## FINANCIAL REPORT Fadio

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on revenues, expenses, and profits in radio stations for the calendar year 1958. Its basic purpose is to aid station management in evaluating its operations by providing financial yardsticks from comparable stations. The report has two parts.

Part I is a nationwide summary based on the typical radio station in the industry as a whole. The information is too broad to be considered a yardstick for individual stations.
Part II provides financial yardsticks. The stations are grouped first according to market size and, secondly, by revenue size. Before looking at the rardstick tables, please read carefully the explanatory material on page 6. If you have any difficulty in finding and using your yardsticks, let us know. We shall give you specific guidance on your problem. Additional information needed to make specialized comparisons will be developed and made available upon request.

The information contained in this bulletin is based on questionnaires mailed to, and returned by radio station management. Excluded from the results are non-commercial facilities, stations oper-
ating in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Territories of the United States, and stations which were not on the air throughout the entire 1958 calendar year. More detailed discussion on sample coverage and methodological problems may be found in the Appendix.

All of the figures in this report are labelled as "typical." Specifically, this means that these figures are medians, or the middle figure, after ranking the stations in a particular market-size or revenue-size category on each of the revenue and expense items. Consequently, $50 \%$ of the stations have a revenue or expense figure which is above, or equal to, the "typical" figure and $50 \%$ of the stations have a figure which is below, or equal to, the "typical" figure.

This report is comparable to last year's report except that it contains profit margin figures instead of operating ratios and also includes typical figures for depreciation and amortization and gross profit. To convert a profit margin to an operating ratio, subtract the profit margin from 100.0 .

This report was prepared for the radio members of the NAB by the Department of Broadcast Personnel and Economics.

## TABLEOF CONTENTS

Page
INTRODUCTION ..... 1
PART I. NATIONWIDE SUMMARY
Highlights ..... 3
Financial Picture of Typical Station, 1958 ..... 3
Revenue and Expense "Pie" Charts, 1958 ..... 4
Profit Margin Trends, 1955 to 1958 ..... 4
Revenue and Expense Trends, 1955 to 1958 ..... 5
PART II. FINANCIAL YARDSTICKS
How To FIND Your Revenue and Expense Yardsticks ..... 6
How To USE Your Revenue and Expense Yardsticks ..... 6
Market-Size Categories
Market Size 1 ( 2.5 million population or more) -Large Stations (Total Revenue $\$ 1,000,000$ or more) ..... 7
Market Size 1 ( 2.5 million population or more) -Small Stations (Total Revenue less than $\$ 1,000,000$ ) ..... 8
Market Size 2 (1-2.5 million population) ..... 9
Market Size 3 ( $500,000-1$ million population) ..... 10
Market Size 4 (250,000-500,000 population) ..... 11
Market Size 5 (100,000-250,000 population) ..... 12
Market Size 6 (50,000-100,000 population) ..... 13
Market Size 7 (25,000-50,000 population) ..... 14
Market Size 8 (10,000-25,000 population) ..... 15
Market Size 9 (less than 10,000 population) ..... 16
Revenue-Size Categories
Revenue Size 1 ( $\$ 750,000$ or more) ..... 17
Revenue Size 2 ( $\$ 500,000-\$ 750,000$ ) ..... 18
Revenue Size 3 ( $\$ 300,000-\$ 500,000$ ) ..... 19
Revenue Size 4 ( $\$ 200,000-\$ 300,000$ ) ..... 20
Revenue Size 5 ( $\$ 150,000-\$ 200,000$ ) ..... 21
Revenue Size 6 ( $\$ 125,000-\$ 150,000$ ) ..... 22
Revenue Size 7 ( $\$ 100,000-\$ 125,000$ ) ..... 23
Revenue Size 8 ( $\$ 75,000-\$ 100,000)$ ..... 24
Revenue Size 9 ( $\$ 50,000-\$ 75,000$ ) ..... 25
Revenue Size 10 (less than $\$ 50,000$ ) ..... 26
APPENDIX
Coverage of Sample ..... 27
Market-Size and Revenue-Size Classification Scheme ..... 27
Statistical Problems ..... 28

## PARTI NATIONWIDE SUMMARY

Part I presents 3 pages of nationwide revenue and expense data. From this material you get a financial picture of the typical station in the industry as a whole. This is for your general information only and is too broad to be considered a yardstick for individual stations. The nationwide figures in this section are comparable with those published in the surveys for the last two years.

On page 5 are bar graphs showing the nationwide trends for the typical station in revenue, expense and profit margin from 1955 to 1958 and 1959 estimated revenue.

## Highlights

1958 . . . found the typical radio station with about $\$ 96,000$ in total revenue . . . $\$ 90,000$ in total expense . . . and a profit margin of about $7 \phi$ on every sales dollar. (See Table 1.)

1958 . . . showed that for every time sales dollar taken in by the typical radio station, about $85 \phi$ came from local advertisers, about 15 from national and regional advertisers, and less than $1 \phi$ from network sponsors. This is the same pattern the typical station displayed last year in the time sales breakdown.

1958 ... the four general expense categories divided the expense dollar in almost the same manner as last year with $37 \phi$ going for general and administrative, $33 \phi$ for programming, $18 \phi$ for selling, and $12 \phi$ for technical. (See "pie" charts on page 4.)

1959 . . . broadcasters' estimates anticipate an increase in the typical station's total revenue of $2.5 \%$ over the '58 figure.
$\left.\begin{array}{l|cc}\text { TABLE 1—REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE TYPICAL } \\ \text { RADIO STATION, NATIONWIDE, 1958 } \\ \text { The typical PROFIT MARGIN was } & \text { 6.6\% }\end{array}\right]$
a Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. commissions and payments to networks for sale of time.
For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the
typical network revenue was $\$ 2,400$.
Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. commissions.

## WHERE DOES THE TYPICAL STATION'S TIME SALES DOLLAR COME FROM?



Network: less than $1 \phi$

WHERE DOES THE TYPICAL STATION'S EXPENSE DOLLAR GO?


NATIONWIDE TREND IN PROFIT MARGIN FOR A TYPICAL RADIO STATION


TRENDS IN REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR A TYPICAL RADIO STATION, NATIONWIDE


## PARTII FINANCIAL YARDSTICKS

## How to FIND Your Revenue and Expense Yardsticks

1. Table of Contents . . Look at the table of contents on page 2. There, from pages $7-26$, you will find a listing of the various market-size and revenue-size yardstick tables. Each market-size and revenue-size grouping is contained on one table. Each table provides two sets of yardstick figures-one for all stations in the grouping and one for just those stations which made a profit during 1958.
2. Market-Size Yardsticks . . On pages 7-16, you will find financial yardsticks arranged by 9 market-size categories. The largest market-size category (population 2.5 million or more) has been divided by revenue size into two tables-the first with stations of $\$ 1$ million or more total revenue, the second for those stations with less than $\$ 1$ million total revenue. To determine your market size, use the 1957 population figures in Sales Management's annual Survey of Buying Power (May 1957). If your city is located within a standard metropolitan area, use the population of the metropolitan area. See the Appendix for further details on the market-size classification scheme.
These are the most refined yardsticks in the report. They provide broadcasters with the most useful yardstick against which to evaluate their own operations.
3. Revenue-Size Yardsticks . . . On pages $17-26$ you will find financial yardsticks arranged by 10 revenue-size categories Your revenue size is determined, as in all prior NAB surveys, solely by your total broadcast revenue in 1958.
By not considering market size, this grouping of stations allows a comparison with stations more specifically comparable
in revenue size. The revenue-size breakdown should be especially helpful to those stations which, for one reason or another, feel that the market-size population figures provided by Sales Management do not reflect the real size of their local selling area. The major limitation of this yardstick, unlike the market-size grouping, is that you are unable to judge whether your dollar revenue is in line with that secured by comparable stations.

## How to USE Your Revenue and Expense Yardsticks

At the end of each yardstick table there are blank columns headed "Your Station" in which you may enter your figures. Do not overlook the dollar comparisons. They are at least as important as the percent comparisons. Also be sure to evaluate your results against the middle $50 \%$ figures as well as the typical figures, since it should not be anticipated that any one station will be perfectly in line with all the typical figures. If your station lost money in 1958 or only made a small profit, you might want to use the yardstick figures for profit-only stations as goals for 1959.
If one or more of your revenue or expense figures are unfavorably out of line with the yardsticks, this does NOT mean that you are necessarily running an inefficient operation, and that the figures which are substantially out of line must be corrected. But it does mean that you should be able to explain WHY it is necessary for the particular figure to deviate from the yardstick. If the explanation is sound, for both the short run and long run, you may not want to consider any changes.
The explanation is what is significant-not just the fact that a particular revenue or expense figure is out of line with that in comparably situated stations.

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2 .
"Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
"For only those stations which were affiliated, with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 117,700$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 81,600$ $\$ 174,400$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were identical since the same stations were involved.
${ }^{\text {d }}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
"Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.
EThere were no "loss" stations in this sample grouping. Consequently, the figures for the all-station breakdown are the same as those for the profit-only breakdown.


[^0]TABLE 4. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 2 (1-2.5 million population)

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.
c For on!y those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 39,200$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 7,600-\$ 75,300$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 71,300$ and $\$ 36,600-\$ 80,400$.
d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
f Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 5. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 3 (500,000-1 million population)


[^1]TABLE 6. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 4 (250,000-500,000 population)

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 8,700$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 2,500-\$ 19,900$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 10,500$ and $\$ 3,100-\$ 17,900$.
d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
Perived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2 .

TABLE 7. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 5 ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ population)


[^2]TABLE 8. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 6 ( $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0 - 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ population)

${ }^{a}$ Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue - NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
"Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.

- For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 2,100$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 300-\$ 6,500$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 1,700$ and $\$ 300-\$ 6,600$.
d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and al talent expense.
${ }^{\circ}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 9. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 7 (25,000-50,000 population)

| REVENUEAND EXPENSE ITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUR STATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle $50 \%$ Range |  |  | Typical <br> Dollar <br> Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar Figures | Percent Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  | Col. | I. 3 |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  | l. 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 5.4\% |  | 0.2\%-1 | 14.6\% |  |  | 9.6\% |  | 4.8\% | 17.8\% |  | $\ldots$ |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 99,500 |  | \$ | 70,400-\$ | 129,200 | \$ | 101,800 |  | \$ | 74,700-\$ | 133,900 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 101,500 | 100.0\% |  | 73,000- | 124,300 |  | 102,900 | 100.0\% |  | 76,500- | 133,600 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  |  | 2,300 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 1,800 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 17,600 | 17.3 |  | 7,800- | 24,800 |  | 18,400 | 17.9 |  | 8,300- | 24,900 |  |  |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 83,900 | 82.7 |  | 58,100- | 101,400 |  | 84,500 | 82.1 |  | 65,800- | 105,600 |  | - |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE | \$ | 97,500 | 100.0\% | \$ | 64,600-\$ | 115,800 | \$ | 94,000 | 100.0\% | \$ | 64,700-\$ | 110,000 |  | 100\% |
| From: <br> 8. Technical |  | 12,500 | 12.8 |  | 7,100- | 15,600 |  | $11,900$ | 12.6 |  | $7,100-$ | $15,600$ |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 33,900 | 34.8 |  | 19,000- | 40,700 |  | 32,400 | 34.5 |  | 18,800- | 41,400 |  |  |
| 10. Selling d |  | 17,800 | 18.3 |  | 10,400- | 21,000 |  | 17,400 | 18.5 |  | 11,100- | 21,700 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 33,300 | 34.1 |  | 22,900 | 44,800 |  | 32,300 | 34.4 |  | 23,500- | 40,100 |  | - |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries e |  | 53,800 |  |  | 34,200- | 64,400 |  | 53,300 |  |  | 33,500- | 63,600 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 6,600 |  |  | 3,900- | 9,000 |  | 6,700 |  |  | 3,900- | 8,600 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 5,100 |  | \$ | 100-\$ | 14,800 | \$ | 7,800 |  | \$ | 4,800-\$ | 18,900 |  |  |

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
${ }^{1}$ Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 1,800$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 0-\$ 3,400$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 700$ and $\$ 0-\$ 3,000$.
d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
${ }^{e}$ Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
${ }^{f}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 10. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 8 ( $10,000-25,000$ population)

| REVENUEAND EXPENSEITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUR STATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical <br> Dollar <br> Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  | I. 3 |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  | I. 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 9.0\% |  | 2.6\%-1 | 16.0\% |  |  | 11.6\% |  | $6.9 \%-17$ | 7.0\% |  | - \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 93,900 |  | \$ | 68,200-\$ | 124,100 | \$ | 101,100 |  | \$ | 74,200-\$ | 127,000 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 92,000 | 100.0\% |  | 68,400- | 124,600 |  | 98,300 | 100.0\% |  | 73,500- | 126,500 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 2,500 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 2,000 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 11,800 | 12.8 |  | 5,700- | 19,700 |  | 12,200 | 12.4 |  | 6,200- | 22,100 |  |  |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 80,200 | 87.2 |  | 58,400- | 104,800 |  | 86,100 | 87.6 |  | 62,400- | 106,500 |  |  |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE From: | \$ | 84,200 | 100.0\% | \$ | 62,700-\$ | 112,000 | \$ | 85,400 | 100.0\% | \$ | 64,800-\$ | 113,400 | - | 100\% |
| 8. Technical |  | 9,400 | 11.2 |  | 6,000- | 15,800 |  | 9,200 | 10.8 |  | 6,300- | 15,400 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 27,200 | 32.3 |  | 18,800- | 34,500 |  | 28,100 | 32.9 |  | 20,000- | 35,200 |  |  |
| 10. Selling ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 14,400 | 17.1 |  | 9,300- | 20,200 |  | 14,700 | 17.2 |  | 9,600- | 20,800 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 33,200 | 39.4 |  | 22,700- | 44,800 |  | 33,400 | 39.1 |  | 22,800- | 46,300 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries e |  | 47,200 |  |  | 33,700- | 63,300 |  | 48,700 |  |  | 34,800- | 66,000 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 4,400 |  |  | 2,900 | 6,700 |  | 4,400 |  |  | 2,900 | 6,600 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 7,900 |  | \$ | 2,200-\$ | 17,300 | \$ | 11,700 |  | \$ | 6,100-\$ | 19,100 |  |  |

[^3]TABLE 11. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, MARKET SIZE 9 (less than $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ population)

| REVENUEAND EXPENSEITEMS Line No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOURSTATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical <br> Dollar <br> Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar Figures | Percent Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  |  |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  |  | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 7.7\% |  | 8.0\% | .7\% |  |  | 11.0\% |  | 5.6\% | . $\%$ |  | \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 59,300 |  | \$ | 44,700-\$ | 73,400 | \$ | 62,000 |  | \$ | 47,100 | 77,500 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 59,500 | 100.0\% |  | 44,400- | 71,300 |  | 62,000 | 100.0\% |  | 47,200- | 78,100 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 4,900 | 8.3 |  | 2,500- | 9,300 |  | 5,000 | 8.1 |  | 2,700- | 9,800 |  |  |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 54,600 | 91.7 |  | 41,100- | 66,100 |  | 57,000 | 91.9 |  | 43,100- | 71,700 |  |  |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE | \$ | 53,100 | 100.0\% | \$ | 39,800-\$ | 69,200 | \$ | 53,300 | 100.0\% | \$ | 40,000-\$ | 69,400 |  | 100\% |
| From: <br> 8. Technical |  | $6,700$ | 12.6 |  | 4,000- | 9,600 |  | 6,500 | 12.3 |  | 4,000- | 9,600 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 16,600 | 31.4 |  | 10,500 | 23,200 |  | 16,600 | 31.1 |  | 10,600- | 23,700 |  |  |
| 10. Selling d |  | 7,800 | 14.7 |  | 4,500- | 11,700 |  | 8,100 | 15.2 |  | 4,900- | 11,900 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 22,000 | 41.3 |  | 15,900- | 29,000 |  | 22,100 | 41.4 |  | 15,700 | 26,800 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries e |  | 28,800 |  |  | 20,900- | 39,100 |  | 29,400 |  |  | 20,300- | 39,500 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 3,400 |  |  | 2,300- | 4,800 |  | 3,400 |  |  | $2,300-$ | 4,700 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 4,800 |  | \$ | 500-\$ | 10,400 | \$ | 6,900 |  | \$ | 3,500-\$ | 12,300 |  |  |

[^4]TABLE 12. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 1 ( $\$ 750,000$ and over)

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 82,600$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 55,800-\$ 115,800$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 81,600$ and $\$ 49,900-\$ 120,300$.
${ }^{1}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
${ }^{f}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 13. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 2 ( $\mathbf{~} 500,000-\$ 750,000$ )

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
${ }^{\text {b }}$ Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 26,200$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 17,900-\$ 46,100$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 34,700$ and $\$ 20,400-\$ 46,100$.
${ }^{1}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
${ }^{\mathrm{f}}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2 .

TABLE 14. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 3 ( $\$ 300,000-\$ 500,000)$

| REVENUEAND EXPENSE ITEMS | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUR STATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent <br> Figures |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  | I. 3 |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  | C | l. 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 10.7\% |  | 2.8\%-20 | 20.9\% |  |  | 10.5\% |  | 8.4\% | 22.5\% |  | - \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ 386,600 |  | \$ | 330,900-\$ | 419,400 | \$ | 391,700 |  | \$ | 350,100-\$ | 423,100 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: | 410,300 | 100.0\% |  | 359,400- | 466,300 |  | 410,700 | 100.0\% |  | 374,400- | 468,400 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 5,800 | 1.4 |  | $0-$ | 20,800 |  | 3,700 | 0.9 |  | $0-$ | 17,000 |  | - - |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers | 180,500 | 44.0 |  | 107,900- | 219,600 |  | 178,700 | 43.5 |  | 95,000- | 219,600 |  | - |
| 6. Local advertisers | 224,000 | 54.6 |  | 172,600- | 267,900 |  | 228,300 | 55.6 |  | 178,100- | 283,300 |  | - |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE From: | \$ 345,000 | 100.0\% | \$ | 295,700-\$ | 392,600 | \$ | 326,800 | 100.0\% | \$ | 283,300-\$ | 374,300 |  | 100\% |
| 8. Technical | 48,000 | 13.9 |  | 32,100- | 69,600 |  | 46,400 | 14.2 |  | 31,100- | 60,100 |  |  |
| 9. Program | 108,700 | 31.5 |  | 84,900- | 124,300 |  | 98,700 | 30.2 |  | 80,100- | 117,900 |  |  |
| 10. Selling d | 70,700 | 20.5 |  | 57,400- | 88,500 |  | 69,300 | 21.2 |  |  | 88,600 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative | 117,600 | 34.1 |  | 91,200- | 134,700 |  | 112,400 | 34.4 |  | 84,900- | 124,700 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 193,600 |  |  | 171,300- | 233,700 |  | 186,600 |  |  | 164,800- | 221,600 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization | 14,000 |  |  | 9,600- | 20,000 |  | 12,500 |  |  | 9,400- | 18,700 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ 46,200 |  | \$ | 9,800- | 73,500 | \$ | 59,400 |  | \$ | 34,000-\$ | 82,900 |  |  |

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue--NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
${ }^{1}$ 1) Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 17,800$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 10,700-\$ 33,900$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 16,200$ and $\$ 7,600-\$ 26,900$.
d Includes ail promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ T Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 15. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 4 ( $\$ 200,000-\$ 300,000)$

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
${ }^{1}$ Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
"For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 6,800$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 1,200-\$ 16,000$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 6,600$ and $\$ 1,200-\$ 12,400$.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
f Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 16. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 5 ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 0 , 0 0 0 - \$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0 )}$


[^5]TABLE 17. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 6 ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5 , 0 0 0 - \$ 1 5 0 , 0 0 0 )}$

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 4,200$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 1,000-\$ 10,800$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 2,600$ and $\$ 400-\$ 8,000$.
d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
f Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2

TABLE 18. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 7 ( $\$ 100,000-\$ 125,000$ )

| REVENUEAND EXPENSEITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUR STATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical <br> Dollar <br> Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent <br> Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  | 2. 3 |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  | Col | . 6 | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. Profit MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 5.0\% |  | 0.0\%-1 | 3.0\% |  |  | 8.6\% |  | 4.1\% | 6.0\% |  | - \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{b}$ | \$ | 112,900 |  | \$ | 106,500-\$ | 118,700 | \$ | 112,300 |  | \$ | 105,800-\$ | 118,800 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 111,300 | 100.0\% |  | 104,800- | 120,000 |  | 110,600 | 100.0\% |  | 104,800- | 118,300 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 2,800 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 2,200 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 17,200 | 15.5 |  | 10,000- | 26,200 |  | 15,800 | 14.3 |  | 9,700- | 22,700 |  | - |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 94,100 | 84.5 |  | 81,500- | 102,000 |  | 94,800 | 85.7 |  | 82,400- | 102,200 |  |  |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE | \$ | 105,900 | 100.0\% | \$ | 95,800-\$ | 116,300 | \$ | 100,900 | 100.0\% | \$ | 92,500-\$ | 110,600 |  | 100\% |
| From: <br> 8. Technical |  | 11,600 | 11.0 |  | 7,900- | 18,600 |  | 10,800 | 10.7 |  | 7,900- | 17,600 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 34,000 | 32.1 |  | 27,000- | 39,000 |  | 33,000 | 32.7 |  | 25,700- | 37,300 |  |  |
| 10. Selling ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 19,800 | 18.7 |  | 15,300- | 24,800 |  | 18,900 | 18.7 |  | 13,700- | 24,000 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 40,500 | 38.2 |  | 32,300- | 47,900 |  | 38,200 | 37.9 |  | 29,500- | 44,000 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  | 62,100 |  |  | 51,600- | 69,700 |  | 59,300 |  |  | 49,400- | 64,900 | - |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 5,200 |  |  | 3,400- | 7,800 |  | 4,500 |  |  | 3,000- | 6,900 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 5,700 |  | \$ | 0-\$ | 15,200 | \$ | 9,400 |  | \$ | 4,600-\$ | 17,100 |  |  |

a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.

1) Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
e For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 2,600$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 400-\$ 5,000$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 2,300$ and $\$ 200-\$ 5,000$.
${ }^{1}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
"Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
${ }^{f}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

TABLE 19. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 8 ( $\mathbf{~} 75,000-\$ 100,000$ )

| REVENUEAND EXPENSEITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALLSTATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUR STATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent <br> Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  |  |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  |  | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 5.9\% | ( | 0.9\% loss) | -14.0\% |  |  | 9.1\% |  | 5.3\%-1 | .9\% |  | - \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 87,400 |  | \$ | 81,600-\$ | 95,000 | \$ | 86,400 |  | \$ | 80,700-\$ | 93,900 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 87,300 | 100.0\% |  | 81,000- | 94,900 |  | 86,400 | 100.0\% |  | 80,600- | 93,100 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 1,400 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 1,000 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 10,300 | 11.8 |  | 5,600- | 15,600 |  | 9,700 | 11.2 |  | 5,200- | 13,900 |  |  |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 77,000 | 88.2 |  | 67,900- | 82,900 |  | 76,700 | 88.8 |  | 69,600- | 83,100 |  |  |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE From: | \$ | 82,700 | 100.0\% | \$ | 73,000-\$ | 90,100 | \$ | 77,300 | 100.0\% | \$ | 69,400-\$ | 84,500 |  | 100\% |
| 8. Technical |  | 9,900 | 11.9 |  | 6,500- | 15,000 |  | 9,100 | 11.8 |  | 6,100- | 12,900 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 27,000 | 32.7 |  | 20,900- | 30,700 |  | 25,000 | 32.3 |  | 19,900- | 30,000 |  |  |
| 10. Selling ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 13,800 | 16.7 |  | 10,500- | 17,600 |  | 13,100 | 16.9 |  | 9,600- | 16,300 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 32,000 | 38.7 |  | 24,500- | 37,300 |  | 30,100 | 39.0 |  | 24,100- | 34,100 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries e |  | 46,000 |  |  | 41,300- | 52,700 |  | 44,100 |  |  | 38,800- | 49,500 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 4,900 |  |  | 2,900 | 7,200 |  | 4,400 |  |  | 2,600 | 6,100 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text { }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 4,900 |  | 1,10 | Ioss)-\$ | 12,900 | \$ | 8,100 |  | \$ | 4,700-\$ | 14,500 |  |  |

[^6]TABLE 20. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 9 ( $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 0 0 - \$ 7 5 , 0 0 0 )}$

| REVENUEAND EXPENSE ITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY |  |  |  | STATIONS |  | YOURSTATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures |  | Middle 50\% Range |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent <br> Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  |  |  |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  |  | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 6.7\% | (- | 1.9\% loss) | $-13.9 \%$ |  |  | 11.0\% |  | 5.6\% | . $5 \%$ |  | _ \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 63,300 |  | \$ | 57,300-\$ | 69,000 | \$ | 64,200 |  | \$ | 58,200-\$ | 69,200 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 63,300 | 100.0\% |  | 57,900- | 69,700 |  | 64,400 | 100.0\% |  | 58,800- | 69,200 |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 5,600 | 8.9 |  | 2,900- | 9,600 |  | 5,400 | 8.4 |  | 2,800- | 9,200 | - | - - |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 57,700 | 91.1 |  | 49,400- | 62,200 |  | 59,000 | 91.6 |  | 50,600- | 62,200 |  |  |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE From: | \$ | 58,800 | 100.0\% | \& | 52,100-\$ | 65,500 | \$ | 54,800 | 100.0\% | \$ | 50,400-\$ | 61,700 |  | 100\% |
| 8. Technical |  | 6,800 | 11.5 |  | 4,100- | 9,400 |  | 6,400 | 11.7 |  | 3,900- | 8,000 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 19,000 | 32.3 |  | 14,500- | 22,200 |  | 18,200 | 33.2 |  | 14,600- | 21,600 |  |  |
| 10. Selling d |  | 9,100 | 15.5 |  | 6,100- | 12,500 |  | 8,200 | 14.9 |  | 5,900- | 10,900 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 23,900 | 40.7 |  | 18,600- | 29,200 |  | 22,000 | 40.2 |  | 17,500- | 26,500 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSEITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  | 32,100 |  |  | 27,200- | 36,600 |  | 30,800 |  |  | 26,000- | 35,100 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 3,700 |  |  | 2,400- | 5,200 |  | 3,500 |  |  | 2,400- | 5,000 |  |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{\text {f }}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 3,900 |  | 1,00 | (loss)-\$ | 8,900 | \$ | 6,800 |  | \$ | 3,600-\$ | 11,300 |  |  |

[^7]TABLE 21. REVENUE AND EXPENSE YARDSTICKS, REVENUE SIZE 10 (Less than $\$ 50,000$ )

| REVENUEAND EXPENSE ITEMS <br> Line <br> No. | ALL STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | PROFIT-ONLY STATIONS |  |  |  |  |  | YOURSTATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Typical Dollar Figures |  | Typical Percent Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Typical <br> Dollar <br> Figures |  | Typical <br> Percent <br> Figures | Middle 50\% Range |  |  | Dollar <br> Figures | Percent Figures |
|  |  | Col. 1 | Col. 2 |  | Col |  |  | Col. 4 | Col. 5 |  |  |  | Col. 7 | Col. 8 |
| 1. PROFIT MARGIN a |  |  | 3.9\% | (- | 3.5\% loss) | 13.5\% |  |  | 11.1\% |  | 5.6\%-1 | 8.0\% |  | - \% |
| 2. TOTAL BROADCAST REVENUE ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | \$ | 40,000 |  | \$ | 33,800-\$ | 46,000 | \$ | 41,300 |  | \$ | 35,500-\$ | 46,900 |  |  |
| 3. TOTAL TIME SALES From: |  | 40,300 | 100.0\% |  | 33,500- | 45,700 |  | 41,000 | 100.0\% |  | 35,700- | $46,500$ |  | 100\% |
| 4. Networks ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | $0-$ | 0 |  |  |
| 5. National \& regional advertisers |  | 3,700 | 9.2 |  | 1,500- | 5,800 |  | 3,800 | 9.2 |  | 2,000- | 6,300 |  |  |
| 6. Local advertisers |  | 36,600 | 90.8 |  | 29,100- | 42,900 |  | 37,200 | 90.8 |  | 29,800- | 43,600 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 7. TOTAL BROADCAST EXPENSE From: | \$ | 38,100 | 100.0\% | \$ | 31,300-\$ | 44,700 | \$ | 34,200 | 100.0\% | \$ | 29,100-\$ | 40,700 |  | 100\% |
| 8. Technical |  | 5,500 | 14.4 |  | 2,700- | 8,000 |  | 4,800 | 13.9 |  | 2,100- | 7,400 |  |  |
| 9. Program |  | 12,200 | 31.9 |  | 7,800- | 14,900 |  | 11,500 | 33.6 |  | 7,800- | 14,300 |  |  |
| 10. Selling " |  | 5,400 | 14.3 |  | 3,100- | 7,000 |  | 4,300 | 12.7 |  | 2,500- | 6,500 |  |  |
| 11. General \& administrative |  | 15,000 | 39.4 |  | 10,900- | 18,800 |  | 13,600 | 39.8 |  | $9,700-$ | 17,100 |  |  |
| SELECTED EXPENSE ITEMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Total Salaries ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  | 20,400 |  |  | 16,200- | 24,700 |  | 18,500 |  |  | 15,000- | 22,300 |  |  |
| 13. Depreciation \& Amortization |  | 2,600 |  |  | 1,700- | 4,000 |  | 2,400 |  |  | 1,600 | 3,600 | - |  |
| 14. PROFIT ${ }^{f}$ (before Federal income tax) | \$ | 1,900 |  | \$1,30 | (loss)-\$ | 5,800 | \$ | 4,700 |  | \$ | 2,500-\$ | 8,000 |  |  |

${ }^{a}$ Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time
c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 400$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 0-\$ 2,000$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 300$ and $\$ 0-\$ 3,300$.
${ }^{\text {d }}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2

## 1. Coverage of the Sample

The results of this study are based on questionnaires mailed to the entire radio station broadcasting industry and covering the 1958 calendar year. During the year there were approximately 3,320 radio stations in operation. But the universe for this survey (i.e., total number of stations which could have returned usable questionnaires) is only 3,096 -the total number of operating stations $(3,320)$ minus 129 stations which did not operate throughout the entire 1958 calendar year and, for stations which did operate a full year 1958, 35 educational stations and 60 radio properties located in Alaska, Hawaii and the Territories of the United States. In line with last year's financial survey, the 3,096 stations in the universe include stations which are not members of the NAB and stations which failed to make a profit in 1958.

Usable returns were provided by 947 of the 3,096 possible stations. In other words, the report is based on a $31 \%$ sample. Of significance is the similarity between the sample and universe when broken down by the 9 market-size categories which provide the basic yardsticks in this bulletin.

| Market Size (population) | Number of Stations in |  | Percent of All Stations in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NAB Sample | Universe | $\begin{gathered} \text { NAB } \\ \text { Sample (947) } \end{gathered}$ | Universe (3,096) |
| 2.5 million |  |  |  |  |
| or more | 46 | 161 | 4.9\% | 5.2\% |
| 1 million- |  |  |  |  |
| 2,499,999 | 43 | 118 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| 500,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 999,999 | 73 | 267 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| 250,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 499,999 | 95 | 292 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| 100,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 249,999 | 153 | 443 | 16.2 | 14.3 |
| 50,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 99,999 | 54 | 145 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| 25,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 49,999 | 61 | 204 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| 10,000- |  |  |  |  |
| 24,999 | 186 | 579 | 19.6 | 18.7 |
| Less than |  |  |  |  |
| 10,000 | 236 | 887 | 24.9 | 28.6 |
| Total | 947 | 3,096 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |

Among the deficiencies of the sample are (1) the inability to make a perfect comparison between the number of stations in our revenue-size and profit-only breakdowns and the number in the universe for each of these station groupings, and (2) as with all mailed questionnaire surveys, the lack of control over nonrespondents to the questionnaire.
2. Market-Size and Revenue-Size Classification Scheme

The data in this report are arranged in two basic groupings -market size and revenue size. Many other breakdowns are possible using such factors as geographical region, membership or nonmembership in the NAB, and power. Our selection of market-size and revenue-size categories was based on the hypothesis that these two factors are perhaps the most significant determinants, or at least the most revealing, of radio revenue and cost structures.
With both the market-size and revenue-size groupings, there is an additional breakdown of just those stations which made a profit during 1958. By eliminating those facilities which operated in the "red", the yardstick figures for these "profitonly" stations represent modest goals toward which all "loss" and low profit stations can stríve.

## A. Market-Size Classification Scheme

(1) Population figures for standard metropolitan areas were used for all cities falling within such an area. The definition of a standard metropolitan area is that used by the U.S. Bureau of Census except for the New England area. Here, because the Census does not provide county definitions, we used the Survey of Buying Power, published by Sales Management (May 10, 1957). In addition, Sales Management's potential standard metropolitan areas were used.
(2) The Survey of Buying Power's estimates as of January 1, 1957 were the actual population figures used since those from the U.S. Census cover 1950 and, consequently, are badly out of date. For those few small cities not covered by the Survey of Buying Power, the 1950 census figures were used.

## B. Revenue-Size Classification Scheme

This scheme for station groupings is based solely on the total broadcast revenue figures (time sales plus incidental revenue minus agency and rep. commissions and other deductions) found on each questionnaire return.

## 3. Statistical Problems

## A. Median

The "typical" figures in each table are medians or the middle figure $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ after ranking the stations in a particular category on a particular revenue or expense item. Thus, $50 \%$ of the stations have revenue figures which are above, or equal to, and $50 \%$ of the station revenue figures are below, or equal to, the "typical" revenue figures in the tables. Likewise, $50 \%$ of the stations have expense figures which are above, or equal to, and $50 \%$ of the station expense figures are below, or equal to, the "typical" expense figures in the tables. Medians rather than averages (means) were used due to the relatively small number of items involved in each grouping ${ }^{a}$ and because of the large diversity between the revenue or expense or profit margin figures within each of the groupings. As is common in many economic studies, means would tend to yield higher figures than medians due to the existence of relatively more extreme figures at the top than at the bottom of any ranking of a group.

Because the typical figure for each expense (or revenue) item is a median rather than a mean, the total figures (for example, total broadcast expenses) would not normally be the sum of the median figures for the expense (or revenue) items which comprise the total. The individual revenue and expense items have, however, been adjusted in this report so that they will add up to their respective totals in both dollar and percentage terms.
B. Middle $50 \%$

The middle $50 \%$ (or interquartile range) has been presented because it allows a broadcaster to evaluate his operating results more thoroughly than if just one typical figure were available as the yardstick. Since every firm is in some way unique, it is to be expected that a station's operating figures will not coincide precisely with standards of measurement based on the typical comparable station. With a range showing where the figures of $50 \%$ of the comparable stations lie, station management can get a much better idea of its financial position relative to other comparable radio facilities.

[^8]
## C. Profit Margin

Profit margin figures have been presented in this year's report instead of operating ratios as in prior years. The profit margin is essentially the operating ratio subtracted from 100.0. It represents the gross profit realized on every dollar of total revenue.

Typical profit margin figures are medians which have been derived from individual station ratios rather than by dividing the typical gross profit for a particular category of stations by the typical total revenue for the grouping. More specifically, a profit margin figure was calculated for each station in a particular category. The profit margin figures were then ranked and the median figure selected. Consequently, the typical profit margin ratio found on line 1 of all the yardstick tables is NOT the result of a simple division of the typical gross profit (line 14) by the typical total revenue figure (line 2 in each yardstick table). This direct station-by-station method of calculating the profit margin provides a much more realistic figure with which to compare your station.

## D. Nationwide Figures

The nationwide figures in Part I were derived from the market-size groupings. Each of the market-size medians for a particular revenue or expense item was weighted by the total number of stations in the market-size category and not by the number of questionnaire returns from each marketsize grouping. A median of these market-size medians was then calculated to yield the nationwide figure.

Unlike the yardstick figures in Part II, the nationwide figures in Table I have been adjusted so that the gross profit is the result of the simple subtraction of total expense from total revenue and the division of the profit by the total revenue figure yields the profit margin. These adjustments were made, however, on the expense and profit figures rather than on the profit margin. This is because we believe that both the total revenue and profit margin figures are somewhat more significant than the total expense and profit figures.

## E. Exclusions

Where data were available from less than 15 stations for any particular revenue or expense item in any category of stations, no information is presented in this report. In most cases the data herein presented represent sixty or more stations.
www.americanradiohistory.com


[^0]:    "Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2 .
    ${ }^{\circ}$ Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.
    affliated with nationwide networks was not calculated for the and station with nationwide networks. Consequently, typical network revenue for those stations
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    ${ }^{f}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^1]:    a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
    ${ }^{1}$ Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
    c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 21,300$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 4,700-\$ 43,000$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 21,100$ and $\$ 4,700-\$ 43,000$.
    d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    ${ }^{f}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^2]:    a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2 .
    "Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.
    c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 4,700$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 1,200-\$ 13,000$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 7,000$ and $\$ 2,700-\$ 15,800$.
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^3]:    "Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2
    b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
     the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 1,100$ and $\$ 0-\$ 4,300$.
    ${ }^{d}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    1 Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^4]:    a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
    "Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. a nd payment to networks for sale of time.
    c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 100$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 0-\$ 1,300$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 200$ and $\$ 0-\$ 1,500$.
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    ${ }^{e}$ Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    ${ }^{〔}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2 .

[^5]:    a Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
    ${ }^{1}$ 1. Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time
    c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 4,500$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 1,500-\$ 10,800$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 2,500$ and $\$ 300-\$ 5,400$.
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense
    ${ }^{r}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2 .

[^6]:    ${ }^{a}$ Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
    b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
     espective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 900$ and $\$ 0-\$ 3,300$.

    Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    r Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^7]:    " Derived from each station's gross profit divided by total revenue-NOT line 14 divided by line 2.
    b Time sales plus incidental broadcast revenue minus agency and rep. comm. and payment to networks for sale of time.
    c For only those stations which were affiliated with nationwide networks, the typical network revenue was $\$ 0$ with a middle $50 \%$ range of $\$ 0-\$ 1,200$; the respective figures for the "profit-only" stations were $\$ 0$ and $\$ 0-\$ 600$.
    d Includes all promotion; excludes agency and rep. comm.
    e Total salaries and wages (including supervision) and all talent expense.
    ${ }^{1}$ Derived from each station's total expense subtracted from total revenue-NOT line 7 subtracted from line 2.

[^8]:    a Fourteen station groupings were based on less than 50 questionnaire returns.

