

# BROADCAST/CABLE PROGRAMMING

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# Strategies and Practices

Second Edition

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# Preface

In the short time since the original edition of this book in 1981, the subject matter has evolved considerably. Cable television has expanded and developed new forms; satellite relays have stimulated radio networking and format syndication; public broadcasting has reorganized; and the process of broadcast deregulation has advanced. We therefore made the following changes in addition to updating industry strategies and specific program examples:

- We now devote a separate part of this book to *cable television*, adding entirely new chapters on the programming of cable systems, basic cable networks, premium services and local origination.
- We regrouped the chapters, placing together television chapters, cable chapters, radio chapters and public broadcasting chapters. This regrouping closely fits the structure of many programming courses and permits teachers to conveniently reorder whole parts.
- Deregulation rendered moot most of the material on regulation in the previous edition, leading us to *recast the entire introductory part* of this edition. We reduced three chapters to one which directly introduces the rest of the chapters.
- We added a *chapter* on *program* and audience research covering the procedures and vocabulary of ratings analysis for broadcasting and cable. It includes reproduced pages from a variety of ratings books.
- We added a chapter on radio networks and format syndicators to lead the section on radio programming, indicating the revitalized role of nationwide radio programming.
- We expanded the *group-ownership chapter into radio and cable* to show the role that multiple-system owners are now having on cable programming.
- The dramatic alterations in *national public radio and public television* led to a complete reworking of these chapters and the addition of two new contributors.

Despite these changes, we believe our fundamental approach to the subject of programming proved viable and so have retained much of the first edition. As we said in the preface to that edition, only on the most generalized level can one make statements about programmers and their functions that apply equally to all sorts of programming situations. We start with such generalizations because all types of broadcasting and cable ultimately share certain common attributes, no matter how diverse the surrounding circumstances. But the heart of our book is the testimony of actual practitioners in varied programming situations.

One caveat should be made at the outset: We do not attempt to evaluate programming except in the pragmatic sense that programmers themselves use—

its ability to attract targeted audiences. This approach does not mean that we discount the importance of program quality or absolve broadcasters from responsibility for taking quality into consideration. We feel, however, that there is sufficient critical literature available. Our task was to examine objectively how programming decisions are actually made, whatever the wider artistic or social implications of those decisions might be.

### ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES

One of the more perplexing problems we faced at the start was the decision as to what we meant by programming and hence what types of program decision makers we should include. It was tempting, for example, to think in terms of program genres and therefore to seek out experts in such specializations as sports, news and feature film programming. We were also tempted to call upon specialists in the making of programs, such as the package producers responsible for fashioning most of the network television entertainment programming.

We needed some defining principle that would impose limits and logical coherence on the selection of authors and the subjects of the chapters. In the end, we decided that we should confine the book to situations in which program executives are responsible not only for choosing and shaping individual programs or program segments but also for organizing such separate program items into coherent program services. It is universally recognized that an important—in some situations even the most important—part of the broadcast programmer's job is *scheduling*. Significant though producing organizations are in the creative aspects of program making, such organizations have no responsibility for designing entire program services. Instead, they focus their energies on turning out specific program series, leaving it to broadcast and cable programmers to decide if, when and how to use these programs in designing the continuous sequences that constitute broadcast or cable services. We therefore selected authors that had responsibility for the design of entire network, station or cable services.

We divided the job of the programmer into three arenas—evaluation, selection and scheduling—and structured each chapter to take account of current strategies and practices in each arena. Therefore, although selection and scheduling strategies are introduced in Chapter 1, and ratings are covered in detail in Chapter 2, each following chapter shows how selection and scheduling strategies and ratings are used in its programming situations. These three content topics guide the organization of the individual chapters in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

# STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

The book divides into five major sections: Part 1 introduces the concepts and vocabulary for understanding the contexts of the remaining chapters; Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 look at programming strategy for television, cable, radio and public broadcasting from the authors' perspectives as industry programming experts.

- Each part begins with a brief overview, relating the set of chapters to each other and the rest of the book.
- Each *chapter* is preceded by an *outline* of its headings and subheadings to provide a handy guide to its contents.
- A summary concludes each chapter, followed by footnotes and selected reference sources. The readings cite books, reports and trade publications that expand, support, complement or contrast with the subject of each chapter. These sources are annotated in the bibliography at the end of the book.
- An *afterword* closes the text—projecting some of the influences new technologies may have on the programming strategies in this book.
- A list of abbreviations and acronyms appears near the end of the book.
- Concepts and vocabulary pertaining to programming appear in the glossary.
- An annotated bibliography of books, articles, reports, guides, theses and
  dissertations on programming follows the glossary. References appearing
  in the footnotes are not repeated in the bibliography if they are highly
  topical or do not relate mainly to programming. For items on specific
  topics, readers should consult the selected sources, chapter notes and the
  bibliography.
- The general index at the end of the book is preceded by an index of the movies and television and radio program titles mentioned in the text.

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# viii Preface

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Susan Tyler Eastman Sydney W. Head Lewis Klein

# Contents

PART ONE PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES, METHODS, RESOURCES . CONSTRAINTS	AND 	1
CHAPTER ONE A Framework for Programming Strategies		
by Sydney W. Head		3
What Is Programming?	4	
Common Attributes	7	
Common Strategies	9	
Types of Audience Appeal	16	
The Programmer's Basic Skills	20	
What Programmers Say	28	
Regulatory Constraints	30	
Programming as Teamwork	33	
Summary	36	
Notes	36	
Selected Sources	38	
CHAPTER TWO Program and Audience Research		20
by Roger D. Wimmer and Martha L. Popowski	40	39
Decision-Making Information for Programmers	40	
Program Testing	41	
Qualitative Audience Research	42	
Programming, Sales and Ratings	44	
Ratings Terminology and Measurement Computations	<b>4</b> 7	
Television Market Reports	55	
Other Analyses and Computational Aids for Programmers	60	
Radio Reports	64	
Cable Ratings	70 70	
Ratings Limitations	76	
Summary	78	
Notes	79	
Selected Sources	80	
CHAPTER THREE Station Representatives' Role in Programmir.	ıg	0.1
by Richard A. Bompane	0.0	81
The Emergence of the Programming Representative	82	
Rep Programmers vs. Station Program Departments	83	
Rep Programmers' Relationships with Syndicators	85	
Services Provided by Rep Programmers to Stations	86	
The Prime Rep Service: Program Recommendations	90	
News Consulting	93	
The Future Role of the Rep	94	
Summary	95 25	
Note	95	
Selected Sources	96	

CHAPTER FOUR The Influence of Group Ownership on Progr	amming	- <del>-</del>
by Lewis Klein		97
Types of Group Ownership	98	
Patterns of Control	100	
Advantages of Group Ownership	102	
Disadvantages of Group Ownership	103	
The Special Case of Network O&O Groups	103	
Community Responsiveness	105	
Trade Associations with a Programming Role	105	
Production by Group Owners and MSOs	108	
The 1976 Watershed in Television Programming	110	
Programming Changes in the 1980s	113	
	113	
Summary	114	
Notes Selected Sources	115	
Selected Sources	220	
PART TWO TELEVISION STRATEGIES FOR COMMERCIAL BROAD	ADCASTING	117
CHAPTER FIVE Prime-Time Network Television Programmi	no	
by Robert F. Lewine, Susan Tyler Eastman	148	
by Robert F. Lewine, Susan Tyler Lastman		119
and William J. Adams	120	117
Network Audiences	123	
Network Seasons	123	
Fall Lineups	127	
Returning Program Evaluation		
New Program Selection	132	
Prime-Time Scheduling	134	
Changing Format Emphasis	138	
The Censors	142	
A Perspective	143	
Summary	144	
Notes	145	
Selected Sources	145	
CHAPTER SIX Nonprime-Time Network Programming		
CHAPTER SIX Nonprime-Time Network Programming		146
by Squire D. Rushnell	147	
Nonprime-Time Network Dayparts	148	
Early-Morning Programming	152	
Daytime Programming	155	
Children's Programming	160	
Late-Night Programming	163	
The Future of Nonprime Time	164	
Summary		
Notes	164	
Selected Sources	165	
CHAPTER SEVEN Affiliated Station Programming		166
by John A. Haldi	, , =	166
Affiliate–Network Relations	167	
Weekday Programming Dayparts	170	
Early Morning	171	
Morning	172	
Afternoon	173	
Early Fringe	173	
Early Evening	176	
Access	178	

хi

CHAPTER ELEVEN Premium Programming Services by Jeffrey C. Reiss		258
The Pay Television Systems	259	
Movies	262	
Entertainment Specials	264	
Sports	265	
The General Premium Movie Services	266	
Movie-Balancing Strategies for General Services	269	
Movie Scheduling Considerations	271	
The Specialized Premium Services	274	
Future Directions for Premium Programming	278	
Summary	279	
Notes	279	
Selected Sources	280	
CHAPTER TWELVE Local Origination Cable Programming		
by Donald E. Agostino and Susan Tyler E.	astman	281
Programming at the System Headend	282	
Local Production by the System	283	
Access Channels and Access Programs	286	
Scheduling LO Programming	291	
Evaluating LO Programming	292	
Ancillary Services	293	
Future Directions in Local Origination and Services	298	
Summary	298	
Notes	299	
Selected Sources	299	
CHAPTER THIRTEEN Superstation Programming by Sidney Pike		301
The New Independents	302	
Cable Growth in the 1970s	303	
Superstation Economics	304	
The National Superstations	306	
Programming for the Signal Coverage Area	308	
Twenty-Four-Hour Service	310	
Program Elements in Superstation Strategy	311	
Superstations' Future Role	313	
Summary	314	
Notes	314	
Selected Sources	315	
PART FOUR COMMERCIAL BROADCAST RADIO STRATEGIES	<u> </u>	317
CHAPTER FOURTEEN Broadcast Radio Networks and Syn	dicators	
by Rolland C. Johnson and Edward F	uicutois	319
	McLaughlin	0-7
Historical Perspective on National Radio	McLaughlin 320	017
Historical Perspective on National Radio Criteria for National Distribution	McLaughlin 320 323	017
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming	320 323 324	017
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming Network Sports Programming	320 323 324 325	
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming Network Sports Programming Network Talk and Entertainment Programming	320 323 324 325 325	
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming Network Sports Programming	320 323 324 325 325 325	
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming Network Sports Programming Network Talk and Entertainment Programming Network Music Programming Radio Networking Economics	320 323 324 325 325 325 325 328	
Criteria for National Distribution Network News Programming Network Sports Programming Network Talk and Entertainment Programming Network Music Programming	320 323 324 325 325 325	

		Contents
Summary	333	
Notes	334	
Selected Sources	334	
CHAPTER FIFTEEN Music Programming by Edd Routt		335
Music Format Popularity	336	
Choosing a Format	336	
Step-by-Step Selection Process	341	
Implementation	344	
The Music	345	
News	350 352	
Air Personalities and Dayparting	354	
Advertising and Promotion FCC and Other Constraints	357	
Radio's Future	358	
Summary	359	
Notes	360	
Selected Sources	360	
CHAPTER SIXTEEN News Radio		
by Don J. Brewer and Susan Tyler Eastman	2.0	361
Format Prerequisites	362	
Independent and Network Competition	364 365	
Format Design	369	
The News Programming Scheduling Considerations	372	
Cost and Quality	374	
News Audience Definition	377	
The Strains and Pains	378	
Fanatics Were Yesterday	380	
Summary	380	
Notes	381	
Selected Sources	381	
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN Talk Radio Programming by Bruce W. Marr		382
The Beginnings of Contemporary Talk	383	
Flexible Structure	384	
National Program Sources	386	
Local Talk Programs	388	
Talk Hosts	388	
Audience	390	
Guests	391 393	
On-Air Techniques Controversy, Fairness and Pressure	393	
The Cost and the Reward	398	
Summary	399	
Notes	400	
Selected Sources	400	
PART FIVE PUBLIC BROADCASTING STRATEGIES		401
CHAPTER EIGHTEEN National Public Television		
by John W. Fuller		403

xiii

# xiv Contents

ered in the	404	
The Programming Environment	404	
The Network Model	404	
PBS Responsibilities	406	
Program Sources for PBS	408	
Station Program Cooperative	409	
Constraints on the National Schedule	409	
National Scheduling Strategy	411	
National Audience Ratings	414	
The Audience Issue	416	
Summary	417	
Notes	418	
Selected Sources	418	
CHAPTER NINETEEN Public Television Station Programmi	ng	
by James Robertson and Bruce L. Chr		419
Station Program Philosophy	420	11/
Types of Station Licensees	422	
The Programmer's Audience Information Sources	425	
Program Sources for Stations	426	
The Sequence of Schedule Building	431	
Counterprogramming by Stations	434	
Audience Flow within the Local Schedule	434	
Future Developments	435	
Summary	435	
Notes	436	
Selected Sources	436	
by Wallace A. Smith Philosophy and Format Classical Music and Fine Arts Jazz News and Public Affairs Community Service and Public Access Eclectic Instructional The Dual Format National Public Radio Networks The Fine Arts/Classical Music Format: A Case Study Trends Summary Notes Selected Sources	438 440 441 441 443 444 444 445 445 445 445 448 454 454	437
AFTERWORD	456	457
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS		464
GLOSSARY		467
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, REPORTS AND ARTICLES ON PROGRAMMING		485
INDEX TO PROGRAM TITLES		514
GENERAL INDEX		518

# Programming Principles, Methods, Resources and Constraints

Part I has a dual purpose. Chapters 1 and 2 provide concepts and vocabulary used in the rest of the book. Chapters 3 and 4 introduce broad perspectives that span the contents of two or more subsequent parts.

Chapter 1 introduces the major concepts and vocabulary of programming strategy, providing a **framework** for the individual chapters that follow. It lays the groundwork for conceptualizing the essential nature of the programming function. Despite the tremendous variety of programming situations that occurs in broadcasting and cable, all programmers face similar problems and approach them with similar strategies. Common principles, then, underlie programming behaviors that can be understood by examining the programmer's options. Some of the constraints operating on programming situations are beyond the programmer's immediate control. Others leave latitude for the exercise of the programmer needs and reports what programmers have said about the characteristics of the job of programming.

Chapter 2 introduces the major concepts of program and audience **research** crucial to understanding many of the strategies in the remainder of the book. Subsequent authors in this book draw on these concepts, assuming that the reader is familiar with them. This chapter describes the qualitative and quantitative research tools of broadcasting and cable, explains how they can be put to use and assesses their programming value. The author focuses on national and local market ratings because they are the industry's primary method of program evaluation, providing the major measures of success and failure and the means for setting advertising rates. Authors in the rest of the book, especially in Chapters 3, 5, 9 and 13, supplement the measurement tools introduced in this chapter by discussing more specialized data collection methods and by reviewing highly specialized research and ratings reports. Chapter 2, then, supplies the reader with a basic understanding of how the industry evaluates programs and audiences.

2

Chapter 3 introduces the role of the station representative. A rep programmer works for one of about a half-dozen major station representative firms and brings a nationwide perspective to programming. Reps advise station and cable system programmers rather than program a station or service themselves. Of about two dozen national rep firms, only the largest have rep programmers. The firms help their clients because stations in dominant market positions are easy to sell to advertisers, the primary job of the rep firm. Rep programmers ensure that client stations' program schedules are salable, and they find national advertisers for some of the nationally distributed cable networks. In Chapter 3, the author also discusses many of the research reports that reps interpret and relay to their clients. Rep programmers concentrate on television station programming; they are less involved in radio programming, a more local activity. In the cable industry, group owners generally advise their owned systems on programming from a national perspective.

Chapter 4 covers **group ownership** of broadcasting stations and cable systems. Its content encompasses Parts II, III and IV on television, radio and cable. Group ownership refers to common ownership of two or more broadcasting stations or cable systems. There are over 150 group owners of television stations, averaging three stations each and including half of all television stations. Most of the nearly 10,000 commercial radio stations in the United States are owned by individuals or companies that own more than one radio station; many of them also own television stations or cable systems. And over 300 group owners of cable systems control from a few to hundreds of individual cable franchises, and often they also have interests in broadcasting. The author of Chapter 4 discusses the influence group ownership has on station and system programming.

The four chapters making up Part I, then, discuss programming strategies from broad perspectives. The authors of these chapters supply an overview of programming strategies and the tools to interpret the more specialized chapters in the rest of the book.