

Metro Survey Area (Metro)

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

An MSA includes a city (or cities) whose population is specified as that of the central city together with the county (or counties) in which it is located. The MSA also includes contiguous or additional counties when the economic and social relationships between the central and additional counties meet specific criteria.

Total Survey Area (TSA)

A geographic area that encompasses the Metro Survey Area and may include additional counties located outside the Metro which meet certain listening criteria to Metro licensed stations.

Area of Dominant Influence (ADI)

The ADI is a geographic survey area, created and defined by Arbitron, based on measurable patterns of television viewing. Each county in the 48 contiguous United States is assigned exclusively to one ADI. ADIs may be used to compare radio's reach against TV or to document extended coverage of the station.

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ARBITRON

Average Quarter-Hour Persons (AQH Persons)

The average number of persons listening to a particular station for at least five minutes during a 15-minute period.

Average Quarter-Hour Rating (AQH Rating)

The Average Quarter-Hour Persons estimate expressed as a percentage of the population being measured. This estimate is printed for the MSA and ADI. It can also be computed for the TSA.

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

Cume Persons

The total number of *different* persons who tune to a radio station during the course of a daypart for at least five minutes.

Cume Rating

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

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

Rating (AQH or Cume)

The audience expressed as a percentage of the total population.

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

Share

The percentage of those listening to radio in the Metro who are listening to a particular radio station.

$$\frac{\text{AQH Persons to a Station}}{\text{AQH Persons to All Stations}} \times 100 = \text{Share (\%)}$$

Gross Impressions (GIs)

The sum of the Average Quarter-Hour Persons audience for all spots in a given schedule.

$$\text{AQH Persons} \times \frac{\text{the number of spots in an advertising schedule}}{\text{Persons}} = \text{GIs}$$

Gross Rating Points (GRPs)

The sum of all rating points achieved for a particular spot schedule.

$$\text{AQH Rating} \times \frac{\text{the number of spots in an advertising schedule}}{\text{Persons}} = \text{GRPs}$$

Cost Per Rating Point

The cost of reaching an Average Quarter-Hour Persons audience that's equivalent to one percent of the population in a given demographic group.

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

or

$$\frac{\text{Spot Cost}}{\text{AQH Rating}} = \text{Cost Per Rating Point}$$

Cost Per Thousand (CPM)

The cost of delivering 1,000 gross impressions.

$$\frac{\text{Cost of Schedule}}{\text{GI}} \times 1,000 = \text{CPM}$$

or

$$\frac{\text{Spot Cost}}{\text{AQH Persons}} \times 1,000 = \text{CPM}$$

Exclusive Cume

The number of different persons who listen to only one station during the daypart reported.

Net Reach

The number of different persons reached in a given schedule. Real net reach is available through Radio Arbitron Information on Demand (AID). Net reach estimates are available through Radio FasFraQ and SpofraQ. For single-station and multiple-station schedules.

Frequency

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

$$\frac{\text{GI}}{\text{Net Reach}} = \text{Frequency}$$

Time Spent Listening (TSL)

An estimate of the number of quarter-hours the average person spends listening during a specified time period.

$$\frac{\text{Quarter-Hours in a time period} \times \text{AQH Persons}}{\text{Cume Audience}} = \text{TSL}$$