



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.\
 - 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 com m un ication Value Chain

Marketers identifies a consumer need that is not totally fulfilled by current offerings and establishes that the need is shared amongsta large enough group of people that have the means to purchase a brand offering

Marketer influence.

Marketer constructs a product offering to meet consumerneed allelements of the marketing mix need to balanced
Price, packaging, distribution and promotion

Creative agency influence

It is determined that ATL advertising can play a role in the promotion of a brand Marketer and agency develop creative concepts based on the consumerinsights and key purchasing motivators. These have been established with the help of research.

Media planning agency is briefed to reach the identified consumers finding costeffective means.

Marketers 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 prescribed budget

Media agency influence

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



The cost of buying media space and time

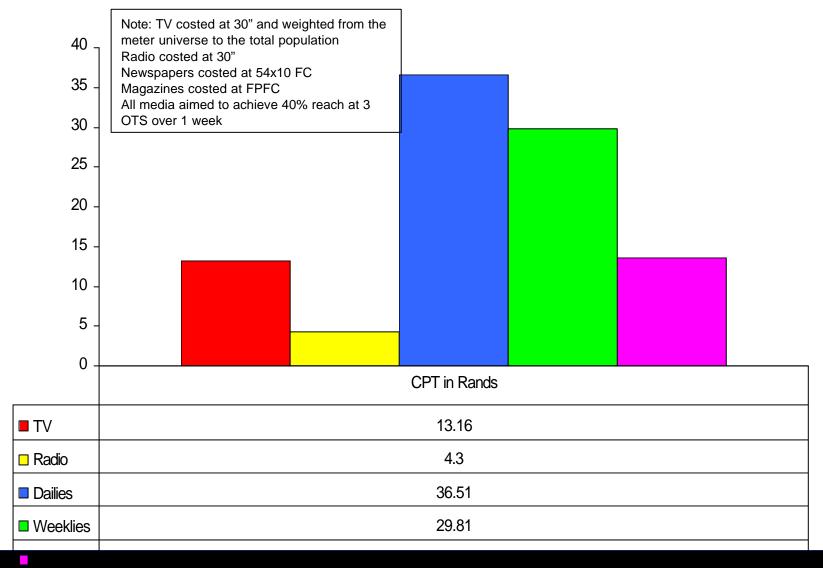


Relative cost of media

- 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.

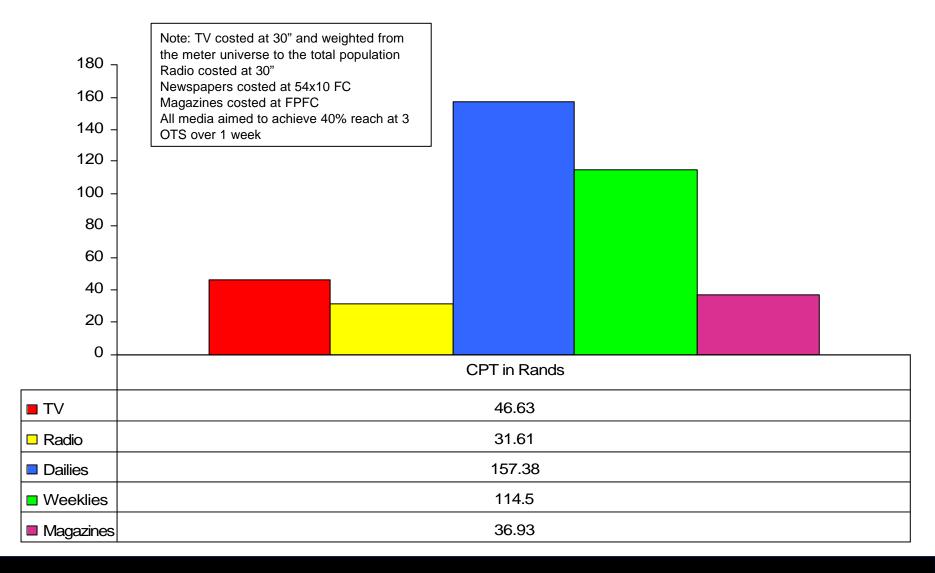


Cost Per Thousand Comparison by Medium All Housewives



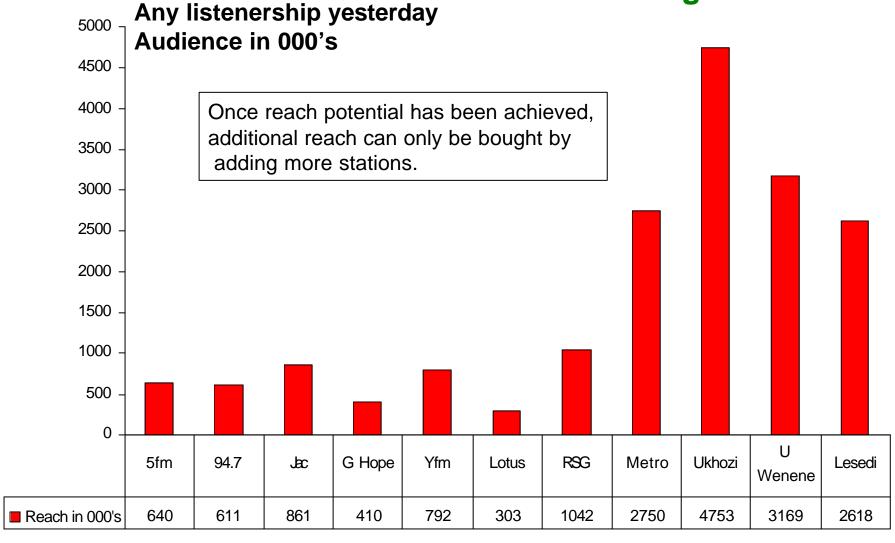


Cost Per Thousand Comparison by Medium Housewives LSM 6-10





Relative Reach potential of various radio stations measured against All Adults



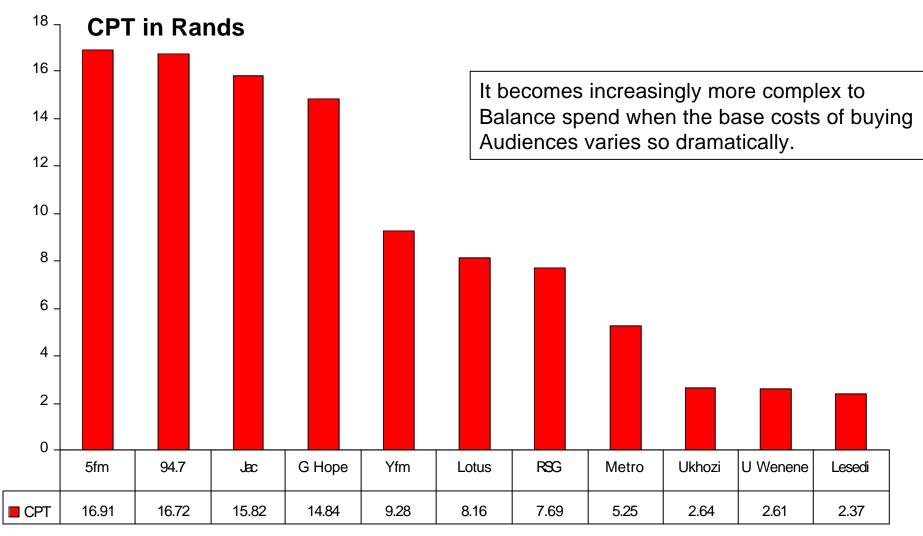
Source: AMPS 2002a

Nielsen

Media Research

2002 Relative cost of reaching thousand people

using 1 spot per hour 05h00-22h00 M-F against All Adults



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Source: MIW 2002



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.

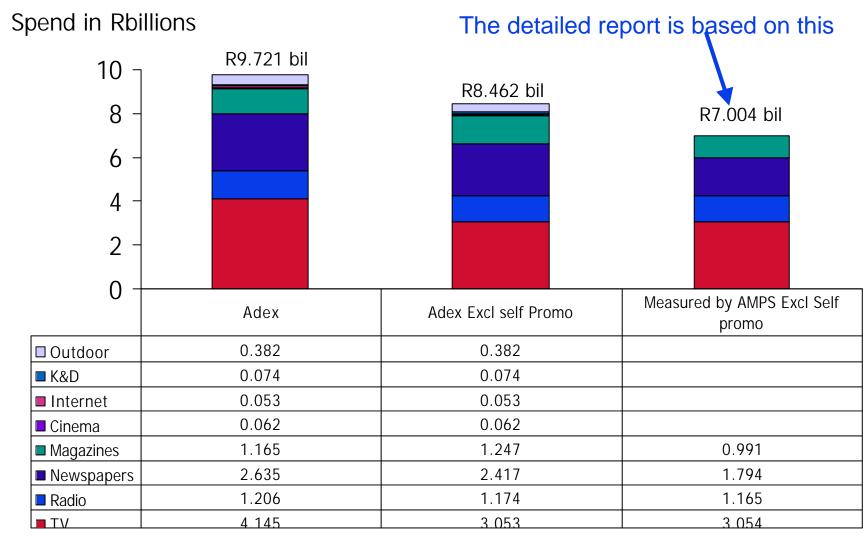


Definitions and exclusions

- 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



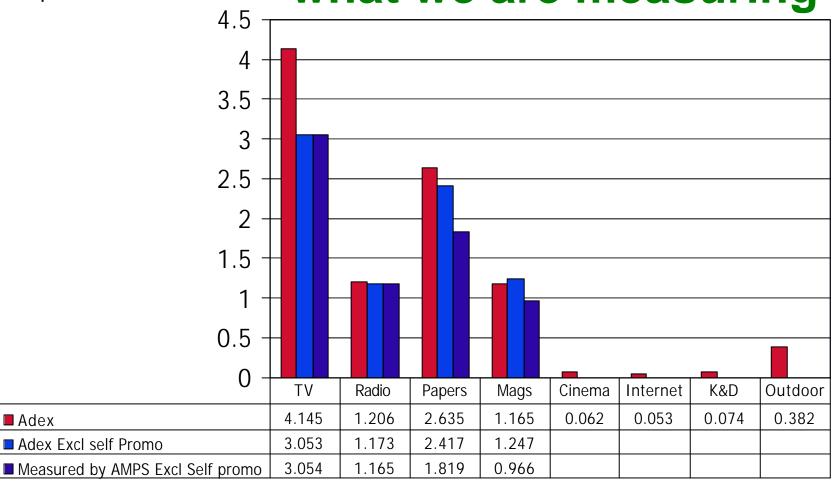
SA Adspend 2001 by medium



Source: ACNielsen - Adex



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

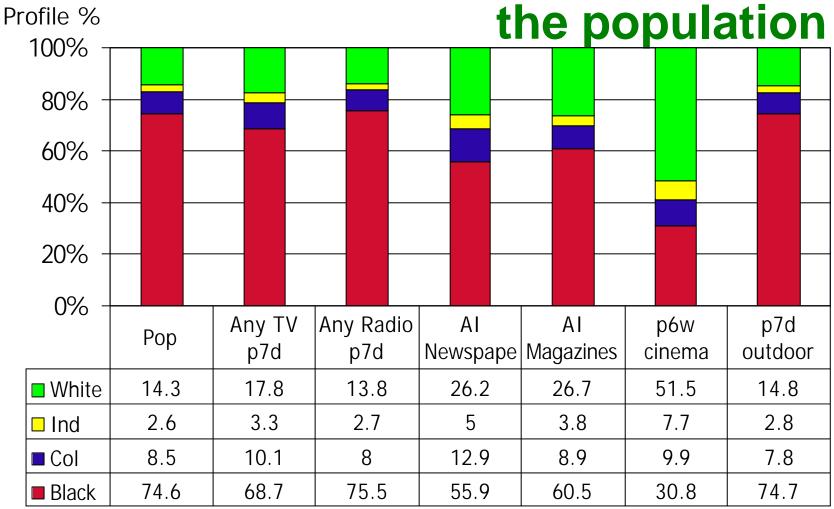


Measuring Audience profile

- 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



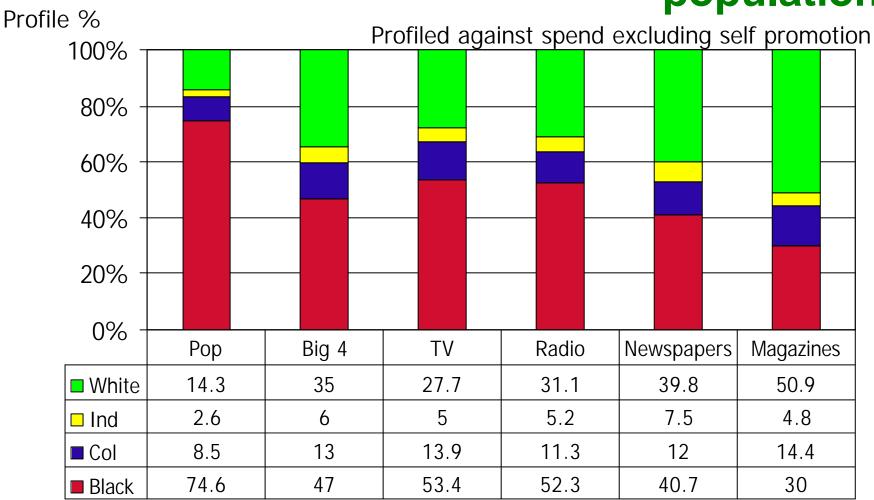
Audience profile of SA Media vs



Source: AMPS 2001b



2001 Spend profile of SA Media vs the population



Note: Big 4 = the combined adspend profile for TV, Radio, Npapers & mags

Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 & AMPS 2001b

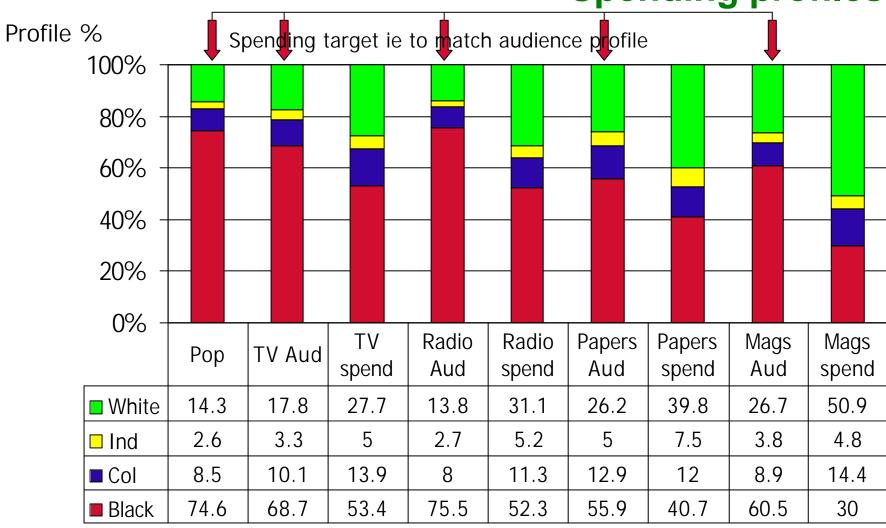


Comments on Spend profiling

- 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



Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001 & AMPS 2001b



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.
- 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 100 show that a medium receives a higher spending against Black audiences than the medium profile, and indeces less than 100 illustrate the opposite.



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

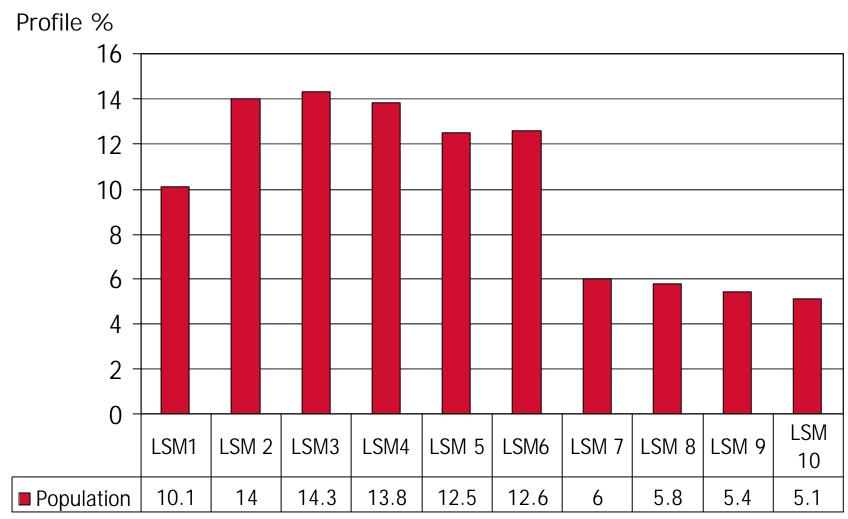
- Black consumers are under-supported with advertising within the top 4 media.
- Magazines fall behind the other media in that spending against Black audiences is lower than the proportion of Black people accessing the medium
- It must be noted that a lot of "cross over" media exist and that few media 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



Source: AMPS 2001b



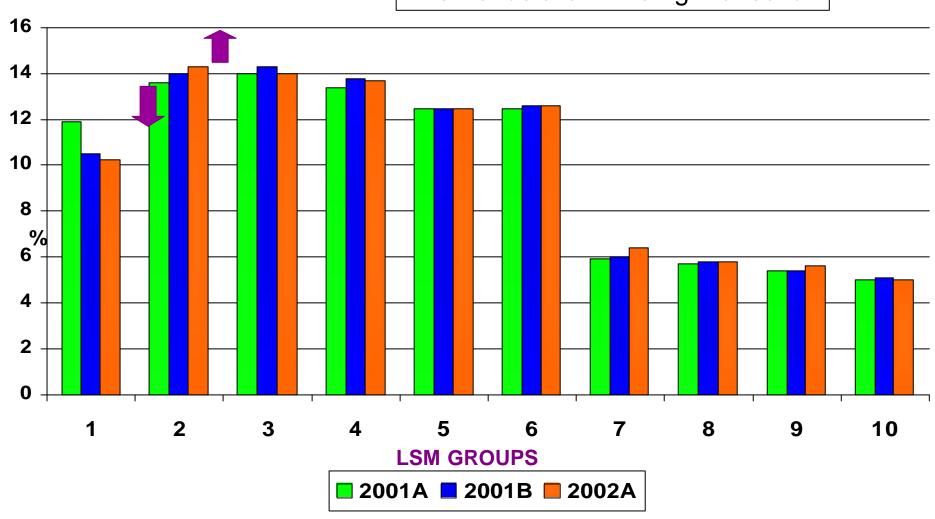
SAARF UNIVERSAL LSM GROUPS

	Penetration			Average Household Income		
	2001A	2001B	2002A	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	R 1 092	R 1 107	R 1 188
LSM 4	13.4	13.8	13.7	R 1 541	R 1 523	R 1570
LSM 5	12.5	12.5	12.5	R 2 171	R 2 205	R 2 230
LSM 6	12.5	12.6	12.6	R 3 571	R 3 557	R 3 619
LSM 7	5.9	6.0	6.4	R 5 376	R 5 509	R 5 675
LSM 8	5.7	5.8	5.8	R 7 275	R 7 428	R 7 587
LSM 9	5.4	5.4	5.6	R 9 562	R 9 861	R10 245
LSM 10	5.0	5.1	5.0	R13 463	R13 788	R15 076



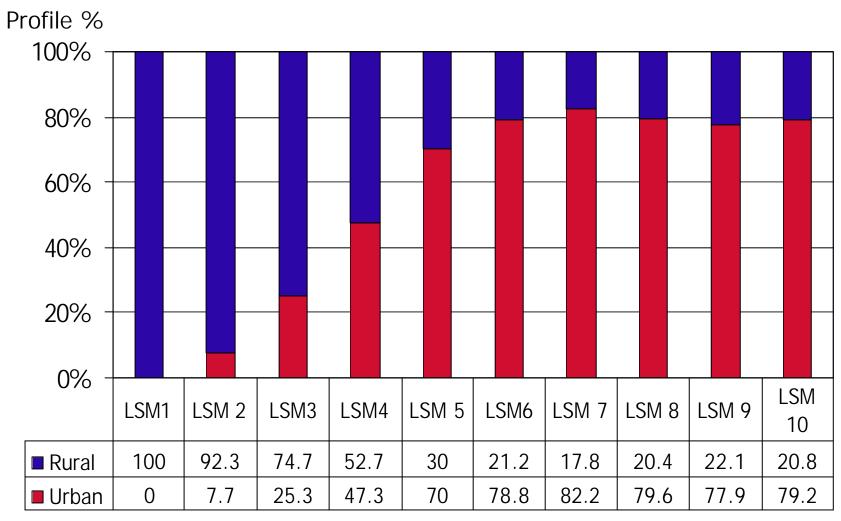
SAARF Universal LSM Groups

The trends are in the right direction



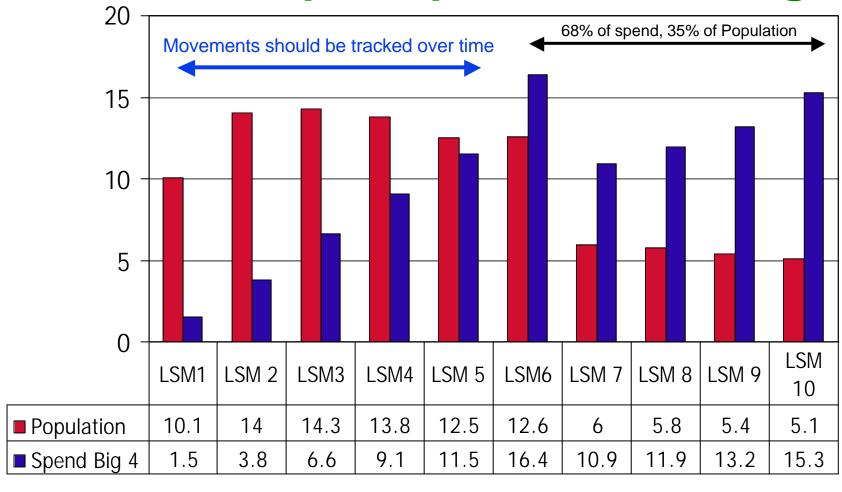


LSM Group Urban/Rural profiles



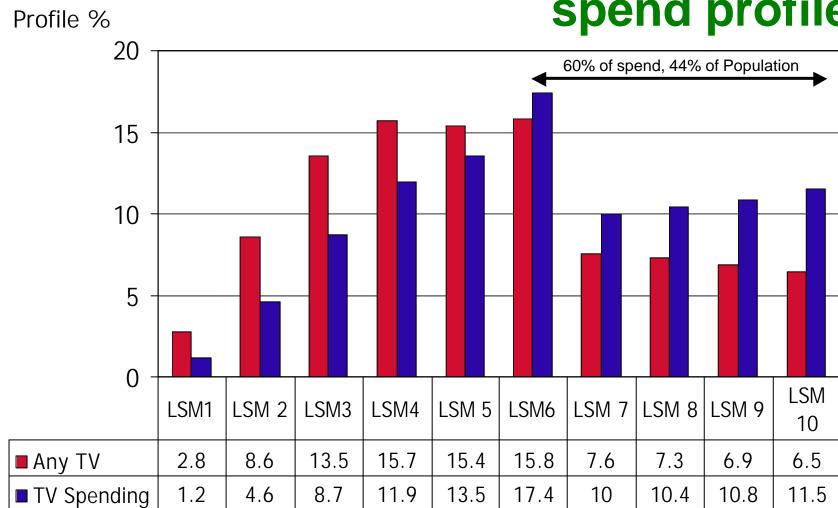


Profile % Population profile by LSM vs 2001 spend profile of the Big 4



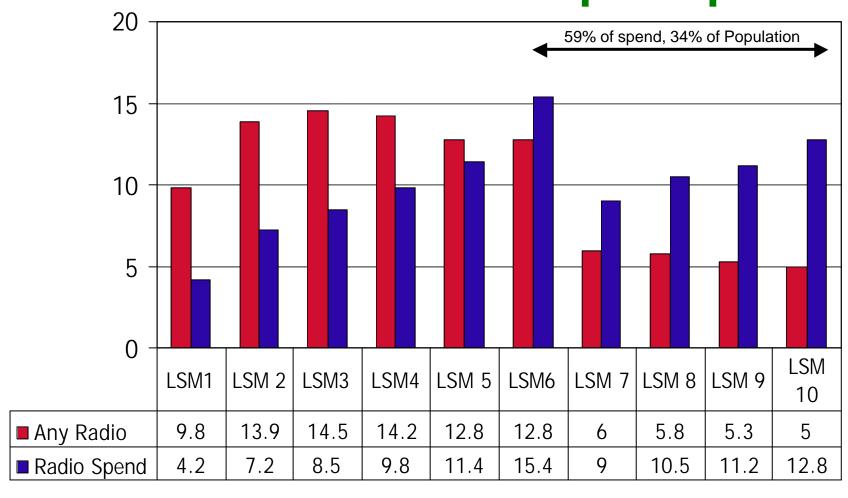


Any TV profile by LSM vs 2001 TV spend profile



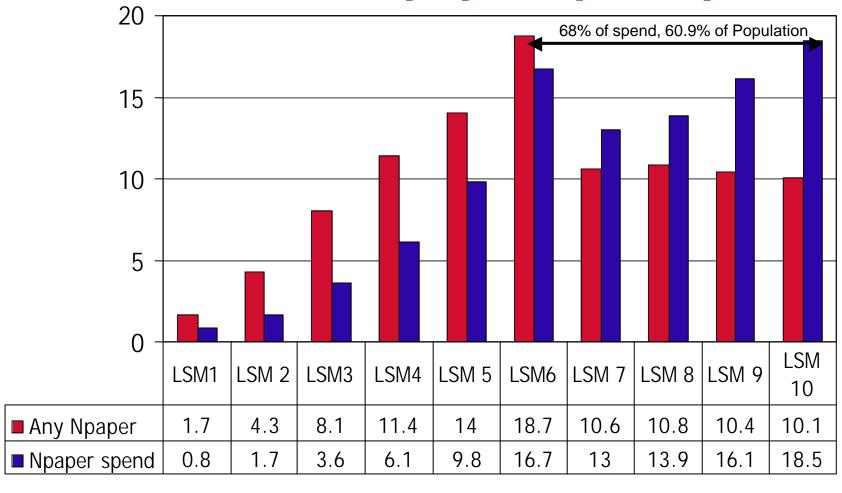


Any Radio profile by LSM vs 2001 Radio spend profile Profile %



Nielsen Media Research

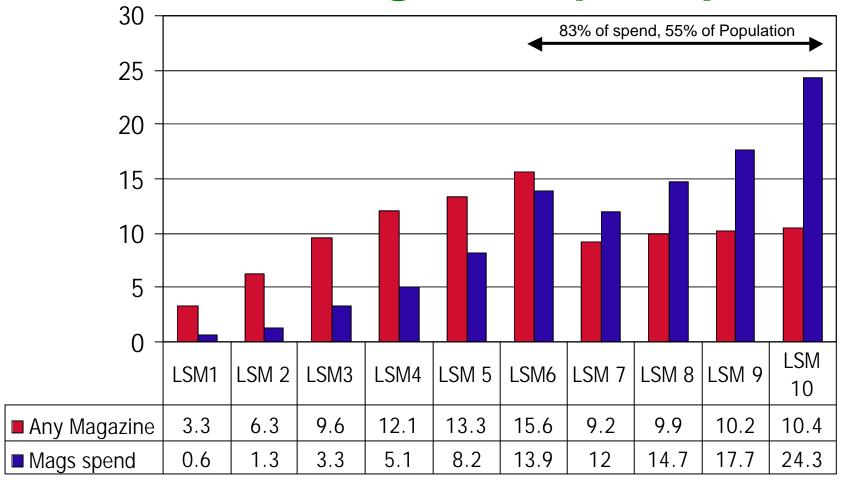
Any Newspaper profile by LSM vs 2001 Newspaper spend profile Profile %





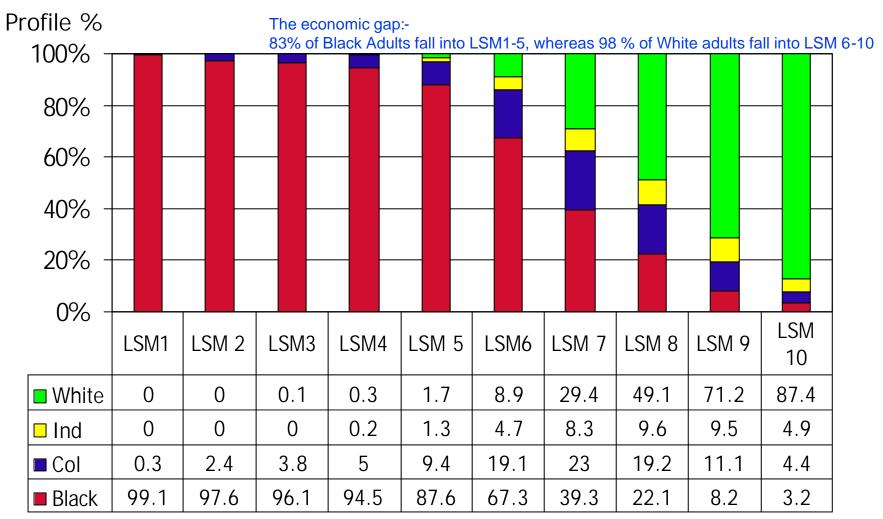
Any Magazine profile by LSM vs 2001 Magazine spend profile

Profile %





LSM Group Race profiles





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?

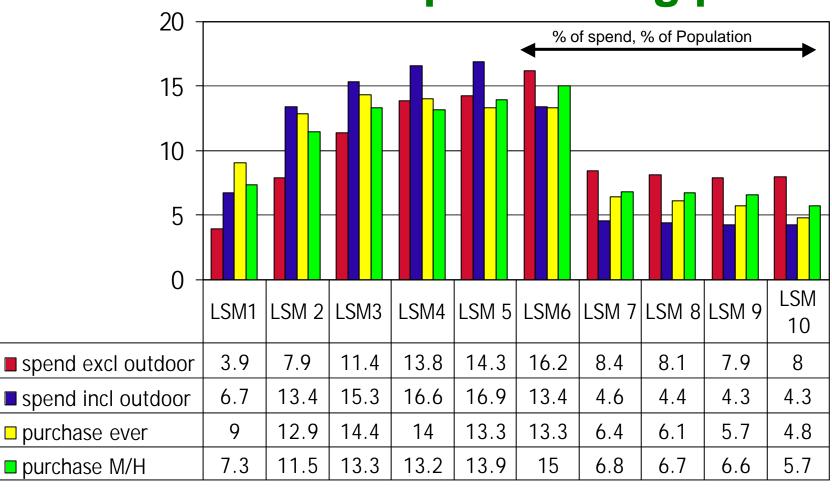


2) Examples of category spending

Media Research

Detergent Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile

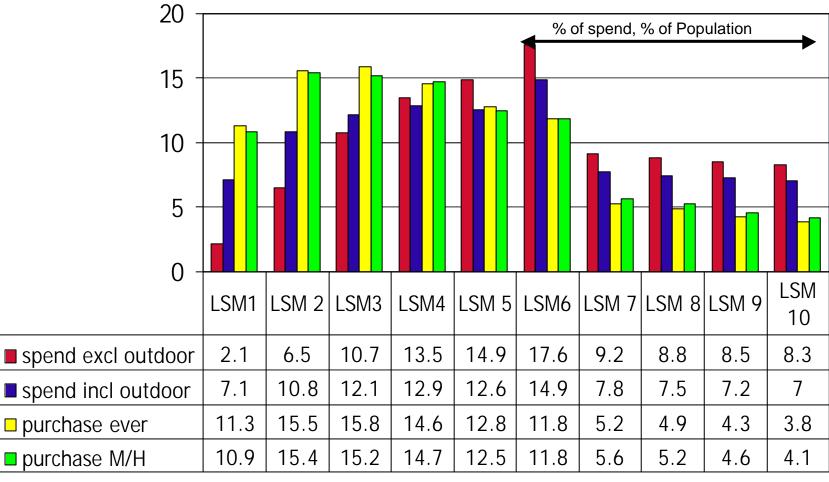
Profile %





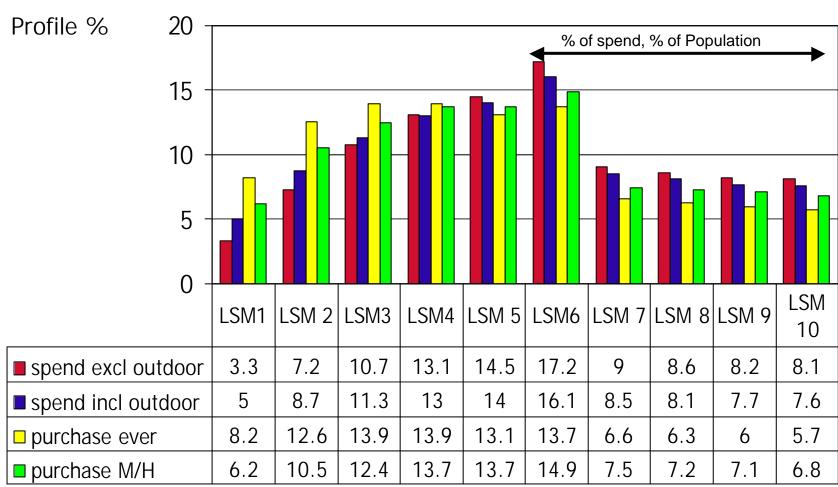
Profile %

Tea Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile





Carbonated Beverages Spend profile by LSM vs purchasing profile





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.



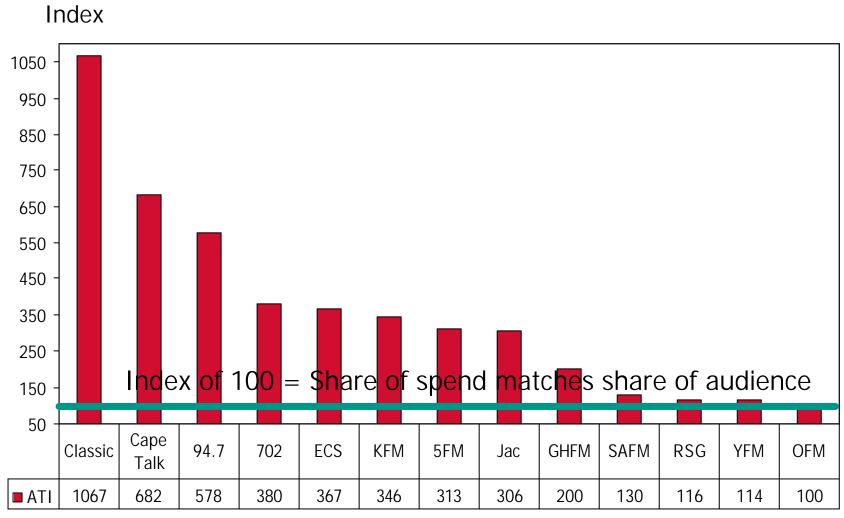
2001 Radio share of spend vs share of audience

Nielsen Media Rese

ſ	Rank on	Station	Spend	Share	Rank	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/SOA
e	SOV/SOA			of spend	on	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
Ī	index			SOV	SOV				
ſ	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
ı	16	LOTUS FM	R 8,642,951	1%	20	467	23		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
١	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	R 303,233	0%	32	708	20	1.5%	2
		TOTAL	R 1,165,260,049			46,841			

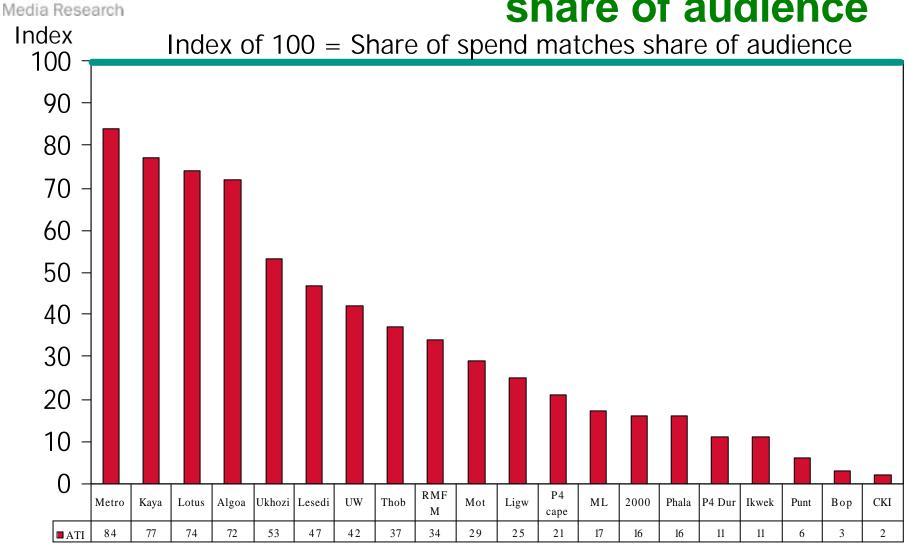


Index of 2001 Radio share of spend vs share of audience



Nielsen

Index of Radio share of 2001 spend vs





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



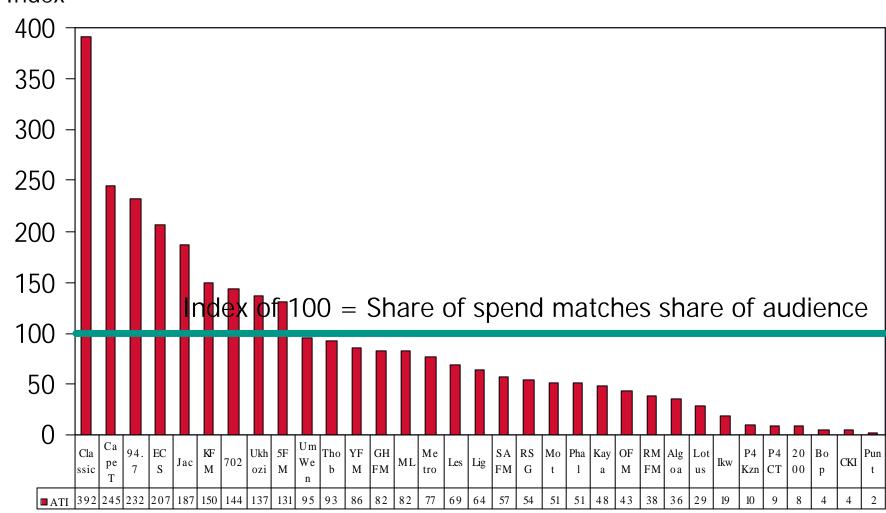
A closer look at radio

- 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.

Nielsen Media Research Nadio share of spend vs share of LSM 6-10 audience

Rank on	Station	Spend	Share	Rank on	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/SOA
SOV/SOA			of spend	SOV	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
Index			SOV					
1	CLASSIC FM	R 34,501,012	3.0%	13	124	27	0.8%	392
	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		4	825	6	5.0%	187
	KFM	R 66,442,381		7	626	13		150
7	RADIO 702	R 30,189,082	2.6%	14	296	18		144
	UKHOZI FM	R 86,971,169		6	896	5	5.5%	137
	5FM	R 105,032,889		5	1,131	3	6.9%	131
10	UMHLOBO WENENE FM	R 46,872,029		8	696	11	4.2%	95
	THOBELA FM	R 25,611,467	2.2%	15	389	17	2.4%	93
12	YFM	R 45,108,790		10	742	9	4.5%	86
13	GOOD HOPE FM	R 41,249,528	3.5%	12	706	10	l	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		11	906	4	5.5%	69
17	LIGWALAGWALA FM	R 6,970,521	0.6%	23	154	25		64
18	SAFM	R 16,717,716		18	410	16		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		25	101	31	0.6%	51
22	KAYA FM	R 17,926,757		17	524	14	3.2%	48
23	OFM	R 8,502,363	0.7%	21	280	19		43
24	RMFM	R 3,079,485	0.3%	27	115	28		38
25	RADIO ALGOA	R 7,036,079		22	278	20		36
	LOTUS FM	R 8,642,951	0.7%	20	414	15		29
	IKWEKWEZI FM	R 3,340,980		26	249	21	1.5%	19
	P4 DURBAN	R 1,092,234	0.1%	29	156	24		10
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	RADIO BOP	R 536,480		31	173	23		4
	CKI FM	R 303,233		32	109	29		4
33	PUNT	R 100,252	0.0%	33	62		0.4%	2
	TOTAL	R 1,165,260,049			16,432			

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





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

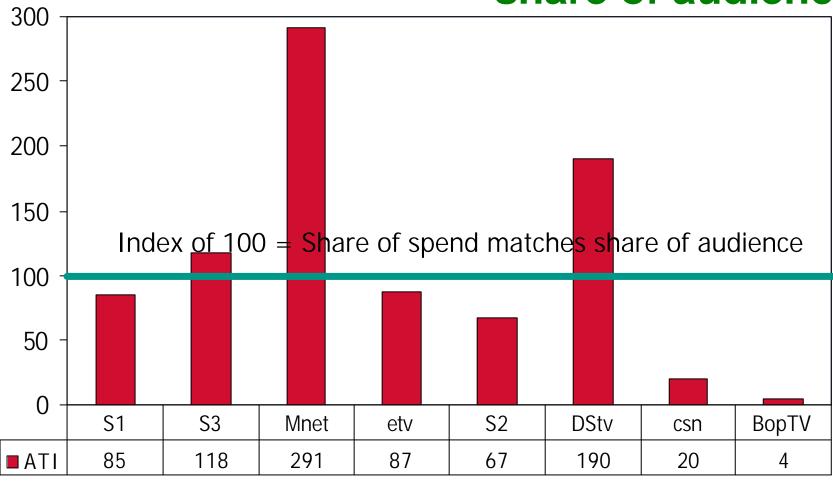
Nielsen Television share of 2001 spend vs share of audience

Rank	Station		Spend	Share of	Rank	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/
on SOV/SOA				spend	on	in 000's	audience	audience	SOA
Index				SOV	SOV			SOA	index
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	R	1,517,123	0%	8	787	7	1.2%	4
	TOTAL	R	3,053,771,857			66,665			

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 Media Researchdex Share of audience





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

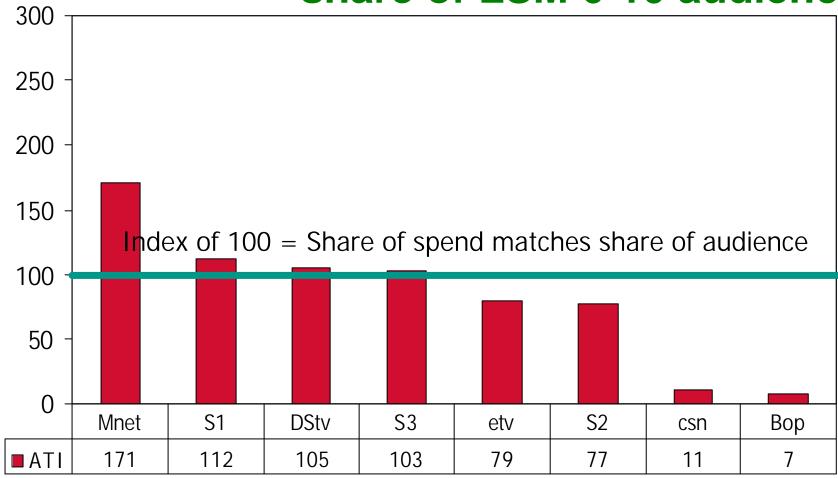
 When the analysis is done looking at LSM 6-10 adults the picture looks a little more balanced suggesting that Television is used to reach the wealthier urban communities.

Nielsen Television share of 2001 spend vs share of LSM 6-10 audiences

Rank	Station		Spend	Share of	Rank	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/
on SOV/SOA				spend	on	in 000's	audience	audience	SOA
Index				SOV	SOV			SOA	index
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			

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

Index of Television share of 2001 spend vs Nielsen Share of LSM 6-10 audience



Mags share of 2001 spend vs share of audience Rank on Share of SOV/SOA Ence

Nielsen 95 3	Rank on	Title	Spend	Rank	Share of	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/SOA
Media Research	SOV/SOA			on Spend	Spend	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
TO GIG TO GOOD OF T	Index				SOV			SOA	i
	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
		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%	
	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

R 62,781,227.00

R 4,888,918.00

R 8,863,954.00

R 9,119,391.00

R 3,426,466.00

R 9,221,349.00

R 7,204,287.00

R 7,683,125.00

R 5,249,804.00

6.3%

0.5%

0.9%

0.9%

0.3%

0.9%

0.7%

0.8%

0.5%

51

34

33

55

32

40

37

49

1978

163

297

306

124

341

275

294

215

28 You

29 Wiel

30 Time

33 FHM

36 SL

31 House & Leisure

32 Runners World

34 SA Homeowner

35 Computer Magazine SA

135

128

127

127

118

115

112

112

104

4.7%

0.4%

0.7%

0.7%

0.3%

0.8%

0.7%

0.7%

0.5%

52

39 38

59

34

43

41

48

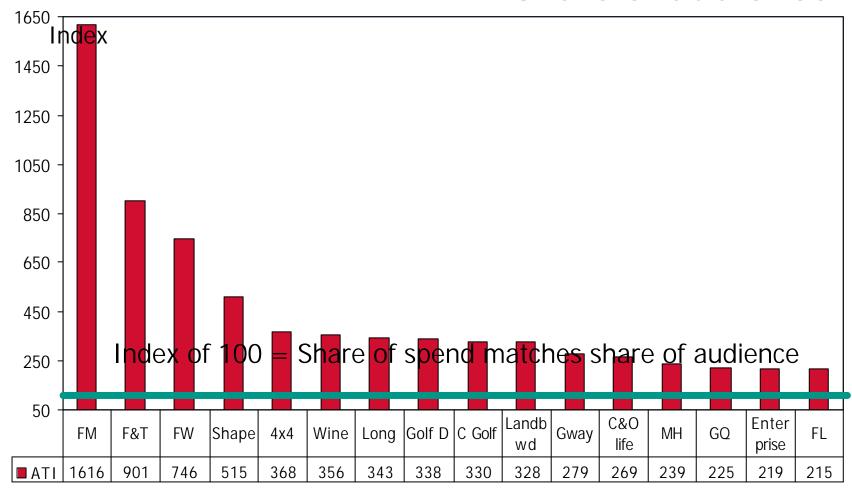


Mags share of 2001 spend vs share of audience

	0110110							
Rank on	Title	Spend	Rank	Share of	Audience		Share of	SOV/SO
SOV/SOA			on Spend	Spend	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
Index				SOV			SOA	
37	Style	R 6,137,177	43	0.6%	264	45	0.6%	,
	De Kat	R 2,899,352	58	0.3%	125	58	0.3%	
	Gardening SA	R 6,663,907	41	0.7%	296	40	0.7%	
	Woman's Value	R 14,255,368		1.4%	636	22	1.5%	
	Insig	R 1,541,959		0.2%	70	70	0.2%	
42	Man Magnum	R 2,979,219	57	0.3%	136	55	0.3%	
	Rooi Rose	R 16,890,613		1.7%	815	15	1.9%	
44	Rapport Tydskrif	R 23,857,114		2.4%	1,261	10	3.0%	
	Out There	R 2,277,872	61	0.2%	126	57	0.3%	
	Sunday Times Mag	R 36,537,823	7	3.7%	2,112	4	5.0%	
	Your Baby	R 5,383,110	48	0.5%	320	36	0.8%	
48	SA Sports Illu	R 10,388,427	29	1.0%	663	19	1.6%	
	Garden&Home	R 10,104,999	31	1.0%	660	20	1.6%	
50	Farmer's Weekly	R 1,778,942	64	0.2%	118	60	0.3%	
	Drum	R 26,148,388	12	2.6%	1,787	8	4.2%	
52	True Love	R 27,186,398	11	2.7%	1,970	6	4.7%	
53	Essentials	R 4,970,305	50	0.5%	368	31	0.9%	
54	Top Forty	R 748,791	69	0.1%	58	71	0.1%	
55	Tribute	R 2,654,982	60	0.3%	216	47	0.5%	
56	Country Life SA	R 1,797,082	63	0.2%	150	53	0.4%	
	Drive	R 3,845,461	54	0.4%	351	33	0.8%	
58	PC Format	R 1,597,949	65	0.2%	185	50	0.4%	
59	Living & Loving	R 5,721,977	46	0.6%	684	18	1.6%	
60	Food&Home	R 3,046,991	56	0.3%	378	29	0.9%	
61	Your Family	R 4,566,329	53	0.5%	659	21	1.6%	
62	Reader's Digest	R 6,055,035	44	0.6%	1,064	11	2.5%	
63	Vrouekeur	R 1,204,601	67	0.1%	330	35	0.8%	
64	Pace	R 5,606,530	47	0.6%	1,556	9	3.7%	
65	Kickoff	R 6,538,098		0.7%	1,854	7	4.4%	
66	Bona	R 11,650,111	28	1.2%	3,660	1	8.7%	
67	Hustler	R 910,480	68	0.1%	311	37	0.7%	
68	Tv Plus	R 2,685,175		0.3%	999	12	2.4%	
69	Joy	R 423,700		0.0%	186	49	0.4%	
	Edgards Club Mag	R 2,091,469		0.2%	2,543	2	6.0%	
71	People	R 183,364	71	0.0%	609	24	1.4%	
	TOTAL Magazines	R 989,974,336			42,240			

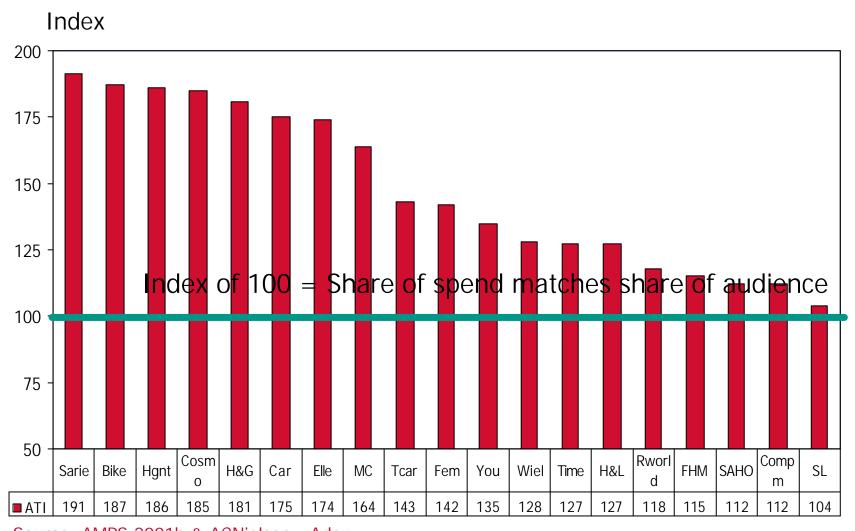


Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs share of audience



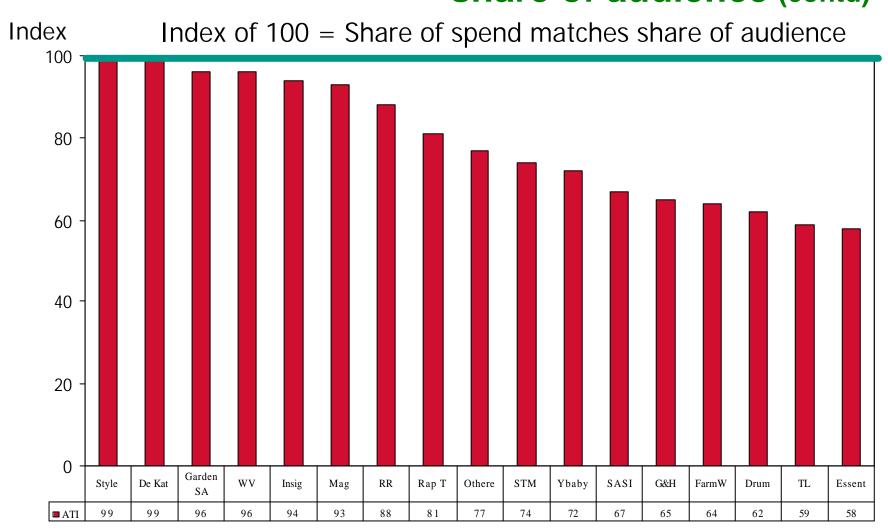


Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs share of audience (contd)



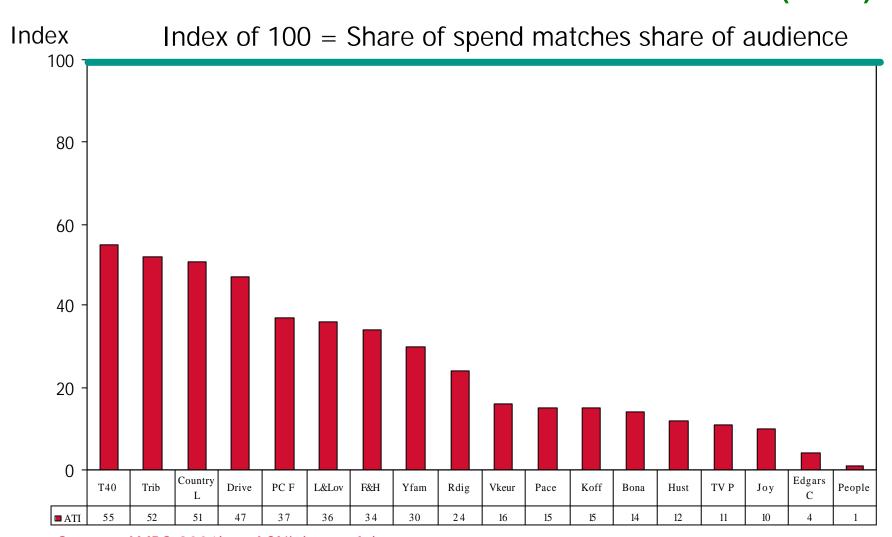


Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs share of audience (contd)





Index of Magazine share of 2001 spend vs share of audience (contd)





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 2nd 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.



Nielsen

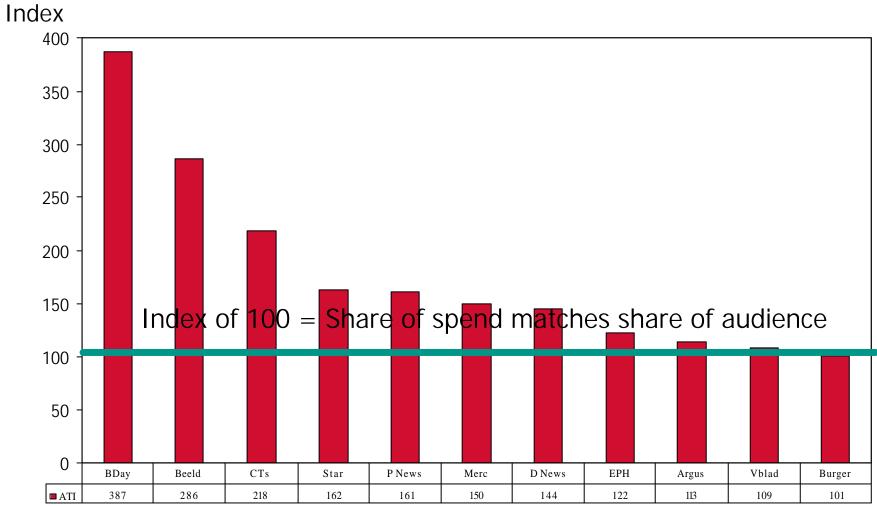
Newspapers share of spend vs share of audience Media Research

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

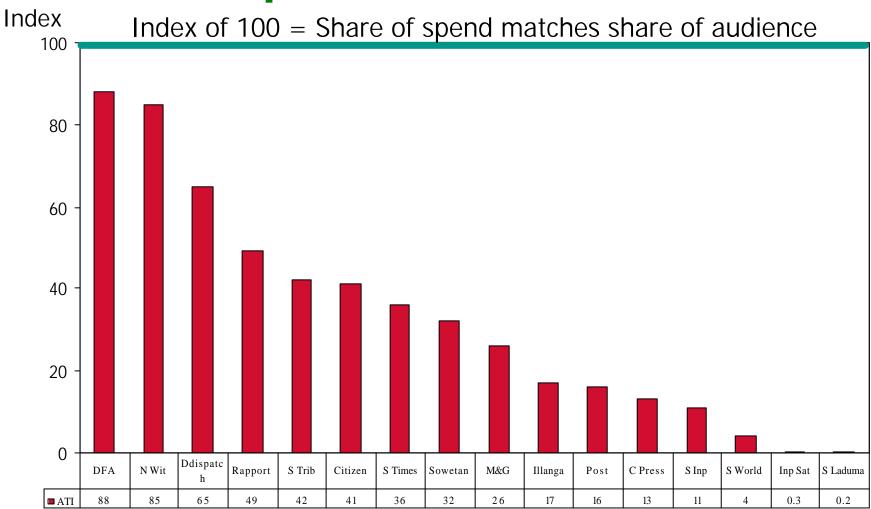
Rank on	Title		Spend	Rank on	Share	Audience	Rank on		SOV/SOA
SOV/SOA				spend	of Spend	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
Index					SOV			SOA	
1	Business Day	R	74,310,511	11	2.1%	116	26	0.6%	387
2	Beeld	R	231,739,682	2	6.7%	489	13	2.3%	286
3	C Times	R	84,807,923	9	2.4%	235	20	1.1%	218
4	The Star	R	287,758,188	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%	
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	Ilanga	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
	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

Index of Newspapers share of 2001 Nielsen Spend vs share of audience



Index of Newspapers share of 2001 Nielsen Spend vs share of audience





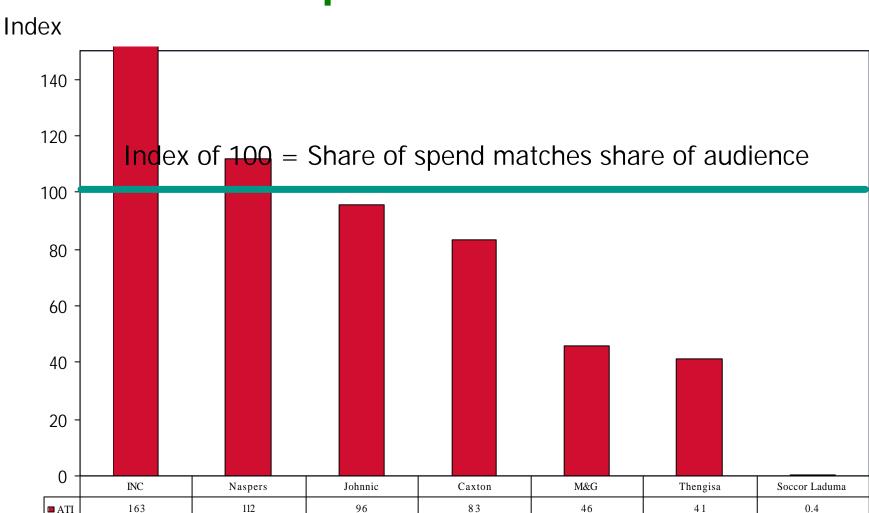
Group Newspapers share of spend vs share of audience

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

Rank on	Title		Spend	Rank on	Share	Audience	Rank on	Share of	SOV/SOA
SOV/SOA				spend	of Spend	in 000's	Audience	Audience	Index
Index					SOV			SOA	
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%	



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





Comments

- 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 2nd 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.



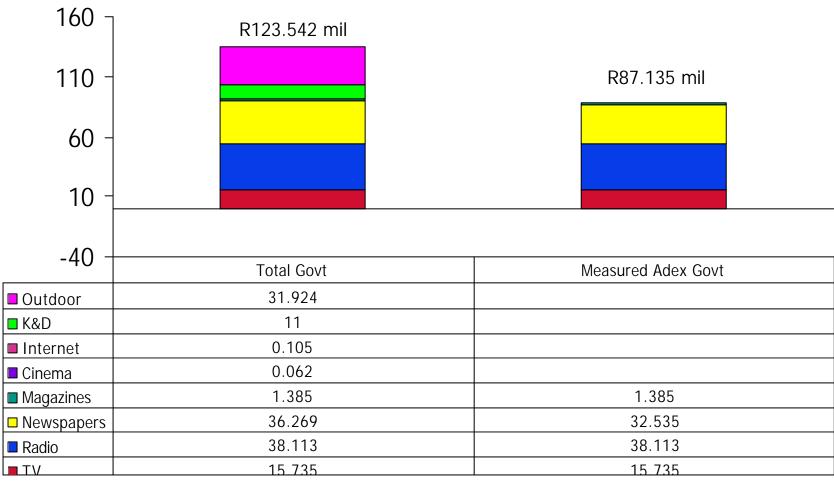
Government spending in 2001



Government Adspend 2001 by medium

Spend in Rmillions

Note: Neither of these figures would include recruitment, notices and tender advertising.



Source: ACNielsen - Adex



Comments

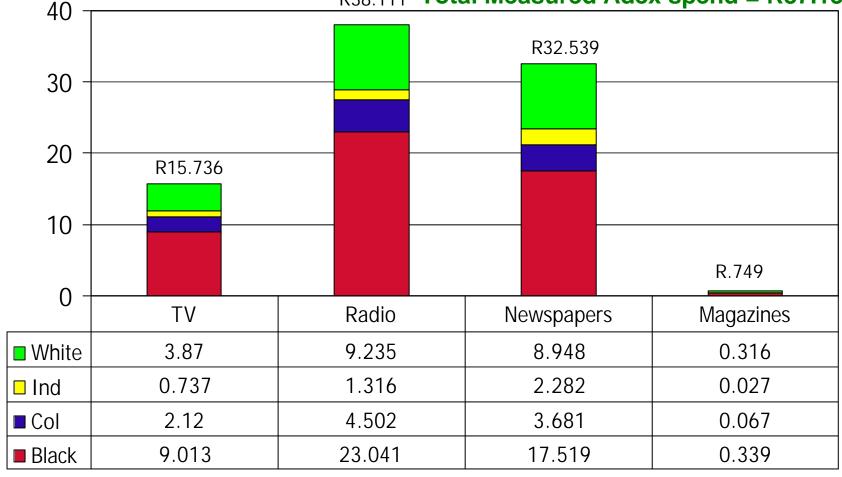
- Only 70% of the Government 2001 ATL advertising can be measured.
- Government recruitment is estimated to worth an additional R30mil.
- Outdoor which is a significant medium carrying R31 million cannot be accurately proportioned by race or LSM.



2001 Govt Spending by Medium proportioned by race

Spend in Rmillion's

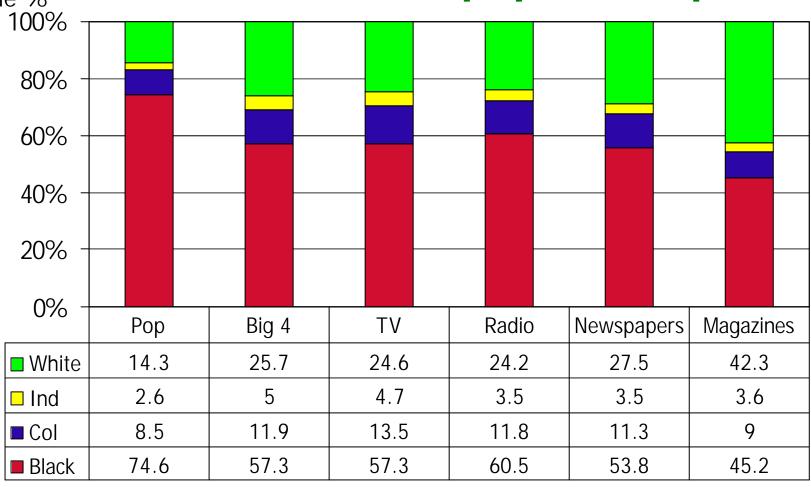




Source: ACNielsen - Adex 2001



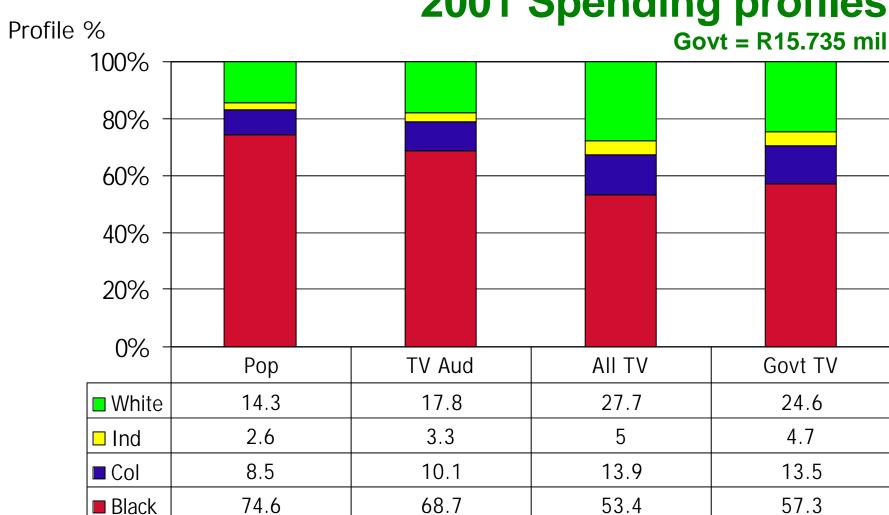
2001 Govt Spend profile vs the population profile



Note: Big 4 = the combined adspend profile for TV, Radio, Npapers & mags



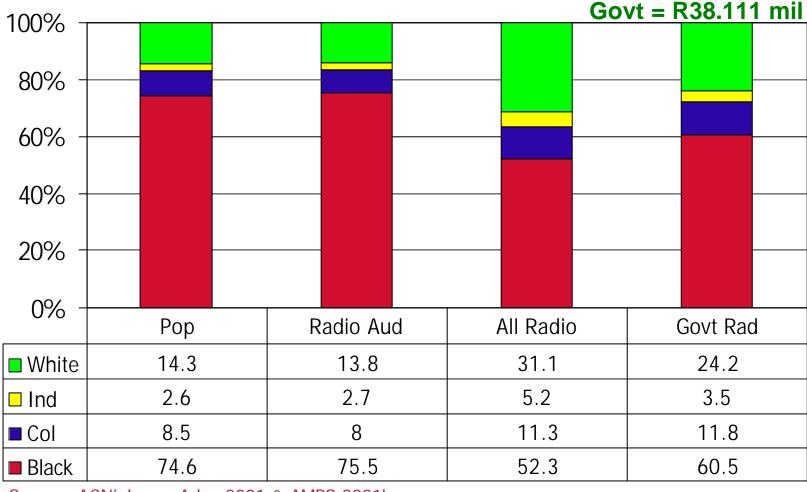
Audience profiles of Television vs 2001 Spending profiles





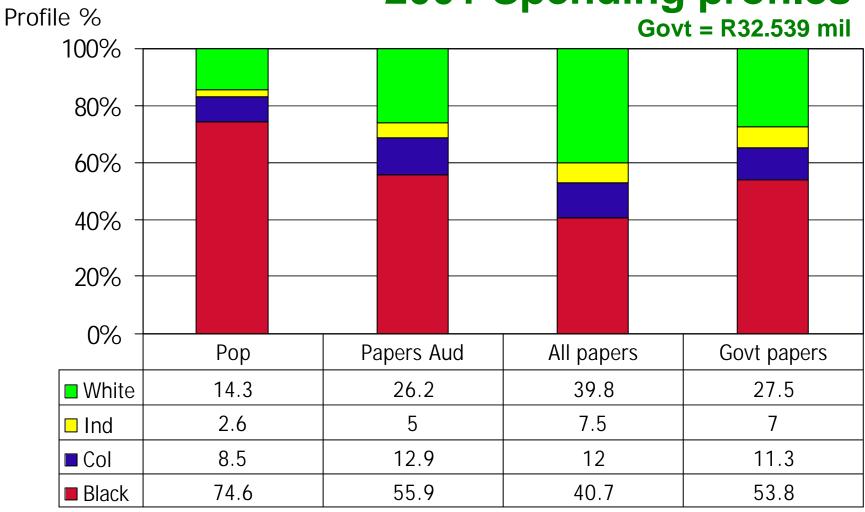
Audience profiles of Radio vs 2001 Spending profiles







Audience profiles of Newspapers vs 2001 Spending profiles

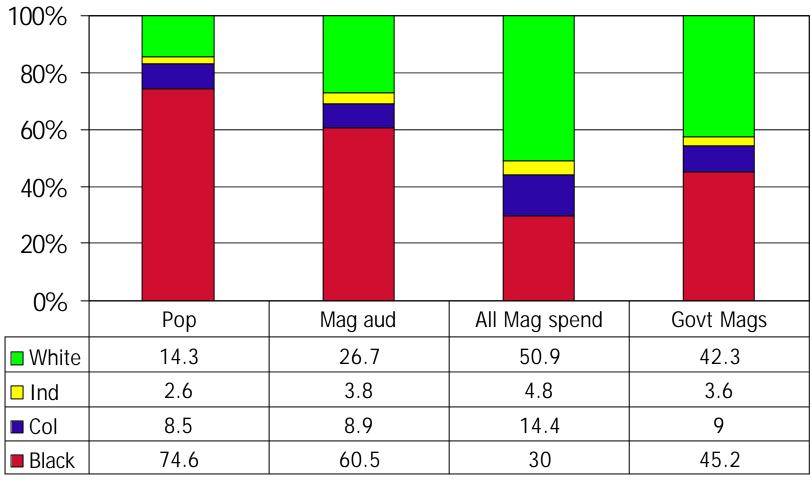




Audience profiles of Magazines vs 2001 Spending profiles

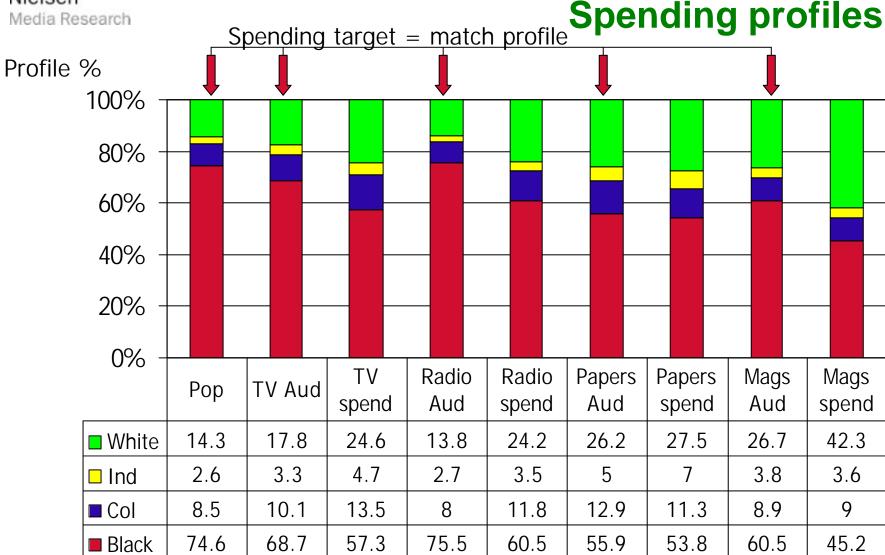


Govt = R0.749 mil

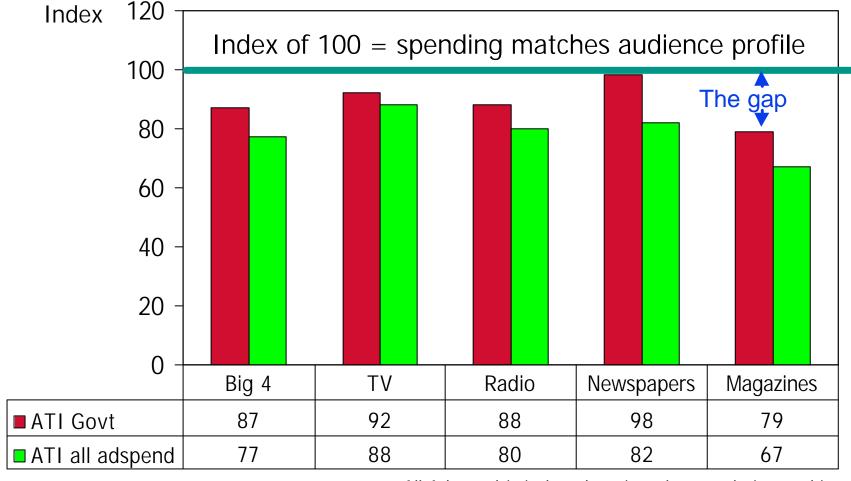


Nielsen

Audience profiles of SA Media vs 2001 Govt



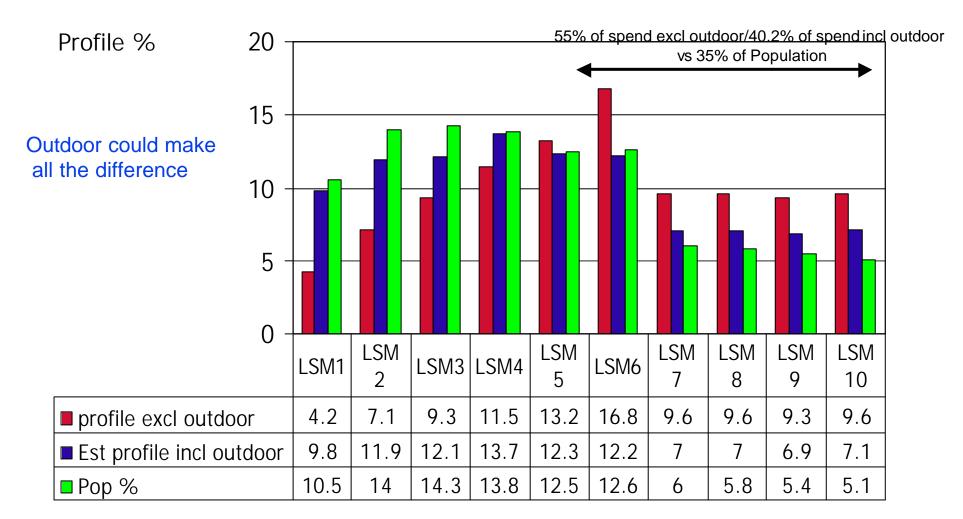
Index of 2001 Black Allspend & Govt Media Reseponding against Black Audience profile



Source: AMPS 2001b & ACNielsen - Adex 2001

All Adspend is indexed against the population and is the sum of the 4 major media types reflected - "big 4" indexed against total adult population

Nielsen 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 reconsidered:-
 - 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?

