## Nielsen Media Research

# Advertising Transformation Index (ATI) 

## Proto-type (Full) report

## 4 September 2002

## Introduction

- The following report aims to look at 3 main areas:

1. The profile of media spending by race and LSMs versus both the population and the profile of people accessing the medium.
2. Within each medium the report attempts to look at proportional and disproportional spending versus audience size amongst the specific players. 1
3. The government's spending patterns have been looked at in a similar manner.

- All of the above have been illustrated via indices that can be tracked over time and used to show transformation(or lack thereof) within advertising spending.


## Introduction contd

- We need to consider the following issues when studying this report:
- Do advertisers target citizens or potential consumers?
- Should the advertising investment strategy be designed at the discretion of the advertiser to deliver the maximum return on investment? Should it be influenced by the race structure of society?
- Would it be responsible for advertisers to direct their advertising to people who cannot afford the goods - does this not raise unfair expectations and potentially the incidence of bad debt?


## The Process in selecting Media

## The communication V alue Chain

Marketersidentifies a consumer need that is not totaly fulfilled by current of ferings and est ablishes that the need is shared amongst a large enough
gr oup of people that have the means to pur chase a br and offering
Marketer influence.

Creative agency influence

Marketer constructs a product offering to meet consumer need all elements of the marketing mix need to balanced

Price, packaging, distribution and promotion
It is determined that ATL advertising can play a role in the promotion of a brand
Mar ket er and agency develop creat ive concepts based on the consumer insights and key pur chasing motivators. These have been established with the help of research.

Media planning agency is br iefed to reach the identified consumersfinding cost effective means.
Marketer s seek to maximise share of mind and not necessarily the cheapest buy.

Communication plan is developed (in conjunction with creative) to meet client's objectives usually within a pr escr ibed budget
Media agency influence


Communication pl an is agreed to by all parties and executed in the market place.

# The cost of buying media space and time 

## Relative cost of media

- In going through this report it is important to remember that the cost of reaching 1000 people varies dramatically between media offerings (both inter and intra media).
- Each media vehicle has a ceiling in terms of reach potential, once this is achieved, the advertiser needs to find alternative media vehicles to add incremental reach.
- In essence, more affluent communities are more expensive to reach ie to reach 1000 people of LSM 6-10 might be 4 times as expensive as reaching those in LSM 1-10.


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## Cost Per Thousand Comparison by Medium All

 Housewives

## Cost Per Thousand Comparison by Medium Housewives LSM 6-10



[^0]Nielsen
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5000 Any listenership yesterday Audience in 000's


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## Nielsen <br> 2002 Relative cost of reaching thousand people <br> Media Research using 1 spot per hour 05h00-22h00 M-F against All Adults



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## Comments

- It is virtually impossible to balance spend levels to size of audience as the base cost and rate card structures are factors that cannot be controlled.
- Each media owner sets a rate that they believe the market can bear, without negatively influencing the level of demand.
- A fine balancing act for any media owner and one that in the South African market is not a transparent process.


## Above-the-Line adspend

## Definitions \& Exclusions

- Below-the-Line spending is not measured by Adex. The combination of Below-the-line and non-measurable media could potentially be as high as the measured Above-the-Line portion ie we are possibly only capturing half of the communication spending. This BTL spend may be directed to the lower LSM groups as access to ATL media is limited and may result in a very different spending profile if this data could be captured.
- The detailed analysis has been done using Adex data exclusive of self promotion (i.e. spending within own media vehicle). The spending levels include pro-bona advertising. Everything is tracked at rate card levels i.e. volume discounts/compensatory spots/added value/agency discounts are not taken into account.
- The following analysis based on the "big 4" media types is representative of $83 \%$ of the 2001 media spending (excluding self promotion).
- All recruitment, classifieds and notices also fall outside of measured spend.


## Definitions and exclusions

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- Unfortunately it is not possible to profile all media types either because the Adex data has not been collected in such a way to provide breakouts or the AMPs question is too broad. Cinema, Internet, K\&D, Outdoor have been excluded for this reason.
- Although Free sheet newspapers are captured by Adex they are currently not measured in AMPS and are therefore excluded from the exercise. Adex tracked R417 mil spend in Free sheets in 2001.
- Community radio has not been captured by Adex in 2001 as the data was not provided by the stations and is therefore excluded from the analyses. The value of those Community radio stations that were measured by AdEx in 2000 was R1,401,421. As from January 2002 the data is back in the report.
- In addition outdoor has now been broken out going back at least 2 years and can now be included in the analysis.
- Black = The combination of Black Coloured and Indian


## SA Adspend 2001 by medium

Spend in Rbillions


Source: ACNielsen - Adex

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## SA Adspend 2001 by medium -

Spend in Rbillions what we are measuring


Source: ACNielsen - Adex

## 1) Profile of Media Spending versus population and people accessing each medium

## Measuring Audience profile

- In order to measure the race profile of each medium AMPS 2001b has been used.
- The following measures against Adults
(16+) were used:-
- Television - past 7 days
- Radio - past 7 days
- Newspapers - Average issue readership
- Magazines- Average issue readership
- Cinema - past 6 weeks
- Outdoor - past 7 days


## Nielsen <br> Media Research <br> Audience profile of SA Media vs

Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b

## Nielsen

Media Research
Profile \%


Note: Big 4 = the combined adspend profile for TV, Radio, Npapers \& mags
Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \&AMPS 2001b

## Comments on Spend profiling

- Of the 4 major media types, magazines are the least representative of the South African population.
- Radio provides the closest match.
- The way in which advertisers spend within each medium must be limited by the opportunities presented by that medium.


## Audience profiles of SA Media vs 2001 Spending profiles

Profile \%


Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

## Advertising Transformation Index

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- Assuming all adults in South Africa are equal and factors such as employment/education and income status were not critical in determining where advertisers spend their money.
- The profile of media spending within a medium should match the audience profile the same medium attracts.
- Eg if a medium's audience is made of 20\% Black consumers (combined Black, Coloured and Indian), than the spending profile within that particular medium should ideally be $20 \%$.
- Indeces greater than $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ show that a medium receives a higher spending against Black audiences than the medium profile, and indeces less than 100 illustrate the opposite.

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## Index of 2001 Black spending against Black Audience profile



Note: Black = sum of Black ,Coloured and Indian audiences and spending.
Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

## Comments

- Black consumers are under-supported with advertising within the top 4 media.
- Magazines fall behind the other media in that spending against Black audiences is lower than the proportion of Black people accessing the medium
- It must be noted that a lot of "cross over" media exist and that few media vehicles are either Black or White.
- In light of this factor perhaps some of the onus lies with the media owners to attract the right profile of audience and not all the "fault" of the media planner.


# Let's look at the same spending patterns through LSMs 

## Population profile by LSM

Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b

## Netsen SAARF UNIVERSAL LSM GROUPS

|  | Penetration |  |  | Average Household Income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2001A } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2001B } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2002A } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | 2001A | 2001B | 2002A |
| LSM 1 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 10.2 | R 749 | R 777 | R 804 |
| LSM 2 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.3 | R 884 | R 885 | R 962 |
| LSM 3 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.0 | R1092 | R1107 | R 1188 |
| LSM 4 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.7 | R1541 | R1523 | R 1570 |
| LSM 5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | R 2171 | R 2205 | R 2230 |
| LSM 6 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | R 3571 | R 3557 | R 3619 |
| LSM 7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | R 5376 | R 5509 | R 5675 |
| LSM 8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | R 7275 | R 7428 | R 7587 |
| LSM 9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | R 9562 | R 9861 | R10 245 |
| LSM 10 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | R13 463 | R13 788 | R15 076 |

## SAARF Universal LSM Groups

The trends are in the right direction


## LSM Group Urban/Rural profiles

Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

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## Population profile by LSM vs 2001 spend profile of the Big 4

Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

## Nielsen

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## Any TV profile by LSM vs 2001 TV

Profile \% spend profile


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

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Profile \%

## Any Radio profile by LSM vs 2001 Radio spend profile



Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

Nielsen
Media Research
Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

## Nielsen

Media Research
Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

## Nielsen

Media Research
Profile \%


Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

## Comments

- We see the skewed spending to LSMs 6-10, ie households earning more than R3500 per month.
- Is this unreasonable when the urban bread-line level as measured by the BMR averaged R1300 in 2000 TBC.
- From an economic perspective the current spending trends are understandable, the tragedy is that they strongly favour whites .


## Comments contd

- The fact that the upper LSM groups (9 \& 10) strongly skew white is a function of the inequalities of the past.
- By changing or influencing the way advertisers spend will not correct these indifferences.
- Long term sustainable empowerment efforts on behalf of government and the private sector will.
- In the interim would it be appropriate to hold advertisers to ransom for merely targeting people with money?


## 2) Examples of category spending

## Nielsen

Detergent Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile
Profile \%


## Nielsen

Media Research
Profile \%

## Tea Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile



Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

Nielsen
Media Research

## Carbonated Beverages Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile



Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

# 3) Proportional and disproportional spending versus audience size SOV/SOA 

## Advertising Transformation Index

- Assuming all adults in South Africa are equal and factors such as employment/education and income status were not critical in determining where advertisers spend their money.
- Share of spend against Black consumers (i.e. the share a particular media vehicle gets of the investment to that medium), should ideally be equal to the share of Black audience that same medium or vehicle draws.
- If the vehicle receives a disproportionately high investment relative to its audience size, this is shown by an index above 100.
- Conversely, if a vehicle receives a disproportionately lower share of spend relative to its share of audience, an index below 100 would result.


## 2001 Radio share of spend vs share of audience

| Nielsen <br> Media Rese | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rank on } \\ \text { SOV/SOA } \\ \text { index } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Station | Spend | Share of spend SOV | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Rank } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { SOV } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | Share of Audience | SOV/SOA <br> Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | CLASSIC FM | R 34,501,012 | 3\% | 13 | 130 | 31 | 0.3\% | 1,067 |
|  | 2 | CAPE TALK | R 13,741,862 | 1\% | 19 | 81 | 32 | 0.2\% | 682 |
|  | 3 | 94.7 HIGHVELD STEREO | R 132,761,109 | 11\% | 1 | 924 | 17 | 2.0\% | 578 |
|  | 4 | RADIO 702 | R 30,189,082 | 3\% | 14 | 319 | 28 | 0.7\% | 380 |
|  | 5 | EAST COAST RADIO | R 113,744,407 | 10\% | 3 | 1,247 | 12 | 2.7\% | 367 |
|  | 6 | KFM | R 66,442,381 | 6\% | 7 | 772 | 19 | 1.6\% | 346 |
|  | 7 | 5FM | R 105,032,889 | 9\% | 5 | 1,348 | 11 | 2.9\% | 313 |
|  | 8 | JACARANDA 94.2 | R 109,145,604 | 9\% | 4 | 1,434 | 10 | 3.1\% | 306 |
|  | 9 | GOOD HOPE FM | R 41,249,528 | 4\% | 12 | 831 | 18 | 1.8\% | 200 |
|  | 10 | SAFM | R 16,717,716 | 1\% | 18 | 515 | 22 | 1.1\% | 130 |
|  | 11 | RSG | R 45,592,495 | 4\% | 9 | 1,584 | 8 | 3.4\% | 116 |
|  | 12 | YFM | R 45,108,790 | 4\% | 10 | 1,596 | 7 | 3.4\% | 114 |
|  | 13 | OFM | R 8,502,363 | 1\% | 21 | 343 | 27 | 0.7\% | 100 |
|  | 14 | METRO FM | R 113,835,790 | 10\% | 2 | 5,425 | 2 | 11.6\% | 84 |
|  | 15 | KAYA FM | R 17,926,757 | 2\% | 17 | 938 | 15 | 2.0\% | 77 |
|  | 16 | LOTUS FM | R 8,642,951 | 1\% | 20 | 467 | 23 | 1.0\% | 74 |
|  | 17 | RADIO ALGOA | R 7,036,079 | 1\% | 22 | 392 | 25 | 0.8\% | 72 |
|  | 18 | UKHOZI FM | R 86,971,169 | 7\% | 6 | 6,640 | 1 | 14.2\% | 53 |
|  | 19 | LESEDI FM | R 44,223,516 | 4\% | 11 | 3,787 | 4 | 8.1\% | 47 |
|  | 20 | UMHLOBO WENENE FM | R 46,872,029 | 4\% | 8 | 4,522 | 3 | 9.7\% | 42 |
|  | 21 | THOBELA FM | R 25,611,467 | 2\% | 15 | 2,755 | 6 | 5.9\% | 37 |
|  | 22 | RMFM | R 3,079,485 | 0\% | 27 | 361 | 26 | 0.8\% | 34 |
|  | 23 | MOTSWEDING FM | R 24,001,787 | 2\% | 16 | 3,365 | 5 | 7.2\% | 29 |
|  | 24 | LIGWALAGWALA FM | R 6,970,521 | 1\% | 23 | 1,137 | 14 | 2.4\% | 25 |
|  | 25 | P4 CAPE TOWN | R 1,395,255 | 0\% | 28 | 261 | 29 | 0.6\% | 21 |
|  | 26 | MUNGHANA LONENE FM | R 6,207,342 | 1\% | 24 | 1,465 | 9 | 3.1\% | 17 |
|  | 27 | RADIO 2000 | R 756,030 | 0\% | 30 | 188 | 30 | 0.4\% | 16 |
|  | 28 | PHALAPHALA FM | R 3,627,454 | 0\% | 25 | 928 | 16 | 2.0\% | 16 |
|  | 29 | P4 DURBAN | R 1,092,234 | 0\% | 29 | 397 | 24 | 0.8\% | 11 |
|  | 30 | IKWEKWEZI FM | R 3,340,980 | 0\% | 26 | 1,222 | 13 | 2.6\% | 11 |
|  | 31 | PUNT | R 100,252 | 0\% | 33 | 68 | 33 | 0.1\% | 6 |
|  | 32 | RADIO BOP | R 536,480 | 0\% | 31 | 691 | 21 | 1.5\% | 3 |
|  | 33 | CKI FM TOTAL | R 303,233 R 1,165,260,049 | 0\% | 32 | 708 46,841 | 20 | 1.5\% | 2 |

## Nielsen <br> Index of 2001 Radio share of spend vs <br> Media Research share of audience <br> Index



Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex 2001


Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

- The SABC vernacular stations in particular, are negatively affected by the current spending patterns.
- Some of English and Afrikaans regional stations also find themselves in an under-investment situation.
- Traditionally "Black" profiled stations are cheaper to buy ie the cost of buying maximum reach at a set frequency level may be half that of a "white" profiled station.
- The "niche" regional stations catering to upper income households appear to be the most advantaged.
- Notes:
- Community radio spends are not provided to Adex and are therefore excluded from the analysis
- The medium shrunk in 2001 and competition between the players increased.
- This trend has not continued into 2002


## A closer look at radio

- Perhaps the picture is skewed by those stations that reach the economically inactive, whereas advertisers are after those with money.
- The same analysis has been done looking at the top third of the population i.e. LSM 6-10 (or those households with an average income of R3500+ per month).
- The extremes at either end narrow, but the same stations remain at the top end. The bottom end differs significantly.


## 2001 Radio share of spend vs share of LSM 6-10 Nielsen <br> Media Research

| Rank on <br> SOV/SOA <br> Index | Station | Spend | Share of spend SOV | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Rank on } \\ \text { SOV } \end{array}$ | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | Share of Audience | $\begin{gathered} \text { SOV/SOA } \\ \text { Index } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CLASSIC FM | R 34,501,012 | 3.0\% | 13 | 124 | 27 | 0.8\% | 392 |
| 2 | CAPE TALK | R 13,741,862 | 1.2\% | 19 | 79 | 32 | 0.5\% | 245 |
| 3 | 94.7 HIGHVELD STEREO | R 132,761,109 | 11.4\% | 1 | 807 | 7 | 4.9\% | 232 |
| 4 | EAST COAST RADIO | R 113,744,407 | 9.8\% | 3 | 774 | 8 | 4.7\% | 207 |
| 5 | JACARANDA 94.2 | R 109,145,604 | 9.4\% | 4 | 825 | 6 | 5.0\% | 187 |
| 6 | KFM | R 66,442,381 | 5.7\% | 7 | 626 | 13 | 3.8\% | 150 |
| 7 | RADIO 702 | R 30,189,082 | 2.6\% | 14 | 296 | 18 | 1.8\% | 144 |
| 8 | UKHOZI FM | R 86,971,169 | 7.5\% | 6 | 896 | 5 | 5.5\% | 137 |
| 9 | 5FM | R 105,032,889 | 9.0\% | 5 | 1,131 | 3 | 6.9\% | 131 |
| 10 | UMHLOBO WENENE FM | R 46,872,029 | 4.0\% | 8 | 696 | 11 | 4.2\% | 95 |
| 11 | THOBELA FM | R 25,611,467 | 2.2\% | 15 | 389 | 17 | 2.4\% | 93 |
| 12 | YFM | R 45,108,790 | 3.9\% | 10 | 742 | 9 | 4.5\% | 86 |
| 13 | GOOD HOPE FM | R 41,249,528 | 3.5\% | 12 | 706 | 10 | 4.3\% | 82 |
| 14 | MUNGHANA LONENE FM | R 6,207,342 | 0.5\% | 24 | 107 | 30 | 0.7\% | 82 |
| 15 | METRO FM | R 113,835,790 | 9.8\% | 2 | 2,089 | 1 | 12.7\% | 77 |
| 16 | LESEDI FM | R 44,223,516 | 3.8\% | 11 | 906 | 4 | 5.5\% | 69 |
| 17 | LIGWALAGWALA FM | R 6,970,521 | 0.6\% | 23 | 154 | 25 | 0.9\% | 64 |
| 18 | SAFM | R 16,717,716 | 1.4\% | 18 | 410 | 16 | 2.5\% | 57 |
| 19 | RSG | R 45,592,495 | 3.9\% | 9 | 1,186 | 2 | 7.2\% | 54 |
| 20 | MOTSWEDING FM | R 24,001,787 | 2.1\% | 16 | 660 | 12 | 4.0\% | 51 |
| 21 | PHALAPHALA FM | R 3,627,454 | 0.3\% | 25 | 101 | 31 | 0.6\% | 51 |
| 22 | KAYA FM | R 17,926,757 | 1.5\% | 17 | 524 | 14 | 3.2\% | 48 |
| 23 | OFM | R 8,502,363 | 0.7\% | 21 | 280 | 19 | 1.7\% | 43 |
| 24 | RMFM | R 3,079,485 | 0.3\% | 27 | 115 | 28 | 0.7\% | 38 |
| 25 | RADIO ALGOA | R 7,036,079 | 0.6\% | 22 | 278 | 20 | 1.7\% | 36 |
| 26 | LOTUS FM | R 8,642,951 | 0.7\% | 20 | 414 | 15 | 2.5\% | 29 |
| 27 | IKWEKWEZI FM | R 3,340,980 | 0.3\% | 26 | 249 | 21 | 1.5\% | 19 |
| 28 | P4 DURBAN | R 1,092,234 | 0.1\% | 29 | 156 | 24 | 0.9\% | 10 |
| 29 | P4 CAPE TOWN | R 1,395,255 | 0.1\% | 28 | 226 | 22 | 1.4\% | 9 |
| 30 | RADIO 2000 | R 756,030 | 0.1\% | 30 | 142 | 26 | 0.9\% | 8 |
| 31 | RADIO BOP | R 536,480 | 0.0\% | 31 | 173 | 23 | 1.1\% | 4 |
| 32 | CKI FM | R 303,233 | 0.0\% | 32 | 109 | 29 | 0.7\% | 4 |
| 33 | PUNT | R 100,252 | 0.0\% | 33 | 62 |  | 0.4\% | 2 |
|  | TOTAL | R 1,165,260,049 |  |  | 16,432 |  |  |  |

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Index

Index of Radio share of 2001 spend vs share of LSM 6-10 audiences


Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

- The same stations remain on top!
- A few thoughts as to why....
- Bigger stations are always disadvantaged and vulnerable to erosion (of audience and adspend) by the niche media which often provide a closer match on lifestyle (e.g. Classic FM)
- Better marketing and service delivery
- The economic health of the regions in which stations operate may also play a role
- Familiarity - planners go with what they know


## Nielsen <br> Media Research <br> Television share of 2001 spend vs share of audience

| Rank <br> on SOV/SOA <br> Index | Station |  | Spend | Share of spend SOV | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rank } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { SOV } \end{aligned}$ | Audience in 000's | Rank on audience | Share of audience SOA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOV/ } \\ & \text { SOA } \\ & \text { index } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | M-NET | R | 562,876,678 | 18\% | 3 | 4,218 | 5 | 6.3\% | 291 |
| 2 | DSTV | R | 103,469,113 | 3\% | 6 | 1,190 | 6 | 1.8\% | 190 |
| 3 | SABC3 | R | 619,763,834 | 20\% | 2 | 11,493 | 4 | 17.2\% | 118 |
| 4 | E-TV | R | 507,829,075 | 17\% | 4 | 12,803 | 3 | 19.2\% | 87 |
| 5 | SABC1 | R | 753,216,976 | 25\% | 1 | 19,413 | 1 | 29.1\% | 85 |
| 6 | SABC2 | R | 500,806,541 | 16\% | 5 | 16,300 | 2 | 24.5\% | 67 |
| 7 | CSN | R | 4,292,517 | 0\% | 7 | 461 | 8 | 0.7\% | 20 |
| 8 | BOP-TV <br> TOTAL | R | $\begin{array}{r} 1,517,123 \\ 3,053,771857 \end{array}$ | 0\% | 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ 66 \quad 665 \end{array}$ | 7 | 1.2\% | 4 |

Below 100 = an under investment in this station vs share of audience
Over $100=$ over investment in this medium vs share of audience

Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex = audience taken as p7d

## Index of Television share of 2001 spend vs <br> Media Rese $\quad$ ndex share of audience



Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

- PayTV has a clear advantage.
- A few thoughts as to why....
- The economics - advertisers want the few with money.
- Bigger stations are always disadvantaged and vulnerable to erosion (of audience and adspend) by the niche media which often provide a closer match on lifestyle e.g. Discovery Channel.
Fragmentation is a global phenomena.
- Familiarity - planners go with what they know.


## A closer look at Television

- When the analysis is done looking at LSM 6-10 adults the picture looks a little more balanced suggesting that Television is used to reach the wealthier urban communities.


## Nielsen <br> Media Research <br> Television share of 2001 spend vs share of LSM 6-10 audiences

| Rank on SOV/SOA <br> Index | Station | Spend | Share of spend SOV | Rank <br> on SOV | Audience in 000's | Rank on audience | Share of audience SOA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOV/ } \\ & \text { SOA } \\ & \text { index } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | M-NET | R 562,876,678 | 18\% | 3 | 3,845 | 5 | 10.8\% | 171 |
| 2 | SABC1 | R 753,216,976 | 25\% | 1 | 7,832 | 1 | 21.9\% | 112 |
| 3 | DSTV | R 103,469,113 | 3\% | 6 | 1,149 | 6 | 3.2\% | 105 |
| 4 | SABC3 | R 619,763,834 | 20\% | 2 | 7,071 | 4 | 19.8\% | 103 |
| 5 | E-TV | R 507,829,075 | 17\% | 4 | 7,481 | 3 | 20.9\% | 79 |
| 6 | SABC2 | R 500,806,541 | 16\% | 5 | 7,649 | 2 | 21.4\% | 77 |
| 7 | CSN | R 4,292,517 | 0\% | 7 | 439 | 8 | 1.2\% | 11 |
| 8 | BOP-TV | R 1,517,123 | 0\% | 8 | 255 | 7 | 0.7\% | 7 |
|  | TOTAL | R 3,053,771,857 |  |  | 35,721 |  |  |  |

[^2]
## Index of Television share of 2001 spend vs <br> Media Resendex



Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex
Mags spara of 2 nO enond ve chare of a undience
Media Research

| Rank on SOV/SOA Index | Title | Spend | Rank on Spend | Share of Spend SOV | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Share of } \\ \text { Audience } \\ \text { SOA } \end{gathered}$ | SOV/SOA Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Financial Mail | R 66,660,656.00 | 2 | 6.7\% | 176 | 51 | 0.4\% | 1616 |
| 2 | Finansies\&Tegniek | R 19,003,379.00 | 15 | 1.9\% | 90 | 69 | 0.2\% | 901 |
| 3 | Finance Week | R 16,261,548.00 | 19 | 1.6\% | 93 | 67 | 0.2\% | 746 |
| 4 | Shape | R 13,651,807.00 | 24 | 1.4\% | 113 | 63 | 0.3\% | 515 |
| 5 | SA 4X4 | R 11,812,998.00 | 27 | 1.2\% | 137 | 54 | 0.3\% | 368 |
| 6 | Wine Magazine | R 7,588,258.00 | 38 | 0.8\% | 91 | 68 | 0.2\% | 356 |
| 7 | Longevity | R 10,360,812.00 | 30 | 1.0\% | 129 | 56 | 0.3\% | 343 |
| 8 | Golf Digest SA | R 7,992,280.00 | 36 | 0.8\% | 101 | 65 | 0.2\% | 338 |
| 9 | Complete Golfer | R 8,357,541.00 | 35 | 0.8\% | 108 | 64 | 0.3\% | 330 |
| 10 | Landbouweekblad | R 20,772,152.00 | 14 | 2.1\% | 270 | 44 | 0.6\% | 328 |
| 11 | Getaway | R 41,227,311.00 | 4 | 4.2\% | 630 | 23 | 1.5\% | 279 |
| 12 | Caravan\&Outdoor Life | R 7,307,871.00 | 39 | 0.7\% | 116 | 61 | 0.3\% | 269 |
| 13 | Mens Health | R 29,200,912.00 | 10 | 2.9\% | 522 | 25 | 1.2\% | 239 |
| 14 | GQ SA | R 12,964,588.00 | 25 | 1.3\% | 246 | 46 | 0.6\% | 225 |
| 15 | SA City Life | R 5,844,172.00 | 45 | 0.6\% | 113 | 62 | 0.3\% | 221 |
| 16 | Enterprise | R 4,764,998.00 | 52 | 0.5\% | 93 | 66 | 0.2\% | 219 |
| 17 | Fair Lady | R 40,107,045.00 | 5 | 4.1\% | 796 | 16 | 1.9\% | 215 |
| 18 | Sarie | R 32,579,331.00 | 9 | 3.3\% | 728 | 17 | 1.7\% | 191 |
| 19 | Bike SA | R 12,119,982.00 | 26 | 1.2\% | 276 | 42 | 0.7\% | 187 |
| 20 | Huisgenoot | R 92,211,583.00 | 1 | 9.3\% | 2112 | 3 | 5.0\% | 186 |
| 21 | Cosmopolitan | R 36,815,683.00 | 6 | 3.7\% | 850 | 13 | 2.0\% | 185 |
| 22 | C Nast House\&Garden | R 17,010,235.00 | 16 | 1.7\% | 402 | 28 | 1.0\% | 181 |
| 23 | Car | R 34,436,090.00 | 8 | 3.5\% | 841 | 14 | 2.0\% | 175 |
| 24 | Elle | R 14,728,981.00 | 21 | 1.5\% | 362 | 32 | 0.9\% | 174 |
| 25 | Marie Claire | R 14,449,725.00 | 22 | 1.5\% | 375 | 30 | 0.9\% | 164 |
| 26 | Top Car | R 15,644,269.00 | 20 | 1.6\% | 466 | 27 | 1.1\% | 143 |
| 27 | Femina | R 16,332,510.00 | 18 | 1.6\% | 491 | 26 | 1.2\% | 142 |
| 28 | You | R 62,781,227.00 | 3 | 6.3\% | 1978 | 5 | 4.7\% | 135 |
| 29 | Wiel | R 4,888,918.00 | 51 | 0.5\% | 163 | 52 | 0.4\% | 128 |
| 30 | Time | R 8,863,954.00 | 34 | 0.9\% | 297 | 39 | 0.7\% | 127 |
| 31 | House \& Leisure | R 9,119,391.00 | 33 | 0.9\% | 306 | 38 | 0.7\% | 127 |
| 32 | Runners World | R 3,426,466.00 | 55 | 0.3\% | 124 | 59 | 0.3\% | 118 |
| 33 | FHM | R 9,221,349.00 | 32 | 0.9\% | 341 | 34 | 0.8\% | 115 |
| 34 | SA Homeowner | R 7,204,287.00 | 40 | 0.7\% | 275 | 43 | 0.7\% | 112 |
| 35 | Computer Magazine SA | R 7,683,125.00 | 37 | 0.8\% | 294 | 41 | 0.7\% | 112 |
| 36 | SL | R 5,249,804.00 | 49 | 0.5\% | 215 | 48 | 0.5\% | 104 |


\section*{Mags share of 2001 spend vs share of audience <br> | Rank on SOV/SOA Index | Title | Spend | Rank on Spend | Share of Spend SOV | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | Share of Audience SOA | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{SOV} / \mathrm{SOA} \\ \text { Index } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | Style | R 6,137,177 | 43 | 0.6\% | 264 | 45 | 0.6\% | 99 |
| 38 | De Kat | R 2,899,352 | 58 | 0.3\% | 125 | 58 | 0.3\% | 99 |
| 39 | Gardening SA | R 6,663,907 | 41 | 0.7\% | 296 | 40 | 0.7\% | 96 |
| 40 | Woman's Value | R 14,255,368 | 23 | 1.4\% | 636 | 22 | 1.5\% | 96 |
| 41 | Insig | R 1,541,959 | 66 | 0.2\% | 70 | 70 | 0.2\% | 94 |
| 42 | Man Magnum | R 2,979,219 | 57 | 0.3\% | 136 | 55 | 0.3\% | 93 |
| 43 | Rooi Rose | R 16,890,613 | 17 | 1.7\% | 815 | 15 | 1.9\% | 88 |
| 44 | Rapport Tydskrif | R 23,857,114 | 13 | 2.4\% | 1,261 | 10 | 3.0\% | 81 |
| 45 | Out There | R 2,277,872 | 61 | 0.2\% | 126 | 57 | 0.3\% | 77 |
| 46 | Sunday Times Mag | R 36,537,823 | 7 | 3.7\% | 2,112 | 4 | 5.0\% | 74 |
| 47 | Your Baby | R 5,383,110 | 48 | 0.5\% | 320 | 36 | 0.8\% | 72 |
| 48 | SA Sports Illu | R 10,388,427 | 29 | 1.0\% | 663 | 19 | 1.6\% | 67 |
| 49 | Garden\&Home | R 10,104,999 | 31 | 1.0\% | 660 | 20 | 1.6\% | 65 |
| 50 | Farmer's Weekly | R 1,778,942 | 64 | 0.2\% | 118 | 60 | 0.3\% | 64 |
| 51 | Drum | R 26,148,388 | 12 | 2.6\% | 1,787 | 8 | 4.2\% | 62 |
| 52 | True Love | R 27,186,398 | 11 | 2.7\% | 1,970 | 6 | 4.7\% | 59 |
| 53 | Essentials | R 4,970,305 | 50 | 0.5\% | 368 | 31 | 0.9\% | 58 |
| 54 | Top Forty | R 748,791 | 69 | 0.1\% | 58 | 71 | 0.1\% | 55 |
| 55 | Tribute | R 2,654,982 | 60 | 0.3\% | 216 | 47 | 0.5\% | 52 |
| 56 | Country Life SA | R 1,797,082 | 63 | 0.2\% | 150 | 53 | 0.4\% | 51 |
| 57 | Drive | R 3,845,461 | 54 | 0.4\% | 351 | 33 | 0.8\% | 47 |
| 58 | PC Format | R 1,597,949 | 65 | 0.2\% | 185 | 50 | 0.4\% | 37 |
| 59 | Living \& Loving | R 5,721,977 | 46 | 0.6\% | 684 | 18 | 1.6\% | 36 |
| 60 | Food\&Home | R 3,046,991 | 56 | 0.3\% | 378 | 29 | 0.9\% | 34 |
| 61 | Your Family | R 4,566,329 | 53 | 0.5\% | 659 | 21 | 1.6\% | 30 |
| 62 | Reader's Digest | R 6,055,035 | 44 | 0.6\% | 1,064 | 11 | 2.5\% | 24 |
| 63 | Vrouekeur | R 1,204,601 | 67 | 0.1\% | 330 | 35 | 0.8\% | 16 |
| 64 | Pace | R 5,606,530 | 47 | 0.6\% | 1,556 | 9 | 3.7\% | 15 |
| 65 | Kickoff | R 6,538,098 | 42 | 0.7\% | 1,854 | 7 | 4.4\% | 15 |
| 66 | Bona | R 11,650,111 | 28 | 1.2\% | 3,660 | 1 | 8.7\% | 14 |
| 67 | Hustler | R 910,480 | 68 | 0.1\% | 311 | 37 | 0.7\% | 12 |
| 68 | Tv Plus | R 2,685,175 | 59 | 0.3\% | 999 | 12 | 2.4\% | 11 |
| 69 | Joy | R 423,700 | 70 | 0.0\% | 186 | 49 | 0.4\% | 10 |
| 70 | Edgards Club Mag | R 2,091,469 | 62 | 0.2\% | 2,543 | 2 | 6.0\% | 4 |
| 71 | People | R 183,364 | 71 | 0.0\% | 609 | 24 | 1.4\% | 1 |
|  | TOTAL Magazines | R 989,974,336 |  |  | 42,240 |  |  |  |

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## Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs share of audience

Media Research


[^3]Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs
Nielsen
Media Research share of audience (contd)
Index


Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex


## Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs <br> share of audience (contd)

Nielsen
Media Research


Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

- Business, Lifestyle and Afrikaans titles have the advantage.
- A few thoughts as to why....
- Niche titles seem to have the advantage over the "generalists"
- Business is probably the largest "niche" advertising sector.
- Afrikaans publications all seem to be receiving a disproportional advertising share - perhaps this is the $2^{\text {nd }}$ most desirable sector. Limited choices exist in this sector.
- There is chronic fragmentation within the English titles.
- The age and maturity of a publication may also play a role.
- The economics - advertisers want the few with money.
- Familiarity - planners go with what they know.


## Newspapers share of spend vs share of <br> Nielsen <br> Media Research

Newspapers (by title) 2001 share of spend versus share of audience

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rank on } \\ \text { SOV/SOA } \\ \text { Index } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Title |  | Spend | Rank on spend | Share of Spend SOV | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | Share of Audience SOA | SOV/SOA <br> Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Business Day | R | 74,310,511 | 11 | 2.1\% | 116 | 26 | 0.6\% | 387 |
| 2 | Beeld | R | 231,739,682 | 2 | 6.7\% | 489 | 13 | 2.3\% | 286 |
| 3 | C Times | R | 84,807,923 | 9 | 2.4\% | 235 | 20 | 1.1\% | 218 |
| 4 | The Star | R | 287,758,188 | 1 | 8.3\% | 1,069 | 7 | 5.1\% | 162 |
| 5 | Pta News | R | 60,531,136 | 12 | 1.7\% | 227 | 21 | 1.1\% | 161 |
| 6 | The Mercury | R | 52,550,294 | 15 | 1.5\% | 212 | 24 | 1.0\% | 150 |
| 7 | Daily News | R | 78,234,518 | 10 | 2.3\% | 328 | 16 | 1.6\% | 144 |
| 8 | EP Herald | R | 55,266,075 | 13 | 1.6\% | 273 | 17 | 1.3\% | 122 |
| 9 | Argus | R | 140,598,014 | 4 | 4.0\% | 754 | 10 | 3.6\% | 113 |
| 10 | Volksblad | R | 32,349,448 | 17 | 0.9\% | 179 | 25 | 0.9\% | 109 |
| 11 | Burger | R | 133,780,594 | 5 | 3.9\% | 803 | 9 | 3.8\% | 101 |
| 12 | D.F. Advertiser | R | 7,577,937 | 23 | 0.2\% | 52 | 27 | 0.2\% | 88 |
| 13 | Natal Witness | R | 30,321,355 | 18 | 0.9\% | 214 | 23 | 1.0\% | 85 |
| 14 | Daily Dispatch | R | 23,958,226 | 19 | 0.7\% | 222 | 22 | 1.1\% | 65 |
| 15 | Rapport | R | 132,665,040 | 6 | 3.8\% | 1,625 | 5 | 7.8\% | 49 |
| 16 | Sunday Tribune | R | 46,308,518 | 16 | 1.3\% | 671 | 12 | 3.2\% | 42 |
| 17 | Citizen | R | 89,007,365 | 8 | 2.6\% | 1,322 | 6 | 6.3\% | 41 |
| 18 | Sunday Times | R | 194,191,652 | 3 | 5.6\% | 3,279 | 1 | 15.7\% | 36 |
| 19 | Sowetan | R | 98,844,723 | 7 | 2.8\% | 1,839 | 3 | 8.8\% | 32 |
| 20 | Mail \& Guardian | R | 10,618,825 | 21 | 0.3\% | 246 | 19 | 1.2\% | 26 |
| 21 | llanga | R | 19,969,836 | 20 | 0.6\% | 718 | 11 | 3.4\% | 17 |
| 22 | Post | R | 8,513,298 | 22 | 0.2\% | 331 | 15 | 1.6\% | 16 |
| 23 | City Press | R | 52,623,539 | 14 | 1.5\% | 2,473 | 2 | 11.8\% | 13 |
| 24 | Sunday Independant | R | 4,359,259 | 25 | 0.1\% | 249 | 18 | 1.2\% | 11 |
| 25 | Sunday World | R | 6,387,720 | 24 | 0.2\% | 940 | 8 | 4.5\% | 4 |
| 26 | Independent on Saturday | R | 194,408 | 27 | 0.0\% | 340 | 14 | 1.6\% | 0.3 |
| 27 | Soccer Laduma | R | 699,274 | 26 | 0.0\% | 1,743 | 4 | 8.3\% | 0.2 |
|  | TOTAL | R | 1,958,167,358 |  | 56\% | 20,949 |  |  |  |

Note: Star includes all of the M-F Star \& Sat Star. Same for all dailies with weedend editions

## Nelesen Index of Newspapers share of 2001 <br> Media Research spend vs share of audience



## violen Index of Newspapers share of 2001 <br> Media Research spend vs share of audience



Group Newspapers share of spend vs share of audience

Newspapers (by group) 2001 share of spend versus share of audience

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Rank on } \\ \text { SOV/SOA } \\ \text { Index } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Title |  | Spend | Rank on spend | Share of Spend SOV | Audience in 000's | Rank on Audience | Share of Audience SOA | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SOV/SOA } \\ \text { Index } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | INC | R | 791,403,329 | 1 | 40.4\% | 5,186 | 1 | 24.8\% | 163 |
| 2 | Naspers | R | 583,158,303 | 2 | 29.8\% | 5,569 | 2 | 26.6\% | 112 |
| 3 | Johnic | R | 347,726,464 | 3 | 17.8\% | 3,890 | 3 | 18.6\% | 96 |
| 4 | Caxton | R | 119,328,720 | 4 | 6.1\% | 1,536 | 6 | 7.3\% | 83 |
| 5 | Mail \& Guardian | R | 10,618,825 | 6 | 0.5\% | 246 | 7 | 1.2\% | 46 |
| 6 | Thengisa |  | R 105,232,443 | 5 | 5.4\% | 2,779 | 4 | 13.3\% | 41 |
| 7 | Soccer Laduma | R | 699,274 | 7 | 0.0\% | 1,743 | 5 | 8.3\% | 0.4 |
|  | TOTAL | R | 1,958,167,358 |  | 100\% | 20,949 |  | 100\% |  |

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## Index of Newspaper Group share of 2001 spend vs share of audience

Index


Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

Media Research

- Business and Afrikaans titles sit at the top again
- A few thoughts as to why....
- Niche titles seem to have the advantage over the "generalists"
- Business is probably the largest "niche" advertising sector.
- Afrikaans publications all seem to be receiving a disproportional advertising share - perhaps this is the $2^{\text {nd }}$ most desirable sector.
- There is chronic fragmentation within the English titles - even though this is bi-and large regionally driven.
- The broad reaching (Sunday) titles all seem disadvantaged.
- The economics - advertisers want the few with money.
- Familiarity - planners go with what they know.
- It must also be noted that recruitment, notices and tender advertising is not captured by Adex and for titles such as Sunday Times this lucrative source of revenue could significantly change the picture.


## Government spending in 2001

Nielsen
Media Research
Spend in Rmillions


Source: ACNielsen - Adex

## Comments

- Only 70\% of the Government 2001 ATL advertising can be measured.
- Government recruitment is estimated to worth an additional R30mil.
- Outdoor which is a significant medium carrying R31 million cannot be accurately proportioned by race or LSM.

Nielsen
Media Research
Spend in Rmillion's

## 2001 Govt Spending by Medium proportioned by race

R38.111 Total Measured Adex spend $=$ R87.135 mil


Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001

## 2001 Govt Spend profile vs the population profile



Note: Big 4 = the combined adspend profile for TV, Radio, Npapers \& mags Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \&AMPS 2001b

Nielsen
Media Research
Profile \%


Source:ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

Nielsen
Media Research

## Audience profiles of Radio vs 2001 Spending profiles

Govt $=$ R38.111 mil


Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

Nielsen
Media Research
Profile \%


Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

Nielsen
Media Research
Profile \%

## Audience profiles of Magazines vs 2001 Spending profiles

Govt $=$ R0. 749 mil


Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

## Audience profiles of SA Media vs 2001 Govt Spending profiles <br> Spending target $=$ match profile

Nielsen
Media Research
Profile \%
$100 \%$
$80 \%$

Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 \& AMPS 2001b

## Nielsen

Index of 2001 Black Allspend \& Govt Nemeseres spending against Black Audience profile


All Adspend is indexed against the population and is
Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex 2001 the sum of the 4 major media types reflected - "big 4" indexed against total adult population

## Nelsen Government 2001 Spend profile by LSM



Source: AMPS 2001b, Adex

## Comments

- Government seems to have done a slightly better job than commercial advertisers, but still fall short of addressing all citizens equally! Government is not seeking a return on investment but rather to inform, educate and change attitudes, their spend should reflect this.
- There is no doubt that the inclusion of outdoor into the analysis could improve the Government spending match further. An index of 91 (vs the current 87) may even be possible.
- Government Magazine adspend falls particularly short possibly as a result of the trade focus of this medium as well as the limited availability of Black skewed titles.


## Conclusion

- Overall ATL measured advertising does tend to favour those consumers within the higher LSM groups.
- It must be noted that the proportioning of outdoor and BTL spending could vastly alter the spending landscape.
- Those media vehicles (across all media types) that have upper income profiles tend to do better and receive disproportional advertising.
- Should the base pricing strategies of media owners come under the spotlight? Can media owners set their rates based on all consumers being equal, or can media owners ask more for high income consumers and unique editorial environments.
- Should advertisers be held to ransom because the lucrative top end Lsm groups skew to white consumers? This is not something that can be corrected by advertising but rather by sustainable development and empowerment.


## The same questions remain....

- The same issues that were raised at the beginning of the presentation need to be re-considered:-
- Do advertisers target citizens (everyone) or potential consumers (those who can afford their goods)?
- Should the advertising investment strategy be designed at the discretion of the advertiser to deliver the maximum return on investment? Should it be influenced by the race structure of society?
- Would it be responsible for advertisers to direct their advertising to people who cannot afford the goods - does this not raise unfair expectations and potentially the incidence of bad debt?


# Nielsen Media Research 


[^0]:    Copyright 2002 Nielsen Media Research

[^1]:    Sour ce: M W 2002

[^2]:    Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex = audience taken as p7d

[^3]:    Source: AMPS 2001b \& ACNielsen - Adex

