8.0 5.2 3.2 .3 7.6 9.2 5.4 5.8 6.4 5.4 5.9
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	16.2 18.3 16.9 16.6 15.7 17.7 16.6 60.06 61.66 60.33 64.21 66.37 67.48 66.56 18 18 17 17 19 21 16 672 606 688 615 620 651 772	1984 WNDU-F \$1,600,000 1985 WNDU-F \$1,700,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 19		etro Share: WNDU-F (26.4, S84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 44 43 44 43 43 4		etro 1/4 HR AVG: WRBR-F (104, S79) SA 1/4 HR AVG: WNDU-F (239, S81) SA Cume: WNDU-F (2849, S82)
MOR/AC 23 25 28 28 18 3	3 MOR 3 4 4 18 Highest M	etro Cume Rating: WNDU-F (48.8, S82)
BTFL/EZ 19 19 16 17 17 NEWS/TALK 1 1 1 2 3	0 13 11 9 10 9 16 12 10 14 1 1 2 5 2 #1 STAT - 1 2 2	IONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 1 1 1 1	WSBT 7 13 16 13 WRBR-F WNDU-F 1 3 5 3 2	\$75, \$76, \$77 \$78, \$79 \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars		STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1		WZZP-F - WRBR until 82 WXMG until 85
Revenue (millions) 2.01 2.28 2.75 3.40 3. Income (millions)0407 .27 .47	48 4.2 4.4 4.7 5.1 5.4 34 53 41 17.65 18.49 19.83 21.43 22.78 22 8	CHR until 82 AC until 84-85 WNSN-F - WSBT until 76 WWJY until 82 BTFL until 82 WTHQ until 84 WSBT - MOR except 82-83
MAJOR STATION SALES		WNDU - Contemp until 79 AC until 81
1978 WAMJ Sold by Booth	\$263,000	WAMJ - WJVA until 82 Country until 82
1981 WAMJ	275,000	

129,000

1983 WAMJ

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 82 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KISC-F (R) 5.1 7.8 8.6 9.8 9.4 9.2 10.4 6.	
KZZU (R) 17.1 8.9 7.8 6.8 4.9 4.1 3.8 2. KZZU-F (R) 4.6 4.0 8.4 10.7 9.6 11.3 5. KRSS (G) 7.4 5.2 6.7 4.6 3.8 6.5 7.9 5.	9.6 8.3 11.9 12.5 11.1 KDRK-F 9.8 11.6 15.6 14.9 18.3 17.7 17.6 2.4 1.2 1.7 1.0 KZZU 17.3 15.3 11.1 7.4 6.3 6.5 5.0 7.1 9.0 14.9 20.0 KZZU-F 18.9 17.8 22.8 15.2 21.0 15.8 30.0 33.4 5.5 1.8 1.0 1.0 KRSS 11.8 18.9 13.9 2.8 3.2 4.0 5.6 5.3 6.2 KXLY 13.9 10.5 10.9 11.2 13.1 12.9 13.3
	2.4 18.0 12.1 17.4 10.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
	2 15.8 17.4 17.6 17.0 17.2 17.1 1984 KGA \$1,100,000 17 51.16 61.75 64.45 64.94 74.77 70.66 1985 KDRK-F \$1,600,000 14 15 16 16 15 17 6866 638 645 807 899 738
FURMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: KZZU-F+ (20.0, S86)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 38 47 45 37 41 34	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KZZU-F+ (120, S86)  30 CHR 15 22 27 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KXLY-F (155, F85)  AOR 16 12 11 Highest TSA Cume: KZZU-F (1713, F85)
	AOR 16 12 11 Highest TSA Cume: KZZU-F (1713, F85) MOR 10 11 7 7 Highest Metro Cume Rating: KJRB (38.6, S79) AC 16 15 13 12
COUNTRY 11 14 21 15 19 31 BTFL/EZ 26 19 18 20 17 13 NEWS/TALK 9 4 4 7 10 6 BLACK/URBAN	16 24 20 19 19 14 18 12 5 5 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 4 4 3 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	KREM S75  4 4 2 4 KJRB S76, S77, F77, S78, F78, S79,  F79, S80, F80, S81 (T)  1 1 1 KGA F76  KREM-F S81 (T)
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	KXLY-F F81, F82, S83, F83, S84, S85  Duncan Estimates KEZE-F S82  Cross Pollogs F77H F 584 S86
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars KZZU-F F84, S86
Revenue (millions) 3.65 4.08 5.28 5.06 6.12	7.3 7.7 8.2 8.7 9.3 STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Income (millions) NA08 .490623 Nat Rev (millions) 1.03 1.15 1.38 1.37 1.79 Rev Per Cap (\$) 12.81 16.73 15.50 17.41 Inc Per Cap (\$)25 1.551766 Profit Margin 9.3	XJRB - Contemp to AC by 84  20.91 21.93 23.16 24.58 26.12
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate	
MAJOR STATION SALES	KLHT until 85 Nostalgia until 84
1970 KGA 1978 KRSS 1979 KDRK-F 1981 KGA, KDRK-F Sold to Community Pacific 1981 KRSS 1981 KZUN, KKPL-F	\$1,040,000 AC until 85 350,000 KEZE-F - BTFL until 81 567,000 KDRK-F - KXXR until 79 3,600,000 BTFL until 79 400,000 KZZU-F - KREM until 84 1,250,000 AOR until 84
1984 KGA, KDRK-F Sold to John Price 1984 KZZU A/F From King to Olympic 1984 KUDY, KQSP-F From Cascade to Medina 1985 KKPL A/F (89%) 1985 KRSS	KXLY - MOR until about 85   1,200,000   KQSP-F - KICN until 85   Religion until 85   1,309,000   KRSS - KSPO until 86 (?)   4,000,000   Various formats   Also off air at times
1986 KLSN, KISC-F Sold to Home News	1,550,000

## SPRINGFIELD, MA

12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WHYN (AC) 17.8 23.0 18.5 21.7 12.6 11.2 10.6 8. WHFM-F (AC) 12.4 17.1 15.1 14.5 16.5 13.9 13.2 11. WMAS (BB) 4.5 1.8 1.0 6.6 9.6 8.9 7. WMAS-F (AC) 3.4 2.0 2.6 9.1 9.5 9. WAQY-F (A) 5.9 7.3 6.9 5.3 7.3 7.4 5.1 8.6	5 12.6 9.2 7.8 5.8 WHFM-F 3 8.9 10.0 9.3 8.1 WMAS 9 9.0 9.2 9.4 9.8 WMAS-F	14.9 18.9 18.2 12.8 15.9 16.4 13.8 13.0 16.4 24.2 23.4 23.9 22.5 21.5 19.7
WSPR (M) 8.9 3.9 4.6 4.3 5.8 3.8 3.2 3. WREB (NT) 3.9 4.3 2.6 3.9 4.0 2.9 2.5 3.0 WACE (G) 5.7 4.4 5.4 1.1 1.4 .7 1. WHMP (M) 3.7 4.6 4.7 3.0 3.4 2.6 2.9 3. WHMP-F (R) 3.7 1.7 1.7 2.2 2.0	0 3.5 2.7 1.7 2.5 WREB 5 1.3 1.0 1.9 .7 WACE 3 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.7 WHMP	19.0 12.6 11.9 13.6 8.4 7.8 5.4 4.5 6.2 4.2 3.7 5.5 3.2 4.4 3.1 5.8 4.8 5.8 6.2 8.5 6.2 5.9 6.2
WKSS-F (R) 3.6 3.1 3.9 1.6 1.3 1.4 1.: WRCH-F (E) 2.7 3.1 3.3 2.6 3.8 3.0 4. WCCC-F (A) 1.3 8.6 5.3 5.9 7.9 6.0 3. WT1C (M) 7.7 4.7 4.5 6.0 3.0 3.9 3.6 3. WTIC-F (R) 2.1 3.4	2 5.0 6.4 8.8 7.5 WRCH-F 5 3.1 2.9 4.4 3.2 WCCC-F 5 3.9 2.7 3.7 3.0 WTIC	8.5 9.0 7.8 9.6 11.6 15.5 15.3 18.3 16.6 16.9 13.1 13.1 14.5 13.8 9.6 18.6 11.2 13.5 12.6 14.3 9.0 8.9 8.1
WIXY (C) 2.	7 3.1 3.4 1.5 1.8 WIXY	6.6 5.0 5.3
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	)	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.3 16.5 18.3 16.6 17.9 16.6 FM Share (%) 34.44 46.22 50.00 46.92 48.76 55.37 Stations 28 24 25 26 743		3
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	est Metro Share: WHYN (23.0, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 48 45 37 38 37 24	21 CHR 11 16 17 Highe	est Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHYN (168, S77) est TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WTIC (435, S77)
MOR/AC 16 22 28 23 25 39 MOR		est TSA Cume: WTIC (4846, S77) est Metro Cume Rating: WHYN (42.2, S79)
COUNTRY 1 3 4 2 2 4 8 8 7 7 24 21 22 21 19 NEWS/TALK 3 7 7 3 4 4 8 8 LACK/URBAN 2	3 3 2 2 9 11 11 10 5 4 #1	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 11 12 7 SPANISH 1 1 1 RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	2 1 1 1 WMA	/N-F S79, S80, F80, S81, F81, S82, F82, S83, F83 AS S84 AS-F F84, F85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	IC-F S85, S86
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 3.02 2.92 5.11 5.54 6.00 Income (millions)307316 .1428 Nat Rev (millions) .93 .71 1.49 1.38 1.77 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.58 10.38 11.36 Inc Per Cap (\$)30 .2652 Profit Margin 2.4	7.2 7.6 8.2 9.1 9.8 12.37 13.06 14.11 15.60 16.81	WHYN - Rock gradually changing to AC  WMAS - Nostalgia beginning in 79 Format prior to 79 unknown  WMAS-F - MOR until 78  WACE - Contemp until about 78  WHFM-F - WHYN-F until 85
<ul> <li>* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate</li> </ul>	ly are not included	BTFL until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES		
1974 WMAS A/F 1977 WSPR 1978 WMAS A/F 1979 WQXQ	\$ 410,000 459,000 550,000 375,000	
1981 WHYN A/F From Guy Gannett to Affiliate 1985 WHYN A/F From Affiliated to R & R 1986 WSPR 1986 WREB (Holyoke)	5,100,000 7,800,000 650,000 640,000	

# SPRINGFIELD, MO

	12+ METRO SHARE	cno	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75	76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KWTO (C) 14.7 KWTO-F (R) 14.2 KTTS (C) 15.5 KTTS-F (C) 23.3 KGBX (M/AC) 7.8	13.8 16.3 10.1 12.3 20.6 22.4 23.0 22.5 10.7 9.3 10.1 7.1 22.1 13.8 17.1 21.1 5.1 6.9 7.0 13.3	5 26.6 30.4 25.8 23.1 0 9.8 10.5 7.9 7.5	KWTO 30.6 30.5 28.5 31.4 28.1 22.6 21.5 18.4 KWTO-F 37.8 39.1 41.1 41.3 46.0 46.4 43.5 40.9 KTTS 24.1 23.3 24.7 16.6 25.6 21.1 18.6 16.6 KTTS-F 28.8 26.0 28.4 33.0 33.8 32.6 31.8 31.9 KGBX 15.5 22.6 20.0 29.2 23.7 18.3 12.0 11.4
KTXR-F (E) 5.2 KICK (0) 8.6 KLSM (BB) 3.4 KXUS-F (AC) 1.3 KORX-F (A)	11.1 11.8 9.8 10. 6.3 4.1 2.9 1.8 2.8 2.4 5.9 3. 1.6 1.2 2.1 2. 2.8 6.1 5.9 1.8	.8 1.3 2.9 1.0 2.5 .9 4.0 1.1 1.0 1.4 .1 1.7 1.4 9.9 10.3	KTXR-F 20.8 23.4 20.9 21.5 19.1 16.1 16.0 21.9 KICK 21.4 21.8 15.8 7.4 6.6 4.3 3.4 7.4 KLSM 11.0 9.0 6.4 6.3 6.2 4.4 4.7 3.5 KXUS-F 5.4 5.4 11.3 7.2 6.0 5.0 20.4 23.2 KORX-F 5.4 8.6 9.3 5.2 6.6 6.1 4.0 3.7
KLFJ (G) KTOZ-F (AC)		.7 5.1 1.8 3.6 2.5 1.0 2.1	KLFJ 3.8 6.3 4.9 6.0 5.6 KTOZ-F 4.5 6.7
ONE RATING BOOK PER NO RATINGS BETWEEN			
197	5 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 16 FM Share (%) 43 Stations Diaries		3 60.36 59.64 61.59 66.42 7 11 11 11 11 11 1	NA 14.9 1984 KTTS A/F \$2,600,000 70.44 70.27 1985 KTTS A/F \$3,000,000 12 12 585 558
FORMAT SHARES (%)	<u>1977</u> <u>1978</u> <u>1979</u> <u>1980</u> <u>1981</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>	Highest Metro Share: KWTO-F (30.4, S84) Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KWTO-F (84, S84)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	31 38 30 25	30 CHR 31 30 25 AOR 3 2 1	Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KWTO-F (173, S84) Highest TSA Cume: KWTO (1890, S81)
MOR/AC	5 7 10 16 MOI	OR 12 7 5 4	Highest Metro Cume Rating: KWTO-F (46.4, S84)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK	48 41 39 42 11 12 10 11 3	43 45 38 39 7 7 9 11 	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN	3		KTTS-F \$75, \$79
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	6 4 2 3 4 2	4 1 1  7 3 4 4	KWTO-F S80, S81, S82, S83, S84, S85, S86 STATION NOTES
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	(Major call letter and format changes)  KICK - Contemp changing to
	Net Dollars   1976 1977 1978 1979 1980		AC by 82 1985 KXUS-F - KWFC until 85
Revenue (millions)	0.50 4.02 4.51 4.71		Religion until 85 7.4 KORX-F - KRFG-F until 85
Revende (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	28 .47 .36 .45 31 .50 .64 .75	26.19 27.57 30.84 32.74 32	KLSM - KBUG until 82 Disco in 79
MAJOR STATION SALE	<u>5</u>		
1972 KTTS A/F 1974 KGBX 1974 KWTO A/F 1981 KLSM	Sold to Great Empire \$ Sold to Stauffer Sold to Stuart 1	350,000 500,000 1,250,000 180,000	
1982 KGBX 1984 KXUS-F 1985 KWTO-F 1986 KGBX	Sold by Stauffer From Stuart to DKM	875,000 925,000 NA 776,000	

## STEUBENVILLE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSTV (M) 13.3 11.4 9.9 14.9 9.8 9.4 9.5 12.0 WRKY-F (R) 8.9 13.0 13.5 16.3 15.1 13.7 11.4 9.9 WEIR (M) 8.4 8.8 5.7 5.1 4.0 3.3 3.8 3.7 WELA-F (C) 1.5 4.1 2.6 5.6 4.4 6.1 4.8 5.8 WLIT (M) 3.0 1.0 1.0 .5 2.7 2.8 1.4 1.0	WSTV 31.0 26.1 25.6 25.4 23.9 19.9 17.9 19.3 WRKY-F 23.2 33.3 36.0 38.2 36.1 34.8 30.0 26.5 WEIR 32.9 26.0 22.1 23.6 16.2 15.9 15.8 10.0 WELA-F 9.1 9.1 4.5 11.3 11.7 10.0 10.2 WLIT 8.0 4.7 9.3 8.8 4.4 4.4
WKWK-F (R) 1.5 2.6 2.6 4.7 5.3 4.2 6.2 1.6 WAMO-F (B) 2.5 2.1 4.2 3.7 4.0 3.8 2.9 1.6 WDVE-F (A) 5.4 3.1 6.8 8.8 8.4 9.0 8.1 11.5 KDKA (M) 6.9 7.3 10.4 6.0 8.0 4.7 3.8 5.8 WWVA (C) 17.2 13.0 12.0 11.2 11.1 7.5 10.0 7.9	WKWK-F 7.5 7.6 12.1 15.0 13.0 14.1 13.0 12.0 WAMO-F 8.2 6.8 6.9 WDVE-F 13.4 9.2 16.0 7.5 17.4 18.9 15.9 17.5 KDKA 23.0 18.1 21.4 17.1 21.9 14.0 12.9 13.6 WWVA 30.6 26.4 25.4 23.7 24.1 21.1 21.8 17.5
WBZZ-F (R) 2.3 4.0 3.8 9.0 5.8 WSHH-F (E) 1.9 2.7 3.3 6.2 6.8 WWSW-F (AC) 6.2 2.6 3.3 3.6 3.3 4.8 4.7 WOMP-F (R) 1.4 1.3 2.4 3.3 5.2	WBZZ-F 8.4 10.0 10.5 18.4 13.9 WSHH-F 6.8 9.6 WWSW-F 10.8 WOMP-F 7.6 10.2 10.2 13.2 13.9
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR BEGINNING IN 1979	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984</u>	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.2 14.2 14.2 15.9 16.3 15.8 FM Share (%) 38.80 50.29 55.00 59.22 60.37 62.8 Stations 20 21 24 23 21 24 Diaries 551 488 753 617 581	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	96 Wighest Metro Chara. LBWA (17.2 C70)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 42 35 37 37 CHR 23 26 2	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WWVA (35, \$79) 3 WRKY-F (35, \$82)
MOR/AC 32 25 32 31 MOR 26 12 11 2	2 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: Same as Metro 4 Highest TSA Cume: WRKY-F (516, S82)
COUNTRY 19 19 17 19 18 17 17 1 BTFL/EZ 9 13 12 7 9 9 7 NEWS/TALK 2 2 2	8 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WRKY-F (38.2, S82) 8 7 - #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
	2 WWVA S79, S80 (T)
SPANISH	6 WRKY-F S80 (T), S81, S82, S83, S84, S85 - WSTV S86 -
FINANCIAL DATA  FCC Data  Duncan Estimates	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	WEIR - Contemp changing to
1976 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	WLIT - MOR until around 81
Revenue (millions) 1.06 1.20 1.34 1.42 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.8 Income (millions)13 .16 .1903 Nat Rev (millions)30 .34 .34 .31 Rev Per Cap (\$) 6.47 7.43 8.21 8.71 10.12 10.12 10.76 11.54 Inc Per Cap (\$)76 1.01 1.1521 Profit Margin 11.8 13.6 14.0	0ther stations - See Wheeling or Pittsburgh
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	
MAJOR STATION SALES	

 1977 WLIT
 Sold to Ken Johnson (Capitol)
 \$188,000

 1984 WEIR (Weirton)
 Sold by Gilcom
 750,000

## STOCKTON

	CDC			1	2+ ME	TRO S	HARE					CDC		12+ CUME RATINGS
	SPG 75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	SPG 86		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KJAX-F (E) KJOY (R) KSTN (R) KSTN-F (S) KWG (O) KYBB-F (AC)	9.8 11.4 10.3  3.3			11.0 12.5 4.8  3.3	12.3 7.8 5.3 2.8 2.5	10.2 7.6 4.1 4.6 2.7	8.8 5.7 4.0 6.6 1.4	9.8 5.5 5.1 5.6 1.7 1.5	8.5 3.1 6.5 3.9 3.5 1.4	7.9 3.8 4.3 3.5 1.8 3.0	2.2 4.2 3.2 4.0	5.2 2.8 7.1 3.5 3.9 3.7	KJAX-F KJOY KSTN KSTN-F KWG KYBB-F	14.7 14.9 15.1 14.5 13.7 11.8 13.4 10.2 30.3 22.9 17.4 16.0 15.1 12.6 11.5 11.2 20.1 17.5 15.1 16.9 18.2 14.4 11.0 16.7 11.0 6.3 7.6 7.8 7.6 6.3 5.6 8.4 9.1 6.0 8.1 7.9 9.1
KWIN-F (R) KFMR-F (C) KRAK (C) KZAP-F (A) KHOP-F (R)	7.3	1.3	2.1 12.2	4.5 8.9  3.6	5.6 10.4  4.5	2.5 .9 11.8 2.0 8.2	4.2 3.0 10.9 3.4 6.7	4.0 4.3 9.3 5.4 5.3	3.9 6.6 7.6 3.7 8.6	4.0 5.8 8.2 4.7 7.3	3.5 10.6 2.2	4.7 6.5 9.0 1.7 5.0	KWIN-F KFMR-F KRAK KZAP-F KHOP-F	10.8 7.3 12.9 10.4 13.1 9.3 13.4 15.9 12.6 10.2 8.8 14.0 19.0 20.2 20.8 18.3 18.3 13.7 13.9 17.1 7.8 10.9 6.3 5.4 10.5 17.8 18.7 15.6 18.7 20.2 21.1 16.4
KBEE-F (E) KC8S (NT) KNBR (M) KFRC (R) KGO (NT)	7.3 7.9 8.2 3.8	8.3 6.7 8.3 2.9	5.9 9.8 10.7	6.3 5.4 10.4	8.1 5.6 6.7 1.7	5.7 7.1 2.3 3.4	5.6 6.3 2.5 3.4	5.9 5.4 2.3 2.2	5.6 5.8 2.0 2.1	4.9 4.7 4.5 1.4 3.2	5.2 4.8 .9	6.5 4.5 6.2 .6 2.4	KBEE-F KCBS KNBR KFRC KGO	12.1 17.0 12.2 12.3 14.2 10.9 10.6 12.2 19.4 15.1 12.3 16.6 13.8 12.8 12.8 12.3 21.5 12.4 11.6 11.5 12.2 7.8 6.1 4.5 5.7 6.0 5.5 5.0
BASED ON AVE	ERAGE (	OF SPR	RING /	AND FA	LL BO	0KS								
	1	75 1	976	1977	1978	197	9 19	80 1	981	1982	1983	3 1984	1985 19	86 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) FM Share (%) Stations Diaries				13.4 28.90 25				.31 5 2				9 16.2 36 58.00 32 602	16.2 16 0 59.83 56 34 30 869 798	.34 1985 NA
FORMAT SHARE	ES (%)	1977	1978	3 1979	1980	1981	1982		1983		1984	1985 198	86 Highe	st Metro Share: KJAX-F (13.6, S77)
CHR/AUR/CUNT	ГЕМР	38	39	40	38	39	35		36	CHR	27	27 2		KRAK (13.6, S80) st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KRAK (60, F85)
MOR/AC		14	10	10	11	6	9	MOR	10	AOR	12 6	6	7 Highe	st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: Same as Metro st TSA Cume: KJOY (804, S76)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN		14 18 10	12 21 10	13 17 13	18 16 13 1	22 11 11 2	19 13 9 5	AC	2 20 13 12		7 17 12 10 1	-	9 4 9 <u>#1</u> 4	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOS CLASSICAL	SPEL	3 1 1	4 2 2 	3 4 	5 	 9 	8 2		2 6  1		3 5 	2 5	5 - KJA	K \$76, \$80, \$81, F81, \$84, \$85, F85, \$86 X-F \$77, \$79, F80, \$82, F82, \$83, F84
FINANCIAL DA	ATA				C Dat							timates ollars		1-1 103
		197	76_1	977* 1		1979	1980		.981	1982			1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (mi					.91	2.71	3.00		8 <b>.</b> 8	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.8	KWG - Country until 82
Income (mil' Nat Rev (mi Rev Per Cap Inc Per Cap Profit Mary	llions (\$) (\$)	) .2 NM NM 11.8	27 Ni Ni	М	.68	.57 .55 8.58 1.79 20.9	.34 .69 8.40 .96	10	33	11.35	12.4	4 13.49	14.39	Other stations - See Modesto, Sacramento or San Francisco

 $<sup>\</sup>star$  Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included

## MAJOR STATION SALES

1973 KWG \$ 227,000
 1980 KWG 1,000,000
 1983 KWG, KYBB-F Sold to Home News 1,218,000

### SYRACUSE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSYR (M) 17.5 16.1 17.9 16.1 16.1 15.1 13.8 14.2 11.0 WYYY-F (AC) 1.2 2.1 3.1 3.7 9.2 13.0 12.3 12.0 WHEN (AC) 14.5 14.6 15.4 12.1 10.8 10.8 10.4 11.5 9.0 WRRB-F (C) 2.2 1.6 2.1 2.2 4.0 6.0 WNDR (O) 8.9 4.8 7.4 5.0 6.2 5.1 5.1 2.8 1.5	4 15.1 16.1 16.6 WYYY-F 11.2 20.2 27.6 27.3 26.9 31.8 30.9 33.0 1 7.9 5.4 5.3 WHEN 38.9 30.8 30.2 32.1 24.9 25.0 18.2 18.2 0 5.2 5.7 6.4 WRRB-F 9.9 11.4 10.6 10.7 12.2
WNTQ-F (R) 4.7 7.6 8.1 7.1 6.1 4.4 4.8 2.3 WAQX (A) 9.2 8.9 6.8 6.9 5.5 4.6 2.3 1.8 1.6 WKFM-F (A) 3.9 6.2 7.4 7.3 5.1 4.8 6.0 6.4 6.3 WFBL (BB) 6.5 4.7 6.7 5.4 5.0 3.1 7.6 6.9 10.4 WEZG-F (E) 9.2 8.6 5.1 6.3 6.3 5.9 3.9 6.4 3.8	6 .9 ** WAQX 20.9 12.6 13.7 5.7 5.5 4.3 5 5.7 4.0 5.5 WKFM-F 18.0 12.3 13.7 14.3 17.9 15.5 13.1 12.4 4 6.4 4.6 5.2 WFBL 15.8 15.2 17.9 12.6 17.4 11.9 13.0 9.4
WSEN-F+ (C) 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.1 5.9 7.9 7.2 5.1 5.0 WAQX-F (A) 3.0 6.0 5.6 5.0 5.3 9.5	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS  ** Simulcasted with WAQX-FM	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.8 14.5 15.5 15.4 16.0 15.4 16.1 FM Share (%) 25.60 34.74 33.85 36.76 42.28 48.28 48.79 Stations 20 23 24 22 27 Diaries 799 932	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 54 35 33 34 34 26 26	
MUR/AC 19 38 34 37 35 42 MOR 15 AC 27	
COUNTRY 7 7 9 8 10 16 14 BTFL/EZ 19 17 17 17 10 7 4 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 3 1	13 10 15 6 8 7 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 
NOSTALGIA 9 9 12 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 2 3 2 1 2 CLASSICAL 1 1	WSYR All other periods prior to 1983 1 2 1
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars   WRRB-F - WONO until 81 1982 1983 1984 1985   Classical until 79
Revenue (millions) 5.73 6.22 6.50 7.02 7.31 8.8 Income (millions)26 .06 .182141	BTFL until 81 9.3 9.7 10.5 11.3 WURS - WSOQ until 81 MOR until about 80
Nat Rev (millions) 1.32 1.36 1.57 1.57 2.12 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.47 10.04 10.75 11.36 13.50 Inc Per Cap (\$)09 .283364 Profit Margin 1.0 2.8	WEZG until 85 14.22 14.89 15.93 17.02 WYYY-F - WSYR until 83 Soft Rock until 80 AOR until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	WHEN - Contemp becoming AC by 82 WNDR - Contemp becoming AC/Oldies
1971 WRRB-F	by 82 \$ 79,000 WNTQ-F - BTFL until 82
1974 WSEN A/F (Baldwinsville) 1975 WNTQ-F 1976 WSYR From Meredith to Park 1980 WNDR, WNTQ-F Sold to McGavren Guild	348,000 AC until 84 360,000 WFBL - Contemp until 80 2,000,000 WAQX - WOLF until 84 1,872,000 Contemp until 81 Country until ?
1980 WSEN A/F Sold to Buckley 1981 WAQX Sold by Deer River 1981 WURS, WEZG-F Sold to Sky 1982 WSYR, WYYY-F From Newhouse to Katz	700,000 WKFM-F - CHR until 83 700,000 1,200,000 5,100,000
1983 WKFM-F (Fulton) 1985 WEZG A/F From Sky to Lorenz 1986 WSYR From Katz to New City 1986 WYYY-F From Katz to New City	NA 1,350,000 4,500,000 (E) 7,200,000 (E)

6,500,000

1986 WNDR, WNTQ-F

Sold to Osborn

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## TALLAHASSEE

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 83 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WTAL (BB) 10.8 11.5 7.2 3.7 4.1 4.1 4.4 3.4 4.	3.7 18.4 13.9 9.6 WGLF-F 30.3 34.1 32.3 40.5 40.1 40.7 40.7 34.3 7.2 9.6 10.5 14.0 WBGM-F 43.0 37.9 28.6 37.9 28.4 27.8 26.9 32.0
	1.5 1.1 1.9 .7 WCVC 4.4 4.8 5.4 3.0 6.7 3.4
WHFL-F (E)	0.3 12.6 5.2 10.7 WMNX-F 17.3 24.3 12.9 18.2 3.4 4.8 WHFL-F 7.0 7.6 3.0 3.8 2.6 WWSD-F 8.7 10.5 8.5 9.4
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	81 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.1 14.1 14.8 13.5 13.9 14.1 15.5 FM Share (%) 50.42 46.85 50.66 53.79 67.32 62.99 63.0 Stations Diaries 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11	.04 57.89 58.48 67.53 57.83 64.34 1985 WGLF-F \$875,000 13 14 12 12 14
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WBGM-F (25.1, S79)
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 36 45 54 48 46 42 35	
MOR/AC 3 1 2 3 MOR	
COUNTRY 17 19 12 16 20 15 31 BTFL/EZ 20 16 15 13 8 8 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 22 17 16 23 19 27 25	4 5 5 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 25 21 26 25
NOSTALGIA 5 4 5 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 3 2 1 2 2 CLASSICAL	WANM S80, S81 (T), S82, S83, S84, S85, S86 2 1 10 1
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates (Major call letter and format changes) Gross Dollars
	WTNT-F - WOMA until 78 81 1982 1983 1984 1985 Country until 77
Revenue (millions) 1.53 .95 1.58 2.18 2.72 3.3 Income (millions)38563544 .03 Nat Rev (millions) .17 .28 .43 .57 .73	BTFL until 82 3 3.5 3.9 4.4 4.8 WDSN until 84 WKQE - WONS until 80 MOR until 84
	12 18.91 19.02 21.15 22.54 WCVC - WMEN until 77 News until 77
Profit Margin 1.2	WBGM-F - BTFL until 79 Contemp until 84
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately ar	WTHZ-F - Contemp or Black until
MAJOR STATION SALES  1974 WTNT A/F Sold to Walter-Weeks	about 78 WOWD until 85 \$ 775,000 WTNT - Country until 84
1976 WTAL 1976 WKQE, WBGM-F Sold to Forward 1979 WTNT A/F From Walter-Weeks to Tom Ingstad 1979 WTHZ-F	659,000 650,000 1,100,000 500,000
1983 WTHZ-F From Negrin to Kelly 1983 WKQE, WBGM-F From Forward to Statewide 1983 WMNX-F 1985 WMNX-F Sold to HVS 1985 WCVC	1,470,000 1,575,000 950,000 1,250,000 500,000
1985 WTHZ-F From Kelly to Dolgoff 1985 WKQE, WBGM-F From Statewide to Woolfson	1,150,000 2,340,000

#### TAMPA - ST. PETERSBURG

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
	78 79 80 B1 82 83 84		80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WKRL-F (A/O) 5.0 5.1 4.4 WDAE (BB) 6.0 5.2 5.5 WYNF-F (A) 4.2 6.9	8.5 5.9 6.7 7.1 6.7 5.1 5. 5.6 7.4 5.7 5.9 3.6 4.1 5. 4.0 4.8 3.9 3.5 5.9 6.3 5. 5.1 3.7 3.2 4.3 4.6 5.9 7. 6.4 5.4 5.6 4.6 4.2 3.5 3.	J 4.9 5.0 WKRL-F 12.9 1 L 5.4 4.7 WDAE 13.7 1 L 6.5 5.2 WYNF-F 11.6 1	6.7 16.8 17.3 13.4 14.2 12.0 8.5 2.9 12.9 11.6 11.5 15.6 14.9 11.1 0.7 8.2 12.6 13.0 10.1 9.4 8.9 0.7 8.2 12.6 13.0 10.1 9.4 8.9 0.9 8.8 11.1 13.4 13.6 12.3 12.0 6.1 14.5 15.4 12.1 10.7 9.0 10.9
WLFF (BB) 6.5 6.5 4.8 WWBA-F (E) 6.9 7.5 9.1 WQYK-F (C) 3.3	6.6 7.1 6.1 5.4 3.4 3.3 2.6.8 4.7 4.3 1.7 1.9 2.7 2.9 9.8 11.0 10.7 9.5 11.0 14.3 13.4 4.7.0 8.0 8.9 9.8 6.7 7.6.9 3.8 2.9 1.9 1.7 1.6 1.	0 1.4 1.0 WLFF 11.8 1 4 13.1 10.6 WWBA-F 19.8 1 7 7.6 8.5 WQYK-F 15.5 1	1.6 12.3 10.0 7.1 6.8 5.5 10.3 8.1 4.5 3.3 4.4 2.3 7.6 18.6 17.2 19.4 21.0 22.4 17.9 1.6 15.7 16.7 13.2 15.7 12.9 14.5 4.5 8.9 8.0 7.3 6.3 4.2 3.0
WUSA-F (AC) 3.8 6.9 WTMP (B) 5.3 3.4 4.2	6.4 6.7 6.0 9.3 11.1 12.2 11. 6.7 7.5 7.4 7.5 6.1 4.7 6. 3.1 3.8 2.2 3.4 6.2 3.7 3. 1.5 3.6 5.9 5.3 5.5 3.4 3. 6 2.1 3.1 2.6 3.0 3.2 3.	7.3 5.7 WUSA-F 13.3 1 5 2.2 2.5 WTMP 4 3.2 3.6 WNLT-F 8.5 1	5.5 17.8 22.3 26.8 26.0 26.6 28.5 2.2 16.1 13.8 10.7 13.3 15.8 13.5 6.8 7.2 5.8 7.0 5.4 0.2 12.7 14.0 10.8 9.3 8.6 9.1 6.7 6.4 7.0 6.6 6.1 4.7
WGUL-F (BB) WAYE-F (AC) 4.4 5.0 WDUV-F (E) WXCR-F (CL)	5 1.2 2. 1.9 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.2 1.7 1. 1.0 1.7 1.	3 1.2 1.3 WAVE-F 5.7 9 1.9 2.2 WDUV-F	5.1 6.0 4.4 4.9 5.8 4.8 4.6 4.3 4.2 4.5 3.4 4.3 4.8 6.0 6.3 3.5 3.2
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND	FALL BOOKS		
1975 1976 19	77 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	.1 16.9 17.4 16.3 18.4 17.7 .19 50.38 58.51 61.11 66.40 63.1 29 25 26 24 24 1490 1372 1418	2 65.30 69.78 71.45 73.79 24 23 22 27	1984 WRBQ A/F \$ 8,400,000 1985 WRBQ A/F \$10,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1	979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 32 29	24 23 29 28 30 CHR	22 21 18 Highest Metro	
MOR/AC 14 11	AOR 13 12 10 8 MOR 4 AC 7	8 8 11 Highest TSA 1, 4 4 1 Highest TSA Co 14 15 18 Highest Metro	ume: WRBQ-F (6094, 586)
COUNTRY 12 16 BTFL/EZ 36 35 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 5 6	16 15 18 20 18 36 33 30 23 18 1 4 3 4 4 8 10 5 7 6	15 14 14 18 18 14	, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 2 SPANISH 2 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1	2 2 9 12 1 1 2 1 1 1	12 13 11 WSUN S75 S82 1 WJYW-F F77	, \$76, F76, \$78 , F78, \$79, F79, \$80, F80, \$81 , \$83, F83, \$84, F84, \$85 , F82, F85, \$86
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Ounc	an Estimates	, 102, 100, 000
N	et Oollars Gr	oss Dollars STAT	<u>ION NOTES</u> or call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 10.39 11.86 Income (millions) 1.19 1.21 Nat Rev (millions) 2.50 2.54 Rev Per Cap (\$) 83.0 Profit Margin 11.5 10.2	1.67 .61 .34 4.18 4.40 6.03 9.51 10.85 11.84 16.38 18.24 1.15 .39 .21	35.0 40.6 44.8 WKRL- 19.55 22.07 23.96 WFLA WPDS	WQXM until 83 WZNE until 86 AOR until 83 CHR until 86 - MOR until about 85
MAJOR STATION SALES			WOJC until 84 WFLA until 85
1972 WTMP 1973 WRBQ-F 1973 WSUN 1974 WAZE (Clearwater) 1975 WKRL-F	Bought by Harte-Hanks Sold to Plough Sold to Plough	\$ 536,000 500,000 WYNF- 2,303,000 350,000 WLFF 1,250,000	BTFL until 83 Country until 85 -F - WLCY until 77 CHR until 81 - WWBA until 81 WWLF until 82 8TFL until 81
1976 WTAN, WNLT-F 1977 WQYK-F 1978 WRBQ 1778 WYNF-F 1978 WPLP	Sold to BENI From Rowland to Lake Huron From Rahall to Harte-Hanks From Rahall to Taft	850,000 989,000 WRBQ 4,500,000 2,000,000 675,000	MOR until 82 - WLCY until 81 WNSI until 82 Contemp to AC by 81 News/Talk until 82
1979 WOAE 1980 WUSA-F 1980 WTAN 1980 WNLT-F 1981 WWBA-F 1982 WFLA, WPOS-F	From Rounsaville to Taft From Rounsaville to Gannett Sold by BENI From BENI to Metroplex Sold to Metromedia From Media General to Blair	5,500,000 4,000,000 575,000 WGUL 4,000,000 MUSA- 7,000,000 14,000,000	- WFSO until 79 Format until 79 unknown - AC until 81 - WPSO until ? -F - WAYV until 77 WJYW until 82 WIQI until 86
1983 WWQT, WLVU-F (Holiday) 1984 WPLP 1984 WSUN 1984 WRBQ A/F 1984 WDAE 1985 WTAN	Sold to Guy Gannett From Plough to Taft From Harte-Hanks to Edens From Taft to Gannett	1,275,000 WNLT- 850,000 7,500,000 13,400,000 (E) 5,700,000 570,000	BTFL until 82 -F - WOKF until 90 WCKX until 82 WMGG until 85 Contemp until 83
1985 WSUN, WYNF-F 1985 WKRL-F 1985 WHBO 1985 WGUL-F 1986 WLVU-F	From Gulf to Taft to CBS From DKM to Sandusky Sold to Metroplex Sold to Times Publ	22,000,000 (E) 10,000,000 1,400,000 1,350,000 1,700,000	
1986 WYOU 1986 WGUL 1986 WWBA-F	Sold to Marcocci From Metromedia to Metropolitan From Lake Huron to Susquehanna	750,000 450,000 20,000,000 (E) 27,000,000	

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## TERRE HAUTE

CDO	12+ METRO SHARE	CDO	12+ CUME RATINGS	
SPG 75 76	77 78 79 80 81 8	SPG 32 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WTHI-F (C) 10.4 15.0 WBOW (M) 17.0 15.0	19.8 18.9 17.0 18.7 9.6 6 9.9 13.1 15.6 15.3 15.5 17 16.3 21.4 14.6 12.9 6.8 11 5.4 4.4 2.4 4.3 9.6 9 6.9 8.7 6.6 10.0 13.1 11	7.0 19.5 21.4 24.2 25.4 1.9 9.3 7.7 4.8 4.4 9.2 7.6 12.7 17.2 16.5	WTHI 28.4 31.7 28.3 18.3 18.1 16.4 16.1 11.0 WTHI-F 26.5 25.0 31.0 28.5 32.2 33.5 37.5 36.9 WBOW 34.7 29.3 23.4 27.3 30.8 20.2 13.5 12.4 WZZQ-F 7.4 12.5 17.5 13.5 14.3 21.7 24.3 28.3 WYTS-F 17.0 20.8 29.9 26.9 33.0 28.5 23.4 20.6	
WPFR (AC) 9.5 7.5 WSDM (G) 12.4 8.9 WSDM-F (AC) WPFR-F (R) .8 1.9 WACF-F (C)	7.9 8.3 4.7 1.9 3.3 12.4 5	5.4 4.2 3.4 5.5 5.9 3.8 13.6 20.9 11.0 12.9 5.5 .4 1.4 3.3 4.0	WFRR 9.7 8.2 11.5 9.3 6.0 WSDM 4.3 3.8 10.2 WFR-F 25.0 30.2 21.8 28.6 30.9 36.5 28.3 27.2 WACF-F 2.9 4.6 10.8 11.3	
WLS (R) 1.7 4.2	3.0 3.9 2.4 1.4 2.0 1	1.8 .8 .5 .7 .4	WLS 7.8 6.4 6.8 5.4 5.3 3.7 5.9 2.1	
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	R			
<u> 1975   19</u>	976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station	
	4.8 14.2 14.5 14.7 14.3 2.11 39.46 45.26 55.38 57.22 15 14 16 13 522			
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977	<u>1978 1979 1980 1981 1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u>		
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37	47 46 53 42 41	38 CHR 36 32 15 AOR 14 18		
MOR/AC 17	6 4 3 12 28 MO AC	OR 13 19 10 9	Highest Metro Cume Rating: WTHI-F (37.5, S85)	
COUNTRY 34 BTFL/EZ 11 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	31 31 26 26 32 14 17 17 17 	32 26 33 36 1 3 1 	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE	
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 CLASSICAL	1 3 1 1	10 13 7  1 3 1 2	WTHI-F S81, S84, S85, S86	
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES	
1976	6 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984		
Revenue (millions) 1.62		2.7 3.0 3.2 3.4	WTHI - Country until 82 3.6 MOR until 83 WTHI-F - BTFL until 82	
Income (millions)25 Nat Rev (millions) .16 Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	6 <b>.</b> 17 <b>.</b> 32 <b>.</b> 37 <b>.</b> 41	20.15* 22.39 23.70 25.37	WVTS-F - Contemp to AC by 85	
* Major change in	definition of Metro		WPFR - WAAC until 83 MOR until 83	
MAJOR STATION SALES				
1973 WVTS-F 1976 WVTS-F	om J. W. O'Conner to Eastern ld to Bud Walters	n \$600,000 250,000 450,000 250,000		
1982 WPFR-F Fro	om Quincy Newspapers to Mich om Bud Walters to Oak Ridge ld to Oak Ridge Boys			

12+ METRO SHARE	co.	12+ CUME RATINGS			
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82	SPG 2 83 84 85 86 7	9 80 81 82 83 84 85 86			
WSPD (M) 16.6 12.9 13.4 12.1 10.8 10.6 11.1 10. WIOT-F (A) 5.3 6.2 6.7 9.7 18.2 15.0 13.0 10. WCWA (BB) 6.6 6.8 6.7 5.1 4.0 1.8 2.8 4. WMHE-F (R) 4.0 5.2 5.5 3.5 5.4 8.6 10.6 9. WLQR-F (E) 6.9 8.1 10.7 15.5 15.2 13.4 13.0 12.	7 11.3 10.2 10.1 6.7 WIOT-F 27 9 4.3 4.4 3.9 2.9 WCWA 11 4 7.4 7.8 12.6 14.8 WMHE-F 10	.2 25.3 26.3 25.1 23.8 20.9 24.2 24.6 .2 26.0 25.1 28.5 25.9 23.4 21.3 19.7 .8 8.7 10.8 11.0 9.9 9.7 9.7 8.0 .3 19.4 24.6 23.8 20.1 16.2 27.2 31.6 .1 22.8 21.1 21.5 17.6 22.3 21.0 18.3			
WTOD (C) 6.1 10.2 9.6 10.6 7.5 8.1 8.1 5. WKKO-F (C) 1.6 1.6 3.3 4.5 7. WOHO (AC) 7.1 6.2 7.4 7.2 5.9 8.2 4.4 3. WWWM-F (AC) 6.9 7.0 6.7 5.9 4.3 5.3 3.1 4. WRQN-F (R)	9 8.6 7.9 6.8 9.6 WKKO-F - 9 4.3 2.0 1.8 1.4 WOHO 22 5 6.5 6.3 5.5 5.8 WWWM-F 15	.1 13.5 13.2 8.3 8.1 7.7 8.6 7.6 14.6 15.9 16.1 14.5 15.4 .9 21.6 17.2 16.9 12.9 9.3 7.7 5.7 .5 17.1 9.3 14.0 17.4 14.8 14.2 15.1 18.8 17.2 20.9			
WVOI (B) 2. WJR (M) 5.7 7.0 7.2 7.7 6.1 5.8 7.5 6. CKLW (BB) 14.6 10.1 6.7 5.3 3.5 2.7 2.5 3.	.0 5.5 5.8 4.4 5.0 WJR 20	2.5 4.2 7.9 8.1 .1 15.4 18.3 16.5 13.2 16.1 13.5 13.4 .0 11.6 11.3 12.9 11.0 6.7 4.6 5.3			
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS					
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980</u>	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station			
	16.2 17.5 17.1 17.7 16.5 16.9 2 55.49 60.49 60.54 62.32 63.52 66.27 22 25 24 26 23 17 1125 1003 1168 1192 1265 1031	1984 WSPD \$1,700,000 1985 WSPD \$2,300,000			
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest M	etro Share: WIOT-F (19.7, F79)			
CHR/AUR/CONTEMP 41 44 44 48 36 34	Highest M	etro 1/4 HR AVG: WIOT-F (217, F79) SA 1/4 HR AVG: WIOT-F (264, F79)			
MOR/AC 27 23 26 21 31 29 MC		SA Cume: CKLW (3538, S76) etro Cume Rating: WMHE-F (31.6, S86)			
COUNTRY 11 15 9 12 13 18 BTFL/EZ 18 17 18 13 15 12 NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN 3 2 1 5 3	19 16 15 16 11 12 12 11 1 #1 STAT 1 4 6 5	IONS, 12+ METRO SHARE			
NOSTALGIA 4 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	6 5 6 6 WLQR-F	S83, F83			
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	S85, F85, S86			
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES [Major call letter and format changes			
Revenue (millions) 6.79 7.43 9.03 8.89 9.28	10.5 10.9 11.7 12.1 13.0	WCWA - AC until 81			
Income (millions)13 .87 1.58 .72 .49 Nat Rev (millions) 1.69 .83 1.50 1.71 1.61 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.43 11.56 11.38 11.66 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.11 2.02 .92 .61 Profit Margin 11.7 17.5 8.0 5.3	17.10* 17.69 18.96 19.58 21.04	WKKO-F - WKLR until 86 Black until 81 WOHO - Contemp changing to AC by 82 WWWM-F - WXEZ until 82 BTFL until 77			
* Change in definition of Metro					
MAJOR STATION SALES					
1971 WLQR-F Sold by Storer to Susquehanna 1972 WWWM-F 1973 WVOI Sold by Herb Weber 1976 WVOI Sold to Harold Gore 1979 WSPD From Storer to WOOD, Inc.	\$ 275,000 125,000 580,000 350,000 3,300,000	·			
1983 WLQR-F Sold by Susquehanna 1985 WMHE-F Sold to Osborn 1986 WSPD, WLQR-F Sold to Commonwealth 1986 WVOI	3,350,000 6,300,000 15,000,000 600,000				

## **TOPEKA**

NEW   16, 12, 12, 16, 18, 18, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	12+ METRO SHARE	-00	12+ CUME RATINGS
MIBM-F (R)	SPG 	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
MREN (0) 10.2 11.7 9.1 9.9 7.4 7.9 5.8 5.6 7.3 7.7 7.5 5.2 MREN 26.1 20.7 22.2 20.5 17.7 18.4 22.1 12.7 KTRK-F (0) 9.0 12.9 7.7 12.0 10.5 13.6 16.3 13.4 1.17.2 8.1 12.6 13.3 KTRK-F (1) 9.0 12.9 7.7 12.0 10.5 13.6 16.3 14.1 17.2 8.1 12.6 13.3 KTRK-F (1) 2.2 22.7 22.9 25.8 26.9 16.0 23.9 20.7 MOAF (1)	WIBW-F (R) 8.6 11.3 13.6 9.9 6.1 3.1 7.1 KSKX (C) 17.3 15.4 15.9 15.7 9.6 7.0 9.2 KMAJ-F (AC) 12.5 12.1 16.4 11.6 12.2 13.6 11.7	8.1 3.8 12.2 10.1 12.6 WIBW-F 8.5 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.9 KSKX 0.3 9.9 5.9 7.0 7.4 KMAJ-F	20.2 15.1 18.8 24.4 19.3 26.1 29.6 26.1 29.4 25.8 22.7 19.7 17.3 14.2 13.4 11.0 23.8 22.5 20.1 19.9 17.7 16.5 14.1 13.6
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR    1975   1976   1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   Highest Billing Station	WREN (0) 10.2 11.7 9.1 9.9 7.4 7.9 5.8 KTPK-F (C) 9.0 12.9 7.7 12.0 10.5 13.6 16.3	5.6 7.3 7.7 7.5 5.2 WREN 4.1 17.2 8.1 12.6 13.3 KTPK-F	26.1 20.7 22.2 20.5 17.7 18.4 22.1 12.7 20.8 22.7 22.9 25.8 26.9 16.0 23.9 20.7
1975   1976   1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986			
Revenue (millions)	ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
FM Share (#) 40,48 47,11 46,63 44,50 47,89 56,87 59,09 60,28 65,27 57,20 62,43 59,31 1985 WIBW \$1,150,000   Stations	1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 19	0 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	6 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
1977   1978   1979   1980   1981   1982   1983   1984   1985   1986   Highest Metro Share: KSKX (17.3, \$75)	FM Share (%) 40.48 47.11 46.63 44.50 47.89 56 Stations 11 11 12 12	87 59.09 60.28 65.27 57.20 62.43 59. 14 17 18 17 14 17	31 1985 WIBW \$1,150,000
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 34 43 34 29 29 31 CHR 28 27 25 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KTPK-F (45, S83)  MOR/AC 13 12 9 29 24 36 MOR 22 17 16 18 Highest TSA Cume: WIBW (109, S77)  MOR/AC 13 12 9 29 24 36 MOR 22 17 16 18 Highest TSA Cume: WIBW (1407, S78)  COUNTRY 16 24 16 21 33 29 30 22 22 27  BTFL/EZ 17 13 13 15 13 3 4 1 1 3 2  REWS/TALK 18 15 18 2 1 1 1 3 2  REMS/TALK 18 15 18 2 1 1 1 3 2 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE  BLACK/URBAN 11 9 WIBW S77, S79, S82 (T)  SPANISH 11 9 WIBW S77, S79, S82 (T)  SPANISH KKPK-F S80 (T)  RELIGION/GOSPEL KKPK-F S80 (T)  RELIGION/GOSPEL KDV-F S84  FINANCIAL DATA Net Dollars Set of Metro  Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars STATION NOTES  (Major call letter and format changes Income (millions) .88 .33 .19 .0714  Nat Rev (millions) .89 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .70  NOTALE MADA THE TWO THE TWO THE TWO THE TWO THE	FORMAT SHARES (%)	1002 1004 1005 1006 115-1	+ Makan Chans
MOR/AC 13 12 9 29 24 36 MOR 22 17 16 18 Highest TSA Cume: WIBW (1407, 578)  COUNTRY 16 24 16 21 33 29 30 22 22 27  BTFL/EZ 17 13 13 15 13 3 4 1 3 2  NEWS/TALK 18 15 18 2 1 1 3 3 2 1 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE  BLACK/URBAN 11 9 WIBW 577, S79, S82 (T)  SPANISH KKSKX 575, S76, S78  NOSTALGIA KMAJ-F S80 (T)  FELIGION/GOSPEL KTPK-F S80 (T), S81, S82 (T), S83, S85, S86  CLASSICAL KTPK-F S80 (T), S81, S82 (T), S83, S85, S86  FINANCIAL DATA FCC Oata Net Dollars  Income (millions)	<del></del>	Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KTPK-F (45, S83)
COUNTRY    16		AOR 12 11 7	WDAF (109, S77)
STEL/EZ	-	AC 12 17 16 10 Highes <sup>.</sup>	
NOSTALGIA 11 9 WIBW S77, S79, S82 (T)  SPANISH KMAJF S80 (T)  RELIGION/GOSPEL KTPK-F S80 (T), S81, S82 (T), S83, S85, S86  CLASSICAL KTPK-F S80 (T), S81, S82 (T), S83, S85, S86  FINANCIAL DATA  FCC Oata  Net Dollars    1976	BTFL/EZ 17 13 13 15 13 3 NEWS/TALK 18 15 18 2 1	4 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 <u>#1 S</u>	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
Net Dollars   Gross Dollars   STATION NOTES   (Major call letter and format changes   1976 1977 1978 1979 1980   1981 1982 1983 1984 1985   KSKX - KEWI until 81   Contemp until 81   Contemp until 81   Contemp until 77   Country until 79   Country until 79   Country until 79   Country until 83   Contemp until 83   Rev Per Cap (\$) 1.74 1.00 .3577   Profit Margin   34.0 10.8 5.5 1.8   Reflects major change in size of Metro   KDVV-F - KTOP-F until 79   Country until 79   Country until 83   Contemp until 84   Contemp until 85   Contemp until 85   Contemp until 86   Contemp until 87   Country until 87   Country until 88   Contemp until 89   Country until 89   Contemp until 89   Country u	NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	KSKX 11 9 WIBW KMAJ KTPK	S77, S79, S82 (T) -F S80 (T) -F S80 (T), S81, S82 (T), S83, S85, S86
The contemp series	<del></del>		STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 2.60 3.05 3.49 3.76 3.74 4.4 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1 Contemp until 81 Contemp until 81 Income (millions) .88 .33 .19 .0714 KTOP - Contemp until 77 Country until 79 Rev Per Cap (\$) 16.15 18.28 19.84 20.12 28.39* 30.13 30.77 30.82 31.88 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.74 1.00 .3577 Profit Margin 34.0 10.8 5.5 1.8 WMAJ-F - KSWT until 82 BTFL until 82 KDVV-F - KTOP-F until 79		1	
	Revenue (millions) 2.60 3.05 3.49 3.76 3.74 Income (millions) .88 .33 .19 .0714 Nat Rev (millions) .57 .59 .79 .81 .80 Rev Per Cap (\$) 16.15 18.28 19.84 20.12 Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.74 1.00 .3577 Profit Margin 34.0 10.8 5.5 1.8	4.4 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1	Contemp until 81  KTOP - Contemp until 77  Country until 79  Oldies until 83  WREN - MOR until 83  WMAJ-F - KSWT until 82  BTFL until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	MAJOR STATION SALES		Country until about 79

\$1,075,000

1,250,000

1982 WREN

1985 WREN

IUCSUN	
12+ METRO SHARE SPG SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KCUB (C) 6.3 13.0 9.9 10.6 8.4 12.7 11.5 10.3 11.1 8.3 4.3 5.4 KJYK-F (E) 6.7 6.2 7.0 10.0 7.7 10.0 11.6 10.5 10.8 11.2 11.3 9.7 KAIR (O) 9.5 8.4 8.5 6.7 8.0 6.4 7.1 4.7 5.8 3.4 5.1 2.4 KTKT (R) 10.1 11.5 11.7 11.8 9.7 7.1 5.1 4.5 3.9 3.5 2.6 3.6 KLPX-F (A) 4.1 5.7 4.4 6.0 5.3 7.4 7.1 7.6 6.9 9.2 10.5	KCUB 15.4 23.9 18.6 17.0 20.9 15.2 10.5 11.9 KJYK-F 11.1 15.2 17.8 19.4 18.2 19.9 19.6 17.5 KAIR 13.2 16.2 16.9 12.3 12.3 11.2 14.4 8.3 KTKT 32.0 21.8 17.6 17.2 16.1 13.5 11.8 10.4 KLPX-F 11.5 17.1 14.5 16.8 18.8 15.9 19.6 19.7
KXEW (S) 4.9 5.4 4.4 1.7 4.3 5.4 6.7 5.1 5.5 3.8 2.4 KWFM-F (AC) 8.2 7.1 8.0 5.4 10.6 9.0 6.1 10.4 9.9 6.4 6.9 6.1 KCEE (AC) 8.2 7.6 5.9 4.4 5.0 5.8 5.9 5.8 5.6 6.8 4.8 2.6 KTUC (NT) 4.7 4.2 4.7 4.3 4.9 4.9 4.3 3.0 2.9 1.8 1.8 1.5 KIKX (C) 13.8 5.3 2.9 4.2 4.5 1.7 1.4 .7	KXEW 8.1 7.5 6.8 5.3 4.0 KWFM-F 16.9 14.0 9.5 19.8 24.6 20.1 19.1 16.7 KCEE 10.5 8.4 12.6 13.2 15.8 11.7 13.3 10.6 KTUC 13.0 13.9 10.1 7.5 7.1 4.1 5.4 KIKX 11.1 7.4 4.1
KNST (NT) 6.5 6.3 4.8 5.8 4.8 2.9 2.2 2.7 2.8 3.5 3.3 4.0 KRQQ-F (R) 9.5 11.4 6.9 7.6 7.1 6.4 9.4 12.9 10.3 11.2 KHYT (R) 3.9 1.4 .6 6.6 6.5 5.5 5.4 5.2 5.4 4.5 2.6 KIIM-F (C) 8 2.6 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.3 1.9	KNST 17.4 14.2 8.1 8.7 10.6 8.7 12.0 KRQQ-F 23.8 18.1 16.4 18.6 26.8 28.6 27.2 24.6 KHYT 11.2 10.4 16.2 13.9 13.3 8.8 KIIM-F 11.1 8.9 7.0 13.1 13.9 16.7 KFLT 5.5 4.4 5.0 3.0 4.2
KGVY (BB) 2.1 5.2 4.3 4.8 6.0 4.4 KVOI (G) 2.2 1.6 1.8 1.0 1.7 KEZG-F (E) 5.7 1.4 .8 KUPD-F (A) 5.0 5.8 KQTL (S) 1.7 3.9	KGVY 7.6 5.2 6.2 6.8 5.6 KVOI 3.1 3.3 3.6 3.3 KEZG-F 1.8 1.9 KUPD-F 8.4 KQTL 3.9
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS KIKX at 580 is now silent	
	1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.4 14.5 14.8 15.3 15.2 16.5 15.1 16.0 17.4 16.4 FM Share (%) 21.19 17.31 24.20 37.24 36.65 35.65 44.31 44.96 46.26 50.67 Stations 15 17 16 17 17 18 18 17	17.3 17.0 1984 KCUB \$1,750,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Metro Share: KCUB (14.8, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 26 41 43 36 38 40 34 CHR 26 24 16	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KRQQ-F (116, S85) Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KRQQ-F (127, S84)
MOR/AC 14 4 5 4 9 12 MOR 8 5 21	Highest TSA Cume: KTKT (1591, S79) Highest Metro Cume Rating: KTKT (32.0, S79)
COUNTRY 16 15 13 16 19 14 15 16 13 17	#1 CTATIONS 124 NETDO SHADE
BTFL/EZ 25 29 25 19 23 14 11 13 15 12 NEWS/TALK 6 5 6 5 5 6 8 6 3 6 BLACK/URBAN	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE KIKX S75
BLACK/URBAN	KCUB S76, S80, F80 (T), F81, F82, F83 KTKT F76, S77, F77, S78 KRQQ-F F78, S84, F84 (T), S85, S86 KWFM-F S79 KAIR F79
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates Net Dollars Gross Dollars	KJYK-F F80 (T), S81, S82, S83, F84 (T), F85
1976* 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	STATION NOTES 1985 (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.06 4.77 5.08 6.62 7.81 9.4 10.1 11.6 12.6 1	4.0 KJYK-F - KAIR until 78
Income (millions) .03 .22 .44 .2943 Nat Rev (millions) 1.28 1.50 2.11 2.58 2.98 Rev Per Cap (\$) 10.14 10.85 13.91 13.89 17.28 17.88 19.66 20.93 2	KAIR - BTFL until 81 KIKX - Off air in 82 2.73 KHYT - Format until 79 unknown
Inc Per Cap (\$)46 .94 .6177 Profit Margin 0.1 4.6 8.7 4.4	Urban or Contemp from then KLPX-F - KCEE until 79
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	KTKT until 81 BTFL until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES	KNST - KHOS until 77 KMGX until 81 Country until 77
1972         KTKT         Sold to Lotus         approx. \$ 500,000           1973         KNST         Sold to Western Cities         805,000           1972         KJYK-F         Sold to Number One         108,000           1976         KTUC, KIIM-F         Sold to Ray Kandel         approx.         300,000           1977         KROQ-F         Sold to Western Cities         550,000	Contemp/AC until 82  KWFM-F - AOR until 85  KFLT - Contemp until about 83  KIIM-F - KNDE until 84
1977         KFLT         From Gene Autrey to Family Life         500,000           1978         KAIR, KJYK-F         1,600,000           1979         KLPX-F         From Strauss to Lotus         1,600,000           1980         KCEE         From Strauss to Behan         1,400,000           1981         KWFM-F         From Korngold to Sandusky Newspapers         2,000,000	
1981       KEVT       Sold by Korngold       1,007,000         1981       KXEW       1,325,000         1983       WV0I       990,000         1983       KIIM-F       From Kandel to Slone       893,900         1983       KWFM-F       From Sandusky to Behan       4,200,000	
1984 KAIR, KJYK-F From Surrey to Citadel 5,500,000 1984 KNST, KRQQ-F From Western Cities to Nationwide 7,500,000 1986 KCEE, KWFM-F From Behan to American Media 10,000,000	(E)

TULSA

12+ METRO SHARE	cne	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 83	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KY00 (C) 17.5 17.4 17.7 18.7 16.5 19.1 16.3 14 KRMG (M) 18.4 19.4 19.2 17.6 19.2 18.5 15.0 11 KWEN-F (C) 10.5 16.1 11.4 5.4 8.1 5.8 10.2 11 KRAV-F (AC) 7.4 5.8 10.4 10.2 10.0 9.5 12.1 11 KBEZ-F (E) 4.5 2.7 6.6 12.0 11.5 10.8 9.9 9	7 10.0 8.8 10.4 8.5 KRMG 3 4 11.1 10.8 11.5 11.8 KWEN-F 1 3 10.6 10.3 8.0 7.4 KRAV-F 2	29.1 31.8 29.7 26.4 28.0 24.3 22.7 21.9 34.5 32.2 31.4 27.7 21.9 22.9 19.9 21.3 17.5 14.5 18.7 21.2 21.6 20.3 18.1 21.1 21.8 22.4 24.6 27.0 28.6 23.7 19.1 18.9 17.2 16.7 19.7 16.9 16.1 16.1 17.7 20.3
KBBJ (0) 2.6 1.9 1.8 .7 1.4 1.8 1.6 5 KMOD-F (A) 6.2 5.4 7.7 7.8 7.4 12.7 8.5 11 KTFX-F (C) 1.8 2.2 1.7 4.2 4.1 4.0 4.7 4 KCFO (G) 11.9 8.1 7.0 5.5 1.9 1.1 1.3 KCFO-F (G)6 1.6 2.7 3.4 3	1 9.6 7.8 8.8 8.3 KMOD-F 1 7 5.7 3.7 6.0 5.5 KTFX-F 8 2.3 1.3 2.1 1.1 KCFO 1	9.5 3.9 2.1 10.3 13.6 17.0 21.4 19.7 16.0 18.6 17.4 6.0 7.9 10.8 9.8 13.6 9.1 12.3 13.0 10.4 6.2 3.2 6.0 3.4 4.3 3.6 6.5 7.0 9.1 8.8 8.4 8.3 8.2
KGTO (0) 1.8 2.2 1.5 1.2 .6 4.2 2 KAYI-F (R) 6 KCMA-F (CL) 1. KVLT (AC) 2 KVLT-F (AC) 2	5 7.8 8.4 11.2 10.3 KAYI-F 6 .9 2.2 .7 1.0 KCMA-F	5.8 5.0 6.2 5.2 3.9 18.4 16.2 21.2 22.2 2.2 6.6 10.6 2.4 10.9 7.9 4.9 2.6 1.7 2.3 3.5
KQMJ-F (AC)	3.5 KQMJ-F 1.5 3.2 KMYZ-F	7.0 2.7 8.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	15.7     16.7     18.4     16.7     16.4     16.4       53.90     59.52     64.29     63.17     66.63     72.07       17     17     19     18     19     19       682     915     1117     912     970     1167	1984 KRAV-F \$2,800,000 1985 KRAV-F \$3,300,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: KRMG (21.3, F76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 37 44 39 37 31 28	Highest 20 CHR 12 15 11 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KRMG (157, F80) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KV00 (296, F83)
MOR/AC 22 18 22 19 25 16 MG		TSA Cume: KV00 (3397, F82) Metro Cume Rating: KRMG (39.2, F77)
COUNTRY 20 24 19 26 28 36 BTFL/EZ 18 12 14 12 12 10	29 33 33 31 9 11 10 11	
NEWS/TALK 1 2 BLACK/URBAN 1	2 2 2	STEE 575 (T) 579 590 591 591
NOSTALGIA 5 SPANISH 5 RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 3 3 4 5 5 CLASSICAL	4 3 KRMG KRMG 6 6 6 5 1 1 1 KRAV-F	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Net Dollars	KWEN-F Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	F83, S86 STATION NOTES
1976* 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 4.67 7.16 7.98 9.06 10.74	13.8 14.8 16.2 19.5 20.2	KBEZ-F - KAKC until 77 Contemp until 77
Income (millions) .17 .48 .57 .53 .07 Nat Rev (millions) .77 1.15 1.14 1.56 1.47 Rev Per Cap (\$) 11.75 12.98 14.13 15.07	20.63 20.87 22.07 26.42 26.79	KTFX-F - KKUL until 78 Urban until 78 KWEN-F - BTFL until 78
Inc Per Cap (\$)79 .93 .82 .10 Profit Margin 3.6 6.8 7.1 5.8 0.6		Contemp until 81 KRAV-F - Contemp to AC by 82
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate	ly are not included	KCFO - KAKC until 84 CHR until 81
MAJOR STATION SALES		AC until about 82 KBBJ - KXXO until 80 KMOD until 82
1973 KBBJ Sold to Clear Channel 1973 KMOD-F Sold to Clear Channel 1976 KCFO-F Sold to Epperson 1977 KWEN-F From Swanson to Ron Curti	\$ 665,000 85,000 477,000 s 500,000 375,000	Contemp until 78 News/Talk until 81 Contemp until 82 Nost until 85 KGTO - KFMJ until 81
1979 KVLT From Sammons to Signal 1980 KBEZ-F From Carl Mark to Mid Ame 1980 KCFO From Carl Mark to Epperso 1981 KWEN-F From Ron Curtis to Katz 1982 KCMA-F		KRAV until 82 Religion until about 80 Contemp until 81 ? until 82 KVLT - KELI until 85 KCMA - KELI-F until 86
1985 KQMJ-F (Henrietta) Sold to Swanson 1985 KVLT-F (Owasso) Sold to Federated 1986 KWEN-F From Katz to New City 1986 KBEZ-F From Mid America to WIN 1986 KAYI-F From Hicks to Narraganset	2,400,000 NA 6,100,000 (E) 4,900,000 (E) t	

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12+ METRO SHARE	202	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 8	SPG 33 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WTLB (AC) 15.9 12.2 12.1 8.7 8.6 5.9 6.1 6.3		31.6 27.5 29.7 28.8 30.6 30.0 26.4 22.7 23.7 25.7 23.5 20.4 25.8 17.6 19.8 23.3 16.8 16.9 21.3 21.7 20.6 17.7 21.2 18.5 28.9 25.6 23.0 21.1 22.7 20.4 14.7 9.5 17.2 21.8 25.0 27.7 26.6 27.0 27.4 17.4
WKGW-F (R) 7.3 7.0 9.9 9.3 6.7 9.3 6.3 5.3 WADR (C) 6.2 5.4 6.5 4.5 6.7 4.3 4.7 6.1 WUTQ (BB) 3.2 6.0 3.6 1.1 2.6 3.9 3.8 4.7	7.4 3.3 4.6 3.0 WRUN 7.1 8.9 8.8 5.2 WKGW-F 1.7 3.3 2.7 2.6 WADR 5.0 2.7 1.7 3.5 WUTQ 1.5 2.5 1.5 3.4 WLFH	30.4 26.8 29.1 22.4 28.4 15.5 14.6 11.6 16.7 18.9 18.6 19.6 21.2 22.7 21.8 16.8 12.4 9.3 5.2 6.8 6.2 4.9 7.4 6.3 6.1 4.9 6.1 6.1 4.0 5.0 7.3
WYUT-F (BB) 2.5 WKAL-F (E) 1.3	5.0 2.7 5.7 4.5 WUUU-F 3.0 1.8 4.6 6.7 WYUT-F 2.2 2.0 3.6 2.2 WKAL-F 2.7 2.5 1.5 7.5 WRRB-F	3.2 8.9 16.3 13.3 4.7 7.8 11.5 5.5 4.5 6.5 5.2 8.1 8.9 8.8 11.2
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR		
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 198</u>	31 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	6 <u>Highest Billing Station</u>
APR (%) 16.6 17.7 14.9 16.9 17.3 16.7 20 FM Share (%) 28.61 29.76 35.16 40.18 41.90 54.75 49 Stations Diaries 21 22 21 22 25	.29 48.77 55.76 56.59 62.81 64. 26 24 23 23 27	90 1985 WIBX \$1,200,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1	983 <u>1984</u> <u>1985</u> <u>1986</u> Highes	t Metro Share: WIBX (17.5, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 43 43 44 45 40 31	18 CHR 13 22 18 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WIBX (85, S76) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WIBX (89, S76)
		t TSA Cume: WTLB (1202, S76) t Metro Cume Rating: WIBX (31.6, S79)
COUNTRY 10 7 7 10 10 17 BTFL/EZ 18 18 18 18 13 11 NEWS/TALK	15 13 12 15 17 14 10 2	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
5: AH15A	4 9 9 13 WIBX WRUN WIBQ	\$76, \$78, \$79, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85 \$77 -F \$80
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	-F S86
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 81 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 2.19 2.33 2.87 3.56 3.76 4. Income (millions)2419083440		WUTQ - WBVM until 80 AC until 80
Nat Rev (millions) .34 .28 .48 .47 .49 Rev Per Cap (\$) 7.18 8.89 10.93 11.87 12. Inc Per Cap (\$)5825 -1.04 -1.25	96 13.70 15.00 16.10 17.65	Country until 85 WNYZ-F - WIBQ until 85 BTFL until 85
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately	ano not included	WRCK-F - WTLB until 81 BTFL (?) until about 78 WKGW-F - WRUN until 76
MAJOR STATION SALES	are not included	BTFL until 77 WTLB - Contemp to AC by 82
	\$ 535 <b>.</b> 000	WRUN - Contemp to AC by 82
1971 WTLB 1974 WUTQ 1974 WRCK-F	400,000 255,000 160,000	
1978 WRUN, WKGW-F From Woods to Deer River 1978 WUTQ Sold to Bankfeldt 1979 WIBX, WNYZ-F Sold to Eastman 1980 WKAL A/F (Rome) Sold to Wooster Printing	1,000,000 286,000 1,500,000 540,000	
1984 WRUN, WKGW-F Sold to Altdoerffer 1985 WIBX, WNYZ-F Sold to REBS 1986 WUTQ, WOUR-F Sold to Devlin & Ferrari	1,420,000 3,145,000 1,500,000	

	12+ METRO SHARE	Spc	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KHOO-F (AC) 11.0 6.7 16.6 12.8 KWTX (M) 13.6 14.9 10.5 11.7 KWTX-F (R) 11.5 13.3 16.0 16.5	9.3 19.1 20.2 19.8 11.4 10.3 6.8 11.3 14.9 11.0 11.9 9.9 12.7 12.2 12.3 14.9 11.7 13.6 12.6 7.3 13.9 11.7 8.5 8.1 10.5	16.7 11.0 11.5 KH00-F 4.2 3.5 5.0 KWTX 6.5 12.6 10.7 KWTX-F	29.7 37.1 37.3 33.1 24.9 21.6 16.0 17.7 20.2 15.9 20.6 32.6 24.5 31.5 30.2 26.4 30.6 23.4 27.6 25.2 22.0 16.3 10.1 13.6 25.6 18.2 26.2 21.8 22.0 20.6 29.9 27.7 25.3 25.7 23.1 18.0 25.4 23.3 21.1 19.3
KRZI (BB?) 12.6 11.8 12.2 12.2 KBBW (G) 8.4 9.2 5.0 4.3 KJNE-F (C) KLMT-F (B)		1.4 2.4 1.1 KBBW 2.3 17.7 17.2 KJNE-F	25.4 21.6 13.8 10.4 9.8 6.6 11.3 4.8 11.8 7.0 7.6 7.1 5.2 5.5 4.7 9.2 24.4 23.0 5.7 10.9
	12.4 10.5 10.8 5.0 5.9 2.1 1.2 1.4 3.6 3.7 2.3 3.7	1.4 2.8 2.3 KRLD	25.1 19.1 21.5 14.3 12.8 16.9 10.4 9.7 9.8 10.4 8.9 10.2 10.5 8.0 8.9 7.0 2.2 4.4 4.4 9.2
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR			
1975 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981	1982 1983 1984 1985 198	6 Highest Billing Station
		15.1 14.8 14.3 16.3 16. 47.89 52.58 67.33 72.57 74. 19 19 19 17 17 854 501 581 581 549	15 1985 WACO/KHOO \$1,600,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1982 1983		t Metro Share: WACO (20.2, S81)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 31 30 36	31 27 31 25	CHR 26 21 14 Highes	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KJNE-F (45, S86) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KIXS-F+ (103, S79)
MOR/AC 15 15 13	12 14 1 MOR	4 Highes	t TSA Cume: WBAP (1050, S78) t Metro Cume Rating: WACO (37.3, S81)
COUNTRY 37 31 30 BTFL/EZ 17 18 17 NEWS/TALK 1 3 3 BLACK/URBAN 1	AC 9 39 37 41 49 13 15 16 2 3 4 6 7 3 5 5	6 3 16	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	 3 1 4	1 KWTX KH00 2 3 1 KWTX KNF0	S76 (T), S83 -F S77 -F S78, S79 -F S84
	CC Data	Duncan Estimates	-F S85, S86
1976 1977 1	Dollars 	Gross Dollars 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 1.69 1.56 1		3.3 3.7 4.4 5.0	KIXS-F+ is in Killeen
	181929 .19 .42 .63	3.0 3.7 4.1 3.0	KNFO-F - KEFC until 78
Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.66 &		18.54 20.11 23.66 26.46	Contemp until 82 KWTX - MOR until 81
Profit Margin			Country until 85 KRZI - Country until about 81
MAJOR STATION SALES	f 205 000		KWTX-F - BTFL until 82 AC until 85
1970 WACO, KHOO-F To Tid 1974 KNFO-F 1977 KNFO-F 1977 KRZI 1978 WACO, KHOO-F Sold N	chenor \$ 825,000 135,000 160,000 390,000 by Tichenor 1,500,000	) 	KBBW - KKIK until 82 Country until 82
•	to Harris 2,668,000		
1983 KRZI 1985 KBBW 1986 KRZI	450,000 600,000 340,000 by Borders 2,840,000	) ) )	
1986 KJNE-F (Hillsboro)	3,200,000		

#### WASHINGTON, DC

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	SPG 84 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WR(X-F (R) 3.3 2.3 2.1 3.5 3.5 7.6 5.2 5.0 7.0 WWRC (BB) 5.8 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.1 4.8 3.9 4.0 4.3 WKYS-F (B) 4.0 4.7 2.8 2.8 6.6 7.1 8.9 10.3	8.5 6.8 6.8 WMAL 23.1 21.0 21.7 19.1 17.4 16.0 15.8 14.1 5.5 5.0 3.5 WRQX-F 9.0 20.5 16.3 16.6 21.5 20.6 17.5 13.8 2.4 2.3 3.1 WWRC 8.8 10.2 9.1 11.6 9.8 7.1 7.2 6.5 8.1 7.1 7.6 WKYS-F 10.6 13.9 15.5 19.7 20.5 19.2 15.3 15.1 8.1 8.5 7.3 WGAY-F 15.9 21.4 15.2 17.0 14.5 16.1 18.5 14.8
WHUR-F (B) 2.6 3.7 5.0 5.4 4.3 5.4 7.2 5.8 WWOC-F (A) 4.9 5.6 4.1 4.3 2.9 5.6 3.7 3.3 WLTT-F (AC) 4.6 5.5 4.6 4.8 4.4 6.0 4.0 4.4 4.5	3.7 3.6 2.7 WCLY-F 25.3 19.5 18.4 17.9 14.8 13.1 11.5 8.1 6.9 7.1 6.1 WHUR-F 11.8 11.2 13.1 17.5 15.4 17.2 14.9 15.0 5.0 6.7 4.4 WWDC-F 14.2 11.0 15.3 16.5 14.1 14.8 16.1 12.9 4.6 4.0 3.8 WLTT-F 9.8 8.0 9.3 11.7 14.2 14.5 12.8 12.0 2.5 2.9 1.7 WASH-F 13.9 13.1 11.2 11.9 10.6 10.3 11.1 6.6
WAVA-F (R) 2.4 1.4 2.8 4.0 3.9 4.1 3.8 WGMS-F+ (CL) 2.9 4.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 3.6 3.2 3.4 WMZQ-F (C) 3.8 2.3 2.7 3.5 3.1 3.2 3.7 3.2 3.8	3.9 4.2 4.3 WTOP 15.0 14.7 10.4 14.4 14.0 14.8 13.0 15.8 5.0 4.4 4.7 WAVA-F 9.0 10.3 11.5 12.4 11.8 18.9 16.8 13.5 3.3 2.9 3.1 WGMS-F 8.8 9.3 9.0 9.9 9.5 8.4 8.7 8.4 4.0 4.1 6.8 WMZQ-F 7.5 7.9 7.4 7.9 9.9 10.4 10.6 12.3 2.9 2.5 5.3 WCXR-F 7.8 8.2 9.6 9.1 6.9 13.1
WDJY-F (B) 4.9 6.4 6.5 3.8 3.6 3.9 2.8 WUST (G) 2.8 1.3 1.3 1.2 .7 .8 .9 WTKS-F (AC) 1.8 2.3 1.7 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.2	1.1
WBMW-F (R) 2.6 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.5 2.8 1.7 1.9	1.6 1.9 2.3 WBMW-F 5.3 5.5 5.6 5.5 7.2 10.3
BASEO ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
APR (%) 16.6 16.0 16.3 16.8 17.0 16.0 15.5 18 FM Share (%) 46.27 51.45 58.70 63.54 66.87 68.00 72.82 74 Stations 33 34 33 32 29 34	4.32 74.42 75.47 77.82 78.38 1985 WMAL \$14,000,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WMAL (12.6, F77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 32 34 31 29 29 21 21 CH	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WKYS-F (522, S83) HR 15 14 13 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WPGC-F+ (587, F78)
MOR/AC 16 11 13 17 19 19 MOR 8 AC 11	DR 6 9 12 Highest TSA Cume: WMAL (8012, F79) 8 8 9 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WMAL (28.1, F79) 13 16 13
COUNTRY 6 9 7 7 9 8 9 BTFL/EZ 17 17 16 13 12 11 11 NEWS/TALK 10 7 7 9 8 9 9 BLACK/URBAN 14 16 19 17 16 25 23	8 9 8 10 10 9 9 5 6 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 22 18 21
NOSTALGIA 1 1 1 1 1 SPANISH	WKYS-F S82, F83, F82, S83, S84, S86 1 4 4 WMAL S75, S76, F76, F76, S77, F77, S78, F78 (T), F79, S8D, F80, S81, 4 3 2 F81, F84 4 4 4 WPGC-F+ F78 (T), S79
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Ou Net Dollars	WGAY-F S85 uncan Estimates WHUR-F F85 Gross Dollars
	982 1983 1984 1985 STATION NOTES
Revenue (millions) 36.69 40.33 45.60 51.28 56.60 70.2 78.	
Income (millions) 5.49 4.33 6.69 7.18 4.27 Nat Rev (millions) 8.97 10.13 12.45 14.89 17.86 Rev Per Cap (\$) 13.13 14.82 16.81 18.37 22.61 24.	WRQX-F - WMAL-F until 78 WLTT-F - WJMD until 82 .45 24.97 28.13 31.70 BTFL until 81
Inc Per Cap (\$) 1.41 2.18 2.35 1.39 Profit Margin 15.0 10.7 14.7 14.0 7.5	WAVA-F - News/Talk until about 77 Soft Rock until 79
MAJOR STATION SALES	AOR until 83 WWDC-F - Contemp until 77 WASH-F - AC until 84
1970 WUST, WLTT-F From Diener to SJR 1971 WNTR, WGAY-F Sold to Greater Media	\$ 941,000 CHR until 85 NA WBMW-F - WEZR until 85
1973 WXTR A/F 1974 WPGC, WCLY-F Sold to First Media	400,000 BTFL until 83 5,800,000 AC until 85
1975 WWDC A/F Sold by AVCO  1976 WMAL, WRQX-F From Allbritton to ABC	2,800,000 WDJY-F - WOOK until 84 WTKS-F - WHFS until 83 16,000,000 AOR until 83
1977 WAVA-F Sold to Understein et. al. 1977 WABS Sold to Tornberg et. al. 1980 WOL Sold by Sonderling (distress sale 1980 WCXR A/F Sold to Metroplex	2,600,000 BTFL until 85 765,000 WCLY-F - WPGC-F until 85 e) 950,000 Contemp until 83 4,000,000 WWRC - WRC until 84
1981 WXTR A/F (La Plata) Sold to Dalton 1981 WUST Sold by SJR 1981 WAVA-F From Understein to Doubleday 1982 WYCB	News/Talk until 84 2,000,000   WCXR-F - WXRA until 80 1,500,000   WPKX until 82 8,000,000   WPKX until 85 1,375,000   Country until 85
1983 MTKS-F Sold to Outlet	2,100,990 WMZQ-F - WMOD until 77 Contemp until 77
1983 WMZQ (Arlington) 1983 WWRC Sold by NBC 1984 WNTR Sold by Greater Media 1985 WDCT Sold to Universal 1985 WLTT-F From Gulf to Taft to CBS	1,000,000 3,500,000 950,000 750,000 33,000,000 (E)
1986 WNTR 1986 WAVA-F From Doubleday to Emmis 1986 WASH-F From Metromedia to Metropolitan 1986 WBMW-F From EZ to Infinity 1986 WXTR-F (La Plata)	775,000 17,000,000 17,000,000 (E) 13,000,000 14,500,000

## WATERLOO - CEDAR FALLS

e pe	12+ METRO	) SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _7576	77 78 79 80	81 82 83 84		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	0 16.1 13.4 13.6 11. 6 12.4 15.3 15.4 13. 3 6.6 9.6 11.1 14.	.0 10.2 8.8 25.1 23. .1 9.0 11.3 7.9 7. .5 13.8 17.5 7.9 8.	9 29.8 25.2 KFMW-F 1 5.8 4.3 KXEL 6 12.0 13.8 KOKZ-F	68.7 58.4 56.4 48.3 40.6 42.1 28.6 26.3 22.9 14.6 20.1 16.6 40.1 41.7 44.6 40.3 30.3 27.6 24.9 24.6 23.0 16.8 13.8 10.8 30.5 32.9 34.7 25.4 24.9 25.5 34.3 17.9 15.8 12.8 19.3 19.0 19.8 12.9 12.6
KWOF (?) 7.8 7. KOEL-F (C) 2.0 . KWAY-F (E)	3 3.6 3.8 3.7 4. 6 2.9 1.9 1.2 2.		1 7.7 7.1 KOEL-F	19.7 11.0 10.6 10.0 9.9 8.9 2.2 5.9 6.8 9.5 6.9 10.1 10.4 14.4 14.8 6.6 7.7 8.1 9.0
WHO (NT) 3.3 1. WMT (M) 3.9 4.	2 2.2 2.5 2.5 4. 3 8.0 4.5 1.2 4.			8.5 10.5 10.9 8.1 12.2 8.2 8.4 7.6 11.8 13.1 8.7 8.4 10.7 10.2 9.6 7.3
ONE RATING BOOK PER Y	EAR			
1975	1976 1977 1978 1	1979 1980 1981 198	2 1983 1984 1985 198	6 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.7 FM Share (%) 17.07 Stations Diaries			1 16.6 17.1 15.4 15.4 30 46.99 48.54 63.48 64.1 13 14 13 15 524 560 600 643	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	77 1978 1979 1980 19	981 1982 1983		t Metro Share: KWLO (37.3, S75) t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KFMW-F (62, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 5	55 59 61 51 5	54 26 39 CHR AOR	40 49 46 Highes	t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KFMW-F (102, S85) t TSA Cume: KWLO (1310, S76)
MOR/AC	9 5 3 15	7 25 MOR 3		t Metro Cume Rating: KWLO (68.7, S79)
BTFL/EZ 1 NEWS/TALK	.7 15 15 12 1 2 3 3 5	AC 19 16 28 21 12 10 1 3 4 3	25 23 22 2 3 6 4 2 2 #1 S	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	 : :	8 7 13 	KFMW 6 KWLO 	All other rating periods
CLASSICAL -				<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars		can Estimates iross Dollars	KWLO - KWWL until 81
- _1	976* 1977* 1978 197	79 1980 1981 198	32 1983 1984 1985	Contemp to AC by 82 KCFI - AC until 82 KCNB-F - KXEL until 80
Inc Per Cap (\$) -	.26 .34 .50 .2	20 .12 53 .37 84 13.88 18.06 18.9 43 .90	00 20.12 21.34 22.56	KFMW-F - BTFL until 82 KWOF - Contemp changing to AC by 80 Began Nostalgia in 81 KLEU until 85 KQQI until 86
* Independent F	M's and FM's reporte	ed separately are not	included	
MAJOR STATION SALES				

\$ 305,000

335,000

4,100,000

From Forward to Park

1973 KCFI

1978 KWOF

1986 KWLO, KFMW-F

### WEST PALM BEACH

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84	SPG 85 86 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WJNO (NT) 4.2 5.9 3.0 3.0 3.5 4.3 5.2 5.3 6.	.6 1.1 1.2 WEAT 11.9 9.6 7.7 6.1 3.7 3.2 4.3 4 7.4 6.3 WJNO 9.8 12.1 13.9 14.0 10.9 14.2 16.3 13.6 .6 10.9 14.8 WRMF-F 12.0 15.2 19.6 17.9 21.7 18.3 19.8 24.1
WIRK (C) 5.6 5.8 8.1 4.8 2.0 3.0 1.9 1.7 1.0 WIRK-F (C) 6.6 5.7 10.4 11.1 12.2 7.1 10.9 7.6 6. WNJY-F (BB) 2.5 4.2 5.2 4.1 4.5 3.7 3.9 5.2 7. WKGR-F (A) 2.2 5.9 3.9 3.1 2. WPBR (NT) 3.8 2.8 5.2 5.4 5.3 4.1 3.5 2.7 2.	.4 7.3 7.3 WNJY-F 9.0 9.0 7.3 12.9 12.4 13.5 .7 2.5 2.7 WKGR-F 12.7 11.5 14.7 8.6 4.6 8.8
WSHE-F (A) 3.5 6.9 3.0 2.7 2.0 2.5 2.8 2.3 3.0 1. WHYI-F (R) 5.2 4.1 5.2 5.6 5.2 5.2 4.4 4.8 7.3 12. WLYF-F (E) 4.2 2.8 3.7 3.1 3.8 2.1 3.2 3.4 1.8 2. W10D (NT) 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.	.4 8.4 5.6 WHYI-F 12.9 12.2 10.3 13.2 18.1 24.0 20.0 17.6 .3 2.8 2.2 WLYF-F 8.7 7.1 7.6 7.6 7.1 6.6
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198</u>	32 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 14.5 14.9 17.2 15.3 15.3 16.6 18. FM Share (%) 62.83 65.35 67.18 62.85 62.85 69.52 68. Stations 25 24 26 26 31 35 Diaries 462 782 117	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1984 1985 1986 Highest Metro Share: WEAT-F (18.7, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 40 30 25 24 18 15 21 CHR AOR	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WRMF-F (171, S86) R 16 14 7 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRMF-F (214, S86)
MOR/AC 3 9 9 10 21 17 MOR AC 18	R 8 7 9 Highest TSA Cume: WRMF-F (1944, S86) 2 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WEAT-F (29.6, F79) 11 19 25
COUNTRY 10 13 13 15 11 18 10 BTFL/EZ 35 33 30 28 29 24 18 NEWS/TALK 4 6 11 12 10 11 16 BLACK/URBAN 7 7 11 9 9 11 8	11 7 7 17 18 17 15 14 13 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE 5 8 8
NOSTALGIA 1 2 2 2 4 9 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 2 1 1 1 CLASSICAL	WIRK-F F80  13 11 10 WRMF-F F85, S86  WEAT-F All other rating periods  2  2 1
	ncan Estimates
	Gross Dollars STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes) 32 1983 1984 1985
	WPOM - News until 1977 5 11.7 13.1 15.2 WIRK - Contemp changing to AC by 81 WIRK until 83
Nat Rev (millions) .43 .67 1.23 1.05 1.13	AC until 83 94 17.03 18.47 20.77 WPCK until 85 WKGR-F - WIZD until 84 WNJY-F - BTFL until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES	WGMW until 79 WRMF-F - WJNO until 80
1971 WRMF-F From Norman Knight to Walter-Weeks 1974 WEAT A/F Sold to Curt Gowdy 1979 WJNO, WRMF-F From Walter-Weeks to Fairbanks 1979 WNJY-F Sold to Patten 1979 WPBR	Contemp changing to AC by 80  \$ 250,000 WEAT - WEAT until 84 1,500,000 WEAT WCGY until 85 3,300,000 Country until 82 995,000 News until 84 300,000 MOR until 85
1981 WPOM 1982 WNJY-F From Patten to Lappin 1983 WIRK A/F Sold to Price Comm. 1984 WIXI	1,003,000 1,615,000 7,000,000 650,000
1985 WPOM 1985 WPBR Sold to Portness (never completed) 1986 WEAT A/F Sold by Gowdy	1,600,000 1,550,000 13,000,000

#### WHEELING

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WWVA (C) 22.7 20.1 24.7 25.0 27.1 22.6 29.6 20.8 17.5 14.5 13.6 WWVA WOVK-F (C) 4.8 2.6 3.1 5.1 9.5 9.2 6.7 10.0 12.1 WOVK-F WKWK (BB) 20.2 15.1 10.8 12.3 10.7 8.2 6.6 13.5 9.3 12.0 6.4 WKWK WKWK-F (AC) 7.3 9.6 2.6 4.8 8.4 6.6 11.5 8.5 9.7 7.2 8.0 WKWK-F WOMP (NT) 9.9 10.5 14.3 11.8 12.0 8.9 7.0 4.6 8.2 7.2 4.5 WOMP	44.9 46.5 42.5 46.9 41.8 38.1 33.1 30.3 12.0 19.7 21.4 16.6 20.1 24.0 31.2 29.2 27.8 22.7 22.7 18.7 17.3 12.6 15.6 21.9 21.1 28.7 28.2 25.8 20.0 19.3 18.7 19.8 17.4 12.3 11.7 14.2 12.0 10.4
WOMP-F (R) 4.7 12.6 8.7 10.5 7.6 13.2 7.0 15.4 22.0 23.3 25.4 WOMP-F WZMM-F (R) 13.7 10.0 10.0 13.6 9.8 16.3 15.2 11.9 6.7 8.0 3.4 WZMM-F WUNI (M) 2.6 7.1 7.4 3.5 6.2 5.1 1.2 3.1 3.0 2.8 2.7 WUNI WEIF (C) 2.6 3.3 1.3 1.8 .4 2.3 .4 .8 .4 1.2 .8 WEIF WHLX-F (BB) 7.2 WHLX-F	24.1 19.8 27.8 19.8 30.0 39.1 38.0 38.7 21.2 19.6 24.0 25.0 20.3 14.5 18.6 11.6 17.2 2.9 3.5 5.3 2.6 2.9 1.9 1.9 1.6 11.1
KDKA (M) 2.5 3.0 3.1 3.1 2.3 2.1 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.5 KDKA WDVE-F (A) 3.0 1.74 .9 1.9 1.2 1.9 2.6 2.8 1.4 WDVE-F	7.1 12.9 9.1 8.8 8.1 7.1 6.1 7.1 3.4 5.3 5.6 5.2 8.1 7.5 7.8
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 198	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 15.3 15.6 14.9 14.8 14.6 16.4 15.6 16.6 17.2 16.2 17.5 FM Share (%) 37.02 39.11 33.02 38.50 36.62 47.74 50.43 52.87 56.63 58.19 68. Stations 12 14 15 17 14 13 14 14 14 15 Diaries 743 584 562 651 677 714 700	.55 1985 WWVA/WOVK \$3,000,000
	st Metro Share: WWVA (29.6, S82)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 36 49 34 34 39 28 32 CHR 27 35 27 Highes	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WWVA (72, S82) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WWVA (155, S79) st TSA Cume: WWVA (2006, S78)
	it TSA Cume: WWVA (2006, S78) it Metro Cume Rating: WWVA (46.9, S82)
COUNTRY 21 28 28 29 24 32 23 27 28 28 BTFL/EZ 21 11 18 14 18 20 15 5 2 2	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA 14 10 13 15 WWVA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimates	
Net Dollars Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 3.33 3.39 3.90 4.04 4.22 4.8 5.0 5.3 5.7 6.1 Income (millions) 1.03 .90 .93 1.12 1.03 Nat Rev (millions) .88 .99 1.04 1.24 1.14	WZMM-F - WANJ until 85 BTFL until 83 WOVK-F - WCPI until 84 Country until 78
Rev Per Cap (\$) 18.37 21.43 21.77 22.65 26.09 27.32 28.96 31.15 33.52 Inc Per Cap (\$) 4.90 5.10 6.02 5.53 Profit Margin 31.1 26.7 23.8 27.6 24.4	AOR until 80 AC until 84 WOMP - MOR until 80
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included	WEIF - Contemp until 78 WUNI - WNEU until 83
MAJOR STATION SALES	WANR until 85 AC until 84
1972 WWVA, WOVK-F Sold to Columbia Pictures \$ NA 1975 WKWK A/F Sold to Community Service 650,000 1980 WZMM-F 640,000	BTFL until 85 WKWK - Contemp until 82
1982 WWVA, WOVK-F From Columbia Pic. to John Price 8,800,000 1984 WOMP A/F 1,350,000 (E) 1984 WUNI, WZMM-F 1,319,000 1986 WOMP A/F From First Valley to Justice 4,500,000	
1986 WOMP A/F From First Valley to Justice 4,500,000  1986 KSAQ-F Sold to Inner City 6,700,000	
2012 00 2000	

### WICHITA

	12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78	SPG 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
KQAM (0) 4.4 1.4 3.3 KFH (C) 11.1 8.8 10.3 9.2 KLZS-F (AC) 8.7 9.6 10.3 10.6		12.6 15.1 11.5 14.5 11.3 10.3 10.7 9.4 25.5 25.4 27.9 22.8 18.4 14.9 18.1 13.8
	10.3 11.7 8.4 9.2 9.1 10.8 9.1 6.9 KICT-	F 15.7 14.4 16.0 12.8 12.5 23.6 25.6 25.7 21.9 20.9 21.4 20.1 18.6 12.7 8.9 3.3
KRZZ-F (AC)8 KSGL (G) 2.6 3.6 1.7 2.2 KOEZ-F (E) KXLK-F (AC) KBUZ-F (B)		F 4.3 4.3 2.7 3.2 6.1 F 3.0 10.6 10.4 13.3 12.1 F 12.0
KZSN-F (C)	1.0 7.3 KZSN-	F 7.0 15.1
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FA * Simulcasted with KRZZ in		
1975 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1	986 Highest Billing Station
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979	9 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 High	nest Metro Share: KEYN-F (18.5, S83)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 28 32 36	32 30 29 31 CHR 30 26 24 High	nest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: KEYN-F (107, S83) nest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: KFDI (131, S77)
MOR/AC 14 22 20	18 18 14 MOR High	nest TSA Cume: KWKN (1892, F77) nest Metro Cume Rating: KLEO (40.8, F77)
COUNTRY 26 23 31 BTFL/EZ 28 20 11 NEWS/TALK 3 BLACK/URBAN	AC 15 16 11 17 34 36 31 35 29 34 33 15 13 12 5 6 6 6 2 3 2	#1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE KWKN S75, S76, F76
NOSTALGIA SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 1 2 2 CLASSICAL	11 10 6 5 7 	KFDI S77, S78, S80 (T), F85 KEYN-F F77, F78, S81, F81, S82, F82, S83 F83, S84 KAKZ S79 KFH F79
	CC Data Duncan Estimates Dollars Gross Dollars	KBRA-F S80 (T) KICT-F F80 KFDI-F F84, S85
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	KKRD-F S86
Revenue (millions) 6.62 7.12 8	8.39 8.83 9.69 11.1 12.0 12.8 14.1 15.2	<pre>STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)</pre>
Nat Rev (millions) .53 .60 Rev Per Cap (\$) 18.19 23	1.37 .7955 .98 .89 .76 1.14 22.08 23.38 27.13 28.99 30.12 32.94 35.27 3.44 1.97 -1.32	KKRD-F - KARD-F until 81 BTFL until 79 AC until 84
Profit Margin 10.4 11.6 16		KLZS-F - KBRA until 84 BTFL until 82
MAJOR STATION SALES		KRZZ - KAKE until 81 MOR/AC until 81
1971 KQAM 1977 KQAM 1977 KSGL	d to Great Empire \$ 120,000 425,000 600,000 395,000 m Mack Sanders to Peoria Journal 4,000,000	KAKZ until 85 Nostalgia until 85 News/Talk in 85 KRZZ-F - KDRB until 80 KGCS until 82
1982 KLEO Solo	2,300,000 d to Charley Pride & Jim Long 3,500,000 d by Swanson 450,000 d by Swanson 750,000	KYMG in 83  KAKZ in 83 and until 85  Country until 83 (?)  KLEO - KLEO until 80  KWKN until 82
	m Long-Pride to Roth (cancelled) 8,000,000 3,300,000 5,000,000	CHR until 80 AC until 82 Country until 84 (?) AC until 85 KFH - MOR until 78 KICT-F - Country until 78 KSGL - KBUL until about 80 Country until about 78
American Radio 10th Anniversary	Issue, Copyright 1986	KQAM - KWBB until 78  KEYN until 80  News until about 78  Contemp until 80

### WILKES BARRE - SCRANTON

12+ METRO SHARE	ana.	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG _75	SPG 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WARM (M) 16.9 17.4 13.5 15.7 11.2 11.6 9.4 9.8 WEJL (BB) 5.9 12.0 5.3 5.6 6.2 4.3 4.1 3.4 WEZX-F (A) 3.4 2.4 3.4 4.5 4.7 6.7 8.1 7. WNAK (BB) 9.2 7.2 11.8 12.8 7.7 9.5 9.2 9.6 WILK (R) 7.0 6.5 6.2 4.3 6.1 4.9 4.8 5.3	4 7.0 5.6 5.8 6.1 WEJL 2 6.3 7.0 6.9 6.3 WEZX-F 0 8.6 8.5 7.4 7.8 WNAK	32.2 37.2 27.7 31.7 26.7 21.7 21.0 21.9 11.4 11.8 9.7 12.5 11.6 9.2 9.0 8.2 12.7 13.7 14.5 15.5 14.7 15.0 13.8 12.6 15.3 14.8 11.6 14.1 11.0 8.9 9.1 10.4 20.7 19.0 19.6 18.7 15.5 13.8 12.4 9.3
WICK (E) 3.2 2.5 3.3 1.6 3.9 2.3 3.2 3.4 WBAX (BB) 5.7 3.9 2.9 6.0 3.8 2.6 2.7 2.4 WMGS-F (AC) 4.0 4.5 3.9 5.2 3.9 3.9 3.4 WKRZ-F (R) 5.3 9.9 10.4 WGBI-F (AC) 1.5 7.3 8.3 7.7 8.9 6.5 6.4	9 2.5 1.9 2.2 1.8 WBAX 5 3.8 3.7 4.0 4.4 WMGS-F 0 11.5 9.4 10.0 10.7 WKRZ-F	5.9 7.7 4.6 5.1 11.5 8.2 7.7 5.3 5.5 5.6 11.3 10.9 9.6 10.6 9.7 9.0 10.5 11.4 25.2 29.6 28.6 27.3 26.3 27.1 19.6 21.4 19.3 15.7 17.7 16.9 20.0 17.0
WGBI (C) 5.1 5.3 3.6 2.9 3.0 1.0 WWDL-F (AC) 3.7 3.0 2.4 1.6 1.0 WAZL (M) 4.0 3.4 3.3 2.2 4.2 1.4 1.8 2.0 WKRZ (O) 5.5 6.7 5.0 5.9 7.6 1.9 1.9 WWSH-F (E)7 3.8 3.9 4.7 4.0 2.9 3.0	7 1.7 1.7 1.3 .5 WWDL-F 1 1.5 1.6 .5 1.0 WAZL 5 .9 .6 .5 .7 WKRZ	10.0 11.9 9.7 8.1 7.7 5.8 6.4 5.4 8.4 5.6 6.2 4.4 5.6 3.2 6.5 5.5 5.0 2.2 3.1 15.5 19.0 6.7 3.2 4.1 2.2 3.1 6.7 7.0 8.9 7.2 7.7 7.7
WARD (NT) 1.3 2.6 3.1 WTLQ-F (R) 1.3 2.6 3.1 WHLM-F+ (R)	6 5.3 4.7 4.8 WTLQ-F	6.0 9.4 6.3 4.8 15.3 13.8 16.0 7.9 7.8
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	0	
<u>1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980</u>	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 19.1 19.2 18.4 18.8 19.9 18.6 FM Share (%) 27.19 20.76 35.88 34.55 39.46 44.17 Stations 26 30 33 30 Diaries 741	18.7     20.3     20.0     18.5     19.3     18.9       48.48     45.82     46.53     52.42     54.18     57.7       34     34     32     34     37     37       950     1026     1088     1093     1093     1137	1 1985 WKRZ A/F \$2,100,000
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	: Metro Share: WARM (17.4, S76)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 45 44 44 34 40 39	Highest	: Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WARM (180, S76) : TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WARM (194, S76)
MOR/AC 27 25 24 38 34 26 MO	AOR 11 8 9 Highest	: TSA Cume: WARM (2942, S78) : Metro Cume Rating: WARM (37.2, S80)
COUNTRY 4 10 9 10 8 7	4 14 20 14 9 7 9 7	
BTFL/EZ 11 9 16 14 14 11 NEWS/TALK 11 6 7 6 1 4	12 12 9 9 8 6 4 3 #1 ST	ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN	WARM	\$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, F80
NOSTALGIA 3 12 SPANISH	16 17 16 17 WKRZ-	F S81, S82, S83, F83, S84, S85, F85, S86
RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	WNAK	F81, F82, F84
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	
Net Dollars	Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	WNAK - MOR until 80 when it
Revenue (millions) 5.34 5.66 6.54 6.74 7.45 Income (millions) .09 .08 .23 .0231	8.6 9.3 10.2 11.6 12.0	became closer to full time Nostalgia
1101 1 01 1 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11.76 12.65 13.82 15.74 16.24	WAZL - Contemp changing to AC/MOR by 82 WBAX - Contemp until 78
Inc Per Cap (\$)12 .37 .0349 Profit Margin 1.8 1.3 3.6 0.3		WBAX - Contemp until 78 Country until about 83 WKRZ A/F - WBRE A/F until 80
MAJOR STATION SALES		Simulcast until 81  AM - News until 80
1971 WBAX Sold to Merv Griffin \$ 1978 WICK	657,000 305,000	Nost until 85 WWSH-F - WVCD until 85
1976 WICK 1979 WSCR (?) 1980 WKRZ, WKRZ-F Sold to Wilkes-Schwartz	390,000 850,000	WGBI-F - Contemp to AC by 83 WEJL - MOR until 82
•	,000,000	WMGS-F - WYZZ until 85 BTFL until 85
1985 WMGS-F Sold to Susquehanna 2,	,000,000 ,600,000	52 5 5-

## WILMINGTON, DE

SPG	12+ METRO SHARE	SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS
75	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 8	33 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WDEL (M) 17.6	12.7 16.5 15.7 10.0 8.9 9.2 10.2 8 9.7 6.0 6.3 4.8 3.1 2.1 2.9 4 3.8 3.8 3.0 4.4 5.3 3.6 3.9 3	3.8 8.0 7.3 8.1 WDEL 4.5 4.8 3.3 2.3 WAMS 3.0 2.9 3.7 3.6 WILM	28.4 28.5 28.3 25.6 24.9 23.9 25.5 25.9 25.8 20.5 24.8 23.5 17.5 18.7 16.2 19.0 17.7 12.6 9.1 10.0 9.2 4.6 15.1 12.8 15.2 12.9 10.3 8.9 12.0 9.1 18.0 20.3 16.7 20.6 17.0 14.5 14.5 17.1
WNRK (M) 2.6 WDSD-F (C) WYSP-F (A) WMMR-F (A)	2.1 3 1.8 3.1 4.1 1.4 4.8 3.8 4.8 4	1.6 .5 .9 .8 WNRK 3.9 3.4 2.6 3.4 WDSD-F 4.3 3.8 3.4 4.1 WYSP-F 7.4 9.3 10.7 10.0 WMMR-F	6.3 5.2 1.8 1.7 5.2 7.2 5.4 5.5 11.5 12.7 15.6 14.4 15.3 12.3 12.2 11.0 10.5 18.5 22.6 20.4 21.6 22.8 25.8
WUSL-F (B) WEAZ-F (E) WMGK-F (AC) WIP (M) 3.9 WCAU (NT) 5.7	2.1 4.2 4.3 5.3 4.4 4.4 4.1 3 4.1 2.3 4.4 2.0 2.1 2.3 1.2 1	4.1 6.2 6.5 3.7 WUSL-F 2.3 2.4 3.7 6.2 WEAZ-F 3.4 3.1 3.7 2.3 WMGK-F 4.4 .9 1.1 .4 WIP 1.8 1.5 1.8 1.3 WCAU	9.9 8.3 12.4 11.2 9.1 6.0 6.0 8.0 12.5 10.5 11.4 11.6 10.7 9.8 12.7 6.6 9.8 6.0 5.0 2.6 4.1 3.0 4.5 6.8 5.8 8.6 5.1
WCAU-F (R) 3.6 WKSZ-F (AC) WDAS-F (B)	4 <b>3</b>	.5 4.3 4.6 3.4 WCAU-F 3.4 3.4 3.7 3.7 WKSZ-F 0.0 2.4 2.8 .9 WDAS-F	13.5 16.2 15.9 17.2 16.6 14.0 7.1 7.6 9.9 10.9 5.0 3.3
BASED ON AVERAGE O	F SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980		
19	75 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 198	81 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	2.2 18.7 16.1 16.6 16.9 16.0 16. 1.15 41.70 56.20 57.31 64.98 65.87 72. 28 33 27 31 33 519 787	.89 70.38 72.87 74.33 75.55 76.64 32 31 32 32 29	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 198	983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	Metro Share: WDEL (17.6, S75)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP		Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WDEL (125, \$75) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WSTW-F (135, \$81)
MOR/AC	25 26 16 27 25 22 MOR 1	.3 10 9 10 Highest	TSA Cume: WSTW-F (1688, S81) Metro Cume Rating: WSTW-F (28.5, S80)
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ	6 4 5 5 6 10 1	.0 9 10 18 .1 15 9 11 .1 11 13 7	
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	9 9 11 11 9 7		ATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
NOSTALGIA SPANISH	1 2 :	3 3 3 2 WSTW-F	F83, F84, F85
RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL		1 WJBR-F 1 2 1 2 WMMR-F	
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES
		   1982 1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions)	.83 .77 .95 1.09 .95	6.2 6.7 7.5 8.1	WSTW-F - BTFL until 78 WAMS - Contemp until 81 WJBR-F - BTFL until 85
Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin		22 11.72 12.64 13.99 15.06	Other stations - See Philadelphia

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\ensuremath{\star}}$  Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included

## MAJOR STATION SALES

1976 WJBR

\$ 500,000

1985 WJBR A/F Sold to CRB

4,300,000

# WILMINGTON, NC

12+ METRO SHARE	ana	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 83	SPG 2 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
	.0 15.7 16.8 15.3 8.7 WHSL-F .7 7.3 2.9 10.9 3.1 WBMS .4 18.0 9.1 19.8 16.4 WGNI-F	19.2 17.3 14.7 20.9 19.3 20.3 17.7 16.4 30.2 29.1 28.9 24.9 29.4 27.8 27.9 20.9 21.1 14.7 16.6 19.1 12.2 6.8 15.5 10.6 20.8 19.6 24.8 32.1 35.7 27.7 35.1 32.2 16.8 15.1 21.2 20.1 20.3 20.9 15.0 19.2
WDZD-F (C) 2.5 2.2 5.2 1 WJYW-F (E) 5.1 8.8 9.1 2	.3 2.2 3.8 1.5 2.1 WMFD .6 3.4 4.3 1.5 4.6 WDZD-F	19.5 18.3 15.3 13.6 10.2 8.9 12.2 10.9 22.7 25.3 23.6 17.8 13.3 14.5 9.5 9.1 6.0 5.0 7.1 4.9 7.1 6.0 5.7 5.2 10.2 17.0 13.2 8.5 18.2 12.9 13.6 8.2 10.8 9.4 30.8 23.3 22.9 28.3 37.2
ONE RATING BOOK PER YEAR BEGINNING IN 1979		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station
	13.5 15.8 14.6 16.7 15.9 15.0 3 66.21 59.30 63.35 72.34 71.43 78.7 12 11 11 12 11 12 599 767 687 564 547 756	
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986 Highest	t Metro Share: WGNI-F (19.8, S85)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 27 31 28 41	Highest	t Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WGNI-F (40, S85) t TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WVBS-F (46, S86)
MOR/AC 8 15 10 5 M	OR 3 Highest	t TSA Cume: WVBS-F (668, S86) t Metro Cume Rating: WVBS-F (37.2, S86)
COUNTRY 24 21 28 22 BTFL/EZ 19 11 19 3 NEWS/TALK	24 26 10 19 12 8 10	TATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
BLACK/URBAN 18 16 12 18	16 18 21 13 WGNI-	-F S79, S81, S83, S85
NOSTALGIA 11 SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL 4 6 3 1 CLASSICAL	8 4 6 WHSL- WWIL 4 WVBS-	S82
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data	Duncan Estimates	CTATION NOTES
Net Dollars 	Gross Dollars 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	STATION NOTES (Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions)99 1.44 1.87 2.11	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.8 3.1	WGNI-F - WAAV until 82 BTFL until 82
Income (millions)003073629 Nat Rev (millions)18 .25 .25 .27		WVBS-F - WPJC until 82 Religion until 82
Rev Per Cap (\$) 7.28 10.75 13.27 14.69 Inc Per Cap (\$)0250 -2.57 -2.03	22.22 22.72 23.21 24.13 26.50	WJYW-F - WLCF until 82 Contemp until 82
Profit Margin		WBMS - WGNI until 82 Contemp until 82
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separate	ely are not included	WAAV until 84 Nost until 84
MAJOR STATION SALES	f 200 000	WAAV - WKLM until 84 Country until about 84
1976 WWIL, WHSL-F 1979 WMFD, WWQQ-F Sold to Village 1981 WAAV, WGNI-F Sold to Cape Fear 1983 WMFD Sold by Village	\$ 380,000 445,000 1,425,000 500,000	
1984 WHSL-F Sold by Jefferson-Pilot 1984 WWIL Sold by Jefferson-Pilot 1984 WAAV (never completed) 1984 WBMS Sold to Brunson	1,000,000 \$ 450,000 200,000 230,000	
1985 WWQQ-F Sold to Woolfson	1,275,000	

## WORCESTER

12+ METRO SHARE	12+ CUME RATINGS
SPG 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
WSRS-F (E) 13.6 19.7 21.9 12.7 15.4 17.5 15.3 15.1 14.1 13.4 12.4 13.3 WAAF-F (A) 7.2 6.2 7.6 10.3 13.7 12.5 12.2 11.3 9.5 12.6 13.6 11.5 WFTQ (AC) 6.8 5.6 5.9 7.7 7.8 5.9 5.8 4.9 7.4 5.3 5.8 3.6 WTAG (M) 16.2 15.6 18.9 18.4 15.9 14.1 11.0 11.6 11.3 9.6 10.1 10.5 WNEB (BB) 4.0 5.4 4.9 4.3 4.4 2.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.0 4.5 4.4 4.9	WSRS-F 32.0 29.7 26.4 29.2 26.2 26.2 21.9 21.6 WAAF-F 26.3 24.9 26.1 25.7 25.9 27.8 28.4 25.7 WFTQ 21.1 20.1 20.3 16.9 18.7 17.8 18.1 12.0 WTAG 40.5 34.6 30.8 33.6 27.3 24.4 22.9 22.9 WNEB 15.8 14.3 10.2 11.6 8.8 9.1
WORC (C) 10.2 7.3 5.9 3.2 2.2 3.8 3.1 3.1 3.3 2.5 3.4 3.8 WROR-F (AC) 4.8 1.9 3.2 4.5 2.4 5.7 6.1 6.3 4.7 6.3 5.1 3.6 WBZ (M) 6.0 5.8 7.0 5.6 5.7 7.3 6.0 5.4 4.7 6.3 4.8 6.9 WBCN-F (A) 2.0 2.9 3.4 3.0 4.3 3.9 WHTT-F (R) 2.8 .6 1.4 4.1 3.3 3.6 3.7 4.7 6.9 6.3 4.3 3.3	WORC 12.3 11.9 10.0 10.2 9.6 10.2 WROR-F 11.5 14.8 12.7 11.8 16.4 15.0 13.6 WBZ 15.7 21.7 17.1 16.9 16.3 15.4 14.0 14.8 WBCN-F 7.8 7.3 10.6 8.2 WHTT-F 8.9 9.8 9.2 10.2 17.8 19.8 16.1 11.2
WZOU-F (R) 2.0 3.0 4.7 3.1 2.6 1.3 3.6 2.5 WXLO-F (AC) 5 2.8 3.1 3.1	WZOU-F 12.8 11.1 11.8 6.6 10.5 9.9 WXLO-F 1.6 6.0 10.0 11.7
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1980	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198 <i>4</i>	Highest Billing Station
APR (%) 17.5 16.0 17.1 16.7 16.8 15.7 18.0 17.6 18.4 19.5 FM Share (%) 43.25 48.51 49.90 53.67 55.67 58.30 61.32 61.21 63.20 65.5 Stations 22 22 25 24 23 24 30 29 Diaries 677 721 754 796 749	5 18.4 18.0 1984 WAAF-F \$2,900,000 98 67.07 65.49 1985 WAAF-F \$3,500,000 31 27 786 694
FORMAT SHARES (%) 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985	986 Highest Metro Share: WSRS-F (21.9, S77)
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP 30 44 43 39 35 31 34 CHR 13 11	Highest Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSRS-F (122, S77)  8 Highest TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WAAF-F (173, S85)
AOR 18 21 18 MOR/AC 28 29 32 35 32 38 MOR 23 18 18	21 Highest TSA Cume: WAAF-F (1941, S86) 19 Highest Metro Cume Rating: WTAG (40.5, S77)
COUNTRY 9 5 3 3 2 2 4 6 BTFL/EZ 27 22 21 21 22 21 18 17 16 NEWS/TALK 6 1 1 1	19 7 18 2 #1 STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE
SEARTSH == "	WTAG S80, S79, S78, S75, S83 (T)  5 WSRS-F S76, S77, F80, S81, F81, S82, F82,  S83 (T), F83, F84, S86  WAAF-F S84, S85, F85
FINANCIAL DATA FCC Data Duncan Estimate Net Dollars Gross Dollars	S STATION NOTES
1976* 1977* 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 198	(Major call letter and format changes)
Revenue (millions) 1.32 1.48 3.58 4.06 4.87 6.0 6.7 7.4 8.2 Income (millions)154211 .28 .28 Nat Rev (millions) .40 .36 .95 1.03 1.19 Rev Per Cap (\$) 9.42 10.70 12.87 15.08 16.75 18.45 20.3 Inc Per Cap (\$) 6.9 5.7 Profit Margin 6.9 5.7  * Independent FM's and FM's reporting separately are not included	AC/MOR until 84 WNEB - Country until 79
	Rock changing to AC by 81
MAJOR STATION SALES	Other stations - See Boston
1971 WFTQ, WAAF-F \$ 800,000 1976 WFTQ, WAAF-F Sold to Park Cities 1,465,000 1977 WNEB 360,000	
1981 WFTQ, WAAF-F From Park Cities to Katz NA	
1984 WORC 641,000 1986 WFTQ, WAAF-F From Katz to New City 10,100,000 (E) 1986 WNEB 850,000	

SPG	<del>-</del>	12+ METRO SHARE		SPG	12+ CUME RATINGS	
	6 77 78	79 80 81	82 83 84		79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	
WSBA-F (AC) 14.5 14 WYCR-F (A/R) 9.2 10	1.1 16.1 13.1 0.3 13.5 12.5 7.2 5.9 7.4	5.2 9.4 8.4 12.5 9.7 11.1	7.5 6.6 9.2 9.1 7.1 4.8 10.2 9.8 7.4 1	9.0 7.3 WSBA-F 2 6.1 3.9 WYCR-F 1	5.4 30.6 29.8 26.7 21.6 27.6 20.9 18.6 1.9 17.6 15.5 15.6 17.5 20.7 18.2 17.4 6.5 22.2 22.8 26.5 24.4 17.6 18.3 12.5 6.8 23.1 29.4 25.2 31.2 20.8 23.3 26.3 6.4 9.1 8.2 4.9 5.0	
WOYK (BB) 4.0 7 WHTF-F (A) 2.5 -	3.3 3.7 4.2 7.4 7.2 6.1 2.4 3.0	3.9 2.0 1.8 4.5 2.5 3.2	1.8 1.6 1.6	5.8 6.3 WHTF-F	11.8 7.6 8.0 5.7 6.4 11.2 5.5 8.6 7.6 8.2 7.9 6.8 5.3 18.8 10.2 12.2 9.5 18.1 16.8 18.6 23.0 20.5 19.5	
WNCE-F (E) 5.8 3 WNNK-F (R)	3.1 3.7 2.3		6.0 9.7 7.9 6.2 7.6 5.3		1.9 13.2 11.2 12.8 15.9 14.1 16.9 14.2 8.2 12.4 16.0 13.2 10.5 9.2	
BASED ON AVERAGE OF	SPRING AND F	ALL BOOKS AS OF	1980			
<u>1975</u>	1976 1977	1978 1979 19	80 1981 1982	1983 1984 1985 1986	Highest Billing Station	
			.24 65.52 68.52 28 29	19.1 19.1 18.1 17.7 77.62 71.59 67.13 78.96 29 30 23 33 754 760 943 952	1984 WSBA \$2,400,000 1985 WSBA-F \$2,500,000	
FORMAT SHARES (%)	1977 1978 197	9 1980 1981 1982	<u> 1983 19</u>		Metro Share: WSBA-F (16.1, S77)	
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	31 33 33	38 30 32	35 CHR 1	17 25 19 Highest	Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WSBA (86, S84) TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WRKZ-F (228, S84)	
MOR/AC	24 22 23	23 20 27	MOR 14 2		TSA Cume: WQXA-F (2413, S83) Metro Cume Rating: WSBA (35.4, S79)	
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ	15 18 19 27 24 22			22 17 22 12 13 12		
NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN				2 <u>#1 STA</u> 1 2 1	TIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE	
NOSTALGIA		2 3	_	WSBA 3 5	\$75, \$79, \$80, F80, F81, \$82, F82, \$84, F84	
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL	1 1 1	3 1 2	1	WSBA-F 2 2 1 WQXA-F	S81, S83, S86 (T)	
CLASSICAL				WRKZ-F	F83, F85, S86 (T)	
FINANCIAL DATA		CC Data Dollars		n Estimates ss Dollars	STATION NOTES	
	1976 1977*	1978 1979 1980		1983 1984 1985	(Major call letter and format changes)	
Revenue (millions) Income (millions)	<b>.</b> 60 <b>.</b> 67	4.68 5.95 6.34 .96 1.39 1.22		8.5 9.1 9.8	WOYK - WZIX until 81 Contemp changing to AC by 81	
Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	9.68 1 1.86	.51 .66 .79 2.94 16.45 16.29 2.65 3.86 3.12 0.5 23.4 19.2	19.26 19.95 2	21.36 22.86 24.44	Nost beginning in 84 WHTF-F - WRHY until 83 AOR until about 79 Nost until 83 CHR until 85	
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included WSBA-F - BTFL until 83						
MAJOR STATION SALES WORG - WNOW until about 85 Country until 85						
1981 WOYK			\$ 664,000		Other stations - See Harrisburg or Lancaster	
1983 WHTF-F			525,000		Landaster	

4,000,000

1983 WOBG, WQXA-F Sold by Rust

## YOUNGSTOWN

	12+ METRO SHARE		12+ CUME RATINGS			
SPG 75	5 77 78 79 80 81	SPG 82 83 84 85 86	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86			
WKBN-F (E) 12.5 1 WBBW (NT) 15.5 1 WHOT (R) 10.6	.8 7.7 11.0 9.9 9.4 7.9 .1 16.3 13.8 15.0 13.9 11.1 .8 16.4 11.7 14.8 13.3 12.6 .6 7.7 11.4 10.3 10.0 8.2 .3 5.4 5.0 4.9 6.6 9.1	l 11.9 11.4 10.8 10.9 10.3 WKBN-F 5 11.1 11.1 9.8 8.0 7.1 WBBW	22.7 25.9 26.6 24.4 20.8 17.3 24.7 22.5 26.9 27.7 25.5 22.7 22.6 22.9 21.3 24.1 23.9 25.2 17.6 21.2 21.3 18.7 15.2 16.6 32.2 28.6 24.3 25.9 24.5 13.7 10.2 10.1 14.9 16.4 20.4 22.7 19.3 28.7 36.0 38.1			
WFMJ (BB) 8.4 WRRO (M) 3.5 WNIO (C) 7.6		L 6.4 6.4 5.8 4.1 4.4 WFMJ L 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4 1.0 WRRO H 2.2 2.2 1.6 .9 2.2 WNIO	12.3 15.0 14.3 17.8 14.9 12.1 14.4 13.3 13.4 15.3 16.0 16.1 11.3 11.8 9.2 10.6 8.1 7.8 8.6 5.4 6.0 4.0 4.2 4.1 2.8 28.4 26.2 31.0 26.3 28.4 24.3 21.6 21.6			
WMMS-F (A) WDMT-F (B)	.4 2.3 2.6 2.6 3.0 3.1		8.0 11.6 8.2 7.8 10.2 9.2 9.6 6.5 8.1 6.6 9.9 6.8			
BASED ON AVERAGE OF SPRING AND FALL BOOKS AS OF 1979						
<u>197</u>	1976 1977 1978 1979 1	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 19	86 Highest Billing Station			
	34.84 42.62 39.34 46.48 4 23 22 22 2	15.5 17.4 18.3 18.1 17.6 18.1 17 18.48 53.05 52.13 56.97 64.80 67.13 66 23 25 21 25 22 23 26 267 858 954 884 908 943 93	.62 1985 WHOT A/F \$2,500,000			
FORMAT SHARES (%)	977 1978 1979 1980 1981 198	32 1983 1984 1985 1986 Highe	st Metro Share: WHOT-F (18.8, S86)			
CHR/AOR/CONTEMP	35 42 43 38 37 33	Highe 3 34 CHR 29 24 26 Highe	st Metro 1/4 HR AVG: WHOT-F (144, S86) st TSA 1/4 HR AVG: WHOT-F (219, S86)			
MOR/AC	13 22 16 23 21 23	3 MOR 20 18 15 14 Highe	st TSA Cume: WHOT-F (2706, S85) st Metro Cume Rating: WHOT-F (38.1, S86)			
COUNTRY BTFL/EZ NEWS/TALK BLACK/URBAN	7 6 4 5 11 14 18 15 18 17 14 12 19 14 17 16 12 13 1 1 1 4 5	2 13 12 11 11 3 12 13 9 10 #1 5 4 3 5 3	STATIONS, 12+ METRO SHARE			
NOSTALGIA	.2 1	6 5 WBB	F81, S82, F82, S83			
SPANISH RELIGION/GOSPEL CLASSICAL	- 1 - 1	- 1 1 1 1 WKB	N S76 (T) N-F S78, S79, S80, F80 (T), S81, F83 T-F S84, F84, S85, F85, S86			
FINANCIAL DATA	FCC Data Net Dollars	Duncan Estimates Gross Dollars	STATION NOTES			
	1976* 1977* 1978 1979 198		(Major call letter and format changes)			
Revenue (millions) Income (millions) Nat Rev (millions) Rev Per Cap (\$) Inc Per Cap (\$) Profit Margin	3.12 3.70 4.54 4.84 4.7 .13 .35 .27 .18 .0 .65 .76 .95 .91 1.1 NM 8.47 8.89 9.0 NM .51 .33 .1 4.4 9.4 6.0 3.7 1.3	79 5.5 6.0 6.7 7.6 8.4 06 10 01 10.09 11.26 12.86 14.64 16.31	WRRO - WHHH until 81 WFMJ - Contemp changing to AC/MOR by 82 Began Nost around 84 WYFM-F - CHR until 85 WHOT-F - WHOT until 78 CHR until 78 AOR until 84			
* Independent FM's and FM's reported separately are not included WMMS - See Cleveland						

WMMS

- See Cleveland

1986 WSOM, WOKX-F (Salem) From Rust to Lincoln \$2,800,000

MAJOR STATION SALES