

ABSTRACT

A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF RADIO NEWS PROGRAMMING IN THE PORTLAND, OREGON AREA

by Larry J. Sellers

The problem of the study was to find out through content analysis, what kinds of news and how much, in terms of subject-matter and total broadcast time, are stressed by selected radio stations having certain characteristics; and, investigate, compare, and contrast each station's news programming practices in terms of the following: (1) facilities, (2) personnel, (3) network affiliation, (4) transmitting power, (5) location, (6) hours of operation, and, (7) scheduling of newscasts.

To find a solution to the problem, one full day's news broadcasting from 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM of each station was monitored, and the results were tabulated according to subject-matter categories and, more briefly, geographic origin using the analysis of time and percentage of time and number and percentage of items.

The methodology of the study involved an establishment of a set of categories, the determination of the size of the sample, the selection of the sample, and finally, the analysis itself.

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A metropolitan market such as Portland, Oregon was chosen because ten stations, of all sizes, network affiliations, and news department operations and practices, were represented in a locale best suited for the attempted monitoring study; and, not least of all, the fact that the author was employed full-time at one of the stations, KOIN, during the period that the study was made.

For each station, every regularly-scheduled newscast, for one "composite" week-day, was taped off-the-air, audiotaped, and the information tabulated according to subject-matter and geographic origin by category. The sample was made up of 236 newscasts which were comprised of 37 one-minute, 14 two-to-three minute, 144 five-minute, 12 seven-to-eight minute, 18 ten-minute, and 11 fifteen-minute newscasts.

The sample was taken during the first two months of 1965; the Viet Nam war was not nearly as advanced nor publicized as later in that year or in 1966. Even so, the cold war and minor confrontations throughout the world are perpetually with us, and certainly the number one news story, for the subject-matter count taken at the time of this survey, was pertaining to military developments. Eight of the ten stations broadcast military news either first or second most frequently; the other two, unhappily, were dominated by crime.

Three-fourths of all the news-time was devoted to seven of the twenty categories. These seven were government, military,

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crime, weather, political, accidents, and business. The thirteen gaining the least attention were science, space, education, health, religion, racial, celebrity, sports, society, agriculture, leisure, human interest, and traffic.

The four network affiliates were among the top five stations in terms of most total news broadcast during the study. The CBS, NBC, and ABC stations were on top with KEX, a highly regarded independent station fourth, and the Mutual affiliate a close fifth. The range, among these five in terms of percentage of time allotted news programming, was from 10.6% to 17.9% of total air-time.

The strongest independent station, in terms of news quantity, KEX, broadcast more local, state, and regional news; the network stations were strongest in national, international, and foreign news. For the entire study, 32.7% of the news could be classified as national news; 20.2% could be classified as international news; 17.6% as local news; 15.1% was state news; 7.3% was foreign news; and, 7.1% could be labeled as news of more regional interest than of any other geographically-defined category.

Two main factors--time limitation and curiosity--were concluded to be the major reasons listeners to radio news are subjected to such a high percentage of news of accidents, war, crime, sadness, and tragedy in general. The old saying, "no news is good news," is apparently quite true even today. Five

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or ten minutes an hour set aside for news by a radio station seems to be, for the most part, only enough time to cover the major irregularities of social behavior enacted by a minority of our populace each day.

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By

Larry J. Sellers

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The communication of information through the broadcasting of news is a vital factor in modern American society. Since modern technology has brought distant corners of the globe to our doorstep, Americans must be concerned with the motives, actions, and thoughts of men and nations everywhere.

In all countries, however governed, the communication of news is vital. Dictatorships control news and use it to keep in power; democracies can flourish only in soil nourished by the news which provides bases for discussion. Broadcast news is hoped to be a means of achieving better understanding through the dissemination of knowledge and information to the public. The Federal Communications Commission has long recognized this importance. For example, in 1949 the FCC said, "It is axiomatic that one of the vital questions of mass communication in a democracy is the development of an informed public opinion through the public dissemination of news and ideas concerning the public issues of the day. It is the right of the public to be informed . . ."¹ In forty years, radio news broadcasting has rapidly established itself

¹14 Federal Register, p. 3056.

as a mighty channel of information for citizens of America.²

Radio is a means of communication ideally suited to the pace of modern life. It reduces news to its simplest terms and gets it across in a small capsule of time.³ Due to the nature of the medium, radio has advantages over the other media which render news programming especially appealing to the listeners. Radio delivers the news first; can be heard at minimal cost; can be heard while one is doing other work; can be heard with a minimum of mental effort; and, can give a sense of intimate participation through sound effects and voices of personalities.⁴

News probably is the most valuable contribution a station can make to its community; the immediacy with which news can be handled by radio finds no competition in newspapers or television. Only radio can handle news so fast and so well.⁵ The public depends upon radio news to be a competent, reliable source with no inaccuracy. "The voice of radio is that of authority."⁶

Who is responsible for news broadcasting at the station level? A National Association of Broadcasters' news survey

²Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Radio and The Printed Page, (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1940), p. 214.

³Waldo Abbot, Handbook of Radio Broadcasting, (3rd edition; New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950), p. 98.

⁴Lazarsfeld, loc. cit.

⁵Sherman P. Lawton, The Modern Broadcaster, (New York: Harper & Bros., 1961), p. 236.

⁶Charles A. Siepmann, Radio, Television and Society, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1950), p. 186.

showed that 57% of the small stations, 66% of the medium stations, and 80% of the large stations have a person designated who is strictly and solely responsible.⁷ The same source finds "somewhat alarming" the following figures pertaining to newsmen with journalism education: "Among the small stations surveyed, only 16% of personnel identified with news operations had had any journalism school training; only 27% among the medium stations; and 40% among the large stations." Although small, medium and large stations were not defined as to relative size of facility or staff, these statistics are still significant; the general lack of professional training can do little to up-grade the quality of radio news.

The unequaled speed with which news can be aired via the microphone is a constant challenge and an opportunity possessed by no other communications medium. Radio has become a universal medium of communication in the United States with more than 172 million receiving sets in over 55 million homes.⁸ This means that 98% of all homes in the United States are radio-equipped. In addition, there are 60 million radio receivers in automobiles and another 10 million in public places.⁹

⁷Clair R. McCollough, "Editorial and Panel Discussion on Education for Broadcasting," Journal of Broadcasting, Vol. 4, No. 4, Fall, 1960, pp. 291-92.

⁸Broadcasting Yearbook, Vol. 70, Jan. 1, 1966, p. 20.

⁹Ibid.

Radio offers tremendous service to the national defense as the one medium that can transmit news faster and to more places than any other means of man-made communication. The day may not be too distant when the national government will allow radio coverage of judicial proceedings with broadcast journalists granted the right to bring their microphones into the court rooms.¹⁰

The critical times of World War II and the Korean conflict led to a flourishing of radio news, with active news coverage, commentary, and analysis. Afterward, when many radio stations felt the pinch of the television competition, news staffs were reduced, many of the better men moving into television. While the number of radio stations tripled, most of the new ones were small and had limited provision for handling news.¹¹

This past decade, the formative years of television, has been a new era of change and experimentation for radio news. There are, of course, those stations that became set in their ways; they found what their management considered to be satisfactory formulas and chose to stick with these methods. Others accepted the staggering challenge of television and so altered their programming and standards as to revise completely and, in many cases, revitalize the entire operation.

¹⁰J. Leonard Reinsch and Israel Ellis Elmo, Radio Station Management, (New York: Harper & Bros., 1960), p. 119.

¹¹Lawton, op. cit., p. 237.

Radio's usual answer to television was to swing over to the music and news pattern. In countless cases this resulted in a new prominence for news, but in far too many instances it meant only more wire service¹² summaries being read over the air.¹³ Although some stations have energetically developed and maintained strong news departments, the handling of news at the great majority of radio stations is by untrained announcers, whose sole news obligation is to read news summaries from teletype copy. Professional competence is often lacking.¹⁴

Size of station and size of market do not in themselves determine the extent of the station's news effort. Many stations in big cities have no genuine newsrooms and no qualified news editors; on the other hand, some 500-watt stations in small towns have aggressive and well-manned news departments.¹⁵

Despite the multitude of changes that have occurred in both programming and listening habits, radio news on many stations has retained certain basic, popular characteristics. The quarter-hour newscast is still widely popular, and often will prove to be the single most-listened-to feature on a station.¹⁶ However, in 1960 the National Association of

¹²"wire service"- also "teletype;" a device by which messages can be sent by wire or radio directly to intended receiver, where a typewriter-like printer reproduces messages.

¹³Bob Siller, Ted White, and Hal Terkel, Television and Radio News, (New York: MacMillan, 1960), p. 74.

¹⁴Lawton, op. cit., p. 238.

¹⁵Siller, White, and Terkel, op. cit., p. 73.

¹⁶Reinsch and Elmo, op. cit., p. 104.

Broadcasters released the results of a news survey which showed a notable decrease in the number of fifteen-minute news programs.¹⁷ This report indicated that the industry generally is favoring five-minute news summaries with occasional "round-up"¹⁸ treatment. One authority believes that the news "capsule"¹⁹ or the headline summary "appears to have gained a permanent spot on the schedules of stations everywhere."²⁰

News reporting depends to a great extent upon the individual's definition of this service. Two well-known experts in the field describe it this way: former CBS News Director Paul White said, "News is the statement of freshly ascertained facts about something of interest that has happened, is happening, is about to happen or contrary to expectation, hasn't happened, isn't happening, and probably won't happen."²¹ Eric Hodgins, editorial vice-president of Time Inc., said that "broadcast journalism is the conveyance of information from here to there with accuracy, insight, and dispatch."²²

There are many types of news broadcasts, each one pre-

¹⁷McCollough, loc. cit.

¹⁸"round-up"- generally refers to a fifteen-minute newscast which includes local, national, and international news.

¹⁹"capsule"- a one-minute newscast which encompasses several news stories in headline form only; little detail.

²⁰Reinsch and Elmo, loc. cit.

²¹Paul W. White, News on the Air, (New York: Harcourt Brace & Co., 1947), p. 65.

²²Ibid.

sented in a different manner and prepared in a different style. Almost all radio stations buy at least one wire service; Associated Press and United Press International both provide twenty-four hour teletype service to radio with news specially written and "packaged"²³ for broadcasting. In addition, many stations supplement their news broadcasts with network news; some stations rely entirely on news from the networks.²⁴ The major networks maintain elaborate news organizations, with reporters and commentators in prominent news centers throughout the world.²⁵

While government and national news, together with international relations, are emphasized in the network programs, the wire services furnish more diversified news to the radio station, and local staffs gather the hometown news. Specialized newscasts, aimed at a particular audience, are programmed with considerable success by some stations. These include weather, sports, agriculture, headlines for housewives, the world of science, Hollywood happenings, television tid-bits, political news, and religious news. Many stations have as many as twenty newscasts a day, lasting from 60 seconds to fifteen or twenty minutes each.²⁶

²³"packaged"- a compiled newscast approximately five minutes long (or a specified time) labeled as such by the wire service.

²⁴"network"- a series of stations regularly joined by telephone lines; in this reference served by ABC, CBS, NBC, or MBS.

²⁵Siller, White, and Terkel, ibid.

²⁶Donald Brown and John P. Jones, Radio and Television News, (New York: Rinehart & Co., 1954), p. 18.

Some station managers believe that, ideally, newscasts should be so scheduled that a listener will come to know that on a specified newscast, at a certain hour, every day, he can expect a particular feature of interest to him. Intelligent scheduling of newscasts is also an important factor in building a faithful group of listeners. Although news programs frequently attain the highest audience rating, at least one knowledgeable observer says "broadcasters know that a station that broadcasts too much news would soon find itself with a low audience rating."²⁷ On the other hand, advertisers and agencies, looking for local radio shows with both high ratings and community acceptance, are becoming more aware that the top station in many markets is the station with the most aggressive news operation.²⁸

Although less than one percent of the radio stations in the country get along without news, many broadcasters make no genuine effort to serve the local or regional needs of their clientele; instead they "rip-and-read"²⁹ the wire-service news sent from New York, Chicago, or some other distant city. Since the wire services must edit the news for scores or hundreds of stations, they offer very little local or regional material.³⁰

²⁷Mitchell V. Charnley, Reporting, (Minneapolis: Holt & Co., 1959), p. 128.

²⁸"Radio Peps Up Its News Leadership," Sponsor, XII, (October 4, 1958), p. 29.

²⁹"rip-and-read"- broadcasting terminology which refers to an announcer tearing news off the wire service teletype and reading it on-the-air with little or no preparation.

³⁰Siller, White, and Terkel, loc. cit.

For local coverage, each station has its own policy. The extent of this coverage is governed by the economic resources available and the emphasis the station management places on news in its total programming schedule. Lack of staff is usually given as the reason for poor local radio news coverage, yet there are many examples of stations doing much with little. One low-powered station on the East Coast has consistently scored news beats over newspapers and large stations in a nearby metropolitan area, with only one newsman and the help of other staff members.³¹ Other stations do good jobs with no one at all on full-time coverage.

Wire services do not and cannot provide adequate, up-to-the-minute local spot news coverage. Local news can be developed without a large staff, by utilizing to the fullest the tools that have been made available to broadcasters in recent years. A top local story can be covered on the scene with a tape recorder and then aired with, if necessary, comments by the newscaster at the station. For fast breaking and exciting regional news, the recorded telephone interview is tops for interest.³² News broadcast on-the-spot by beeper phone,³³ a remote transmission from radio-equipped automobiles,³⁴ or a

³¹National Association of Broadcasters, An Operational Guide Issued by Freedom of Information Committee, (Washington D. C: U. S. Government Printing Office, June, 1958), p. 27.

³²Brown and Jones, loc. cit.

³³"beeper phone"- a news report telephoned to the station, recorded via a special line, and rebroadcast.

³⁴"remote transmission"- remote report; broadcast live from a relay transmitter in a car or other mobile unit.

taped insert³⁵ is recognized today as an extremely valuable commodity. Stations are doing an increasing amount of this with their local staffs, and broadcasting additional reports obtained by phone from special correspondents and newsmen at other stations, plus worldwide news reports available to those stations affiliated with networks.³⁶

Regular telephone calls to city police, state police, hospitals, local civic leaders, local socialites, hotels, schools, and fire departments can yield more good local news in a day than most broadcasting outlets can use. An ever increasing number of stations utilize radio-equipped automobiles while some of the larger stations even have planes, helicopters, and boats for remote reports.

Part-time correspondents in small surrounding communities are known as "stringers."³⁷ These may include housewives, school teachers, local government officials, or small-town newspaper people. These correspondents are trained to phone in important news that breaks in their territory. Routine news can be sent by mail, and they are encouraged to turn in advance stories of meetings, community gatherings, and other special occasions.³⁸ Stringers cost little and can result in loyal followings.

³⁵"taped insert"- recording at the scene of the news event for play-back later during a newscast.

³⁶Reinsch and Ellis, loc. cit.

³⁷"stringer"- a part-time employee who sends news from his area to the station; usually paid by the story.

³⁸Brown and Jones, loc. cit.

It is hard to conceive of a "typical" radio newsroom. There is so much disparity in buildings, equipment, organization, and policy that significant generalizations are almost out of the question. It is helpful to qualify stations by power, but some 250-watt stations are more intelligently news-conscious than some 10,000-watt operations. There are small stations which give eight or ten newscasts daily; and there are big stations which have no full-time news director, have only one teletype set off in a corner or closet somewhere, and furnish perhaps two or three network commentators and a couple of rip-and-read broadcasts from the wire report each day as their total news offering. It may be said however, that "(a) nearly all stations have one or more wire service furnishing domestic and foreign news by teletype, and (b) some of them have network affiliations which provide at least a minimum of newscasts . . ."³⁹

Still, there are encouraging signs of more local and network news activity in radio. While the number of hours of total network programming broadcast by stations has decreased in the past decade, the percentage of network programming devoted to news has risen sharply; from 14% to 32% in the case of small stations, from 16% to 29% in the case of medium stations, and from 15% to 37% in the case of large stations.⁴⁰ Also, there has been a significant increase

³⁹Frank Luther Mott, The News in America, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1952), p. 148.

⁴⁰McCollough, loc. cit.

nationally in local and regional news coverage by individual broadcasting stations.⁴¹ Longer radio news programs, news commentary, increasing editorial activity and discussion programs will "become the core of important stations in every city, just as they already are in many cities."⁴²

"The future of radio news is increasingly bright . . . A public can be fooled part of the time but when it sees through quackery, it turns to responsible radio news. In turn, this kind of news is the basis for good radio generally. In the beginning there was a newscast. In the end, there will be more newscasts, using the tools of speed and intimacy to help tell the story of what's happening in our all-too-busy world, why it's happening, and maybe what to expect next."⁴³

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²William J. Small, "Radio News Has Matured Since World War II," The Quill, Nov. 1959, pp. 49-52.

⁴³Small, loc. cit.

Problem of the study.

One of the limitations of news by radio is that time is not available for any given newscast to include every story that may be of interest to those who are listening. A newscast offers five, ten, or fifteen minutes of news at one time, and therefore, the newscaster cannot possibly include a description of all events entering the newsroom from the wire services and local sources into any one newscast. Consequently, the news editor bears the responsibility of selecting the stories he thinks essential in the public interest. Because of this, it was determined that there was a need to describe quantitatively the content of radio news. Until more information is gathered and analyzed, criticisms that it is over-burdened with stories of crime, accidents, death, and destruction will continue to be made without adequate evidence to support them. In addition, the study of radio news content may be of value to newsmen and station managers by providing an estimate of the listeners' interest to different kinds of subject-matter.

The problem of the study is to find out through content analysis what types of news and how much, in terms of subject-matter and total broadcast time, are stressed by selected stations having certain characteristics; and, investigate, compare, and contrast each station's news programming practices in terms of the following: (1) facilities, (2) personnel, (3) network affiliation, (4) transmitting power, (5) location, (6) hours of operation, and, (7) scheduling of

newscasts.

To achieve a solution to the problem, the study will tabulate, for each station, one full day's news broadcasting according to subject-matter categories using the following means of content analysis: (1) the time and percentage of time in each newscast by each station; (2) the number and percentage of items in each newscast by each station; (3) the time and percentage of time in all newscasts by each station; (4) the number and percentage of items in all newscasts by each station; (5) the time and percentage of time in each newscast at a specific time of day for all stations; (6) the number and percentage of items in each newscast at a specific time of day for all stations; (7) the time and percentage of time in all newscasts for all stations; and, (8) the number and percentage of items in all newscasts for all stations.

Purpose and Objective

Purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study is to investigate discernible and meaningful differences in news treatment among selected radio stations. The study will tabulate the news policies and practices, news personnel, and news facilities and equipment existing in the selected stations in order to establish a base for comparison.

The study proposes to analyze the tabulation and draw

conclusions as to what constitutes typical news practices.

Also, the study will show how much news is available, during an "average" week-day, to radio listeners in Portland, Oregon.

Objective of the study.

The study does not claim to be an exhaustive survey, but it is hoped that it will, in a small way, make some contribution to the knowledge of advantages and disadvantages of characteristic news operations. It is hoped that the findings will permit us to draw significant conclusions about each station's news programming practices; recognize characteristic differences between network affiliation and independent stations; and evaluate the service provided by these radio stations in the dissemination of news.

It is also hoped that the study will be a step toward providing additional knowledge to the limited amount now available in the area of radio newscast content, and contribute concrete, objective information on the content and time of newscasts afforded people by radio.

Also, the findings may furnish some evidence to support the theory that over-commercialization is forcing a compact form of newscast on the public which is depriving them of information necessary to be adequately informed. In addition, the author hopes to draw conclusions relative to criticism of "sensationalism" pertaining to news of crime and violence.

Assumptions and Limitations.

This study does not attempt to cast judgment as to why one station has more or less news of one kind than another. Furthermore, although certain subject-matter categories will permit us to estimate the amount of good and bad news that is broadcast, no specific attempt is made in this study to measure in detail the positive or negative inference placed on exact areas. By objective examination, we mean to explore "content" of newscasts as defined by Webster: "the topics of matter treated in a document or the like."

Such a study was within the scope of content analysis as defined by Berelson:⁴⁴

Content analysis is ordinarily limited to the manifest content of the communication and is not normally done directly in terms of the latent intentions which the content may express nor the latent response which it may elicit. Strictly speaking, content analysis proceeds in terms of what-is-said, and not in terms of why-the-content-is-like-that or how-people-react.

Terms and Definitions.

Some terms and definitions which will be used in this study are the following:

(1) full-time newsman- a person employed full-time by the radio station to work on news. This person must be employed solely to gather, edit, write, and usually present the news on-the-air.

⁴⁴Bernard Berelson, Content Analysis in Communications Research, (Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1952), p. 18.

(2) UPI and AP- news wire services providing news of all types from throughout the world to a station by teletype.

(3) air-time- the time during which a station is actually broadcasting.

(4) spot- a short segment of air-time usually used for commercial or public service announcements.

(5) format- the type and style of programming done by an individual station.

(6) frequency- each radio station is assigned a specific frequency by the FCC and must broadcast at that frequency so that its signal does not interfere with that of another station. The AM broadcasting band is limited from 540 to 1600 kilocycles. The frequency (or number of kilocycles) at which a station broadcasts does not determine the power of the station.

(7) AM - amplitude modulation, by which one electronic wave is mixed with another, altering its amplitude characteristics.

(8) watt- a watt is a unit of electrical power. The more watts, the more power; therefore, a station broadcasting with 50-kw is more powerful than a station broadcasting with 10-kw.

(9) across-the-board- a program presented five days a week at the same hour.

Methodology.

The methodology of the study involved an establishment of a set of categories, the determination of the size of the sample, the selection of the sample, and finally the analysis itself.

In all content analysis, certain units of measurement are used. These units may be space-time measures, items, or themes.⁴⁵ The present study measured proportions of news content through actual off-the-air monitoring checks by means of tape recording. Therefore, item and time were selected as measuring devices.

The present study was an attempt to indicate through actual time-item count, the proportions of different kinds of news broadcast by the twelve radio stations in the metropolitan Portland, Oregon market. Two stations were eliminated at the start because they programmed no news; their entire air-time was devoted to music and religious offerings. The stations serving in the investigation were KKEY in Vancouver, Washington; KGON in Oregon City, Oregon; and KWJJ, KEX, KPOJ, KISN, KPAM, KXL, KGW, and KOIN, all in Portland. The two stations eliminated because of their lack of news were KLIQ and KPDQ, both in Portland.

The stations represented in the report were chosen for the following reasons: they comprise nearly every range of

⁴⁵Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Bernard Berelson, Analysis of Communication Content, (New York: Harper & Bros., 1949), p. 2.

transmitting power, news department operation and size, network affiliation, news practices; and, they are concentrated in a metropolitan area best suited for the attempted monitoring study.

This study includes every regularly-scheduled newscast broadcast during a "composite" week-day⁴⁶ by each station. Regularly-scheduled newscasts, in this study, do not include special news programs of interest for the most part to a specific audience and composed of that type of news only (sports, women's news, or farm programs, etc.). However, special mention has been made of these so that each station presenting this type of information was given credit.

The monitoring sample was made up of 236 newscasts, first taped, and then auditioned and timed. These consisted of 37 one-minute newscasts, 14 two-to-three minute newscasts, 144 five-minute newscasts, 12 of seven to eight minute duration, 18 ten minutes in length, and 11 fifteen-minute newscasts.⁴⁷ Time involved in the mere gathering of the sample was considerable for the undertaken report; the monitoring and taping consisted of preparation and the actual 20 hours of news air-time involved during the 153 "composite-day" hours for all the stations; and, the auditioning and tabulation of information obviously required many times longer.

⁴⁶"composite" week-day- in this report refers to the compilation of one full broadcast day (6:00 AM to 11:00 PM), of all newscasts normally included in each station's schedule, gathered from different days during the time the sample was taken.

⁴⁷See Table IV, p. 35.

A "composite-day" of air-time for the report was from 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM. This was felt to represent the normal waking hours for the majority of people who tune to radio for information. The sample was taken during the winter months of January and February, 1965, which caused three of the stations' "day" to end at 5:15 PM since they operate during daylight hours only, or until local sunset.⁴⁸

The months which were chosen for the sampling were not selected for special reasons beneficial to the research involved. January and February were best suited to the author's vocation at the time, and fortunately, they contained a quite "normal" news period without abnormal involvement in a major news story of unusual proportions, such as an assassination, war, political campaign or convention, etc.

The sample was taken only on week-days in order to make a fair and equal comparison among the stations. Some stations do more, some less, some the same amount of news programming on the weekend, so it was decided to confine the study to an examination of the majority of each station's constant program structure.

The days on which the monitoring sample was taken included virtually every week-day during January and February, 1965; however, the majority was obtained on January 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29, and February 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, and 19.

⁴⁸See Table XI, p. 53.

It was the opinion of the author that the monitoring sample of newscasts recorded off-the-air, which was used as the vehicle for content analysis of the study, would produce the most accurate and honest information possible. Since some of the stations repeat the same news story verbatim two, three, or even more times on succeeding newscasts, it was believed that an attempt to accurately measure wordage of stories, by gathering compiled newscasts at the end of the day, would be grossly inaccurate. Furthermore, since no questionnaires were involved and interviews used only for gathering information of each station's properties and personnel, conclusions drawn from this report are solely objective in the purest sense and free of all opinion and bias except for any inflicted subconsciously by the author.

A problem which had to be resolved was that of classifying the content of the newscasts reliably. The question arose concerning the judgment involved in placing a news item into a specific category.

While few content studies in the past included reports of reliability, those reports that did were optimistically concurrent. For example, Albig's classification of radio programs of nine United States and one British station was accompanied by a test of reliability.⁴⁹ In the early stage of that study, all four classifiers conferred on the meanings of certain program titles. Thereafter, they worked indepen-

⁴⁹William Albig, "Content of Radio Programs," Social Forces, Vol. 16, 1938, pp. 338-49.

dently in a reliability check; each of the four classified the programs during one sample week. The results showed agreement 93% of the time.

Kirkpatrick's study of radio broadcasting in Minneapolis involved several persons listening to various programs and tabulating the amount of time devoted to different types of content.⁵⁰ The classifiers agreed eight times out of ten.

In Sussman's study of labor in radio news, several workers monitored thirty-three network newscasts for a period of seven weeks and classified each item relating to labor.⁵¹ The same coding was accomplished by a trained analyst. The agreement ratio between the untrained workers and the analyst produced a reliability of .93 or mutual understanding nine times out of ten.

The published records on reliability in classifying content, some of which have been cited above, support the author's belief that the results of the present study are reliable.

⁵⁰Ibid.

⁵¹Leila A. Sussman, "Labor in Radio News," Journalism Quarterly, Vol. 22, 1945, p. 208.

CHAPTER II

A BASE FOR COMPARISON

Definition of Categories.

A pre-test monitoring study of newscasts was made of stations in Lansing, Michigan, in order to test the applicability of subject-matter categories as applied to radio news broadcasts, and to find out approximately the length of time required in the analysis of one newscast in order to determine the size of the sample that could be investigated in a reasonable period of time. The number of categories chosen to be used in the study were determined on the following basis: that there be enough to be mutually exclusive and inclusive, i.e., a minimum of stories that could be considered for inclusion in more than one category; that the larger the number of categories, the finer are the distinctions that can be drawn between items, increasing the mutual exclusiveness that can be achieved; and, conversely, the number of categories must be held to a workable number; the greater the number, the greater the opportunity for confusion and error on the part of the analyst and reader.

After the pre-test monitoring study of newscasts, it was decided that the most meaningful results would be obtained by tabulating subject-matter content into twenty categories.

The following subject-matter categories were decided upon after much consideration and testing:

(1) Government.

(a) Official acts of legislative or executive departments.

(b) Of non-military branches of government not including government bureaus and departments such as labor mediation, health, education and welfare, weather, and agriculture when subject-matter leans more heavily toward another category than toward government as such.

(c) Foreign relations, diplomatic activity and acts of any government if non-military.

(2) Political.

(a) Political parties, elections, primaries, discussions of political issues involved in a campaign, political criticism of government action.

(b) Acts of politically prominent individuals which have political rather than function-of-government significance or strictly personal connotations.

(3) Military.

(a) Defense, war productions, actual war activities, atomic and hydrogen bomb information, guided missiles, military appropriations.

- (b) Official acts of department of defense and its military branches.
 - (c) All items having a strong military theme.
 - (d) Disarmament.
 - (e) Cold war activities.
- (4) Space.
 - (a) Exploration, excluding military missiles.
 - (b) Astronauts.
 - (c) Satellites, other than for spy and detection purposes.
- (5) Science and invention.
 - (a) Natural science research.
 - (b) Archaeology.
 - (c) Exploration, other than in outer space.
 - (d) Scientific aspects of the atom not included in category three.
- (6) Education.
 - (a) Any story pertaining to school, college, or university activities.
 - (b) Work or experiments in education.
- (7) Health and welfare.
 - (a) Workmen's compensation.
 - (b) Anti-pollution campaigns.
 - (c) Federal Drug Administration activities.
 - (d) Government relief and economic assistance.
 - (e) Medicare.

- (f) Disaster assistance.
- (g) Pornographic literature.
- (8) Business, labor, industry.
 - (a) Business, labor, and commercial activity.
 - (b) Strikes and strike threats.
 - (c) Production costs and profits.
 - (d) Banking trade, finance, management.
 - (e) Stock market reports, excluding farm products.
- (9) Accidents, natural disasters.
 - (a) Stories of injury, death, catastrophe, train and ship wrecks, automobile accidents, fires, tornadoes, floods, and other accidents causing damage to life and property.
 - (b) Plane crashes other than involving military missions.
 - (c) Accidents or natural disasters averted.
- (10) Racial.
 - (a) Racial issues involving segregation and discrimination, integration, NAACP, and similar organizations.
- (11) Religious
 - (a) Church meetings, theological discussions, statements of church leaders on religious and moral matters, except those pertaining to category ten, church and religious group activities.

(12) Celebrities.

- (a) Stories newsworthy only because of show business connection.
- (b) Famous personality in any area other than category two.

(13) Sports.

- (a) Competitive sports, amateur or professional.
- (b) Other than purely recreational activities like hunting, fishing, skiing.

(14) Weather.

- (a) Weather forecasts and stories in this area not classified as natural disasters where death or injury result.

(15) Society, the family, and the individual.

- (a) News of infamous people.
- (b) Announcement of births, deaths, divorces, marriages excluding celebrity stories.
- (c) Society and women's interests, fashions, cooking, sewing, gardening, family care.
- (d) Personal achievements not clearly classified as agricultural, business, etc., organizations, clubs, community socials, fairs, dances, parades, all holiday stories.

(16) Agriculture.

- (a) Farmers, farming, and farm organizations.
- (b) Agriculture department releases and market reports of farm products.

(17) Crime, vice, and violence.

(a) Breaking of the law and resulting court action.

(b) Investigations of crime, law-suits.

(18) Leisure activities.

(a) Literature and languages, music, painting, the plastic art, motion pictures, plays, circuses, zoos, museums, radio and television, vacation and recreational activities excluding competitive sports.

(19) Human Interest.

(a) News having humorous, ironic, heart-warming, or bizarre quality. Material characterized by being interesting but not "important."

(20) Traffic.

(a) Traffic warnings broadcast during rush-hour traffic periods to alert motorists of tie-ups possibly caused by accidents, but not of a nature serious enough to be included in category nine.

Characteristics of the Stations.

By means of content analysis, using the categories outlined in the preceding pages, news treatment of ten radio stations in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area was analyzed, compared, and contrasted in terms of each station's peculiarities. Variables considered in establishing these points of differences and similarities among the stations

were: (1) independent or network affiliate; (2) size of the station's entire staff, news department, and facilities; (3) news department personnel's education, training, and experience; (4) transmitting power; (5) geographical location; and, (6) news scheduling practices.

Selecting the Sample.

With the amount of statistical information gathered, hour-by-hour comparisons could be made in voluminous amounts imaging exactly the content of every newscast of each station according to the established categories. This recapitulation was necessary to carry the study to its conclusion, and the entire summation (see Appendices A thru H) has been included to allow further study and comparison, if desired. However, for the intent and purposes of this report, it was decided to tabulate and analyze, by subject-matter categories, the content of news broadcast on the basis of the following criteria: (1) the percentage of news in each category for the entire day by each station; (2) the percentage of items in each category for the entire day by each station; (3) the time in each category for every hour by all stations; (4) the items in each category for every hour by all stations; (5) the time and percentage of time in each category for the entire day by all stations; and, (6) the items and percentage of items in each category for the entire day by all stations. Also, it was decided to examine each station's percentage

of time devoted to news during the entire broadcast day, the geographic origin of news items for each station, and the length and origination of newscasts during the entire day by each station.

Geographic Categories

It was necessary to establish boundaries for the various classifications of categories pertaining to geographic origin in order to discover the locale favored by each station. Local news generally refers to anything other than national or international news, but this was felt to be too broad for the content analysis attempted in this report. Since a story might be of interest to "westerners" generally but not to people in, say, Chicago or New York, it was decided that an intermediate step should be added. In fact, local was confined to the immediate listening area of Portland and vicinity which all stations could penetrate easily regardless of their transmitting power; and, another division was added--state news--a category to classify news which pertained to a story which happened or had special meaning for those people in Oregon who live outside metropolitan Portland. This was done to present an estimation of the degree to which Portland stations are self-centered. Regional news was listed as news originating in or pertaining to people, problems, or events in the other two Pacific Coast states, Washington and California, plus Idaho. National news pertained to the United States

exclusively; news of national interest which made no mention of another country. International news was about news originating in the United States or a foreign country which related to both, and foreign news was restricted to stories about countries--their people or problems--other than the United States with no mention or involvement with us.

It is hoped that the following chapter will provide answers to these questions: (1) the majority of news content falls into which subject-matter category? (2) which subject-matter categories make up the bulk of the news? which make up the least? (3) does any category gain more significance than "normal" at any particular time of day? (4) does news content show any marked variance between network affiliates and independent stations? (5) what are the apparent relationships, if any, between a station's size (power, facilities, employees) and total news and subject-matter content? (6) is newscast scheduling reflective upon news content or vice versa?

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Interviews with station managers and news editors provided the information about each station's operation. Tape recordings of newscasts taken off-the-air at time of broadcast provided the news for the content analysis. General station characteristics, which were sought for use in the study, included location, transmitting power, operating hours, and total number of employees.⁴⁹ A break-down of personnel in each station's news department listed the number of full-time newsmen, their average years of news experience and education, and, whether one person was in charge as full-time news director.⁵⁰ Information about news department facilities included network affiliation, news wire service subscribed to, news-cars with transmitting units available, portable recorders, and police radio and fire department monitors in the newsroom.⁵¹ Another comparison was drawn from the length of newscasts presented by each station and the number in each classification.⁵²

To assure that the gathered data pertaining to the objective of the study, an examination of news content, have

⁴⁹See Table I, p. 33.

⁵⁰See Table II, p. 34.

⁵¹See Table III, p. 34.

⁵²See Table IV, p. 35.

the most meaning, a precise description is presented of the radio stations involved in the report. However, since the primary purpose of this report is an examination of news content rather than the stations participating, the latter will be referred to only when helpful in providing additional meaning to the information regarding news content.

TABLE I

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STATIONS

City, Station	Power	Operating Hours	Employees
Portland			
KXL	50,000 watts	5 AM to sunset	17
KGW	5,000 watts	24 hours	20
KWJJ	10,000 watts	6 AM to midnight	17
KPOJ	5,000 watts	5:30 AM to 12:30 AM	14
KISN	1,000 watts	24 hours	18
KOIN	5,000 watts	5:30 AM to midnight	27
KEX	50,000 watts	24 hours	30
KPAM	5,000 watts	6 AM to sunset	14
Oregon City			
KGON	10,000 watts	24 hours	12
Vancouver, Washington			
KKEY	1,000 watts	6 AM to sunset	12

TABLE 2

NEWS DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Station	Full-time newsmen	Avg. Education	Avg. News Experience	News Director
KXL	2	14	12	Yes
KGW	2	14	9	Yes
KWJJ	2	13	20	Yes
KPOJ	2	16	9.5	Yes
KISN	2	12.5	7.5	Yes
KOIN	2	14	27	Yes
KEX	4	14.5	7.7	Yes
KPAM	0	-	-	No
KGON	1	12.	5	No
KKEY	1	13	3	No

TABLE 3

NEWS DEPARTMENT FACILITIES

Station	Network	News Service	Mobile Unit	Portable Recorders	Police Radio	Fire Dept. Receiver
KXL	-	UPI	No	2	Yes	Yes
KWJJ	ABC	UPI	No	1	Yes	Yes
KEX	-	UPI	2	2	Yes	Yes
KPOJ	-	UPI	No	1	Yes	Yes
KOIN	CBS	UPI,AP	No	1	Yes	Yes
KPAM	-	AP	No	0	No	No
KGW	NBC	UPI	1	2	Yes	Yes
KISN	-	UPI,AP	1	1	Yes	Yes
KGON	MBS	UPI	No	1	No	No
KKEY	-	UPI	No	0	No	No

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF NEWSCASTS

Station	1-min	2,3-min	5-min	7,8 min	10-min	15-min	All	Non- Net
KXL			11			1	12	12
KGW		14	8	12			34	22
KNJJ			18		2	3	23	6
KGON			34				34	17
KPOJ			15		1		16	16
KISN	17		17				34	34
KOIN			7		14	6	27	15
KEX	16		16		1	1	34	34
KPAM			8				8	8
KKEY	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	33	14	144	12	18	11	232	170

News Content by Station.

One standard of measurement, either "time" or "number of items," could have provided the information needed to complete the study. A comparison of these two standards of measurement revealed a very insignificant variance in the percentage of news in each category.⁵³

Eight of the ten stations investigated broadcast military news either first or second most frequently. One of the other two stations was an independent⁵⁴ with strong news coverage, KEX. However, another category which generally has a repugnant connotation, crime, was its replacement. In the other instance, station KKEY, which was found to have only 22 minutes of news for the entire day, the least in the study, placed military news far down the line in importance.

KGON, the Mutual Broadcasting System affiliate, gave by far the most prominence to any one category; again, it was to military news. KGON devoted 28.4% of its entire news programming to this type of news; the runner-up was a 23.0% authorization to weather news by KXL. Heavy flooding locally during the monitoring period of KXL quite probably was the determining factor in this unprecedented devotion to weather news. All but one of the other stations in the study relegated the above category to the third through seventh position in popularity. KPOJ, a leading independent which has

⁵³See Tables V and VI, pp. 38-41.

⁵⁴"independent"- a station not affiliated with any of the four major networks: ABC, CBS, NBC, or MBS.

acquired the facilities of the Mutual network from KGON since the monitoring sample was taken, placed weather news in its newscasts more often than any other category but with 16.1%, a much more conservative figure. KPOJ, incidentally, was one of two stations at the time the survey was made, to have a direct line to the U. S. Weather Bureau for live weathercasts twice a day by one of the meteorologists; the other station was KOIN, the well-established CBS affiliate, which was far-and-away the leader in news quantity during the limited time-period of the study.

Military and government or political news ranked highest according to amount of time by the four network affiliates. In only one instance, that involving the MBS Portland outlet, KGON, did the pattern not evolve; in that instance, news of crime was broadcast second most frequently.

It is harder to find a likeness among independent stations. There were three exceptions to the dominance of military, government or political news; these were either the categories of accident and crime, or that of weather.

Three-fourths of all the time in the newscasts analyzed for all stations was devoted to seven of the 20 categories. These categories were government, military, crime, weather, political, accidents, and business. The total percentage of time found in these seven categories was 75.8%.⁵⁵ The total percentage of items was comparable, 75.4%.⁵⁶

⁵⁵See Table VII, p. 43.

⁵⁶See Table VIII, p. 44.

TABLE 5

PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (PERCENTAGE OF TIME)*

KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ
Wea** 23.0%	Mil 16.7%	Gov 15.5%	Mil 28.4%	Wea 16.1%
Mil 16.4	Pol 14.1	Mil 12.9	Cri 18.2	Mil 15.0
Gov 14.7	Wea 11.3	Cri 12.4	Gov 12.3	Acc 14.7
Bus 12.4	Gov 10.5	HIn 10.1	Wea 8.1	Gov 12.6
Spo 7.8	Spa 10.1	Pol 9.5	Acc 7.1	Cri 9.0
Spa 7.5	Cri 8.9	Acc 7.3	Spa 6.0	Pol 8.6
Cri 6.3	Acc 8.8	Wea 5.7	Bus 4.6	Bus 8.4
Pol 4.0	Spo 4.3	Hea 4.7	Rac 4.0	Hea 4.5
Hea 2.0	Rac 3.9	Edu 4.5	Pol 3.6	Rac 2.6
Edu 1.9	Bus 3.6	Rac 4.0	Cel 1.8	Spo 2.1
Acc 1.6	Hea 2.6	Bus 3.1	Soc 1.5	Spa 1.9
Cel 1.3	Rel 1.5	Spa 2.5	Hea 1.3	Rel 1.3
Soc 0.8	Cel 1.0	Cel 2.3	Spo 1.3	Agr 1.0
HIn 0.3	HIn 0.9	Spo 1.7	Rel 0.7	HIn 0.9
Sci 0.0	Lei 0.6	Lei 1.6	Sci 0.4	Cel 0.8
Rac 0.0	Soc 0.6	Sci 1.2	Lei 0.3	Lei 0.5
Rel 0.0	Edu 0.5	Rel 0.7	Edu 0.2	Sci 0.0
Agr 0.0	Sci 0.0	Soc 0.2	HIn 0.2	Edu 0.0
Tra 0.0	Agr 0.0	Agr 0.0	Agr 0.0	Soc 0.0
Lei 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0

*All newscasts during the entire day.

**Category Abbreviations: Wea (Weather); Mil (Military); Gov (Government); Bus (Business); Spo (Sports); Spa (Space); Cri (Crime); Pol (Political); Hea (Health); Edu (Education);

TABLE 5--Continued

KISN	KOIN	KEX	KPAM	KKEY
Mil 18.4%	Mil 20.9%	Gov 15.4%	Mil 21.6%	Po1 20.9%
Cri 17.3	Po1 14.4	Cri 14.5	Gov 19.0	Acc 16.8
Wea 15.3	Cri 13.4	Mil 10.4	Wea 12.6	Cri 13.3
Acc 8.5	Wea 8.4	Rac 8.9	Spo 10.8	Bus 10.0
Gov 7.3	Gov 7.9	Wea 8.6	Cri 6.6	Wea 8.6
Po1 7.2	Acc 7.1	Bus 8.6	Rac 6.2	Hea 7.4
Hea 5.4	Bus 6.5	Acc 6.2	Spa 6.2	Mil 6.4
Spa 3.2	Hea 4.1	Po1 6.0	Edu 3.9	Gov 5.2
Cel 3.0	Spo 3.0	Spo 5.4	Cel 3.6	Spo 4.1
Rac 2.8	Spa 3.0	Spa 5.3	Bus 3.5	Edu 3.1
Bus 2.4	Rac 1.9	Hea 3.1	HIn 2.7	HIn 2.0
Edu 2.0	Edu 1.8	Edu 2.6	Acc 1.9	Lei 1.5
Lei 1.6	HIn 1.8	HIn 1.3	Hea 1.3	Soc 0.7
Sci 1.3	Cel 1.6	Agr 1.3	Po1 0.8	Spa 0.0
Rel 1.0	Rel 1.1	Cel 0.7	Agr 0.3	Sci 0.0
Soc 0.8	Tra 0.9	Rel 0.6	Sci 0.0	Rac 0.0
Tra 0.8	Soc 0.9	Soc 0.6	Rel 0.0	Rel 0.0
Spo 0.8	Lei 0.8	Tra 0.5	Soc 0.0	Cel 0.0
HIn 0.8	Sci 0.6	Sci 0.0	Lei 0.0	Agr 0.0
Agr 0.1	Agr 0.0	Lei 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0

**Category Abbreviations (continued): Lei (Leisure);
 Acc (Accidents); Cel (Celebrity); Soc (Society); HIn (Human
 Interest); Sci (Science); Rac (Racial); Rel (Religion);
 Agr (Agriculture); Tra (Traffic).

TABLE 6
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS)*

KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ
Wea 18.8%	Mil 19.6%	Gov 16.6%	Mil 27.2%	Mil 16.6%
Mil 18.0	Pol 12.8	Mil 14.3	Cri 16.2	Wea 14.9
Gov 14.4	Wea 12.8	Pol 10.3	Gov 10.3	Gov 13.2
Cri 8.2	Gov 10.2	Cri 9.8	Wea 9.9	Acc 12.6
Spo 7.2	Acc 9.4	Acc 8.1	Acc 7.9	Cri 10.3
Spa 7.2	Cri 8.2	HIn 8.1	Spa 7.1	Pol 9.2
Bus 6.4	Spa 5.9	Wea 5.3	Bus 4.3	Bus 7.5
Pol 5.4	Bus 5.1	Bus 5.3	Pol 4.0	Hea 4.0
Edu 2.7	Rac 3.7	Rac 4.9	Rac 4.0	Rac 2.9
Acc 2.7	Spo 3.4	Cel 3.1	Soc 2.0	Spo 2.3
Cel 2.7	Hea 2.8	Spo 3.1	Hea 1.6	Spa 2.3
HIn 2.7	Rel 1.4	Hea 2.7	Rel 1.2	HIn 1.2
Soc 1.8	Cel 1.4	Edu 2.7	Cel 1.2	Rel 1.2
Hea 1.8	Edu 1.1	Spa 2.2	Spo 0.8	Cel 0.6
Sci 0.0	Lei 0.8	Sci 1.8	Lei 0.8	Agr 0.6
Rac 0.0	HIn 0.8	Rel 0.9	Sci 0.8	Lei 0.6
Rel 0.0	Soc 0.3	Lei 0.4	Edu 0.4	Sci 0.0
Agr 0.0	Sci 0.0	Soc 0.4	HIn 0.4	Edu 0.0
Tra 0.0	Agr 0.0	Agr 0.0	Agr 0.0	Soc 0.0
Lei 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0

*All newscasts during the entire day.

TABLE 6--Continued

KISN	KOIN	KEX	KPAM	KKEY
Mil 17.7%	Mil 17.3%	Cri 14.7%	Mil 21.0%	Pol 16.6%
Wea 15.5	Cri 13.1	Gov 13.8	Gov 15.8	Acc 16.6
Cri 10.2	Pol 11.7	Mil 11.3	Wea 11.6	Wea 16.6
Acc 7.9	Wea 10.2	Pol 10.3	Cri 10.5	Cri 11.9
Pol 6.8	Acc 8.8	Bus 8.5	Rac 8.4	Bus 9.5
Gov 5.7	Gov 8.3	Wea 7.5	Spo 6.3	Gov 4.8
Hea 3.8	Bus 7.4	Spa 7.2	Bus 5.3	Edu 4.8
Rac 3.0	Spo 4.3	Acc 6.9	Edu 5.3	Hea 4.8
Spa 2.6	Hea 3.1	Rac 6.3	Spa 4.2	Spo 4.8
Bus 2.6	Spa 2.6	Spo 3.8	HIn 3.1	Mil 2.4
Cel 2.3	Edu 2.6	Hea 2.8	Cel 3.1	Soc 2.4
Edu 1.9	Cel 2.6	Edu 1.9	Acc 2.1	Lei 2.4
Sci 0.8	HIn 2.6	Cel 1.6	Agr 1.1	HIn 2.4
Soc 0.8	Rac 1.4	Soc 1.3	Hea 1.1	Spa 0.0
HIn 0.8	Soc 1.1	Tra 0.6	Pol 1.1	Sci 0.0
Rel 0.4	Rel 1.1	Rel 0.6	Sci 0.0	Rac 0.0
Spo 0.4	Sci 0.6	Agr 0.6	Rel 0.0	Rel 0.0
Lei 0.4	Lei 0.6	HIn 0.3	Soc 0.0	Cel 0.0
Tra 0.4	Tra 0.6	Sci 0.0	Lei 0.0	Agr 0.0
Agr 0.4	Agr 0.0	Lei 0.0	Tra 0.0	Tra 0.0

XXL gave 88.1% of its total news-time to seven categories; KGON, 84.7%; KPOJ, 84.4%; KKEY, 83.4%; KPAM, 82.0%; KGW, 80.5%; KISN, 79.4%; KOIN, 78.5%; KWJJ, 73.5%; and KEX, 72.6%.

Of the seven most frequently appearing subject-matter categories, military news was broadcast by all ten stations; crime by ten stations; weather by ten; government by nine; accidents by eight; business by six; space by four; racial, health, and sports by two; and human interest was included in the top seven by one station. The station, KWJJ, allocated 10.1% of its news-time to human interest stories. While KWJJ's local originations generally contained a "kicker,"⁵⁷ its affiliation with the ABC network, which features Paul Harvey News, provided most of the news of this type. Citing just one example, Paul Harvey News at noon, for the day monitored, apportioned one-fourth of the fifteen minutes to human interest features. The highest assignment to human interest news by any other station was 2.7%.⁵⁸

What kinds of news received the least consideration among all stations?

Thirteen of the subject-matter categories represented in the study gained very little attention. The proportions of time included in these thirteen categories combined ranged from 28.6% to only 11.9%; these were science, space, education, health, religion, racial, celebrity, sports, society, agriculture,

⁵⁷"kicker"- an odd or humorous story given at the conclusion of a newscast in order to end on a happy note.

⁵⁸See Table V, pp. 38-39.

TABLE 7
 PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (ALL STATIONS TOTAL)
 TIME AND PERCENTAGE

Category	Time	Percentage
Military	173 min. 4 sec.	17.6%
Crime	120 min. 37 sec.	12.2
Government	112 min. 55 sec.	11.5
Political	103 min. 40 sec.	10.6
Weather	103 min. 2 sec.	10.5
Accidents	75 min. 36 sec.	7.7
Business	55 min. 36 sec.	5.7
Space	41 min. 23 sec.	4.2
Racial	36 min. 37 sec.	3.7
Health	32 min. 55 sec.	3.3
Sports	31 min. 38 sec.	3.2
Human Interest	23 min. 56 sec.	2.4
Education	16 min. 56 sec.	1.7
Celebrity	15 min. 42 sec.	1.6
Religion	9 min. 50 sec.	1.0
Leisure	7 min. 9 sec.	0.7
Science	7 min. 4 sec.	0.7
Society	6 min. 47 sec.	0.7
Traffic	5 min. 12 sec.	0.5
Agriculture	5 min. 11 sec.	0.5

TABLE 8
 PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (ALL STATIONS TOTAL)
 ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE

Category	Items	Percentage
Military	366	17.0%
Weather	254	11.8
Crime	253	11.8
Government	237	11.0
Political	200	9.3
Accident	177	8.3
Business	134	6.2
Space	101	4.7
Racial	76	3.5
Sports	69	3.2
Health	64	3.0
Celebrity	45	2.1
Human Interest	45	2.1
Education	41	1.9
Religion	23	1.1
Society	20	0.9
Leisure	13	0.6
Science	12	0.6
Agriculture	11	0.5
Traffic	<u>9</u>	<u>0.4</u>
	2150	100.0

leisure, human interest, and traffic.

The ten most infrequently used categories in the study reflect an even more ignored aggregation; the variance being 14.3% by KWJJ to just 4.0% by KXL. The proportions of time, by station, included KWJJ, 14.3% (network); KOIN, 10.8% (network); KEX, 10.7% (independent); KISN, 9.6% (independent); KGW, 7.7% (network); KPAM, 7.0% (independent); KPOJ, 6.4% (independent); KGON, 5.9% (network); KKEY, 4.2% (independent); and KXL, 4.0% (independent).

The three categories which were not disregarded quite as much as the ten listed above pertained to news of sports, health, and racial matter.

News in three vital areas of information to the public, education, religion, and science, comprised only 3.4% of the time and 3.6% of the items or stories of all the news broadcast during the sampling period of the study.

News Content by Time of Day.

What kinds of news are broadcast at different times of day?

On the basis of all stations, military news again strongly dominates all subject-matter regardless of the time of day.⁵⁹ For the seventeen-hour "day" under observation, military news was broadcast most often during eleven hours; it was heard second most often during five 60-minute periods. Military

⁵⁹See Table IX, pp. 46-47.

TABLE 9

PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (TIME OF DAY)

TIME IN SECONDS

6-7 AM	7-8 AM	8-9 AM	9-10 AM	10-11 AM	11-12 N	12-1 PM	1-2 PM	2-3 PM	3-4 PM
Cri 692	Mil 917	Mil 763	Mil 795	Mil 591	Mil 1054	Gov 760	Cri 509	Mil 520	Cri 782
Mil 490	Acc 635	Bus 615	Pol 484	Pol 521	Pol 376	Wea 720	Mil 463	Gov 492	Mil 569
Acc 388	Gov 616	Acc 458	Cri 370	Gov 490	Wea 361	Cri 525	Gov 434	Wea 472	Pol 478
Gov 335	Wea 602	Cri 451	Wea 264	Spa 350	Cri 327	Pol 461	Acc 355	Cri 307	Wea 250
Wea 230	Pol 480	Wea 436	Gov 248	Wea 273	Gov 321	Mil 455	Wea 319	Acc 227	Gov 219
Pol 154	Spo 479	Gov 391	Bus 219	Cri 267	Spa 173	Bus 324	Pol 304	Hea 224	Hea 149
Rac 119	Cri 446	Cel 297	Acc 175	Acc 187	Acc 142	Acc 272	Bus 128	Bus 193	Acc 126
Spo 112	Bus 342	Pol 289	Rac 154	Rac 167	Rel 101	Hin 226	Sci 123	Pol 143	Rac 105
Hea 80	Rac 271	Hin 270	Hin 147	Hea 166	Bus 82	Lei 176	Rac 96	Spa 94	Spa 100
Sci 79	Spo 178	Spo 149	Spo 128	Spo 100	Aggr 67	Spa 162	Hea 60	Fdu 83	Bus 82
Bus 77	Wdu 172	Hea 112	Spa 118	Cel 72	Soc 51	Rac 111	Spa 52	Rac 76	Cel 62
Spa 69	Hea 157	Soc 85	Hea 75	Rel 49	Hin 43	Spa 104	Spa 47	Hin 32	Spo 25
Hin 50	Rel 123	Rac 82	Edu 30	Edu 46	Rac 32	Tra 100	Cel 38	Cel 25	Edu 8
Rel 28	Sci 64	Lei 63	Sci 25	Bus 46	Hea 25	Cel 95	Edu 22	Lei 23	Sci 0
Cel 19	Hin 61	Tra 63	Cel 22	Soc 26	Spo 24	Rel 61	Hin 12	Spo 22	Rel 0
Soc 17	Cel 58	Edu 40	Lei 13	Hin 24	Sci 0	Hea 40	Rd 0	Soc 13	Rel 0
Edu 16	Tra 55	Spa 38	Tra 12	Aggr 6	Edu 0	Gov 36	Soc 0	Sci 0	Aggr 0
Tra 15	Soc 45	Rel 32	Rel 0	Sci 0	Lei 0	Aggr 8	Aggr 0	Tra 0	Lei 0
Aggr 0	Aggr 44	Sci 0	Soc 0	Lei 0	Tra 0	Tra 0	Lei 0	Hin 0	Tra 0
Lei 0	Lei 17	Aggr 0	Aggr 0	Tra 0	Cel 0	Sci 0	Tra 0	Rel 0	

TABLE 9. --Continued

4-5 PM	5-6 PM	6-7 PM	7-8 PM	8-9 PM	9-10 PM	10-11 PM
Pol 436	Pol 995	Mil 847	Mil 551	Mil 409	Mil 250	Mil 501
Mil 401	Mil 964	Pol 696	Cri 440	Cri 320	Bus 133	Wea 407
Gov 376	Cri 805	Gov 652	Wea 423	Wea 279	Wea 130	Acc 307
Bus 352	Gov 720	Cri 613	Edu 233	Gov 233	Cri 111	Gov 243
Cri 302	Acc 556	Hin 348	Acc 177	Acc 81	Gov 95	Rac 203
Acc 284	Wea 518	Wea 294	Gov 150	Cel 76	Acc 91	Pol 177
Wea 276	Spa 500	Hea 282	Pol 125	Spa 75	Edu 89	Agr 165
Spa 173	Spa 395	Spa 281	Spa 117	Pol 47	Rac 88	Spa 144
Hea 119	Bus 327	Rac 220	Bus 98	Hea 39	Pol 54	Bus 95
Rac 116	Hea 313	Acc 183	Lei 90	Rac 32	Hea 51	Cri 93
Rel 76	Rac 299	Bus 149	Spa 74	Edu 28	Spa 30	Spo 83
Cel 56	Hin 161	Edu 53	Hea 54	Bus 27	Cel 15	Edu 71
Edu 39	Rel 71	Spo 44	Sci 47	Spa 25	Sci 0	Rel 49
Sci 37	Cel 52	Soc 30	Cel 36	Lei 22	Rel 0	Tra 48
Spo 27	Soc 43	Cel 19	Hin 25	Sci 19	Spo 0	Hea 47
Agr 21	Sci 30	Lei 8	Soc 15	Rel 10	Soc 0	Soc 46
Lei 0	Edu 23	Sci 0	Rel 0	Soc 0	Agr 0	Hin 35
Soc 0	Tra 16	Rel 0	Lei 0	Lei 0	Lei 0	Lei 17
Hin 0	Agr 0	Agr 0	Tra 0	Hin 0	Sci 0	Sci 0
Tra 0	Lei 0	Tra 0	Agr 0	Tra 0	Cel 0	Cel 0

TABLE 10

PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT (TIME OF DAY)

ITEMS

6-7 AM	7-8 AM	8-9 AM	9-10 AM	10-11 AM	11-12 N	12-1 PM	1-2 PM	2-3 PM	3-4 PM
Mil 19 Cri 18 Acc 14 Gov 12 Wea 11 Pol 8 Rac 6 Bus 4 Hea 3 Spa 2 Sci 2 Rel 2 Spo 2 Hin 2 Edu 1 Cel 1 Soc 1 Tra 1 Agr 0 Lei 0	Acc 28 Mil 23 Wea 23 Gov 20 Cri 19 Pol 15 Spo 13 Bus 13 Rac 10 Spa 7 Hea 6 Rel 4 Cel 4 Edu 4 Hin 4 Soc 2 Agr 1 Lei 1 Tra 1	Mil 23 Bus 17 Wea 17 Acc 16 Cri 16 Gov 11 Pol 9 Hin 9 Spo 8 Cel 7 Spa 4 Soc 4 Rac 4 Lei 4 Hea 3 Edu 2 Tra 2 Rel 1 Agr 0 Sci 0	Mil 24 Pol 21 Wea 15 Cri 13 Gov 10 Acc 9 Bus 8 Hin 5 Spo 5 Rac 5 Spa 4 Hea 3 Cel 3 Edu 2 Hin 1 Sci 1 Lei 1 Tra 0 Agr 0 Soc 0 Rel 0	Mil 25 Gov 20 Pol 17 Wea 16 Cri 10 Acc 9 Spa 8 Hea 7 Rac 5 Bus 4 Cel 4 Edu 3 Spo 3 Rel 2 Soc 2 Hin 1 Sci 1 Lei 0 Tra 0 Agr 0 Soc 0 Rel 0	Mil 33 Wea 20 Cri 19 Pol 16 Gov 14 Acc 8 Bus 6 Spa 5 Rac 4 Soc 4 Hin 3 Rel 2 Spo 2 Edu 2 Hea 1 Sci 1 Lei 1 Tra 0	Cri 29 Gov 23 Wea 20 Mil 20 Wea 20 Bus 19 Pol 14 Acc 11 Spa 10 Hin 10 Cel 9 Spo 6 Edu 5 Hea 5 Sci 3 Rel 3 Rac 3 Lei 3 Tra 3 Agr 1 Soc 0	Cri 15 Wea 13 Acc 11 Pol 10 Mil 9 Gov 8 Bus 5 Rac 5 Spa 4 Hea 3 Soc 3 Rel 3 Edu 1 Hin 1 Sci 1 Lei 1 Tra 0 Agr 0	Mil 26 Wea 16 Gov 15 Bus 10 Acc 8 Pol 8 Spo 7 Cri 7 Edu 4 Rac 4 Hea 4 Soc 3 Rel 3 Cel 3 Edu 2 Hin 1 Sci 1 Lei 1 Tra 0	Mil 25 Cri 21 Wea 12 Gov 10 Pol 9 Acc 8 Spa 6 Acc 5 Hea 5 Bus 5 Rac 4 Soc 4 Rel 3 Edu 3 Hin 1 Sci 1 Lei 0 Tra 0

TABLE 10.-Continued

4-5 PM	5-6 PM	6-7 PM	7-8 PM	8-9 PM	9-10 PM	10-11 PM
Gov 23	Mil 29	Mil 30	Mil 23	Mil 12	Mil 13	Mil 18
Mil 17	Gov 27	Cri 19	Cri 14	Wea 12	Wea 8	Acc 14
Wea 16	Cri 23	Gov 18	Wea 13	Cri 11	Cri 5	Wea 11
Pol 12	Wea 22	Pol 16	Pol 8	Gov 8	Acc 4	Pol 10
Cri 10	Pol 22	Wea 12	Gov 6	Acc 4	Gov 3	Gov 9
Acc 9	Bus 15	Acc 9	Bus 5	Pol 3	Bus 3	Spa 7
Bus 9	Spa 14	Spa 8	Acc 5	Cel 3	Rac 2	Agr 6
Spa 7	Acc 13	Hea 8	Spo 4	Spo 3	Pol 2	Rac 5
Hea 5	Spo 9	Bus 5	Spa 4	Spa 2	Edu 2	Cri 4
Rac 5	Rac 7	Rac 5	Edu 4	Rac 2	Hea 2	Bus 4
Edu 3	Hin 5	Edu 3	Hea 3	Hea 2	Cel 1	Edu 3
Spo 3	Hea 5	Hin 3	Rac 3	Bus 2	Spa 1	Spo 3
Sci 2	Rel 3	Spo 2	Cel 3	Lei 1	Sci 0	Soc 2
Cel 2	Cel 3	Cel 1	Sci 1	Edu 1	Rel 0	Rel 2
Rel 2	Edu 3	Soc 1	Soc 1	Sci 1	Spo 0	Hea 1
Agr 1	Sci 2	Lei 1	Hin 1	Soc 0	Soc 0	Lei 1
Hin 0	Soc 1	Tra 0	Lei 1	Agr 0	Agr 0	Hin 1
Lei 0	Tra 1	Agr 0	Tra 1	Rel 0	Lei 0	Tra 1
Tra 0	Lei 0	Rel 0	Agr 0	Hin 0	Hin 0	Cel 0
Soc 0	Agr 0	Sci 0	Rel 0	Tra 0	Tra 0	Sci 0

stories were heard more than any other in all five of the evening hours, from 6:00 to 11:00 PM. The categories of crime, political, and government were hourly leaders three times, two times, and one time respectively. No subject matter appeared dominant for the second most-broadcast news-type; crime, military, political, business, government, accident, and weather all took a turn at the runner-up honors.

What kinds of news are heard first thing in the morning?

Whether listeners like it or not, the study shows that crime, military, and accidents are categories most frequently heard at breakfast time.

And how about farm news for the early bird back at the ranch?

Not one story was devoted to agriculture by any of the ten stations between 6:00 AM and 7:00 AM. This doubtless would not have been the case ten or twenty years ago; it reflects the decrease in rural population and influence.

With most of the laboring force on its way to work, business news rises in importance from eighth between seven and eight o'clock to second between eight and nine o'clock. This apparently is for the commuting "white-collar" worker and for the businessman beginning his day.

Weather is given its highest consideration at breakfast (7:00 to 8:00 AM), lunch (11:00 to 12:30 PM), and just before retiring (10:00 to 11:00 PM). Some radio management may have surrendered the dinner hour, at least in part, to the television

weatherman who has a strong visual appeal through the use of maps, charts, figures, and occasionally, plain gimmicks. Also, this is the beginning of the night-time domination of the audience by television which may be a factor.

The fourth leading news station in terms of amount of news-time, KEX, had the disc-jockey give the forecast just prior to the one-minute news on the half-hour; therefore, weather was not considered part of those newscasts. Additionally, weather programs of five minute duration by KOIN at 6:55 and 8:25 AM, and at 12:15 and 5:25 PM; by KPOJ at 8:55 AM and 3:05 PM; by KWJJ at 4:25 PM; and by KGW at 5:05 PM were not included in the study. KISN had a 30-second weather jingle and forecast at twenty minutes after the hour which also was omitted.

None of the other categories indicate particular favor flowing in its direction at any specific time of day. In general in the study, news content appears to hold quite stable at all hours during the day. On regularly scheduled newscasts it can be stated, within the limitations of this report, that audience make-up at different times of the day has little effect on the types of subject-matter content broadcast. The favorite areas of news are still military, crime, weather, government, political, business, and accidents almost without deviation morning, noon, and night. This conclusion is even more positive when grouping all stations' newscasts into hourly divisions than when analyzing each stations' news content individually as performed earlier in the study.

Network affiliates versus Independents.

The results of this report show conclusively that network affiliated stations program more news than independent stations.⁶⁰ There is one exception; that was KEX with eight seconds more total time than the Mutual station in Portland, KGON. In fact, KEX was only eleven minutes from ranking second in total news-time for a "composite" day. It was obvious, from the data compiled that KEX was making a real effort to compete with the network stations in news coverage; KEX employed more newsmen, had more equipment and facilities, tied for most newscasts, and completely dominated the amount of stories broadcast pertaining to local, state, and regional news.⁶¹ An analysis of the preference of listeners to local or regional versus national or international news was not a part of the study, but if emphasis on news closer to home is a factor in capturing a larger audience, KEX would gain considerable loyalty beyond the ranking based on amount or percentage of time devoted to news.

KOIN allotted by far the most time to news, relying heavily on the CBS network and two full-time news editors who compile the news for local origination; it is delivered by one of the staff announcers, a throw-back to the glory-days of radio before television. In fact, both news editors' employment dates back to before the days of television; each

⁶⁰See Table XI, p. 53.

⁶¹See Table XIII, p. 61.

TABLE 11

TOTAL NEWS BY EACH STATION

Station	Total Air-Time ^a	Total News-Time ^b	Percentage of News
KOIN*	17 hr.	3 hr. 2 min.	17.9%
KGW*	17 hr.	2 hr. 7 min.	12.4
KWJJ*	17 hr.	2 hr. 5 min.	12.2
KEX	17 hr.	1 hr. 56 min.	11.4
KGON*	17 hr.	1 hr. 48 min.	10.6
KISN	17 hr.	1 hr. 36 min.	9.4
KXL**	11 hr. 15 min.	51 min.	7.6
KPOJ	17 hr.	1 hr. 11 min.	7.0
KPAM**	11 hr. 15 min.	44 min.	6.5
KKEY**	11 hr. 15 min.	22 min.	3.3

^aBroadcast time monitored between 6:00 AM and 11:00 PM.

^bAmount of news, excluding commercials, during total air-time.

*Network affiliated stations.

**Stations which sign-off at local sunset.

joined KOIN in his present capacity over 25 years ago.⁶²

During the 17-hour monitoring period for each station KOIN broadcast three hours and two minutes of news, 17.9% of its total air-time. The NBC affiliate, KGW, was a poor second with two hours and seven minutes or 12.4% of total; KWJJ was third, two hours and five minutes, 12.2%; then came KEX with one hour and 56 minutes, 11.4%; KGON was fifth with one hour and 48 minutes, 10.6%; followed in order by KISN, 9.4%; KXL, 7.6%; KPOJ, 7.0%; KPAM, 6.5%; and KKEY, 3.3%.

Three stations, KXL, KPAM, and KKEY, terminate each day's broadcasting at local sunset which for the accomplished monitoring period during February, was 5:15 PM. Therefore, the percentage of time devoted to news by the three was computed on the basis of an eleven and one-quarter hour day rather than seventeen hours.

It appears that total news-time during a broadcast day is more related to network affiliation than to size of a station in terms of power, employees, news staff, or facilities. Since only two of the ten stations are located outside the Portland city limits, no conclusion was drawn with regard to the influence of location on news content. The station with by far the most total news, KOIN, did not have the most power, the most employees, the most full-time news people, nor the most facilities for gathering the news.⁶³ KOIN did have the most

⁶²Interview with Les Halpin, KOIN news editor, May 2, 1965.

⁶³See Tables I, II, and III, pp. 33-34.

experience on the average per newsman (25 years), and affiliation with the radio network providing the most news, CBS. KOIN had the most long newscasts of ten or fifteen minutes in length, 20. All of KGON's news was delivered in five-minute blocks, therefore it had the most five-minute newscasts, 34. KGW, KGON, KEX, and KISN, two net affiliates and two independents, each gave two newscasts per hour for the maximum number during the 17-hour composite day, 34.⁶⁴ KISN and KEX, both independents, allotted only one minute for half of their news programs, those on the half-hour. KGW departed from the established five and ten-minute newscasts and surrounded network news on the hour and half-hour with two or three minutes of local news, the length depending upon the amount of important local and northwest news available.

Only three of the ten stations had mobile transmitter-equipped news cars; two of these were independents. At the time of the study, there were only two 50,000-watt stations; these were both independents. The network affiliates, which by and large provided more total news, consisted of two 10,000-watt outlets and two 5,000-watt stations. Interestingly, the two smaller stations, in terms of power, were KOIN and KGW, the CBS and NBC stations, which programmed more news than any other stations. The contrasting styles of these two stations' news policies are worth noting. KOIN believes the job can be

⁶⁴See Table IV, p. 35.

done from within; the two news editors seldom physically leave the station to "cover" stories in person. KOIN had no news car, used both wire services and the telephone extensively as a substitute for outside leg-work.⁶⁵ KGW had one wire service, two news-cars, and one of its two full-time newsmen was constantly outside on the "newsbeat." KEX had double the coverage of any other station locally employing four full-time newsmen who had the use of two news-cars.

Two stations avoided news almost entirely. KKEY, the only Vancouver, Washington station which is located just across the Columbia River from Portland, placed one-half of its total news during lunch-time.⁶⁶ KKEY operates during daylight hours only and fills much of its time with a disc jockey playing "middle-of-the-road" music and reading witticisms from joke books. KPAM is a "good-music" station providing a minimal amount of news, five minutes prior to each hour.

KPOJ and KXL are two old, well-established "middle-of-the-road" independents which, almost without exception, stuck to a format of five minutes of news on the hour. KEX and KGW, another middle-of-the-road music pair with a slightly faster beat, followed a pattern of at least five minutes of news on the hour and a minute to two or three minutes on the half-hour. KEX usually holds its hourly newscast to five minutes in length; its half-hour newscast to a minute.

⁶⁵leg-work- refers to a newsman traveling to the scene where news is happening to obtain an on-the-spot report; covering a "newsbeat;" regular round of calls on city, state, and other offices where news is constantly being made.

⁶⁶See Appendix E, p. 104.

The rock-and-roll⁶⁷ station, KISN, also has a five minute, one minute schedule of news during each hour, but avoided a head-on meeting with the network affiliates and KEX by placing its news five minutes before the hour and at 25 minutes past the hour.

KGON taped the Mutual news at half-past the hour and played it back on-the-air at a quarter till the hour. KGON also had five minutes of local and national news, originated locally, at fifteen minutes after the hour.

KOIN and KWJJ, both among the first stations in Portland and utilizing the facilities of CBS and ABC respectively, follow saturation-type newscasting around meal-times. KOIN had more news than KWJJ from 7:00 to 8:30 AM; they were nearly equal at noon time, with a slight edge to KWJJ; KWJJ had more news from 5:00 to 6:00 PM; KOIN was stronger from 6:00 to 7:00 PM. From 7:00 until 10:30 PM each week-day evening, KWJJ carried religious programming, which was sponsored, rather than continue with a music-and-news format that would have been almost entirely sustaining.⁶⁸ During the hours from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM when the radio audience is composed largely of women, KWJJ reduces its newscasts to one five-minute presentation five minutes before the hour, with the exception of the noon hour. KOIN, from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM, excluding lunch-time, broadcasts the CBS 10-minute news and follows with one minute of local news during the afternoon.⁶⁹

⁶⁷rock-and-roll- music designed for the teen-age market.

⁶⁸sustaining- unsponsored; non-commercial.

⁶⁹See Table XII, p. 58.

TABLE 12

SCHEDULE OF NEWSCASTS*

	KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ	KISN	KOIN	KEX	KPAM	KKEY
6:00 AM	x	x	x		x		y	x		
6:15				x						
6:30		x				m		m		
6:45				x						
7:00	x	x	z		x	x		x	x	
7:15				x			z			
7:30		x				m	z	m		
7:45				x	y					
8:00	x	x	x			x	z	x	x	x
8:15				x			y			
8:30		x	x			m	x	m		
8:45				x						
9:00	x	w	y		x	x	y	x	x	
9:15				x						
9:30		v				m		m		
9:45				x						
10:00	x	w	x		x	x	y	x	x	
10:15				x						
10:30		v				m		m		
10:45				x						
11:00	x	w	x		x	x	y	x	x	
11:15				x						
11:30		v				m		m		x
11:45				x						
12:00 PM	x	w	z		x	x	z	y	x	x
12:15			x	x						
12:30		v				m		m		x
12:45				x						
1:00	x	w	x		x	x	y	x	x	
1:15				x						
1:30		v	x			m		m		
1:45				x						
2:00	x	w	x		x	x	y	x		
2:15				x						
2:30		v				m		m		
2:45				x						
3:00	x	w	x		x	x	y	x		
3:15				x						
3:30		v				m		m		
3:45				x						

*News broadcast five minutes before the hour and half-hour were included in half-past and hourly tabulations above.

TABLE 12--Continued

	KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ	KISN	KOIN	KEX	KPAM	KKEY
4:00 PM	x	w	x		x	x	z	x		
4:15				x						x
4:30		v				m		m		
4:45				x						
5:00	x	w	z		x	x		x	x	
5:15			x	x			y			x
5:30		v	y		x	m		m		
5:45				x						
6:00		w	x		x	x	y	z		
6:15				x			z			
6:30		v				m	y	m		
6:45				x						
7:00		w	x		x	x	y	x		
7:15				x						
7:30		v				m		m		
7:45				x						
8:00		w			x	x	x	x		
8:15				x						
8:30		v				m		m		
8:45				x						
9:00		x				x	x	x		
9:15				x						
9:30		v				m		m		
9:45				x						
10:00		x				x	z	x		
10:15				x						
10:30		v				m		m		
10:45				x						
11:00			x				x			

^mOne-minute newscast.

^vTwo to three minutes.

^wSeven to eight minutes.

^xFive minutes.

^yTen minutes.

^zFifteen minutes.

Geographic origin of news.

KEX, the station with the largest news staff and the most news-gathering facilities locally, dominates in the dissemination of local, state, and regional news; three network stations, KOIN, KGW, and KWJJ, have the most national news; KGON, the Mutual network affiliate joins the other three network stations providing the most information pertaining to international and foreign affairs⁷⁰ according to the definitive geographic guide-lines arbitrarily decided upon for this study.

For the entire study considering all stations, 32.7% of the news content could be classified as national news; 20.2% could be classified as international news; 17.6% as local news; 15.1% was state news; 7.3% was foreign news; and, 7.1% could be labeled as news of more regional interest than of any other geographically-defined category.

KWJJ, the ABC station, did the least amount of local news origination; only six of 23 newscasts for the period under investigation were given by local newsmen. While the number of local and network originations was not as impressive as that of a few of the other stations, KOIN broadcast a good many more minutes of news during the day than the others by delivering 14 ten-minute newscasts and six fifteen-minute newscasts for the composite day.⁷¹

⁷⁰See Table XIII, p. 61.

⁷¹See Table IV, p. 35.

TABLE 13

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF NEWS BY ITEM

Station	Local	State	Regional	National	Inter-national	Foreign
KXL	21	17	4	31	23	8
KGW	63	45	19	127	55	31
KWJJ	16	24	11	109	44	19
KGON	56	29	25	56	72	19
KPOJ	25	30	13	44	44	12
KISN	44	46	9	67	59	18
KOIN	37	57	22	131	74	27
KEX	92	59	37	86	43	11
KPAM	9	13	2	42	19	12
KKEY	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	378	325	152	702	435	158
	17.6%	15.1%	7.1%	32.7%	20.2%	7.3%

Summary of Findings and Suggestions for Further Study.

Many factors, including personality and peculiar delivery of a newsman, make up the reasons why listeners choose one station over another. Others are amount of promotion, program adjacencies, habit, and timing or scheduling of the news programs.

Nevertheless, the sophisticated listener may become aware of which station has the best local news coverage and, if he has a greater interest in events in that area, will dial to that station regularly. The opposite may be true for the listener who desires more national and international news; he will, according to the findings of this report, find it in the largest amounts on one of the network affiliates.

Just as the network affiliated stations generally presented the most total news, they also broadcast more informational programs for minority groups. The big three of the networks, CBS, NBC, and ABC, all carried three or four five-minute features for women on the half-hour during mid-day. The same was true with sports and special news-in-depth features which devoted five minutes, more or less, to a major news story, invention, discovery, experiment, or personality. As noted earlier in the text, KOIN, KGW, and KPOJ had special weathercasts; KWJJ departed from its "regular" format to air religious programs between 7:00 and 10:30 PM; and KPOJ's last newscast for the day was at 7:55 PM because of its coverage of a hockey game. KEX was also a strong sports advocate, broadcasting Oregon State football and basketball and games

involving the professional Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast baseball league. In addition to hockey, KPOJ carried University of Oregon football and basketball. Surprisingly, only one station was taking an editorial stand or had any policy to do so at the time of this study; KPOJ was broadcasting an editorial, by the station manager, encouraging the building of a new sports stadium. This was taped, used four times a day for one week, then was discarded with a new one on another subject taking its place.

As mentioned in the introduction, news stories tend to tell us, for the most part, of events which foster either good or bad emotional reaction. What is more, they seem, in the author's opinion, to do so quite readily with very little subjective judgment. There is, however, a gray area which brings news of factual value without arousing any emotional response whatsoever. Since in essence, this an objective content analysis, categories which have no overwhelming "good" or "bad" connotation will not be labeled as such.

Since radio, along with the other media, has been maligned for calling attention to the story of a crime, violence, bloodshed, tragedy, and general human discomfort, the author felt it necessary to at least present an opinion concerning this matter.

While every story appearing therein was not necessarily so, five of the eleven most frequently broadcast categories contained an abundance of "bad" news or stories which promote

an unpleasant mental or emotional reaction. These five categories were military, crime, accidents, racial, and health. For example, it is generally when a person is in failing health that his condition warrants a news story. Of the other six categories, none appeared to regularly stimulate a pleasant or "good" response within the writer. It is true that a pleasing development could be forthcoming from the story of an accident, crime, or other ill-fated event which would normally be listed in a subject-matter category containing "bad" news. At best, however, this was infrequent during the period of this report.

It is hoped that this study will stimulate further research into the merit and reasons for the predominance of certain types of subject matter shown herein. The following questions pose areas into which further study may contribute valuable information to the limited knowledge of radio news content: Is radio news content a true representation of the news-worthy events of the day? Does news content reflect radio listeners' desire to hear certain kinds of stories more often than others? Which subject-matter classifications do newsmen favor or disfavor? Is it because they think the listening public is or isn't interested in certain areas? Or, is radio news content really a reflection of the news editor's philosophy, experiences, frustrations, and anxieties?

Because of time limitation in radio broadcasting, emotional or environmental judgment by newsmen (however unin-

tentional), and the curiosity surrounding abnormal acts of minor segments of our society, the importance of the news editor's role in the dissemination of information by radio can never be over-estimated. The stories selected and time allotted for broadcast can play a major role in the public's assessment of events at home and abroad. The responsibility, which arises from this fact, must be seriously considered by all concerned; it is imperative that station ownership delegate control of news programming within their station to those persons who are capable of exercising the highest order of judgment possible in conscientious selection of news for broadcast.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
ALL NEWSCASTS - EACH STATION
TIME IN SECONDS AND PERCENTAGE

Category	KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ	KISN	KOIN	KEX
1. Gov	451 14.7	802 10.5	1159 15.5	798 12.3	540 12.6	421 7.3	866 7.9	1072 15.4
2. Pol	121 4.0	1076 14.1	711 9.5	232 3.6	367 8.6	416 7.2	1535 14.4	415 6.0
3. Mil	499 16.4	1270 16.7	966 12.9	1841 28.4	640 15.0	1056 18.4	2287 20.9	727 10.4
4. Spa	228 7.5	773 10.1	190 2.5	391 6.0	80 1.9	182 3.2	324 3.0	369 5.3
5. Sci			90 1.2	27 0.4		76 1.3	71 0.6	
6. Edu	58 1.9	41 0.5	335 4.5	16 0.2		115 2.0	198 1.8	180 2.6
7. Hea	62 2.0	200 2.6	349 4.7	87 1.3	193 4.5	311 5.4	450 4.1	219 3.1
8. Bus	380 12.4	276 3.6	232 3.1	299 4.6	357 8.4	137 2.4	707 6.5	597 8.6
9. Acc	49 1.6	671 8.8	546 7.3	465 7.1	629 14.7	489 8.5	782 7.1	433 6.2
10. Rac		296 3.9	310 4.0	257 4.0	111 2.6	165 2.8	206 1.9	621 8.9
11. Rel		113 1.5	49 0.7	45 0.7	56 1.3	59 1.0	120 1.1	40 0.6
12. Cel	41 1.3	77 1.0	171 2.3	118 1.8	35 0.8	172 3.0	180 1.6	50 0.7
13. Spo	240 7.8	317 4.3	128 1.7	84 1.3	90 2.1	45 0.8	328 3.0	377 5.4
14. Wea	705 23.0	863 11.3	431 5.7	529 8.1	687 16.1	879 15.3	927 8.4	600 8.6
15. Soc	25 0.8	43 0.6	15 0.2	95 1.5		46 0.8	96 0.9	39 0.6
16. Agr					44 1.0	6 0.1		88 1.3
17. Cri	192 6.3	680 8.9	928 12.4	1179 18.2	385 9.0	994 17.3	1468 1.3	1011 14.5
18. Lei		48 0.6	120 1.6	22 0.3	22 0.5	90 1.6	86 0.8	
19. HIn	10 0.3	73 0.9	758 10.1	17 0.2	39 0.9	43 0.8	195 1.8	88 1.3
						46	100	32

Category	KPAM	KKEY
1. Gov	496 19.0	69 5.2
2. Pol	20 0.8	279 20.9
3. Mil	567 21.6	85 6.4
4. Spa	161 6.2	
5. Sci		
6. Edu	102 3.9	41 3.1
7. Hea	35 1.3	99 7.4
8. Bus	91 3.5	133 10.0
9. Acc	49 1.9	224 16.8
10. Rac	163 6.2	
11. Rel		
12. Cel	93 3.6	
13. Spo	282 10.8	55 4.1
14. Wea	330 12.6	115 8.6
15. Soc		9 0.7
16. Agr	8 0.3	
17. Cri	172 6.6	177 13.3
18. Lei		20 1.5
19. HIn	70 2.7	26 2.0

APPENDIX B
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
ALL NEWSCASTS - ALL STATIONS
TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

ALL STATIONS -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

Category	Time	Percentage	Rank
1. Government	112 min. 55 sec.	11.5%	3
2. Political	103 min. 40 sec.	10.6%	4
3. Military	173 min. 4 sec.	17.6%	1
4. Space	41 min. 23 sec.	4.2%	8
5. Science	7 min. 4 sec.	0.7%	17
6. Education	16 min. 56 sec.	1.7%	13
7. Health	32 min. 55 sec.	3.3%	10
8. Business	55 min. 36 sec.	5.7%	7
9. Accidents	75 min. 36 sec.	7.7%	6
10. Racial	36 min. 37 sec.	3.7%	9
11. Religion	9 min. 50 sec.	1.0%	15
12. Celebrity	15 min. 42 sec.	1.6%	14
13. Sports	31 min. 38 sec.	3.2%	11
14. Weather	103 min. 2 sec.	10.5%	5
15. Society	6 min. 47 sec.	0.7%	18
16. Agriculture	5 min. 11 sec.	0.5%	20
17. Crime	120 min. 37 sec.	12.2%	2
18. Leisure	7 min. 9 sec.	0.7%	16
19. Human Interest	23 min. 56 sec.	2.4%	12
20. Traffic	5 min. 12 sec.	0.5%	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	984 min. 50 sec.	100.0%	

APPENDIX C
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
ALL NEWSCASTS - EACH STATION
ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE

Category	KXL	KGW	KWJJ	KGON	KPOJ	KISN	KOIN	KEX	KPAM
1. Gov	16 14.4	36 10.2	37 16.6	26 10.3	23 13.2	15 5.7	29 8.3	44 13.8	15 15.8
2. Pol	6 5.4	45 12.8	23 10.3	10 4.0	16 9.2	18 6.8	41 11.7	33 10.3	1 1.1
3. Mil	20 18.0	69 19.6	32 14.3	69 27.2	29 16.6	47 17.7	61 17.3	36 11.3	20 21.0
4. Spa	8 7.2	21 5.9	5 2.2	18 7.1	4 2.3	7 2.6	9 2.6	23 7.2	4 4.2
5. Sci			4 1.8	2 0.8		2 0.8	2 0.6		
6. Edu	3 2.7	4 1.1	6 2.7	1 0.4		5 1.9	9 2.6	6 1.9	5 5.3
7. Hea	2 1.8	10 2.8	6 2.7	4 1.6	7 4.0	10 3.8	11 3.1	9 2.8	1 1.1
8. Bus	7 6.4	18 5.1	12 5.3	11 4.3	13 7.5	7 2.6	26 7.4	27 8.5	5 5.3
9. Acc	3 2.7	33 9.4	18 8.1	20 7.9	22 12.6	21 7.9	31 8.8	22 6.9	2 2.1
10. Rac		13 3.7	11 4.9	10 4.0	5 2.9	8 3.0	5 1.4	20 6.3	8 8.4
11. Rel		5 1.4	2 0.9	3 1.2	2 1.2	1 0.4	4 1.1	2 0.6	
12. Cel	3 2.7	5 1.4	7 3.1	3 1.2	1 0.6	6 2.3	9 2.6	5 1.6	3 3.1
13. Spo	8 7.2	12 3.4	7 3.1	2 0.8	4 2.3	1 0.4	15 4.3	12 3.8	6 6.3
14. Wea	21 18.8	45 12.8	12 5.3	25 9.9	26 14.9	41 15.5	36 10.2	24 7.5	11 11.6
15. Soc	2 1.8	1 0.3	1 0.4	5 2.0		2 0.8	4 1.1	4 1.3	
16. Agr					1 0.6	1 0.4		2 0.6	1 1.1
17. Cri	9 8.2	29 8.2	22 9.8	41 16.2	18 10.3	27 10.2	46 13.1	47 14.7	10 10.5
18. Lei		3 0.8	1 0.4	2 0.8	1 0.6	1 0.4	2 0.6		
19. HIn	3 2.7	3 0.8	18 8.1	1 0.4	2 1.2	2 0.8	9 2.6	1 0.3	3 3.1
20. Tra						1	2	2	

Category	KKEY
1. Gov	2 4.8
2. Pol	7 16.6
3. Mil	1 2.4
4. Spa	
5. Sci	
6. Edu	2 4.8
7. Hea	2 4.8
8. Bus	4 9.5
9. Acc	7 16.6
10. Rac	
11. Rel	
12. Cel	
13. Spo	2 4.8
14. Wea	7 16.6
15. Soc	1 2.4
16.	
17. Cri	5 11.9
18. Lei	1 2.4
19. HIn	1 2.4
20. Trs	

APPENDIX D
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
ALL NEWSCASTS - ALL STATIONS
ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

ALL STATIONS -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

Category	Items	Percentage	Rank
1. Government	237	11.0%	4
2. Political	200	9.3%	5
3. Military	366	17.0%	1
4. Space	101	4.7%	8
5. Science	12	0.6%	18
6. Education	41	1.9%	14
7. Health	64	3.0%	11
8. Business	134	6.2%	7
9. Accidents	177	8.3%	6
10. Racial	76	3.5%	9
11. Religion	23	1.1%	15
12. Celebrity	45	2.1%	12
13. Sports	69	3.2%	10
14. Weather	254	11.8%	2
15. Society	20	0.9%	16
16. Agriculture	11	0.5%	19
17. Crime	253	11.8%	3
18. Leisure	13	0.6%	17
19. Human Interest	45	2.1%	13
20. Traffic	9	0.4%	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2150	100.0%	

APPENDIX E
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
EACH NEWSCAST - EACH STATION
TIME IN SECONDS AND PERCENTAGE

Category	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10AM	11AM	12 N	1 PM
1. Gov	52 21.0	30 12.6	20 5.1	17 6.4		12 4.8	17 5.2	
2. Pol		53 22.4			20 7.2	19 7.7		15 9.7
3. Mil	45 18.1	20 8.4		74 27.8	33 11.9	129 51.8	6 1.9	50 32.3
4. Spa	33 13.3				47 17.0		8 2.5	
5. Sci								
6. Edu					24 8.8			
7. Hea	62 25.0							
8. Bus		13 5.5	277 86.4	53 20.0		17 6.8		10 6.4
9. Acc		12 5.1		20 7.5	17 6.1			
10. Rac								
11. Rel								
12. Cel					27 9.7		14 4.3	
13. Spo	32 12.9	22 9.3	23 5.9	42 15.8	38 13.7		29 8.9	
14. Wea	24 9.7	24 10.1	10 2.6	60 22.5	40 14.4	55 22.1	251 77.2	57 36.8
15. Soc					12 4.3			
16. Agr								
17. Cri		73 26.6			19 6.9	17 6.8		23 14.8
18. Lei								
19. HIn								
20. Tra								

KXL -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

78

Category	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM
1. Gov	58 21.4	89 47.6	24 21.8	122 32.5
2. Pol		14 6.7		
3. Mil	87 32.1	10 4.8		45 12.0
4. Spa	28 10.3	50 24.0		62 16.5
5. Sci				
6. Edu	20 7.4		14 12.8	
7. Hea				
8. Bus	10 3.7			
9. Acc				
10. Rac				
11. Rel				
12. Cel				
13. Spo			54 14.4	
14. Wea	55 20.3	17 8.2	52 47.2	60 16.0
15. Soc	13 4.8			
16. Agr				
17. Cri		18 8.7	20 18.2	22 5.9
18. Lei				
19. HIn				10 2.7
20. Tra				

79

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KGW -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

82

Category	7:30	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	1030
1. Gov	10 9.1	27 10.8	13 25.5	27 9.7	38 41.7	118 57.3	
2. Pol		22 8.8		46 16.5		8 3.9	
3. Mil	14 12.7	58 23.2	5 9.8	20 7.2	8 8.8	35 17.0	29 16.4
4. Spa		18 7.2	7 13.7	92 33.1		18 8.7	
5. Sci							
6. Edu							12 6.8
7. Hea	15 13.6	10 4.0					
8. Bus	6 5.5	15 6.0		20 7.2			
9. Acc				33 11.9			18 10.2
10. Rac		12 4.8					36 20.2
11. Rel				22 7.9		27 13.1	
12. Cel		15 6.0					
13. Spo		50 20.0					15 8.5
14. Wea	30 27.3	23 9.2	26 51.0	18 6.5	30 33.0		67 37.9
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri	35 31.8				15 16.5		
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

Category	5:30	5:35	5:55	6:55	1055
1. Gov	82 24.2	.	128 17.7	86 16.8	22 10.6
2. Pol		15 2.5	15 2.3		
3. Mi1	147 43.2	53 9.0	153 21.2	73 14.2	33 15.9
4. Spa	42 12.3		15 2.3	5 1.0	
5. Sci					
6. Edu			12 1.6	200 39.1	14 6.8
7. Hea		33 5.6			
8. Bus	39 11.5	25 4.3		25 4.9	44 21.3
9. Acc		95 16.1			38 18.4
10. Rac		114 19.4			41 19.8
11. Rel					
12. Cel					
13. Spo		72 12.2			
14. Wea				35 6.8	15 7.2
15. Soc					
16. Agr					
17. Cri	30 8.8	120 20.4	142 19.5	63 12.3	
18. Lei					
19. HIn		62 10.5	255 35.4	25 4.9	
20. Tra					

86

[illegible]

87

[illegible]

KGON -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

89

Category 745PM 8:15 8:45 9:15 9:45 1015 1045PM

1. Gov	14						
	12.0						
2. Pol					18		
					14.5		
3. Mil	48	44	153	35	141	18	147
	29.8	37.6	100.0	27.6	100.0	14.5	100.0
4. Spa	15					18	
	9.3					14.5	
5. Sci		19					
		16.2					
6. Edu							
7. Hea							
8. Bus			27			11	
			21.3			8.9	
9. Acc	17		31			23	
	10.6		24.4			18.6	
10. Rac	15						
	9.3						
11. Rel							
12. Cel	14						
	8.7						
13. Spo	22						
	13.7						
14. Wea	30	15	22		19		
	18.6	12.8	17.3		15.3		
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri		25	12		17		
		21.4	9.4		13.7		
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

90

[illegible]

KPOJ -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

91

Category	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	5:30	6 PM	7 PM	7:55
1. Gov	12 4.3	8 3.3	101 37.0	23 10.4	43 17.0	34 11.4	
2. Pol	44 15.8		18 6.6		16 6.3	23 7.7	
3. Mil	53 19.0	45 18.8	57 20.9	27 12.0	25 9.9	93 31.1	58 28.6
4. Spa		37 15.5			15 5.9		
5. Sci							
6. Edu							
7. Hea		18 7.5		42 18.6	25 9.9		
8. Bus		53 21.8		26 11.5	38 15.0		
9. Acc		14 5.9	50 18.3	55 25.0	25 9.9	100 33.5	18 8.9
10. Rac					17 6.7		
11. Rel							
12. Cel							
13. Spo		18 7.5					
14. Wea	78 27.9	47 19.7	47 17.2	25 11.1	49 19.4	49 16.3	20 9.8
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri	92 33.0			27 12.0			85 41.9
18. Lei							22 10.8
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

92

[illegible]

93

[illegible]

KISN -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

95

Category	755PM	8:30	8:55	9:30	9:55	1030	1055PM
1. Gov		18 31.0					
2. Po1	25 8.2		24 14.3		30 11.4		38 18.4
3. Mi1			42 25.0	26 37.7	31 11.8	18 27.7	70 34.0
4. Spa							
5. Sci							
6. Edu							
7. Hea	29 9.4		51 30.4				
8. Bus							
9. Acc	34 11.1				25 9.5		
10. Rac				19 27.5			
11. Rel							
12. Cel	50 16.3	11 19.0	15 8.9				
13. Spo							
14. Wea	49 15.9	11 19.0	13 7.7	8 11.6	142 54.0	29 44.6	63 30.6
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri	120 39.1	18 31.0	23 13.7	16 23.2	35 13.3	18 27.7	35 17.0
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

96

[illegible]

KOLN -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

97

Category	12 N	1 PM	1:10	2:00	2:10	3 PM	3:10	4:PM	4:10
1. Gov	37 5.1	22 7.2	14 10.8	22 6.2		88 20.0			
2. Pol	45 15.4		30 8.5			107 24.4	17 13.8	66 15.3	14 6.9
3. Mil	38 5.2	135 44.1		115 32.6		85 19.4		20 4.7	
4. Spa								39 9.1	
5. Sci									
6. Edu	38 5.2								38 18.7
7. Hea				80 22.6	32 29.9	24 5.5		22 5.2	23 11.3
8. Bus	41 5.7	34 11.1		19 5.4		14 3.2		79 18.3	22 10.8
9. Acc	44 6.1		25 19.2	12 3.4	35 32.7		45 36.6	106 24.6	
10. Rac									20 9.9
11. Rel									
12. Cel	24 3.3					31 7.0		42 9.8	
13. Spo	31 4.3								
14. Wea	51 7.0		65 50.0	20 5.7			39 31.7		64 31.6
15. Soc	21 2.9								
16. Agr									
17. Cri	149 20.6	68 22.2	26 20.0	55 15.6	40 37.4	90 20.5	22 17.9	56 13.0	22 10.8
18. Lei	36 5.0								
19. HIn	20 2.8								
20. Tra	100								

98

[illegible]

KEX -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

99

Category	6 AM	6:30	7 AM	7:30	8 AM	8:30	9 AM	9:30	10AM
1. Gov									47 19.5
2. Pol		6 7.7	30 17.0	22 8.2	7 2.9		13 5.3	8 11.0	17 7.1
3. Mil	58 21.4	6 7.7			121 50.9	26 31.7	60 24.4	9 12.5	10 4.1
4. Spa		8 10.2			10 4.2			9 12.5	8 3.3
5. Sci									
6. Edu			74 27.0						
7. Hea			63 23.0						
8. Bus	36 13.3			60 22.1	6 2.5	13 15.8	18 7.3	5 7.0	12 5.0
9. Acc	79 29.2	6 7.7	43 15.7	63 23.2	28 11.8		10 4.1		6 2.5
10. Rac	4 1.5	14 18.0						36 50.0	110 45.6
11. Rel		8 10.2							
12. Cel					15 6.3	6 7.3			
13. Spo							37 15.0		13 5.4
14. Wea	18 6.6		23 8.4	110 40.6	27 11.4		17 6.9	5 7.0	18 7.5
15. Soc	17 6.3								
16. Agr									
17. Cri	44 16.2	30 38.5	20 7.3	16 5.9	24 10.0	13 15.8	36 14.6		
18. Lei									
19. HIn			21 7.6				55 22.4		
20. Tra	15					17			

100

[illegible]

101

[illegible]

KEX -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

102

Category	730PM	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	1030PM
1. Gov		152 53.9	9 13.2	25 8.4	32 52.4	39 13.2	15 18.3
2. Pol	18 7.9						
3. Mi1	30 13.1	73 25.5	8 11.8		8 13.1		6 7.3
4. Spa				30 10.1		52 17.6	10 12.2
5. Sci							
6. Edu				47 15.8			
7. Hea							
8. Bus		12 4.3		106 35.6			
9. Acc			9 13.2			65 22.0	24 29.3
10. Rac			20 29.4	62 20.8	7 11.5	86 25.8	27 32.9
11. Rel							
12. Cel	9 4.0						
13. Spo	9 4.0					20 6.8	
14. Wea	133 58.0	23 8.2		28 9.4	7 11.5	20 6.8	
15. Soc	15 6.5						
16. Agr							
17. Cri	15 6.5	22 8.1	22 32.4		7 11.5	23 7.8	
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

KPAM -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

103

Category	655AM	7:55	8:55	9:55	1055	1155	1255	4:55
1. Gov	55 23.1	45 10.4		23 9.4	49 18.5	160 53.2	139 39.1	25 8.3
2. Pol		20 4.6						
3. Mil	64 16.0	34 7.8	173 54.2	35 14.2	77 29.1	10 3.3	104 29.3	70 23.3
4. Spa				75 30.5	55 20.8			31 10.3
5. Sci								
6. Edu	41 10.2	32 7.4				29 9.6		
7. Hea						35 11.6		
8. Bus		16 3.7		10 4.1		45 14.9	20 5.6	
9. Acc				24 9.7				25 8.3
10. Rac	70 17.5		78 24.4		15 5.7			
11. Rel								
12. Cel		50 11.5					23 6.5	
13. Spo	138 34.5	39 9.0	33 10.4	49 19.9			23 6.5	
14. Wea	32 8.0	149 34.3	12 3.8	30 12.2	27 10.2	8 2.7	46 13.0	27 9.0
15. Soc								
16. Agr						8 2.7		
17. Cri		19 4.4			25 9.4	16 5.4		103 34.2
18. Lei								
19. HIn		30 6.9	23 7.2					
20. Tra								

Category	8 AM	1130	12 N	1230	4:15	5:15
1. Gov				50 21.0	19 7.3	
2. Pol	54 24.7	70 41.9	60 26.6		95 36.5	
3. Mil					85 38.3	
4. Spa						
5. Sci						
6. Edu					32 12.3	9 4.1
7. Hea	50 22.8		49 21.6			
8. Bus	85 38.8			48 20.2		
9. Acc	30 13.7	14 8.4	60 26.6	35 14.7	40 15.4	45 20.2
10. Rac						
11. Rel						
12. Cel						
13. Spo				30 12.6		25 11.3
14. Wea		38 22.8	43 19.0	10 4.2	11 4.3	13 5.9
15. Soc		9 5.4				
16. Agr						
17. Cri		10 6.0	14 6.2	45 18.9	63 24.2	45 20.2
18. Lei				20 8.4		
19. HIn		26 15.5				
20. Tra						

APPENDIX F
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
EACH NEWSCAST - ALL STATIONS
TIME IN SECONDS AND PERCENTAGE

Category	6 AM	6:30	7 AM	7:30	8 AM	8:30	9 AM	9:30	10AM
1. Gov	294 14.3	21 8.2	340 12.9	226 11.0	193 6.4		215 9.0	15 3.9	275 11.8
2. Pol	148 7.2	6 2.3	240 9.1	203 9.9	229 7.6		353 14.7	54 14.3	341 14.6
3. Mil	330 16.0	6 2.3	162 6.2	524 25.6	383 12.7	156 23.1	515 21.4	90 23.6	464 19.9
4. Spa	33 1.6	8 3.1	79 3.0	45 2.2	17 0.6		65 2.7	53 13.9	130 5.6
5. Sci	60 2.9		53 2.0						
6. Edu	16 0.8		172 6.5		40 1.3		30 1.2		39 1.6
7. Hea	62 3.0		81 3.1	50 2.4	80 2.7	32 4.7	75 3.1		91 3.9
8. Bus	72 3.5		104 4.0	193 9.4	529 17.5	86 12.6	149 6.2	45 11.8	46 2.0
9. Acc	282 13.7	27 10.6	298 11.3	199 9.7	256 8.5	122 17.9	155 6.5		172 7.4
10. Rac	48 2.3	52 20.3	159 6.1	28 1.4	35 1.2	47 6.9	118 4.9	36 9.5	153 6.6
11. Rel		8 3.1	42 1.6	81 3.9		32 4.7			49 2.1
12. Cel		19 7.4	7 0.3	21 1.0	189 6.3	16 2.3	10 0.4		72 3.1
13. Spo	112 5.4		274 10.4	89 4.3	149 4.9		120 5.0	8 2.1	100 4.3
14. Wea	125 6.1	16 6.3	264 10.0	199 9.7	370 12.2	44 6.4	162 6.8	34 8.9	191 8.2
15. Soc	17 0.8		16 0.6		39 1.3	7 1.0			12 0.5
16. Agr			44 1.7						
17. Cri	413 20.0	93 36.4	200 7.6	169 8.3	204 6.7	122 17.9	298 12.4	23 6.0	195 8.4
18. Lei			17 0.6		54 1.8				
19. HIn	35 1.7		21 0.8	25 1.2	206 6.8		124 5.2	23 6.0	
20. Tra	15		58		46	17	12		

ALL STATIONS -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME

107

Category	1030	11AM	1130	12 N	1230	1 PM	1:30	2 PM	2:30
1. Gov	82 11.1	257 11.1	24 5.2	477 13.4	64 12.5	434 21.0		320 13.8	41 17.7
2. Pol	152 20.6	146 6.3	230 49.9	408 11.4	12 2.5	243 11.5	43 12.1	138 6.0	5 2.2
3. Mil	112 15.2	870 37.6	62 13.4	315 8.8	30 5.9	370 17.9	28 7.9	404 17.4	17 7.3
4. Spa	182 24.7	106 4.6	17 3.7	93 2.6	45 8.7	15 0.7		60 2.6	24 10.3
5. Sci							123 34.6		
6. Edu	10 1.4			60 1.7		22 1.1		70 3.0	13 5.6
7. Hea	75 10.2	25 1.1		40 1.1		40 1.9		224 9.7	
8. Bus		77 3.3	5 1.1	206 5.8	76 14.8	108 5.2		190 8.2	
9. Acc	15 2.0	104 4.5	14 3.0	162 4.5	93 18.1	180 8.7	48 13.5	227 9.8	
10. Rac	14 1.9	32 1.4		106 3.0	15 2.9	53 2.6	28 7.9	45 1.9	
11. Rel		88 3.8		32 0.9					
12. Cel				90 2.5	5 0.9	38 1.8		25 1.1	
13. Spo		24 1.0		84 2.4	30 5.9	40 1.9	7 2.0		22 9.5
14. Wea	50 6.8	296 12.7	45 9.7	671 18.8	27 5.2	226 10.9	47 13.2	342 14.7	96 41.4
15. Soc			9	36				13 0.6	
16. Agr	6 0.8	67 2.9		8 0.2					
17. Cri	15 2.0	210 9.0	30 6.5	300 8.4	96 18.7	286 13.9	31 8.8	206 8.9	11 4.7
18. Lei				156 4.4	20 3.9			23 1.0	
19. HIn	24 3.3	17 0.7	26 5.6	226 6.3		12 0.6		32 1.3	
20. Tra				100 2.8					

ALL STATIONS -- TIME AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME 108

[illegible]

Category	7:30	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	1030	11 PM
1. Gov	10 2.2	179 14.2	40 22.6	25 3.7	70 33.2	206 12.1	15 4.7	22 5.2
2. Pol	18 3.9	47 3.7		54 8.1		121 7.1		38 9.0
3. Mil	89 19.4	199 15.7	13 7.3	42 6.2	32 15.2	170 10.0	53 16.3	113 26.7
4. Spa		18 1.4	7 4.0	30 4.5		106 6.2	10 3.1	
5. Sci								
6. Edu		28 2.2		89 13.3		45 2.6	12 3.7	14 3.3
7. Hea	15 3.3	39 3.1		51 7.6		47 2.8		
8. Bus	6 1.3	27 2.1		106 15.8		40 2.3		44 10.4
9. Acc	37 8.0	72 5.7	9 5.1	60 9.0		204 12.0	42 12.9	38 9.0
10. Rac		12 1.0	20 11.3	62 9.3	26 12.3	99 5.8	63 19.4	41 9.7
11. Rel						49 2.9		
12. Cel	9 1.9	65 5.2	11 6.2	15 2.2				
13. Spo	9 1.9	75 5.9				68 4.0	15 4.7	
14. Wea	172 37.4	227 18.0	37 20.9	63 9.4	45 21.3	214 12.5	96 29.6	78 18.4
15. Soc	15 3.3					46 2.7		
16. Agr						165 9.7		
17. Cri	80 17.4	255 20.1	40 22.6	73 10.9	38 18.0	23 1.4	18 5.6	35 8.3
18. Lei		22 1.7				17 1.0		
19. HIn						35 2.1		
20. Tra						48		

APPENDIX G
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
EACH NEWSCAST - EACH STATION
ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

111

[illegible]

Category	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM
1. Gov	4 40.0	1 16.7	2 16.7
2. Pol	1 10.0		
3. Mil	1 10.0		2 16.7
4. Spa	2 20.0		2 16.7
5. Sci			
6. Edu		1 16.7	
7. Hea			
8. Bus			
9. Acc			
10. Rac			
11. Rel			
12. Cel			
13. Spo			2 16.7
14. Wea	1 10.0	3 50.0	2 16.7
15. Soc			
16. Agr			
17. Cri		1 16.7	1 8.3
18. Lei			
19. HIn			1 8.3
20. Tra			

114

[illegible]

Category	7:30	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	10:30
1. Gov	1 11.1	2 13.3	2 40.0	2 16.7	4 50.0	3 33.3	
2. Pol		2 13.3		3 25.0		1 11.1	
3. Mil	2 22.2	3 20.0	1 20.0	2 16.7	1 12.5	2 22.2	4 36.4
4. Spa		1 6.7	1 20.0	1 8.3		1 11.1	
5. Sci							
6. Edu							1 9.1
7. Hea	1 11.1	1 6.7					
8. Bus	1 11.1	1 6.7		1 8.3			
9. Acc				1 8.3			1 9.1
10. Rac		1 6.7					1 9.1
11. Rel				1 8.3		2 22.2	
12. Cel		1 6.7					
13. Spo		2 13.3					1 9.1
14. Wea	2 22.2	1 6.7	1 20.0	1 8.3	2 25.0		3 27.3
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri	2 22.2				1 12.5		
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

118

[illegible]

Category	5:35	5:40	5:55	6:55	10:55
1. Gov			2 15.4	2 16.7	1 9.1
2. Pol	1 5.6		1 7.7		
3. Mil	2 11.1		4 30.8	3 25.0	2 18.2
4. Spa		1 100.0	1 7.7	1 8.5	
5. Sci					
6. Edu			1 7.7	1 8.5	1 9.1
7. Hea	1 5.6				
8. Bus	1 5.6			1 8.5	2 18.2
9. Acc	1 5.6				2 18.2
10. Rac	4 22.2				2 18.2
11. Rel					
12. Cel					
13. Spo	3 16.7				
14. Wea				1 8.5	1 9.1
15. Soc					
16. Agr					
17. Cri	3 16.7		3 23.1	2 16.7	
18. Lei					
19. HIn	2 11.1				
20. Tra					

121

[illegible]

KGON -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

123

Category	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45
1. Gov	1 16.7					
2. Pol					1 14.3	
3. Mil	2 33.3	3 100.0	2 28.6	6 100.0	1 14.3	6 100.0
4. Spa					1 14.3	
5. Sci	1 16.7					
6. Edu						
7. Hea						
8. Bus			1 14.3		1 14.3	
9. Acc			2 28.6		1 14.3	
10. Rac						
11. Rel						
12. Cel						
13. Spo						
14. Wea	1 16.7		1 14.3		1 14.3	
15. Soc						
16. Agr						
17. Cri	1 16.7		1 14.3		1 14.3	
18. Leo						
19. HIn						
20. Tra						

124

[illegible]

Category	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	5:30	6 PM	7 PM	7:55
1. Gov	1 7.7	1 7.7	2 28.6	1 12.5	2 18.2	2 20.0	
2. Pol	1 7.7		1 14.3		1 9.1	1 10.0	
3. Mil	3 23.1	1 7.7	2 28.6	1 12.5	1 9.1	4 40.0	2 28.6
4. Spa		2 15.4			1 9.1		
5. Sci							
6. Edu							
7. Hea		1 7.7		1 12.5	1 9.1		
8. Bus		3 23.1		1 12.5	1 9.1		
9. Acc		1 7.7	1 14.3	2 25.0	1 9.1	1 10.0	1 14.3
10. Rac					1 9.1		
11. Rel							
12. Cel							
13. Spo		2 15.4					
14. Wea	4 30.7	2 15.4	2 28.6	1 12.5	1 9.1	2 20.0	1 14.3
15. Soc							
16. Agr							
17. Cri	4 30.7			1 12.5			2 28.6
18. Lei							1 14.3
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

KISN -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

126

Category	630A	6:55	7:30	7:55	8:30	8:55	9:30	9:55	1030
1. Gov		1 9.1	3 75.0	1 11.1				1 10.0	
2. Pol		1 9.1		1 11.1			1 25.0	3 30.0	
3. Mil		1 9.1		4 44.4		1 33.3	2 50.0	2 20.0	2 50.0
4. Spa		1 9.1							
5. Sci									
6. Edu								1 10.0	
7. Hea		1 9.1							
8. Bus		1 9.1			1 25.0				
9. Acc	1 25.0				1 25.0			2 20.0	
10. Rac						1 33.3			
11. Rel		1 9.1							
12. Cel	1 25.0								
13. Spo		1 9.1							
14. Wea	1 25.0	2 18.2	1 25.0	1 11.1	1 25.0	1 33.3	1 25.0	1 10.0	1 25.0
15. Soc		1 9.1							
16. Agr									
17. Cri	1 25.0	1 9.1		1 11.1	1 25.0				1 25.0
18. Lei									
19. HIn									
20. Tra				1 11.1					

128

[illegible]

Category	755PM	8:30	8:55	9:30	9:55	1030	1055PM
1. Gov		1 25.0					
2. Pol	1 11.1		1 12.5		1 16.7		3 33.3
3. Mil			2 25.0	1 25.0	1 16.7	1 25.0	3 33.3
4. Spa							
5. Sci							
6. Edu							
7. Hea	1 11.1		2 25.0				
8. Bus							
9. Acc	1 11.1				1 16.7		
10. Rac				1 25.0			
11. Rel							
12. Cel	1 11.1	1 25.0	1 12.5				
13. Spo							
14. Wea	2 22.2	1 25.0	1 12.5	1 25.0	2 33.3	2 50.0	2 22.2
15. Soc	1 11.1						
16. Agr							
17. Cri	3 33.3	1 25.0	1 12.5	1 25.0		1 25.0	1 11.1
18. Lei							
19. HIn					1 16.7		
20. Tra							

KOIN -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

130

Category	6 AM	7:15	7:30	8 AM	8:15	8:25	9 AM	10AM	11AM
1. Gov	3 23.1		4 19.0	2 8.0	2 25.0		1 7.1	1 8.3	1 8.3
2. Pol	2 15.4			1 4.0	1 12.5		5 35.7	3 25.0	1 8.3
4. Spa		1 3.8	1 4.8						
5. Sci	1 7.7	1 3.8							
6. Edu									
7. Hea		1 3.8		1 4.0				1 8.3	
8. Bus		2 7.6		7 28.0		3 60.0	1 7.1		
9. Acc	2 15.4	4 15.4		2 8.0			1 7.1	1 8.3	
10. Rac	1 7.7							1 8.3	
11. Rel			2 9.5						
12. Cel		2 7.6	1 4.8						
13. Spo		3 11.5	2 9.5	3 12.0					
14. Wea	1 7.7	5 19.2	1 4.8	2 8.0		2 40.0		2 16.7	3 25.0
15. Soc		1 3.8							
16. Agr									
17. Cri		2 7.6	2 9.5	2 8.0	1 12.5		3 21.4	1 8.3	
18. Lei				1 4.0					
19. HIn		1 3.8	2 9.5	1 4.0					
20. Tra									
3. Mil	3 23.1	3 11.5	6 28.6	3 12.0	4 50.0		3 21.4	2 16.7	7 58.3

131

[illegible]

132

[illegible]

KEX -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

133

Category	6 AM	6:30	7 AM	7:30	8 AM	8:30	9 AM	9:30	10AM
1. Gov									1 11.1
2. Pol		1 12.5	2 20.0	1 11.1	1 9.1		1 9.1	1 16.7	1 11.1
3. Mil	2 18.2	1 12.5			3 27.3	4 44.4	2 18.2	1 16.7	1 11.1
4. Spa		1 12.5			1 9.1			1 16.7	1 11.1
5. Sci									
6. Edu			1 10.0						
7. Hea			2 20.0						
8. Bus	1 9.1		2 20.0	2 22.2	1 9.1	1 11.1	1 9.1	1 16.7	1 11.1
9. Acc	3 27.3	1 12.5		3 33.3	1 9.1		1 9.1		1 11.1
10. Rac	1 9.1	1 12.5						1 16.7	1 11.1
11. Rel		1 12.5							
12. Cel					1 9.1	1 11.1			
13. Spo							1 9.1		1 11.1
14. Wea	1 9.1		1 10.0	2 22.2	1 9.1		1 9.1	1 16.7	1 11.1
15. Soc	1 9.1					1 11.1			
16. Agr									
17. Cri	1 9.1	2 25.0	1 10.0	1 11.1	2 18.2	1 11.1	2 18.2		
18. Lei									
19. HIn			1 10.0				2 18.2		
20. Tra	1					1 11.1			

135

[illegible]

Category	7:30	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	1030
1. Gov		2 28.6	1 12.5	1 12.5	4 50.0	1 10.0	2 25.0
2. Pol	3 21.4						
3. Mil	3 21.4	2 28.6	1 12.5		1 12.5		1 12.5
4. Spa				1 12.5		1 10.0	1 12.5
5. Sci							
6. Edu				1 12.5			
7. Hea							
8. Bus		1 14.3		2 25.0			
9. Acc			1 12.5			3 30.0	2 25.0
10. Rac			2 25.0	1 12.5	1 12.5	2 20.0	2 25.0
11. Rel							
12. Cel	1 7.1						
13. Spo	1 7.1					1 10.0	
14. Wea	2 14.3	1 14.3		2 25.0	1 12.5	1 10.0	
15. Soc	2 14.3						
16. Agr							
17. Cri	2 14.3	1 14.3	3 37.5		1 12.5	1 10.0	
18. Lei							
19. HIn							
20. Tra							

KPAM -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

137

Category	655AM	7:55	8:55	9:55	1055	1155	1255	4:55PM
1. Gov	3 23.1	2 14.3		2 18.2	2 16.7	2 15.4	3 27.3	1 8.3
2. Pol		1 7.1						
3. Mil	1 7.6	1 7.1	4 40.0	4 36.4	3 25.0	1 7.7	4 36.4	2 16.7
4. Spa				1 9.1	2 16.7			1 8.3
5. Sci								
6. Edu	2 15.4	1 7.1				2 15.4		
7. Hea						1 7.7		
8. Bus		1 7.1		1 9.1		2 15.4	1 9.1	
9. Acc				1 9.1				1 8.3
10. Rac	4 30.7		3 30.0		1 8.3			
11. Rel								
12. Cel		1 7.1					1 9.1	1 8.3
13. Spo	1 7.6	2 14.3	1 10.0	1 9.1			1 9.1	
14. Wea	2 15.4	3 21.4	1 10.0	1 9.1	1 8.3	1 7.7	1 9.1	1 8.3
15. Soc								
16. Agr						1 7.7		
17. Cri		1 7.1			2 16.7	2 15.4		5 41.7
18. Lei								
19. HIn		1 7.1	1 10.0		1 8.3			
20. Tra								

KKEY -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

138

Category	8 AM	1130	12 N	1230	4:15	5:15
1. Gov				1 12.5	1 16.7	
2. Pol	1 20.0	3 33.3	2 28.6		1 16.7	
3. Mil						1 14.3
4. Spa						
5. Sci						
6. Edu					1 16.7	1 14.3
7. Hea	1 20.0		1 14.3			
8. Bus	2 40.0			2 25.0		
9. Acc	1 20.0	1 11.1	1 14.3	1 12.5	1 16.7	2 28.6
10. Rac						
11. Rel						
12. Cel						
13. Spo				1 12.5		1 14.3
14. Wea		2 22.2	2 28.6	1 12.5	1 16.7	1 14.3
15. Soc		1 11.1				
16. Agr						
17. Cri		1 11.1	1 14.3	1 12.5	1 16.7	1 14.3
18. Lei				1 12.5		
19. HIn		1 11.1				
20. Tra						

APPENDIX H
PROPORTIONS OF NEWS CONTENT
EACH NEWSCAST - ALL STATIONS
ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

ALL STATIONS -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS 140

Category	6 AM	6:30	7 AM	7:30	8 AM	8:30	9 AM	9:30	10AM
1. Gov	8 10.8	2 11.1	9 9.5	9 13.6	8 8.2		8 9.0	1 4.3	13 13.1
2. Pol	7 9.5	1 5.6	9 9.5	5 7.6	7 7.2		14 15.3	4 17.4	14 14.1
3. Mil	13 17.6	1 5.6	7 7.4	10 15.2	14 14.4	6 18.8	17 19.1	5 21.7	21 21.2
4. Spa	1 1.4	1 5.6	3 3.2	2 3.0	2 2.1		1 1.1	3 13.0	3 3.0
5. Sci	1 1.4		1 1.1						
6. Edu	1 1.4		4 4.2		2 2.1		1 1.1		2 2.0
7. Hea	2 2.7		3 3.2	2 3.0	2 2.1	1 3.1	3 3.4		3 3.0
8. Bus	3 4.0		7 7.4	5 7.6	12 12.4	5 15.6	5 5.6	2 8.7	4 4.0
9. Acc	11 14.9	2 11.1	13 13.7	9 13.6	9 9.3	4 12.5	8 9.0		8 8.1
10. Rac	3 4.0	2 11.1	7 7.4	1 1.5	1 1.0	3 9.4	4 4.5	1 4.3	4 4.0
11. Rel		1 5.6	2 2.1	2 3.0		1 3.1			2 2.0
12. Cel		1 5.6	1 1.1	1 1.5	4 4.2	2 6.2	1 1.1		4 4.0
13. Spo	2 2.7		6 6.3	4 6.0	8 8.2		4 4.5	1 4.3	3 3.0
14. Wea	7 9.5	2 11.1	11 11.6	6 9.1	11 11.3	4 12.5	9 10.1	4 17.4	10 10.1
15. Soc	1 1.4		1 1.1		1 1.0	1 3.1			1 1.0
16. Agr			1 1.1						
17. Cri	12 6.2	5 27.8	7 7.4	8 12.1	8 8.2	4 12.5	9 10.1	1 4.3	7 7.1
18. Lei			1 1.1		2 2.1				
19. HIn	1 1.4		1 1.1	2 3.0	5 5.2		4 4.5	1 4.3	
20. Tra	1		1		1	1	1		

ALL STATIONS -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS

141

Category	1030	11 AM	1130	12 N	1230	1 PM	1:30	2 PM	2:30
1. Gov	3 11.1	9 9.9	3 10.3	14 9.7	3 10.0	8 15.1		8 9.5	3 21.4
2. Pol	2 7.4	9 9.9	7 24.1	12 8.3	1 3.3	7 13.2	2 12.5	7 8.3	1 7.1
3. Mil	3 11.1	24 26.4	5 17.2	15 10.4	2 6.7	5 9.4	1 6.2	20 23.8	2 14.3
4. Spa	4 14.8	3 3.3	2 6.9	5 3.5	4 13.3	1 1.9		4 4.8	2 14.3
5. Sci							1 6.2		
6. Edu	1 3.7			5 3.5		1 1.9		3 3.6	1 7.1
7. Hea	4 14.8	1 1.1		5 3.5		2 3.8		3 3.6	
8. Bus		5 5.5	1 3.4	14 4.9	4 13.3	4 7.6		9 10.7	1 7.1
9. Acc	1 3.7	6 6.6	1 3.4	7 4.9	3 10.0	4 7.6	3 18.8	8 9.5	
10. Rac	1 3.7	2 2.2		2 1.4	1 3.3	2 3.8	2 12.5	3 3.6	
11. Rel		3 3.3		1 0.7					
12. Cel				8 5.5	1 3.3	2 3.8		1 1.2	
13. Spo		1 1.1		5 3.5	1 3.3	2 3.8	1 6.2		1 7.1
14. Wea	5 18.5	14 15.4	5 17.2	15 10.4	4 13.3	7 13.2	4 25.0	12 14.3	2 14.3
15. Soc			1 3.4	2 1.4				1 1.2	
16. Agr	1 3.7	1 1.1		1 0.7					
17. Cri	1 3.7	12 13.2	3 10.3	20 13.9	5 16.7	7 13.2	2 12.5	3 3.6	1 7.1
18. Lei				2 1.4	1 3.3				
19. HIn	1 3.7	1 1.1	1 3.4	10 7.4		1 1.9		1 1.2	
20. Tra				1					

ALL STATIONS -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS 142

Category	3 PM	3:30	4 PM	4:30	5 PM	5:30	6 PM	6:30	7 PM
1. Gov	10 13.3		9 12.3	10 31.2	17 15.3	7 12.7	12 14.6	4 12.5	5 12.5
2. Pol	5 6.7	2 10.5	7 9.6	3 9.4	13 11.7	3 5.5	11 13.4	3 9.4	5 12.5
3. Mil	11 14.7	8 42.1	9 12.3	5 15.6	14 12.6	9 16.4	17 20.7	6 18.8	15 25.0
4. Spa	6 8.0	1 5.3	4 5.5	1 3.1	10 9.0	3 5.5	4 4.9	1 3.1	3 5.0
5. Sci			1 1.4		2 1.8				
6. Edu		1 5.3	1 1.4	2 6.2	2 1.8		2 2.4	1 3.1	3 5.0
7. Hea	4 5.3		5 6.8		2 1.8	2 3.6	4 4.9	3 9.4	2 3.3
8. Bus	3 4.0	1 5.3	6 8.2	1 3.1	6 5.4	5 9.1	2 2.4	1 3.1	3 5.0
9. Acc	5 6.7	1 5.3	5 6.8	3 9.4	5 4.5	4 7.3	6 7.3	2 6.2	3 5.0
10. Rac	4 5.3		2 2.7	3 9.4	3 2.7	4 7.3	2 2.4		
11. Rel					2 1.8				
12. Cel	2 2.7		2 2.7		1 0.9			1 3.1	1 1.7
13. Spo	2 2.7	1 5.3	3 4.1		5 4.5	1 1.8		2 6.2	2 3.3
14. Wea	8 10.7	1 5.3	12 16.4	2 6.2	13 11.7	7 12.7	6 7.3	3 9.4	7 11.7
15. Soc					1 0.9		1 1.2		
16. Agr			1 1.4						
17. Cri	15 20.0	3 15.8	6 8.2	2 6.2	13 11.7	8 14.5	14 17.1	3 9.4	8 13.3
18. Lei								1 3.1	1 1.7
19. HIn					3 2.7	2 3.6	1 1.2	1 3.1	1 1.7

ALL STATIONS -- ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS 143

Category	7:30	8 PM	8:30	9 PM	9:30	10PM	1030	11PM
1. Gov	1 4.2	4 8.5	3 23.1	1 4.5	2 16.7	7 10.8	1 7.1	1 6.3
2. Pol	3 12.5	3 6.4		2 9.1		6 9.2		3 18.8
3. Mil	6 25.0	7 14.9	2 15.4	2 9.1	3 25.0	9 13.8	3 21.4	4 25.0
4. Spa		1 2.1	1 7.7	1 4.5		5 7.7	1 7.1	
5. Sci								
6. Edu		1 2.1		2 9.1		1 1.6	1 7.1	1 6.3
7. Hea	1 4.2	2 4.2		2 9.1		1 1.6		
8. Bus	1 4.2	2 4.2		2 9.1		2 3.1		1 6.3
9. Acc	1 4.2	3 6.4	1 7.7	2 9.1		10 15.4	2 14.3	1 6.3
10. Rac		1 2.1	1 7.7	1 4.5	1 8.3	2 3.1	2 14.3	1 6.3
11. Rel						2 3.1		
12. Cel	1 4.2	2 4.2	1 7.7	1 4.5				
13. Spo	1 4.2	3 6.4				2 3.1	1 7.1	
14. Wea	4 16.7	9 19.2	2 15.4	4 18.2	3 25.0	5 7.7	2 14.3	3 18.8
15. Soc	1 4.2					2 3.1		
16. Agr						6 9.2		
17. Cri	4 16.7	8 17.0	2 15.4	2 9.1	3 25.0	1 1.6	1 7.1	1 6.3
18. Lei		1 2.1				1 1.6		
19. HIn						1 1.6		
20. Tra						2 3.1		

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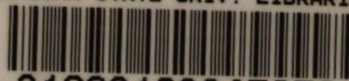
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