# REGULAR AND EXPRESS MONTHLY PASS BUYERS' SURVEY 

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## MAJOR FINDINGS

## Pass Sales

1. Monthly sales of regular and express passes during the first quarter of 1981 were twice the monthly sales level in 1970. The monthly sales of discount passes in 1981, however, were ov̈er twenty-six times greater than in 1970. Discount passes accounted for less than $9 \%$ of pass sales in 1970, had grown to nearly $22 \%$ of sales in 1975 , and to over $55 \%$ of sales during the first quarter of 1981.
2. Annual pass sales revenue in 1980 was four and one-half times greater than in 1970. During the first quarter of 1981 pass sales revenue exceeded $\$ 4,000,000$ per month, an increase of one-third over 1980 monthly sales levels.
3. In 1981 the average number of passes sold per sales outlet is 770; half the 1970 level. This decrease is due chiefly to the proliferation of sales outlets which has occurred since 1974, when there were only 34. Today there are nearly 300 outlets dispensing RTD monthiy passes.
4. Fifteen percent of the pass sales outlets produce $75 \%$ of the sales.
5. Sales productivity is influenced by outlet type and location. RTD ticket offices and check cashing outlets alone account for nearly half the pass sales. Food markets, department
stores and miscellaneous outlets account for an additional 43\%. Outlets in Downtown Los Angeles and the West Los Angeles sector produce over $60 \%$ of the sales.
6. The pass sales period extends through the loth day of the month of issue, but two-thirds of the regular and express passes are sold before the beginining of the month. By the end of the first workday of the month, over $80 \%$ of the passes have been sold, and more than $95 \%$ have been sold by the end of the fourth workday.
7. More than $57 \%$ of the pass buyers cite saving money as the primary reason for buying a monthly pass, and another 28\% say the convenience of using a pass is most important to them.
8. Over $53 \%$ of the respondents from households containing more than one person report the purchase of more than one RTD bus pass each month. The percentage of multiple pass purchases increases with household size.
9. Approximately $19 \%$ of the regular and express pass buyers first began riding RTD buses within the year immediately preceeding the survey, and up to $27 \%$ began using a monthly pass within the preceeding year. Overall, the average regular and express pass buyer has been riding the RTD for 4.7 years and using a pass for 2.5 years.
10. Over $97 \%$ of the regular and express pass buyers ride the bus to and from work five or more days a week.
11. An average of two buses are ridden to complete a one-way work trip. The average overall number of work trip boardings is 87 per month, but monthly boardings tend to decrease among ụsers of the three-, four- and five-express-stamp passes.
12. About 74\% of the regular pass buyers ride the RTD on Saturdays and 62\% ride on Sundays. The percentage of express pass buyers riding on weekends decreases dramatically as the pass denomination increases. Only 7\% of five-stamp pass buyers ride on Saturdays and $3 \%$ ride on Sundays.
13. Nearly $31 \%$ of monthly and express pass buyers loan their passes to friends or relatives. Pass sharing declines among express pass buyers.
14. Over $80 \%$ of the respondents give a favorable rating to RTD service.

## Buyer Characteristics by Type of Pass

15. The demographic characteristics of pass büyers väry significantly by pass denomination.
16. Nearly $54 \%$ of the regular and express pass buyers are female. The proportion of female buyers varies by type of pass, from $49 \%$ of one-stamp pass buyers to $64.2 \%$ of two-stamp buyers.
17. The median age of regular and express pass buyers is 36.3 , about 10 years higher than the median age of RTD regularservice weekday riders.
18. Latinos comprise the largest proportion of regiular and express pass buyers, $44.6 \%$. Whites account for $29.6 \%$ of the pass buyers, blacks for $13.7 \%$ and Asians and Pacific Islanders for 10.9\%. Ethnic mix varies by type of pass. The proportion of white and Asian/Pacific Islander buyers tends to increase as pass values increase, while the proportion of black and Latino buyers tends to decrease.
19. Median household income tends to increase as pass denomination increases, ranging from $\$ 8,188$ among regular pass buyers to over $\$ 25,000$ among four- and five-stamp express pass buyers. The overall median household income of regular and express pass bùyers is $\$ 9,038$.
20. Automobile ownership increases as pass denomination increases. Over $52 \%$ of the regular pass buyers have no car in the household, but less than $4 \%$ of the five-stamp express pass buyers have no car.

## Buyer Characteristics by Type of Sales Outlet

21. The characteristics of pass buyers vary by type of outlet at which the monthly pass is purchased.
22. Women predominate among buyers of regular and express passes ( $54 \%$ ), but men are in the majority among buyers who purchase their monthly pass at RTD ticket offices (55\%) and at check cashing outlets (53\%).
23. The median age of regular and express pass buyers varies by type of sales outlet, from an average age of 30 among buyers who purchase their pass at a school to 40 years of age for those who buy at banks or savings and loans.
24. Ethnic mix also tends to vary by type of sales outlet. Latino pass buyers are in the majority at check cashing outlets (69\%), and white buyers are in the majority at auto clubs (61\%) and at banks or savings and loans (60\%). White buyers predominate at school outlets (44\%). Black pass buyers predominate among those who purchase bus passes at food markets (40\%).
25. Household income also shows variation by type of sales outlet. The lowest median household income, $\$ 6,750$, is reported by those who buy their passes at check cashing outlets and the highest, $\$ 25,110$, by buyers at banks or savings and loans.

## Buyer Characteristics by Location of Sales Outlet

26. Pass buyer characteristics tend to vary according to the geographic sector in which the pass is purchased.
27. Except for the Long Beach sector, females are in the majority in all sectors, comprising $50 \%$ of the pass buyers in the North Central sector and over $62 \%$ in the San Fernando Valley.
28. The median age of regular and express pass buyers ranges from about 34 in the South Bay and South Central sectors to over 48 in Mid-Cities.
29. Over half the pass buyers in the San Fernando Valley, Mid-Cities and Long Beach are white. Latinos represent $63 \%$ and $84 \%$, respectively, of pass buyers in the East Central and East Los Angeles/Southeast Cities sector. Nearly equal proportions of Latinos (42\%) and blacks (41\%) comprise the predominant market for passes sold in the South Central sector.
30. Median annual income of pass buyers' households also varies by geographic sector, ranging from less than
$\$ 6,000$ in the East Los Angeles/Southeast Cities sectors to $\$ 15,000$ or more in Mid-Cities, San Gäbriel Valley and Long Beach.
31. Over $74 \%$ of the respondents live in the same geographic sector in which they purchase their monthly passes. The percentage varies by sector, with only $8 \%$ of the purchases in Downtown Los Angeles being made by CBD residents and over $90 \%$ of the purchases in the San Gabriel Valley and Mid-Cities being made by residents of those sectors.

## Media Use

32. Two newspapers stand out as the most popular among regular and express pass buyers: The LA Times (49\%) and La Opinion (33\%).
33. TV Guide is the most popular magazine, with $59 \%$ of the pass buyers as readers.
34. The television station claiming the largest percentage (27\%) of pass buyers as viewers is KMEX, a Spanish-language station. The most popular Englisholanguage station is KABC, with $26 \%$ of the viewers.
35. The most popular radio station, KALI ( $8 \%$ of the listeners), also broadcasts in Spanish. Overall, $23 \%$ of the respondents usually listen to a Spanish-language station. Up to $15 \%$ of the survey respondents do not listen to the radio.
36. There are two peak periods for radio listening -- from $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. -- when more than one-third of radio listeners are tuned in.

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 1970 Senior Citizen and Handicapped passes were the only passes sold at discount. These accounted for only about $9 \%$ of the passes sold. With the introduction of the student pass discount in September 1977, however, the sales of discount passes began to skyrocket, to $36 \%$ of sales in 1977 and over 50\% in 1978. Student pass sales to college-age bus riders directly cannibalized regular pass sales, thus decreasing revenues.

The accelerated growth in discount pass sales signals the need to mount an effort to increase sales of regular and express passes in order to increase revenüe and offset some of RTD's operating deficit. In order to plan a marketing effort it is necessary to collect data about the current market for regular and express monthly passes. The data collected will be analyzed to provide four major profiles:

1) Demographic profile of regular and express pass buyers
2) Pass purchase profile
3) Pass use profile
4) Media exposure profile

Since RTD began providing monthly passes in 1976, over thirteen million have been sold, contributing more than $\$ 170,000,000$ in
revenue. The pass sales history in Table I shows that sales and revenue per month remained relatively unchanged until the mid-70's Until 1974, the number of passes sold per month was just over 50,000. Rapid escalation of sales began in 1974, when the average number of passes sold leapt to over 65,000 per month. Steady increases in sales have continued to the present. By the first quarter of this year, RTD was selling over 212,000 passes each month.

Between 1970 and 1981 RTD's base cash fare and regular pass price each increased $116 \%$ (Table II), while the average monthly sales of all passes increased $309 \%$. The monthly sales of regular and express passes increased only $100 \%$, however. The result of this wide disparity in growth rates is a lopsided sitüation in which over 55\% of the passes sold during the first quarter of 1981 were discounted.

Total pass revenues through 1974 were relatively steady, ranging between $\$ 672,000$ and $\$ 693,000$ per month; and revenue per sale through 1973 also held steady at around $\$ 13$. The average revenue per sale declined to $\$ 10.30$ in 1974 . At $\$ 9.06$, revenue per sale hit its nadir in 1975, but has been increasing an average of $13 \%$ per year since then. By the first quarter of 1981 , pass sales revenues topped $\$ 4,000,000$ per month for the first time; and the revenue per sale was $\$ 18.87$, a $108 \%$ increase over the 1975 level. Table A-I in the appendix provides a further pass
sales history. Sales levels during the first three months of 1981 suggest that if present trends continue, over a quarter million passes could be sold, and revenue could exceed $\$ 48,000,000$ this year.

In 1970 passes were sold at only thirty-five sales outlets. In 1981 there are 289 active outlets, an increase of $725 \%$ in the number of outlets. The number of passes sold in March, 1981 increased by only $320 \%$ over March, 1970 sales. The net effect is that the mean number of passes sold per outlet in March, 1981 was only half the number per outlet in the same month of 1970.

Revenue per outlet has declined less since 1970 due to increasing pass prices. March, 1981 revenue per outlet was about $25 \%$ lower than revenues in that month eleven years earlier. Table A-II in the Appendix shows sales and revenue figures per outlet from 1970 through the first quarter of 1981.

Table A-III in the Appendix shows that a relatively small number of outlets account for most of the pass sales. During the first quarter of 1981 , for example, $15 \%$ of the outlets accounted for 75\% of the passes sold.

Table A-IV in the Appendix shows the relative success of various types of outlets as dispensers of monthly passes. RTD ticket offices, which in 1976 accounted for over half the pass sales,
still sell a quarter of the passes. Check cashing outlets run a close second to RTD offices, selling nearly $24 \%$ of the passes. Miscellaneous outlets include travel agencies, drug stores, gift shops, chamber of commerce offices, youth hostels and other types of stores and offices and account for nearly $18 \%$ of the pass sales. Department stores and food markets each sell over $12 \%$ of the passes. The remaining 132 outlets -- auto clubs, Ticketron, schools, banks and employers -- comprise over $45 \%$ of the pass outlets, but produce less than $9 \%$ of the sales. The average number of passes sold at each outlet ranges from a high over 5,000 passes per month at RTD ticket offices down to fewer than 50 at the average Ticketron office.

Table A-V in the Appendix shows that two sectors--Downtown and West Los Angeles--still account for over $60 \%$ of the passes sold, but that pass distribution has become more widespread since 1976. Five years ago the Downtown and West LA sectors produced over $80 \%$ of the sales. The largest increase in sales has occurred in the South Central sector, which in 1981 has grown to a $12 \%$ share of sales as opposed to only $2 \%$ in 1976 . The average Downtown pass sales outlet sells over 3,000 passes a month. In the West Los Angeles sector the average is l,170 sales per outlet each month, and in South Central the figure is near 970 . East Los Angeles is the only other sector with above-average sales per outlet, 820 passes a month. Long Beach and Mid-Cities outlets make the poorest showing, the average outlet selling only 100 and 70 passes per month, respectively.

TABLE I
RTD PASS SALES HISTORY
1970-1981


## TABLE II

RTD FARES 1967-1980

| Year | Base Cash Fare | \% Change | Regular <br> Monthly <br> Pass | \% Change | Express Cash Fare | Express Stamps* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967-1973 | $30 \nless$ |  | \$12 |  |  | \$11 |
| 1974 | 25¢ | -16.67\% | \$10 | -16.67\% |  | \$11 |
| 1976 | 35¢ | +40.0\% | \$14 | +40.0\% |  | \$11 |
| 1977 | 40¢ | +14.2.9\% | \$18 | +28.57\% | 20¢ | \$ 6 |
| 1978 | 45¢ | +12.5\% | \$20 | +11.11\% | 20¢ | \$ 6 |
| 1979 | 55¢ | +22.2\% | \$20 | -- | 20¢ | \$ 6 |
| 1980 | 65¢ | +18.18\% | \$26 | +30.0\% | 20¢ | \$ 8 |

*1977-1980: up to five express mileage increments in effect.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PASS BUYERS

## Gender of Pass Buyers

Previous surveys of RTD's regular service lines have indicated that female riders tend to predominate. Their overall proportion among the 1978 ridership was $58 \%$. Women are also in the majority among buyers of regular and express monthly passes, accounting for $54 \%$ of the buyers overall. The 1976 and 1979 Pass Buyer Surveys found that $55 \%$ to $61 \%$ of the pass buyers were female. (These previous surveys also included buyers of senior citizen passes).

Table III shows that the preponderance of female buyers varies by pass denomination, ranging from 51.6\% of $\$ 50$ pass buyers to $64.2 \%$ of $\$ 42$ pass buyers. Only the $\$ 34$ express pass shows a $50 / 50$ split between male and female buyers.

TABLE III
GENDER OF PASS BUYERS
BY TYPE OF PASS PÜRCḢASED

| Type of <br> Pass | Pass Buyer Survey |  | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female |  |
| \$26 | 46.7\% | 53.3\% | 3,447 |
| 34 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 132 |
| 42 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 173 |
| 50 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 188 |
| 58 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 65 |
| 66 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 29 |
| TOTAL | 46.4\% | 53.6\% | 4,034 |

## Age of Pass Büỳers

Buyers of regular añđ express monthly passes average 36.3 years of age, about 10 years higher than the median age of RTD regular seirvice riders. The fact that pass buyers tend to be older than the overall bus rider population is not surprising in view of the study design. Young riders of high school and college age currently enrolled in sc̣hool are eligible for the cheaper student pass. The young age groups are thús excluded from this survey. Eligible elderly riders who buy a senior citizen pass are also excluded.

Table IV shows that the median age of pass buyers varies significantly by type of pass. The median age of regular and one and two stamp express pass buyers is about 36 years. The median age of riders who buy three-, four- or five-stamp express passes is significantly higher -- nearly 40 years.

TABLE IV
AGE OF PASS BUYERS
BY TYPE OF PASS PURCHASED

|  | Type of Pass | Under 21 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61+ | Total | Number of Respondents | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { Age } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$26 | 5.25\% | 31.67\% | 24.44\% | 19.57\% | 16.76\% | 2.31\% | 100.00\% | 3,240 | 35.9 |
|  | 34 | . 87 | 35.65 | 23.48 | 20.87 | 17.39 | 1.74 | 100.00 | 115 | 36.2 |
| ${ }_{1}^{\infty}$ | 42 | 2.47 | 36.42 | 27.78 | 17.90 | 12.35 | 3.09 | 100.01 | 162 | 35.2 |
|  | 50 | 1.14 | . 21.59 | 30.11 | 29.55 | 15.91 | 1.70 | 100.00 | 176 | $40: 0$ |
|  | 58 | 1.75 | 19.30 | 36.84 | 19.30 | 21.05 | 1.75 | 9.9 .99 | 57 | 38.8 |
|  | 66 | -- | 22.22 | 25.93 | 25.93 | 18.52 | 7.41 | 100.01 | 27 | 41.5 |
|  | TOTAL | 4.7\% | 31.27\% | 25.02\% | 20.04\% | 16.63\% | 2.33\% | 99.99\% | 3,777 | 36.3 |

## Ethnic Background of Pass Buyers

Table $V$ shows that riders of Hispanic background comprise a large segment of RTD ridership. Overall, nearly $45 \%$ of the regular and express buyers are Latino. Their influence is felt most among regülar pass büyers and diminishes steadily with the increase in pass denomination. Pass purchases by blacks follow a similar pattern, dropping from $14.8 \%$ of regular passes to only $3.3 \%$ of $\$ 66$ passes.

The proportion of whites among pass buyers, on the other hand, rises as pass denomination increases. Whites buy only $26.1 \%$ of regular passes and $79.7 \%$ of $\$ 66$ passes. These patterns provide evidence of the effects of "white flight" from central city to outlying suburbs. The minorities remaining in the city buy a larger proportion of regular passes because their trips tend to be shorter local trips.

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    TABLE V
ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYERS
    BY TYPE OF PASS PURCHASED
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|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Type of } \\ \text { Pass } \end{gathered}$ | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islander | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$26 | 26.10\% | 14.76\% | 47. 56\% | 10.30\% | 1.28\% | 100.0\% | 3,448 |
|  | 34 | 46.62 | 11.28 | 36.09 | 6.02 | -- | 100.01 | 133 |
|  | 42 | 45.29 | 8.24 | 31.76 | 12.94 | 1.76 | 99.99 | 170 |
| N | 50 | 49.21 | 4.71 | 26.18 | 19.37 | . 52 | 99.99 | 191 |
| 1 | 58 | 60.94 | 4.69 | 9.38 | 25.00 | -- | 100.01 | 64 |
|  | 66 | 76.67 | 3.33 | 10.00 | 6.67 | 3.33 | 100.00 | 30 |
|  | TOTAL | 29.61\% | 13.65\% | 44.62\% | 10.90\% | 1,:21\% | 99.99\% | 4,036 |

## Pass Buyers' Annual Household Income

The annual household income of all pass buyers is slightly more than $\$ 9,000$; but varies widely by pass denomination as shown in Table VI. While the median income of regular pass buyer households is only $\$ 8,188$, it is about $\$ 14,600$ among buyers of $\$ 34$ or $\$ 42$ passes, $\$ 22,121$ among $\$ 50$ pass buyers and over $\$ 25,000$ among $\$ 58$ and $\$ 66$ express pass buyers.

TABLE VI
PASS BUYERS' ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TYPE OF PASS PURCHASED


## Number of Cars in Household

Overall, $47 \%$ of the pass buyers live in households which do not have a car. As with the other measures examined, however, there is wide variation by pass denomination. Over $52 \%$ of regular pass buyer households have no car, but the proportion drops steadily and dramatically as pass value increases. A relatively small proportion of $\$ 50$, $\$ 58$, and $\$ 66$ pass buyers have no car in the household. As shown in Table VII, buyers of the regular, one- and two-stamp pass have an average of less than one car per household, while buyers of the three highest demoniation express passes have an average of over two cars in each household.

## TABLE VII

NUMBER OF CARS IN HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF PASS PURCHASED
$\left.\begin{array}{cccccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Type of } \\ \text { Pass }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { No } \\ \text { Car }\end{array} & \text { One } & \text { Two } & \text { Three } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Four } \\ \text { or More }\end{array} & \text { Total } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { Respondents }\end{array} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Cars }\end{array}\right)$

## Pass Buyer Profile by Type of Sales Outlet

Overall, women predominate as RTD monthly pass buyers, but this does not hold true at two types of sales outlets $-=$ RTD ticket offices and check cashing outlets. Women comprise only $45.4 \%$ of the buyers at RTD ticket offices and $46.7 \%$ of the buyers at check cashing outlets. Table VIII shows that at other types of outlets women make up $58 \%$ to $68 \%$ of the pass buyers.

Table $I X$ shows that the average age of pass buyers varies by type of outlet. The overall median age is 36.3 , but varies from a low of 30 years old at schools to 40 years old at banks and savings and loans.

The ethnic mix of pass buyers also varies by type of sales outlet, as shown in Table $X$. Latino customers comprise over $69 \%$ of the pass buyers at check cashing outlets. Whites buy over $60 \%$ of the passes at Auto Clubs and at banks and savings and loans, over 44\% at schools and nearly $40 \%$ at May Company stores. Blacks comprise the largest group of pass buyers, 40.3\%, only at food markets. Latinos and whites each comprise about $37 \%$ of the pass buyers at RTD ticket offices.

The median annual household income of pass buyers varies by type of sales outlet. Table XI shows that pass buyers at check cashing outlets report the lowest income, $\$ 6,750$. Buyers at food markets, miscellaneous outlets, RTD ticket offices and the May Company average $\$ 9,400$ to $\$ 10,000$ in household income. The median income of riders whö buy their passes at schools or the Auto Club is above $\$ 11,500$. The highest median income of over $\$ 25,000$ is reported by pass buyers at banks and savings and loans.

Overall $46.8 \%$ of the pass buyers live in households which have no car, and another $34.5 \%$ have only one car. The median number of cars owned by pass buyer households is l.l.

Table XII shows that riders who purchase their passes at check cashing outlets are least likely to have an automobile; over 55\% have no car. Over $49 \%$ of the buyers at RTD ticket office have no car in their households. Even the Auto Club sales outlets attract a large proportion of pass buyers without cars -over $46 \%$. From $42 \%$ to $44 \%$ of the buyers at other types of outlets live in no-car households. The only exception is among riders who purchase a pass at a bank or savings and loan. Only $8 \%$ of these riders live in households without a car.

TABLE VIII
TYPE OF SALES OUTLET BY GENDER OF PASS BUYERS

| Type of Outlet | Male | Female | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| RTD Ticket Office | $54.63 \%$ | $45.37 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 1,027 |
| Market | 38.68 | 61.32 | 100.00 | 486 |
| Auto Club | 40.96 | 59.04 | 100.00 | 166 |
| May Co. | 35.98 | 64.02 | 100.00 | 492 |
| Bank/S\&L | 34.00 | 66.00 | 100.00 | 50 |
| Schools | 31.58 | 68.42 | 100.00 | 38 |
| Check Cashers | 53.31 | 46.69 | 100.00 | 936 |
| Miscellaneous | 42.03 | 57.97 | 100.00 | 885 |
| TOTAL | $46.42 \%$ | $53.58 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 4,080 |

TABLE IX
TYPE OF SALES OUTLET
BY AGE OF PASS. BUYERS

| Type of <br> Outlet | Under <br> 21 | $21-30$ | $31-40$ | $41-50$ | $51-60$ | $61+$ | Total | Number of <br> Respondents | Median <br> Age |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RTD Ticket <br> Office | $3.51 \%$ | $26.34 \%$ | $26.55 \%$ | $22.00 \%$ | $18.90 \%$ | $2.69 \%$ | $99.99 \%$ | 968 |  |

TABLE X
TYPE OF SALES OUTLET
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYERS

| Type of Outlet | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islander | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RTD Ticket Office | 37.45\% | 12.35\% | 37.75\% | 11.08\% | 1.37\% | 100.00\% | 1,020 |
| Market | 27.10 | 40.34 | 26.47 | 5.46 | . 63 | 100.00 | 476 |
| Auto Club | 60.74 | 8.59 | 21.47 | 7.98 | 1.23 | 100.01 | 163 |
| May Co. | 39.39 | 11.02 | 33.88 | 15.31 | . 41 | 100.01 | 490 |
| Bank/S\&L | 60.00 | 6.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | -- | 100.00 | 50 |
| School | 44.44 | 16.67 | 19.44 | 19.44 | -- | 99.99 | 36 |
| Check Casher | 14.48 | 9.27 | 69.06 | 5.83 | 1.35 | 99.99 | 960 |
| Miscellaneous | 24.27 | 8.65 | 49.21 | 16.29 | 1.57 | 99.99 | 8.90 |
| TOTAL | 29.47\% | 13.73\% | 44.72\% | 10.8.9\% | 1.18\% | 99.9.9\% | 4,085 |

TABLE XI
TYPE OF SALES OUTLET
BY PASS BUYERS' ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Type of Outlet | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Under } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000- \\ & \$ 9,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 14,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 24,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { or More } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median <br> Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RTD Ticket <br> Office | 22.77\% | $28.54 \%$ | 19.94\% | $9.62 \%$ | 7.098 | $12.04 \%$ | 100.00\% | 988 | \$9,770 |
| Market | 29.44 | 23.16 | 21.21 | 8.44 | 9.96 | 7.79 | 100.00 | 462 | 9,440 |
| Auto Club | 19.11 | 19.75 | 28.66 | 7.64 | 8.28 | 16.56 | 100.00 | 157 | 11,890 |
| May Co. | 24.84 | 24.84 | 20.13 | 10.06 | 7.28 | 12.85 | 100.00 | 467 | 10,080 |
| Bank/S\&L | 4.44 | 4.44 | 11.11 | 17.78 | 11.11 | 51.11 | 99.99 | 45 | 25,110 |
| School | 16.67 | 27.78 | 16.67 | 11.11 | 5.56 | 22.22 | 100.01 | 36 | 11,665 |
| Check Casher | 38.17 | 33.77 | 14.30 | 6.71 | 2.97 | 4.07 | 99.99 | 909 | 6,750 |
| Misc. | 27.58 | 25.59 | 20.31 | 10.09 | 6.92 | 9.51 | 100.00 | 852 | 9,380 |
| TOTAL | $28.01 \%$ | 27..40\% | 19.10\% | 8.99\% | 6.54\% | 9.96\% | 100.00\% | 3,916 | \$9,010 |

TABLE XII
TYPE OF SALES OUTLET
BY NUMBER OF CARS IN HOUSEHOLD

| Type of Outlet | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Car } \end{array}$ | One | Two | Three | Four or More | Total. | Number of Respondents | Median No. of Cars: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RTD Ticket |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office | 49.12\% | 30.53\% | $14.64 \%$ | $3.95 \%$ | $1.77 \%$ | 100.01\% | 963 | 1. 0 |
| Market | 44.44\% | 42.92 | 8.28 | 2.83 | 1.53 | 100.00 | 459 | 1.1 |
| Auto Club | 46.15 | 32.05 | 18.59 | 1.92 | 1.28 | 99.99 | 156 | 1.1 |
| May Co. | 42.49 | 34.76 | 15.88 | 5.58 | 1.29 | 100.00 | 466 | 1.:2 |
| Bank/S\&L | 7.84 | 47.06 | 29.41 | 13.73 | 1.96 | 100.00 | 51 | 1.9 |
| School | 42.86 | 42.86 | 11.43 | -- | 2.86 | 100.01 | 35 | 1.2 |
| Check Casher | 55.36 | 29.47 | 10.97 | 2.59 | 1.60 | 99.99 | 811 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 42:001 | 38.70 | 14.13 | 3. 56 | 1. 60 | 100.00 | 814 | 1.02 |
| TOTAL | $46.79 \%$ | 34.51\% | 13.45\% | $3.65 \%$ | 1.60\% | 100.00\% | 3,755 | 1.1 |

Women predominate among pass buyers in all sectors except Long Beach as shown in Table XIII. The proportion of female pass buyers ranges from a high of $62.4 \%$ in the San Fernando Valley to a low of $23.1 \%$ in Long Beach. Variation in the median age of pass buyers by sector is shown in Table XIV. The youngest average age -- around 34 -- is found among pass buyers in the South Bay, South Central, East Central and West Los Angeles sectors. Pass buyers in Downtown Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley average around 37 years of age. Buyers in four sectors -- the San Gabriel Valley, East Los Angeles, Long Beach and North Central sectors -have an average age of about 40. The oldest median age, 48.5, is found among Mid-Cities pass buyers.

In Table XV the ethnic background of pass buyers shows wide variation by sector. Whites comprise nearly half to over 60\% of the pass buyers in the South Bay, San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys, Mid-Cities and Long Beach sectors; but only $7.87 \%$ in South Central. Latinos comprise over $41 \%$ of the pass buyers in Mid-Cities and South Central, $43 \%$ in West Los Angeles, $46 \%$ in the North Central sector and Downtown Los Angeles, $63 \%$ in East Central and over $84 \%$ in East Los Angeles. The largest concentration of black pass buÿers is in South Central Los Angeles, where they comprise $41 \%$ of the buyers.

Household income variation by sales sector is shown in Table XVI. The poorest pass buyers, with a median income of about $\$ 6,000$, are in East Los Angeles, followed closely by pass buyers in South Central Los Angeles, whose median income is about $\$ 7,000$. Pass buyers in the West Los Angeles and East Central sectors report median household incomes of about $\$ 8,400$; and those in the San Fernando Valley, Downtown Los Angeles and North Central sectors claim median incomes of between $\$ 9,000$ and $\$ 10,000$. South Bay pass buyers have a median income of $\$ 11,154$ and those in Mid-Cities have an income of $\$ 15,000$; while riders who buy their passes in the San Gabriel Valley have a median income of $\$ 16,212$. Long Beach pass büyers report the highest income -- \$17,500.

Car ownership also varies among pass buyers in different sectors. A majority of the riders buying passes in the East Los Angeles, South Centrial and West Los Angeles sectors said they have no car in their household, as did over $40 \%$ of the buyers in the North Central, Downtown and South Bay sectors. Overall the median number of cars per household is l.l. Riderṣ buying their monthly pass in the Mid-Cities sector report the highest number of cars per household, 2.1, followed by buyers in Long Beach and the San Gabriel Valley, with 1.9 and 1.8 cars per household.

Overall, $74.4 \%$ of the pass buyers live in the same sector in which they purchase their RTD monthly passes. Table XVIII shows that over $90 \%$ of the pass purchases in the Mid-Cities and San Gabriel Valley sectors were made by riders living in those sectors. Between $80 \%$ and $88 \%$ of the purchases in the San Fernando Valley, Long Beach and North Central sectors and between $73 \%$ and $80 \%$ of the purchases in the West Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, South Bay and South Central sectors were made by buyers living in those sectors. Nearly $66 \%$ of the pass purchases made in the East Central sector were made by residents of that sector. The Downtown Los Angeles sector is the only one in which a majority of the passes are purchased by buyers living elsewhere. Only 7.8\% of the passes are bought by riders living downtown.

TABLE XIII
LOCATION OF SALES OUTLET BY GENDER OF PASS BUYERS

| Sector | Male | Female | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| San Fernando <br> Valley | $37.63 \%$ | $62.37 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 186 |
| North Central | 49.55 | 50.45 | 100.00 | 111 |
| San Gabriel Valley | 43.62 | 56.38 | 100.00 | 243 |
| West Los Angeles | 48.82 | 51.18 | 100.00 | 891 |
| South Central | 40.41 | 59.59 | 100.00 | 485 |
| East Central | 44.25 | 55.75 | 100.00 | 113 |
| E.LA\& S.E. | 44.60 | 55.40 | 100.00 | 139 |
| Cities | 47.06 | 52.94 | 100.00 | 17 |
| Mid-Cities | 45.71 | 54.29 | 100.00 | 70 |
| South Bay | 47.88 | 52.12 | 100.00 | 1,813 |
| Downtown LA | 76.92 | 2.3 .08 | 100.00 | $100.00 \%$ |

TABLE XIV
LOCATION OF SALES OUTLET BY AGE OF PASS BUYER

| Sector | Under 21 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61+$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Fernando Valley | 8.57\% | 25.14\% | 24.00\% | $21.14 \%$ | 19.43\% | $1.71 \%$ | 99.99\% | 175 | 37.9 |
| North Cen Central | 4.81 | 22.12 | 24.04 | 20.19 | 20.19 | 8.65 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 104 | 40.5 |
| San Gabriel Valley | 3.67 | 27.52 | 22:.94 | 22:. 48 | 19.7.2 | 3.67 | 100.0 .0 | 218 | 39.3 |
| West Los Angeles | 3.3:7 | 35.4.2 | 26:51 | 18.19 | 14.82 | 1.69 | 100.00 | 830 | 34:. 5 |
| South <br> Central | 5.73 | 35.68 | 26..21 | 18:72 | 12.11 | 1.54 | 99.99 | 454 | 34.1 |
| East Central | 9.01 | 33.33 | 20.72 | 15.32 | 18.02 | 3.60 | 100.00 | 111 | 34.05 |
| ELA \& SE Cities | 8. 27 | 27.82 | 17.29 | 28.57 | 15.04 | 3.01 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 133 | 39.5 |
| Mid-Cities | 6.25 | 25.00 | 6.25 | 25.00 | 37.50 | -- | 100.00 | 16 | 48.5 |
| South Bay | 2:0:99 | 41.79 | 19.40 | 16. 41 | 16.41 | 2.99 | 99.99 | 67 | 33.9 |
| Downtown LA | 4.41 | 29.28 | 25.63 | 20.52 | 17.87 | 2.29 | 100.00 | 1,701 | 37.1 |
| Long Beach | -- | 8.3:3 | 41.67 | 33.33 | 16.67 | -- | $100 \cdot 00$ | 12 | 40.0 |
| TOTAL | 4.74\% | 31.0.9\% | 25.05\% | 20.05\% | 16.72\% | $2.36 \%$ | 100.01\% | 3,821 | 36.83 |

TABLE XV
LOCATION OF SALES OUTLET
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYER

| Sector | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islander | Other | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Fernando Valley | $50.84 \%$ | $5.03 \%$ | $39.11 \%$ | $4.47 \%$ | $.56 \%$ | $100.01 \%$ | 179 |
| North Central | 29.09 | 1.82 | 46.36 | 21.82 | .91 | 100.00 | 110 |
| San Gabriel Valley | 49.79 | 9.54 | 21.16 | 17.43 | 2.07 | 99.99 | 241 |
| West Los Angeles | 39.91 | 8.03 | 43.37 | 7.58 | 1.11 | 100.00 | 897 |
| South Central | 7.87 | 40.99 | 41.82 | 7.87 | 1.45 | 100.00 | 483 |
| East Central | 21.93 | 13.16 | 63.16 | .88 | .88 | 100.01 | 114 |
| E. LA \& SE Cities | 12.14 | 1.43 | 84.29 | 1.43 | .71 | 100.00 | 140 |
| Mid-Cities | 58.82 | -- | 41.18 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 17 |
| South Bay | 47.22 | 15.28 | 26.39 | 11.11 | -- | 100.00 | 7.2 |

LOCATION OF SALES OUTLET
BY PASS BUYERS' ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Sector | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Under } \\ \$ 5,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000- \\ & \$ 9,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 14,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 24,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { or More } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Fernando Valley | 26. 26 \% | $29.05 \%$ | 14.53\% | 7.26\% | $6.70 \%$ | $16.20 \%$ | 100.0\% | 179 | \$9,087 |
| North Central | 25.96 | 25.00 | 23.08 | 11.54 | 8.65 | 5.77 | 100.00 | 104 | 9,808 |
| San Gabriel Valley | 14.47 | 14.04 | 17.98 | 14.47 | 14.47 | 24.56 | 99.99 | 228 | 16,212 |
| West Los Angeles | 29.61 | 29.96 | 18.68 | 9.87 | 5.99 | 5.88 | 9.9 .99 | 851 | 8,402 |
| South Central | 40.43 | 24.47 | 18.72 | 5.74 | 4.68 | 5.96 | 100.00 | 470 | 6,957 |
| East Central | 30.28 | 29.36 | 25.69 | 7.34 | 2:. 75 | 4.59 | 100.01 | 109 | 8,360 |
| E. LA \& SE Cities | 43.07 | 35.04 | 12.41 | 5.11 | 2.92 | 1.46 | 100.01 | 137 | 5,990 |
| Mid-Cities | 18.75 | 18.75 | 12:.50 | 6.25 | -- | 43.75 | 100.00 | 16 | 14,999 |
| South Bay | 22.06 | 23.53 | 19.12 | 10.29 | 8.82 | 16.18 | 100.00 | 68 | 11,154 |
| Downtown LA | 25.04 | 28.09 | 20.15 | 9.15 | 6.51 | 11.05 | 99.99 | 1.737 | 9,442 |
| Long Beach | 9.09 | 36.36 | -- | 9.09 | 9.09 | 36.36 | 99.9.9 | 11 | 17,500 |
| TOTAL | 28.01\% | 27.39\% | 19.13\% | 9.00\% | $6.50 \%$ | 9.97\% | 100.00\% | 3,910 | 9,015 |

TABLE XVII
LOCATION OF SALES OUTLET
BY NUMBER OF CARS IN HOUSEHOLD

| Sector | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Car } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | One | Two | Three | Four or More | Total | Number of Respondents | Median <br> No. of Cars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Fernando |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valley | 37.78\% | 40.56\% | 13.89\% | $5.56 \%$ | 2.22\% | 100.01\% | 180 | 1.3 |
| North Central | 41.90 | 41.90 | 12.38 | 2.86 | . 95 | 99.99 | 105 | 1.2 |
| San Gabriel Valley | 26.27 | 31.36 | 28.81 | 8.47 | 5.08 | 99.99 | 236 | 1.8 |
| West Los Angeles | 58.29 | 30.87 | 8.04 | 1.66 | 1.15 | 100.01 | 784 | 0 |
| South Central | 50.90 | 36.94 | 8.11 | 2.70 | 1.35 | 100.00 | 444 | 0 |
| East Central | 33.65 | 51.92 | 10.58 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 99.99 | 104 | 1.3 |
| E. LA \& SE Cities | 50.42 | 33.61 | 10.92 | 3.36 | 1.68 | 9.9 .9 .9 | 119 | 0 |
| Mid-Cities | 11.76 | 35.:29 | 41.18 | 5.,88 | 5.88 | 99.99 | 17 | 2.1 |
| South Bay | 4.9 .28 | 27.54 | 17.39 | 4.35 | 1.45 | 100.01 | 69 | 1.0 |
| Downtown LA | 45.31 | 34.22 | 15..12 | 4.09 | 1.25 | 99.99 | 1,686 | 1.1 |
| Long Beach | 25.00 | 25.00 | 41.67 | -- | 8.33 | 100.00 | 12 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | $46.73 \%$ | 34.50\% | 13.53\% | 3.65\% | $1.60 \%$ | 100.01\% | 3,756 | 1.1 |

TABLE XVIII
PASS PURCHASE LOCATION
RELATED TO HOME LOCATION

| Sales Outlet Location | SFV | N. Cent. | SGV | WLA | s. | $\begin{gathered} \text { E. } \\ \text { Cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E.LA } \\ & \& \text { SE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | MidCities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { So. } \\ & \text { Bay } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { LA } \\ \text { CBD } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Long Beach | Extra County | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Fernando Valley | 88.078 | 1.14\% | 1.14\% | 6.25\% | 2.278 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | $1.14 \%$ | 100.018 | 176 |
| North Central | 1.90 | 80.00 | 4:.76 | 4.76 | 2. 86 | -- | 2.86 | . 95 | -- | 1.90 | -- | -- | 99.99 | 105 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { San Gabriel } \\ & \text { Vailey } \end{aligned}$ | 1.29 | . 86 | 90.52 | 2.59 | .43 | -- | .43 | 1.29 | -- | . 86 | -- | 1.72 | 99.99 | 232 |
| West LA | 2.51 | 2.28 | 1.37 | 79.70 | 9.: 35 | -- | . 46 | . 46 | . 46 | 3.31 | -- | . 11 | 100.01 | 877 |
| South Central | -42 | 1.45 | 2.07 | 20.33 | 73.44 | :62 | . 42 | -- | . 62 | . 21 | . 42 | -- | 1:00.00 | 482 |
| East Central | . 90 | . 90 | -- | 1.80 | 22.52 | 65.77 | 1.80 | 1.80 | . 90 | 1.80 | 1.80 | -- | 99.99 | 111 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E: LA \& SE } \\ & \text { Cities } \end{aligned}$ | -- | 7.19 | 7.19 | 2;16 | -- | 3.60 | 79.14 | -- | -- | . 72 : | -- | -- | 100.00 | 139 |
| Mid-Cities | -- | -- | 8.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12 |
| South Bay | -- | -- | -- | 7.14 | 12.86 | 1.43 | -- | -- | 78.57 | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 70 |
| Downtown LA | 3.94 | 12.55 | 11.37 | 30.50 | 18.29 | 2.19 | 7.15 | 2.48 | 2.03 | 7.82 | 1.13 | . 56 | 100.01 | 1,777 |
| Long Beach | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.33 | 8.33 | 99.99 | 12 |
| total | 6.39\% | 8.748 | 11.328 | 34.34\% | $20.14 \%$ | 3.03\%. | 6.248 | 1.63\% | $2.48 \%$ | 4.14.8 | -85\% | . 458 | 100:02\% | 3,993 |

Pass: Purchases per Household
The 1976 Monthly Pass Survey found that "nearly one-fourth of the households comprised of two or more persons have others in the household who also buy a monthly pass. This proportion increases as the number of persons in the hoursehold increases." The 1981 Regular and Express Monthly Pass Buyer Survey found a significantly higher level of multiple pass pürchases by multi-person householḍs. Just over $53 \%$ of 3,090 multi-person respondent households buiy more than one RTD monthly pass.

The proportion of households buying more than one pass does increase dramatically as household size increases, as shown in Table XIX. Of the two-person households in the sample, over $37 \%$ buy more than one pass; but of the households containing seven or more persons, more than $79 \%$ buy more than one pass.

On the other hand, the proportion of households buying a monthly pass for every household member declines as household size increases. While $37 \%$ of the two-person households buy two passes, only $4.6 \%$ of the six-person households buy six passes.


## Reason for Buying Monthly Pass

A majority of respondents buy a monthly pass to save money. Overall, 57 \% give this as their primary motivation for buying a pass.. Another $28 \%$ say the convenience of a pass is most important to them. The fact that a pass obviates the need to carry exact change is important to $13 \%$ of the pass buyers, while jüst $2 \%$ indicate that they are attracted chiefly by the time-saving aspects of pass use. Table $X X$ shows that the differences between the genders are slight in regard to reasons for büying a pass. Women are just slightly more attracted to the money-saving features of the pass and men to the fact that the pass makes it unnecessary to carry exact change.

Table XXI shows some slight differences in motivation by age group. Although saving money is the single most important feature of the monthly pass for every age group, the youngest respondents (under 21) and the oldest (61 or oldex) put somewhat less emphasis on it. Between $56 \%$ and $61 \%$ of the middle age groups, 21 through 60, rank saving money as the reason they buy a pass, whereas less than $55 \%$ of the under-2l-respondents, and only about $49 \%$ of over- 60 respondents, think of this as their main motivation. Nearly $33 \%$ of the respondents under 21 rank the convenience of pass use as the chief attraction, while over $17 \%$ of the respondents over 60 rank freedom from carrying exact change as most important.

There is also some difference in pass purchase motivation by ethnic groups as demonstrated in Table XXII. Blacks are significantly more interested than other groups in the money-saving features of the monthly pass and least interested in avoiding the use of exact change. Asians and Pacific Islanders show the greatest interest in the convenience provided by the use of a monthly pass.

The relationship between household income and reason for buying a monthly pass is shown in Table XXIII. As might be expected, the group with the lowest income ranks saving money more highly than does any other income group. The median income of respondents preferring the monthly pass because of its convenience is somewhat higher than the median income of the other respondents.

TABLE XX
REASON FOR USING RTD MONTHIY PASS BY GENDER OF PASS BUYER

| Gender | Saves Money | Don't <br> Need <br> Exact <br> Change | Saves <br> Time | Convenience | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | 55.96\% | 14.30\% | 2.10\% | 27.64\% | 100.00\% | 1,762 |
| Female | 58.62 | 11.93 | 1.80 | 27.65 | 100.00 | 2,054 |
| TOTAL | 57.39\% | 13.02\% | 1. $94 \%$ | 27.65\% | 100.00\% | 3,816 |

TABLE XXI
REASON FOR USING RTD MONTHLY PASS bY AGE OF PASS BUYER

| Age | Saves Money | Don't <br> Need <br> Exact <br> Change | Saves Time | Convenience | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 21 | 54.65\% | 11.05\% | 1.74\% | 32.56\% | 100.00\% | 172 |
| 21-30 | 56.54 | 14.49 | 1.68 | 27.30 | 100.01 | 1,132 |
| 31-40 | 60.96 | 12.19 | 1.90 | 24.94 | 99.99 | 894 |
| 41-50 | 56.80 | 12.20 | 2.38 | 28.61 | 99.99 | 713 |
| 51-60 | 56.11 | 13.23 | 2.01 | 28.64 | 99.99 | 597 |
| 61 \& Over | 49.38 | 17.28 | 3.70 | 29.63 | 99.99 | 81 |
| TOTAL | 57.37\% | 13.15\% | $1.98 \%$ | 27.50\% | 100.00 | 3,589 |
| Median Age | 36.1 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 36.4 | -- | 36.3 |

TABLE XXII
REASON FOR USING RTD MONTHLY PASS BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYER

| Ethnic Background | Saves Money | Don't <br> Need <br> Exact <br> Change | Saves Time | Convenience | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | 56.22\% | 16.31\% | $1.44 \%$ | 26.04\% | $100.01 \%$ | 1,110 |
| Black | 61.71 | 6.48 | 2.67 | 29.14 | 100.00 | 525 |
| Latino | 57.41 | 14.64 | 1.75 | 26.20 | 100.00 | 1,714 |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 57.04 | 6.68 | 3.10 | 33.17 | 99.99 | 419 |
| Other | 31.91 | 19.15 | 2.13 | 46.81 | 100.00 | 47 |
| TOTAL | $57.30 \%$ | 13.18\% | $1.94 \%$ | 27.58\% | 100.00\% | 3,815 |

TABLE XXIII
REASON FOR USING MONTHLY PASS BY PASS BUYERS' ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Income | Saves Money | Don't <br> Need <br> Exact <br> Change | Saves Time | Convenience | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under \$5,000 | $59.26 \%$ | 13.35\% | $3.02 \%$ | $24.37 \%$ | 100.00\% | 1,026 |
| \$5,000-9,999 | 56.67 | 12.65 | 1.29 | 29.38 | 99.99 | 1,004 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 14,999 \end{aligned}$ | 57.84 | 12.37 | 1.058 | 28.20 | 99.99 | 695 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \end{aligned}$ | 57.19 | 14.98 | 1.83 | 25.99 | 99.99 | 32.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 24,999 \end{aligned}$ | 55.65 | $8 \cdot 37$ | 2.09 | 33.89 | 100.00 | 239 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \text { or } \\ & \text { More } \end{aligned}$ | 57.57 | 14.86 | 1.35 | 26.22 | 100.00 | 370 |
| TOTAL | 57.69\% | 12.95\% | $1.94 \%$ | 27.42\% | 100.00\% | 3,661 |
| Median <br> Income | \$8,937 | \$8,650 | \$6,731 | \$9,271 |  | \$9,015 |

## Pass Sales by Day

The monthly pass sales period extends from the 25 th day of the preceding month through the loth day of the month of issue. Table XXIV shows that pass sales at RTD ticket offices are not evenly distributed throughout the sales period. Two-thirds or more of the regular or express monthly passes are sold between the 25 th and the first work day of the next month. Approximately $15 \%$ more passes are sold on the first workday. The result is that over $80 \%$ of the passes are sold through the first workday of the month. Over $7 \%$ of the passes are sold on the second workday of the month bringing the cumultative amount of sales to about $90 \%$ of the total. The percentage of daily sales made after the second workday decreases rapidly -- between $3 \%$ and $4 \%$ on the third workday, down to $1 \%$ or less on the seventh or eighth workday. Table A-VI in the Appendix shows daily pass sales figures at RTD ticket offices during the sales period for March and April monthly passes.

TABLE XXIV
REGULAR AND EXPRESS MONTHLY
PASS SALES BY DAY
AT RTD TICKET OFFICES

## Percent of Passes Sold

|  | Percent of Passes Sold |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day of Sale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March Pass } \\ & 2 / 25-3 / 10 \end{aligned}$ | Cumulative | \% | April Pass $3 / 25-4 / 10$ | Cumulative | \% |
| Before lst workday of month | 68.86\% | 68.86\% |  | 65.79\% | 65.79 \% |  |
| On lst workday of month | 14.62 | 83.48 |  | 14.69 | 80.48 |  |
| On 2nd workday of month | 7.13 | 90.61 |  | 7.13 | 87.61 |  |
| On 3rd workday of month | 3.03 | 93.64 |  | 3.82 | 91.34 |  |
| On 4 th workday of month | 1.70 | 95.34 |  | 2.66* | 95.64 |  |
| On 5 th workday of month | 1.38 | 96.72 |  | 1.58 | 97.22 |  |
| On 6 th workday of month | 1.32* | 98.91 |  | 1.03 | 98.25 |  |
| On 7 th workday of month | 1.:11 | 100.02\% |  | . 80 | 99.05 |  |
| On 8 th workday of month | -- | -- |  | . 97 | 100.02\% |  |
| Weekend sales before lst workday of month | 25.95\% |  |  | 5.13\% |  |  |
| Weekend sales after lst workday of month | . $87 \%$ |  |  | $1.55 \%$ |  |  |
| Weekend sales as \% of total | $26.82 \%$ |  |  | 6.68\% |  |  |


|  | Percent of Passes Sold |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day of Sale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March Pass } \\ & 2 / 25-3 / 10 \end{aligned}$ | Cumulative | \% | April Pass $3 / 25-4 / 10$ | Cumulative | \% |
| Before lst workday of month | 68.86\% | 68.86\% |  | 65.79\% | 65.79 \% |  |
| On lst workday of month | 14.62 | 83.48 |  | 14.69 | 80.48 |  |
| On 2nd workday of month | 7.13 | 90.61 |  | 7.13 | 87.61 |  |
| On 3rd workday of month | 3.03 | 93.64 |  | 3.82 | 91.34 |  |
| On 4 th workday of month | 1.70 | 95.34 |  | 2.66* | 95.64 |  |
| On 5 th workday of month | 1.38 | 96.72 |  | 1.58 | 97.22 |  |
| On 6 th workday of month | 1.32* | 98.91 |  | 1.03 | 98.25 |  |
| On 7 th workday of month | 1.:11 | 100.02\% |  | . 80 | 99.05 |  |
| On 8 th workday of month | -- | -- |  | . 97 | 100.02\% |  |
| Weekend sales before lst workday of month | 25.95\% |  |  | 5.13\% |  |  |
| Weekend sales after lst workday of month | . $87 \%$ |  |  | $1.55 \%$ |  |  |
| Weekend sales as \% of total | $26.82 \%$ |  |  | 6.68\% |  |  |

## PASS USE PROFILE

Initial RTD Pass Purchase
The Pass Buyer Surveys conducted in 1976 and 1979 found that approximately $14 \%$ to $15 \%$ of the buyers had first purchased RTD passes within the previous six months, and $71 \%$ had bought their first pass over a year earlier. The findings of the 1981 survey confirm these findings:

| First Pass Purchase | 1976 | 1979 | 1981 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 6 months ago | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $6-12$ months ago | 15 | 10 | 13 |
| More than 12 months ago | 71 | 71 | 73 |
| No answer/don't know | -- | 4 | -- |
| TOTAL | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Table XXV shows 1981 survey results in more detail. Over $26 \%$ of the pass buyers have been buying RTD passes for less than one year, and nearly $46 \%$ have been buying passes for less than two years. One quarter of the pass customers have been using a pass between two and five years, and over $29 \%$ have been using a pass for more than five years.

Overall, the average pass customer has been buying a pass for two and a half years. The length of time a respondent has been using a pass tends to decrease as the pass value rises, so that riders using the $\$ 66$ express pass, for example, average less than one and a half years pass use.

TABLE XXV INITIAL PASS USE BY TYPE OF PASS


Length of Experience as RTD Rider
The findings of the 1981 survey are again similar to those of the two previous surveys. All three surveys show that $9 \%$ of the pass buyers have been riding RTD buses for less than six months. The 1981 survey does indicate a higher proportion of pass büyers who have been riding the RTD for six to twelve months, however, as shown below:

| Length of Experience <br> as RTD Rider | 1976 | 1979 | 1981 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 6 months ago | $9 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| $6-12$ months ago | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| More than 12 months ago | $\underline{84}$ | $\underline{81}$ | $\underline{81}$ |
| TOTAL | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |

Table XXVI breaks down the 1981 survey results in more detail. Nearly $19 \%$ of the pass buyers have been riding the bus for less than two years. Comparing the length of experience with initial pass purchase indicates that new riders do not necessarily buy a pass during their first months on the RTD. For example, $59 \%$ of the riders who bought their first pass less than six months before have been riding the bus for more than six months, and $26 \%$ of those who bought their first pass six to twelve months earlier have been riding for more than a year.

Overall, regular and express pass customers have been riding the RTD for an average 4.7 years (almost double the length of
time the average rider has been buying a pass). The length of experience does tend to decrease dramatically as the pass value increases. Whereas the regular pass and one-stamp express pass buyers average about four and one-third years as riders, the five-stamp express pass buyer has averaged less than two years as a rider.

TABLE XXVI
LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE AS RTD RIDER BY TYPE OF PASS

| Type of Pass | Less Than 6 Months 1960 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \text { Months } \\ \text { to } \\ 1 \text { Year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 2 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { Years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { to } 10 \\ \text { Years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { Years } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { More } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$26 | 8.66\% | $9.51 \%$ | 15.32\% | 21.89\% | $16.95 \%$ | $27.67 \%$ | 100.00\% | 3,440 | 4.3 years |
| \$34 | 6.9 .2 | 13.08 | 13.08 | 20.77 | 16.92 | 29.23 | 100.000 | 130 | 4.4 |
| \$42 | 7.60 | 11.70 | 15.79 | 29.24 | 20.47 | 15. 20 | 100.00 | 171 | 3.5 |
| \$50 | 8.38 | 10.47 | 21.47 | 25.13 | 18.885 | 15.71 | 100.01 | 191 | 3.2 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 1 \\ M & \$ 58 \end{array}$ | 16.67 | 16.67 | 15.15 | 15.15 | 27.27 | 9.09 | 100.00 | 66 | 2.3 |
| \$66 | 20.69 | 13.79 | 20.69 | 31.03 | 10.34 | 3.45 | 99.99 | 29 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL | 8.77\% | 9.91\% | 15.59\% | 22.27\% | 17.31\% | 26.15\% | 100.00\% | 4,027 | 4.1 years |

Pass buyers as a group tend to be heavy users of public transit. Over $97 \%$ of the pass buyers surveyed say they ride the bus five or more days a week. The median iss six days. Table XXVII does show that frequency of bus use tends to decrease as the pass value increases. Whereas, regular pass users ride six days per week, express pass users average five days per week.

Table XXVIII shows that over $97 \%$ of the buyers of regular and express passes use the bus for trips to and from work, and the number of work trip boardings made each month varies widely by pass value. The median number of monthly work trip boardings made by users of the regular, one-stamp and two-stamp passes is between 85 and 88 , about four buses a day for the round trip. Riders using the three-stamp express pass average 63.5 work trip boardings a month, about three buses a day. Those riding on the four- or five-stamp express passes average fewer than 50 boardings a month, two buses a day or even less.

Nearly three-quarters of the regular pass buyers and $57 \%$ of the one-stamp express pass buyers report riding the bus on Saturdays. Table XXIX shows that the percentage of pass buyers who ride on Saturday tends to diminish with increasing pass price. Only about $7 \%$ of the five-stamp express pass buyers say they use the bus on Saturday. Overall, regular and express pass buyers account for 12.4 Saturday boardings per month.

Regular and express buyers average about 6.2 Sunday boardings per month, but Table XXX indicates that bus use on Sunday also tends to decrease as pass price increases. Over $62 \%$ of the regular pass buyers ride on Sundays, averaging 9.7 Sunday boardings per month. About $44 \%$ of one-stamp and $31 \%$ of two-stamp express pass buyers ride on Sunday, as do $14 \%$ of three-stamp buyers and $12 \%$ of four-stamp buyers. Only about $3 \%$ of the five-stamp express pass buyers ride the bus on Sundays.

TABLE XXVII BUS USE FREQUENCY BY TYPE OF PASS


TABLE XXVIII
WORK TRIP BOARDINGS PER MONTH BY TYPE OF PASS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Type } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pass } \end{gathered}$ | None: | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \text { to } \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \text { to } \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \text { to } \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $200 \text { or }$ More | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Boardings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$26 | 3.81\% | 22.33\% | 42.73\% | 21.48\% | 6.93\% | 2. $73 \%$ | 100.01\% | 3,520 | 88.1 |
| \$34 | 1.50 | 27.82 | 45.11 | 17.29 | 8.27 | -- | 99.99 | 133 | 86.7 |
| \$42 | 1.16 | 34.68 | 33.53 | 21:0.39 | 6.36 | 2.89 | 100.01 | 173 | 85:8:2 |
| \$50 | -- | 47.67 | 38:.86 | 8.29 | 4.15 | 1.04 | 100.01 | 193 | 63.5 |
| \$58 | -- | 74:.63 | 22.39 | 2.99 | -- | -- | 100.01 | 67 | 33.5 |
| \$66 | -- | 53.33 | 33.33 | 6.67 | -- | 6.67 | 100.00 | 30 | 46.9 |
| TOTAL | 3.35\% | 25. 2.9 \% | 41.84\% | 20.31\% | 6.66\% | 2.55\% | 100.00 | 4,116 | 86.8 |

TABLE XXIX
NUMBER OF SATURDAY BOARDINGS PER MONTH BY TYPE OF PASS

| Type <br> of <br> Pass | None | l to |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lo |  |  |

TABLE XXX
NUMBER OF SUNDAY BOARDINGS PER MONTH BY TYPE OF PASS

| Type of <br> Pass | None. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { to } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 30 \end{aligned} \text { to }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 41 or More | Total | Number of Respondents | Median <br> Boardings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$26 | 37.67\% | 14.12\% | 30.94\% | $6.34 \%$ | 7.93\% | $3.01 \%$ | 100.01\% | 3,520 | 9.7 |
| \$34 | 55.97 | 10.45 | 22.39 | 5.97 | 5.22 | -- | 100.00 | 134 | 0 |
| \$42 | 68.79 | 12.14 | 12.72 | 1.73 | 4.05 | . 58 | 100.01 | 173 | 0 |
| \$50 | 86.46 | 6.25 | 4.17 | 1.04 | 2.08 | -- | 100.00 | 192 | 0 |
| \$58 | 88.24 | 2.94 | 4.41 | 2.94 | 1.47 | -- | 100.00 | 68 | 0 |
| \$66 | 96.55 | -- | -- | -- | 3.45 | -- | 100.00 | 29 | 0 |
| TOTAL | $43.10 \%$ | 13.27\% | 27.9.9\% | 5. $78 \%$ | $7.26 \%$ | 2.60\% | 100.00\% | 4,116 | 6.2 |

## Pass .Sharing

About $31 \%$ of the respondents indicate that other people do üse their monthly pass occasionally. Nearly $12 \%$ say the pass is used by members of the immediate family, and $19 \%$ by other relatives and friends. Pass sharing tends to decrease as pass value increases. Nearly $33 \%$ of regular pass buyers say they share their pass, as do $25 \%$ to $26 \%$ of one-stamp and two-stamp express pass buyers, $12 \%$ of three-stamp buyers, 7\% of four-stamp buyers and $17 \%$ of five-stamp buyers.

TABLE XXXI
PASS SHARING
BY TYPE OF PASS

## Person Sharing Pass

| Type <br> of <br> Pass | No One | Spouse/ <br> Child | Other | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 26$ | $67.47 \%$ | $12.33 \%$ | $20.20 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3,471 |
| $\$ 34$ | 73.68 | 9.77 | 16.54 | 99.99 | 133 |
| $\$ 42$ | 75.44 | 7.02 | 17.54 | 100.00 | 171 |
| $\$ 50$ | 87.89 | 5.79 | 6.32 | 100.00 | 190 |
| $\$ 58$ | 82.76 | 10.34 | 4.48 | 100.01 | 67 |
| $\$ 66$ | $69.49 \%$ | $11.55 \%$ | $18.96 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 29 |

Pass. Buyers Rate RTD Service
On the whole regular and express monthly pass buyers rate RTD service favorably. Table XXXII shows that over $80 \%$ gave RTD a "somewhat favorable" or "very favorable" rating. When surveyed in 1980 , most weekend riders also rated RTD favorably; 69\% of Saturday riders and 77\% of Sunday riders gave a favorable rating. The percentage of monthly pass buyers.rating service favorably is the highest ever attained."... Surveys of weekday riders found that $63 \%$ rated RTD as "good" or "excellent" in providing public transportation.

## TABLE XXXII <br> PASS BUYERS RATE RTD SERVICE BY TYPE OF PASS

| Type <br> of <br> Pass | Very <br> Favorable | Somewhat <br> Favorable | Somewhat <br> Unfavorable | Very <br> Unfavorable | TotalNumber of <br> Respondents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 26$ | $38.33 \%$ | $42.69 \%$ | $14.27 \%$ | $4.72 \%$ | $100.01 \%$ | 3,350 |
| $\$ 34$ | 32.28 | 43.31 | 16.54 | 7.87 | 100.00 | 127 |
| $\$ 42$ | 28.48 | 48.48 | 18.18 | 4.85 | 99.99 | 165 |
| $\$ 50$ | 22.28 | 51.63 | 21.20 | 4.89 | 100.00 | 184 |
| $\$ 58$ | 27.87 | 50.82 | 16.39 | 4.92 | 100.00 | 61 |
|  | 17.24 | 51.72 | 24.14 | 6.90 | 100.00 | 29 |
| TOTAL | $36.64 \%$ | $43.56 \%$ | $14.94 \%$ | $4.85 \%$ | $99.99 \%$ | 3,916 |

## MEDIF EXPOSURE PROFILE

## Preferred Newspapers

The Los Angeles Times is by far the most popular newspaper among respondents to the pass buyer survey; $49 \%$ say they read the Times regularly. The second most widely read newspaper is La opinion, read by $33 \%$ of the respondents regularly. The Herald Examiner is in third place, with 19\% of the respondents as regular readers: As shown in Table XXXIII, no other single paper is read regularly by more than $5 \%$ of the respondents. when considered as a unit., however, the Civic Center News and the Downtown News (from the same publisher) are read by nearly $8 \%$ of the pass buyers surveyed. Spanish-language newspapers are read by $40 \%$ of the respondents.

In the overall sample women outnumber men, comprising about $54 \%$ of the pass buyers. The readership of four newspapers is even more heavily weighted in favor of women. The readership of the Wilshire Press and the Los Angeles Sentinel is $62 \%$ female, and the readership of the Daily News (formerly Valley News) and the San Gabriel Valley Tribune is $58 \%$ female. Newspapers with exceptionally heavy male readership are Imagen (53\%) and La Opinion (51\%), both Spanish-language newspapers.

The average age of readers varies by newspaper, from 31.5 years for readers of Imagen to 41.9 years for readers of the

Civic Center News. The age distribution of readers is shown in Table XXXIV. The Spanish-language newspapers attract the youngest readers, an average between 31.5 and 33.1 years of age.

Readers' ethnic background is analyzed in Table XXXV for each newspaper. The readers of the three Spanish-language papers are chiefly Latino, of course. Latinos are under-represented on all the other newspapers.

Blacks comprise nearly $90 \%$ of the readers of the LA Sentinel and are relatively well represented among the readership of Herald Examiner, Downtown News/Civic Center News, and the Pasadena Star News.

Although whites comprise only about $30 \%$ of the overall sample, they account for over $35 \%$ of the readership on all newspapers, with the exception of the LA Sentinel and the three Spanishlanguage papers:

The relationship between annual household income and newspaper readership is shown in Table XXXVI. The median income ranges from $\$ 5,200$ to $\$ 19,200$. Readers of the three Spanish-language newspapers have the lowest median household incomes (in the $\$ 5,200$ to $\$ 6,400$ range), followed by the readers of the black community paper, the LA Sentinel, at $\$ 9,200$. The San Gabriel Valley Tribune has the most affluent readers, with a median household income of $\$ 19,200$.

TABLE XXXIII
PREFERRED NEWSPAPERS
BY GENDER OF PASS BUYERS

| Newspaper | Male | Female | Total | Number of Respondents | Percent of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA Times | 45.22\% | $54.78 \%$ | 100.00\% | 1,997 | $48.96 \%$ |
| LA Opinion | 51.12 | 48.88 | 100.00 | 1,338 | 32.80 |
| Herald Examiner | 50.25 | 49.75 | 1.00 .00 | 786 | 19.27 |
| Daily News | 41.84 | 58.16 | 100.00 | 196 | 4.81 |
| LA Sentinel | 38.10 | 61.90 | 100.00 | 189 | 4.63 |
| Imagen | 53.23 | 46.77 | 100.00 | 186 | 4.56 |
| Dowṇtown News | 46.34 | 53.66 | 100.00 | 164 | 4.02 |
| Civic Center News | 49.02 | 50.98 | 100.00 | 153 | 3.75 |
| Hollywood Independent | 43.44 | 56.56 | 100.00 | 122 | 2.99 |
| Pasadena Star News | 46.85 | 53.15 | 100:00 | 111 | 2.72 |
| Wilshire Press | 38.04 | 61.96 | 100.00 | 92 | 2.26 |
| La Prensa | 49.45 | 50.55 | 100.00 | 91 | 2.23 |
| SGV Tribune | 41.86 | 58.14 | 100.00 | 86 | 2.11 |
| Other | 46.15 | 53.85 | 100.00 | 156 | 3.82 |
| TOTAL | $47.27 \%$ | 52.73\% | 100.00\% | 5,667* | -- |

*Total is larger than number of survey respondents because some report reading more than one newspaper regularly.

| Newspaper | Under 21 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61+$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA Times | 4.02\% | 30.8.8.2 | 24.25\% | 21.11\% | 17.53\% | $2.28 \%$ | 100.00\% | 1,843 | 36.8 |
| LA Opinion | 5.92 | 35.38 | 29.99 | 16.55 | 11.16 | . 99 | 99.99 | 1,317 | 33.1 |
| Herald Examiner | 4.01 | 23.48 | 24.17 | 22.10 | 23.34 | 2.90 | 100.00 | 724 | 39.6 |
| Daily News | 6.04 | 23.08 | 21.43 | 28.02 | 19.:23 | 2.20 | 100.00 | 182 | 39.7 |
| LA Sentinel | 1.75 | 38.01 | 19.30 | 21.64 | 18.13 | 1.17 | 100.00 | 171 | 34.8 |
| Imagen | 9.78 | 38.04 | 27.17 | 14.67 | 9.78 | . 54 | $99 . .98$ | 184 | 31.5 |
| Downtown News | 2.70 | 32.43 | 27.03 | 18.24 | 17.57 | 2.03 | 100.00 | 148 | 37.1 |
| on $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | 2. .88 | 21.58 | 23:. 74 | 23.74 | 25.18 | 2.88 | 100.00 | 139 | 41.9 |
| Hollywood Independent | . 91 | 21.82 | 26.36 | 26.36 | 21.82 | 2.73 | 100.00 | 110 | 41:5 |
| Pasadena Star News | 2.94 | 32.35 | 19.61 | 19.61 | 22.55 | 2.94 | 100.00 | 102 | 37.9 |
| Wilshire News | -- | 35.63 | 24.14 | 19.54 | 19.54 | 1.15 | 100.00 | 87 | 36.3 |
| La Prensa | 8.05 | 33.33 | 26.44 | 14.94 | 17.24 | -- | 100.00 | 87 | 32.9 |
| SGV Tribune | 4.94 | 23.46 | 28.40 | 24.69 | 13.58 | 4.94 | 100.01 | 81 | 38.1 |
| Other | 2.16 | 30.94 | 29.50 | 20.14 | 16.55 | . 72 | 100.01 | 139 | 36.7 |
| TOTAL | 4.71\% | 31.11\% | $25.04 \%$ | 20.0.9\% | 16.69\% | 2.35\% | 99.99\% | 5.,314* | 36.3 |

*Total is larger than the number of survey respondents because some report reading more than one
newspaper regularly.

TABLE XXXV
PREFERRED NEWSPAPERS
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYERS

| Newspaper | White | Black | Latino | $\begin{gathered} \text { Asian/ } \\ \text { Pacific } \\ \text { Islander } \end{gathered}$ | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA Times | 38.48\% | 19.29\% | 23.59\% | 17.22\% | 1. $4.2 \%$ | 100.00\% | 1,975 |
| LA Opinion | 5.45 | . 29 | 93.83 | .22 | . 22 | 100.01 | 1,377 |
| Herald Examiner | 35.03 | 24.35 | 27.21 | 11.20 | 2:0:2.1 | 100.00 | 768 |
| Daily News | 59.14 | 10. 22. | 18:. 28 | 10.75 | 1.61 | 100.00 | 186 |
| LA Sentinel | 4.92 | 88.52 | 2.73 | 2.19 | 1.64 | 100.00 | 183 |
| Imagen | 4.76 | -- | 95.24 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 189 |
| Downtown News. | 43.95 | 23:.57 | 19.11 | 12.10 | 1.27 | 100.00 | 157 |
| Civic Center News | 37.09 | 21.85 | 23.18 | 15.89 | 1. 99 | 100.00 | 151 |
| Hollywood Independent | 57.50 | 10.83 | 21.67 | 9.17 | . 83 | 100.00 | 120 |
| Pasadena Star News | 54.55 | 17.24 | 14.55 | 10.91 | 2.73 | 100.01 | 110 |
| Wilshire Press | 49.45 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 19.78 | -- | 99.99 | 91 |
| La Prensa | 4.26 | 1.06 | 94.68 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 94 |
| SGV Tribune | 55.17 | 3.45 | 25.29 | 12.64 | 3.45 | 100.00 | 87 |
| Other | 38.16 | 25.66 | 20.39 | 15.13 | . 66 | 100.00 | 152 |
| TOTAL | 29.48\% | $13.72 \%$. | $44.74 \%$ | 10.88\% | $1.18 \%$ | 100.00\% | 5,640* |
| *Total is larger than one newspaper regula | number | survey | respond | because | e rep | t readin | more than |

TABLE XXXVI
PREPARED NEWSPAPERS
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Newspaper | Under $\$ 5000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5000- \\ & \$ 9999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10000- \\ & \$ 14999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15000- \\ & \$ 19999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20000- \\ & \$ 24999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { More } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA Times | 18.99\% | 23.69\% | 22. $28 \%$ | 11.87\% | 8.68\% | 14.49\% | 100.00\% | 1,912 | \$11,600 |
| LA Opinion | 46.90 | 34.12 | 11.25 | 4.06 | 1.68 | 1.099 | 100.00 | 1,307 | 5,400 |
| Herald Examiner | 19.81 | 25.97 | 24.77 | 8.97 | 9.10 | 11.38 | 100.00 | 747 | 10,800 |
| Daily News | 11.76 | 27.81 | 22:\% 46 | 11.23 | 8.02 | 18.72 | 100.00 | 187 | 12,300 |
| LA Sentinel | 29.05 | 25.14 | 21.79 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 8.38 | 100.00 | 179 | 9,200 |
| Imagen | 39.23 | 39.78 | 14.36 | 3.31 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 100.00 | 1.81 | 6,400 |
| Downtown News | 1.0.97 | 25.16 | 25.81 | 15.48 | 7.10 | 15.48 | 100.00 | 155 | 12,600 |
| Civic Center News | 6.34 | 14.79 | 30.99 | 15.49 | 11. 97 | 20.42 | 100.00 | 142 | 14,500 |
| Hollywood <br> Independent | 16.67 | 28.33 | 28.33 | 16.67 | 5.8.3 | 4.17 | 100.00 | 120 | 10,900 |
| Pasadena Star News | 13.73 | 24.51 | 26.47 | 9.80 | 8.82 | 16.67 | 100.00 | 102 | 12,200 |
| Wilshire Press | 21.84 | 21.84 | 29.89 | 12:0.64 | 4.60 | 9.20 | 100.01 | 87 | 11,100 |
| La Prensa | 49.44 | 30.34 | 12.36 | 3.37 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 100.01 | 89 | 5,200 |
| SGV Tribune | 11.76 | 11.76 | 10.59 | 18.8 .2 | 17.65 | 29.41 | 99.99 | 85 | 19,200 |
| Other | 17.88 | 16.56 | 22.52 | 9.93 | 13.25 | 19.87 | 100.01 | 151 | 13:400 |
| TOTAL | 28.02\% | 27.38\% | 19.10\% | 9.02\% | 6.54\% | 9.94\% | 100.00\% | 5,444* | \$ 9,015 |

*Total is larger than the number of survey respondents because some report reading more than one newspaper regularly.

## Preferred Magazines

The most popular magazine listed on the pass buyer questionnaire is TV Guide. Over $59 \%$ of the respondents say they read it regularly. The "You" magazine section of the LA Times was selected as the second most popular by $17 \%$ of the respondents:. Los Angeles Magazine is in third place with over $10 \%$ of the readers. None of the other magazines is read regularly by more than $5 \%$ of the respondents.

The gender mix of readers varies from the overall pattern in only two cases -- Los Angeles Magazine and New West are read by a disproportionately large share of male respondents -$52 \%$ and 59\%, respectively. Table XXXVII shows gender mix by magazine.

Table XXXVIII shows age distribution by magazine. The median age ranges from 33.8 (Los Angeles Magazine) to 43.1 (Sunset).

The analysis of readership by ethnic background in Table XXXIX shows that Latinos predominate among readers of Mr. TeVe, a Spanish-language television programming guide, and TV Guide. Latinos are under-represented among readers of all the other magazines listed. Blacks are under-represented among readers of Sunset magazine, and represented proportionately among readers of all the other English-language magazines listed.

Whites are proportionately represented among readers of TV Guide and Los Angeles Magazine and over-represented among readers of "You," New West, and Sunset.

Table XL shows that the average household income of readers does vary from magazine to magazine. Mr. TeVe and TV Guide readers have the lowest incomes, $\$ 6,300$ and $\$ 8,400$, respectively. Los Angeles Magazine and "You" readers have median household incomes of $\$ 10,900$ and $\$ 11,400$, respectively. The highest median incomes are reported by readers of New West and Sunset, more than $\$ 13,000$ per year.

TABLE XXXVII
PREFERRED MAGAZINES
BY GENDER OF PASS BUYERS

| Magazine | Male | Female | Total | Number of <br> Respondents | Percent of <br> Readers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| TV Guide | $45.41 . \%$ | $54.59 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 2,319 | $59.04 \%$ |
| "You" Magazine | 48.07 | 51.93 | 100.00 | 672 | 17.11 |
| Los Angeles <br> Magazine | 51.97 | 48.03 | 100.00 | 406 | 10.34 |
| Mr TeVe | 45.64 | 54.36 | 100.00 | 195 | 4.96 |
| Sunset | 43.41 | 56.59 | 100.00 | 182 | 4.63 |
| New West | 59.09 | 40.91 | 100.00 | 154 | 3.92 |
| TOTAL | $47.00 \%$ | $53.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3.928 | $100.00 \%$ |

T'ABLE XXXVIII
PREFERRED MAGAZINES
BY AGE OF PASS BUYERS

| Magazine | Under 21 | $21-30$ | $31-40$ | $41-50$ | $51-60$ | $61+$ | Total | Number of <br> Respondents | Median <br> Age |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TV Guide | $5.65 \%$ | $32.97 \%$ | $25.26 \%$ | $18.47 \%$ | $15.78 \%$ | $1.87 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 2,193 | 34.4 |
| "You" Magazine | 3.54 | 23.31 | 27.01 | 24.76 | 18.97 | 2.41 | $100.00 \%$ | 622 | 38.9 |
| Los Angeles Magazine. | 3.40 | 34.55 | 29.32 | 18.06 | 13.35 | 1.31 | 99.99 | 3.82 | 33.8 |
| Mr TeVe | 4.62 | 29.74 | 29.23 | 19.49 | 15.90 | 1.03 | 100.01 | 195 | 36.4 |
| Sunset | 1.85 | 20.99 | 17.90 | 32.72 | 22.22 | 4.32 | 100.00 | 1.62 | 43.1 |
| New West | 2.03 | 27.03 | 25.68 | 26.35 | 16.22 | 2.70 | 100.01 | 148 | 38.7 |
| TOTAL | $4.70 \%$ | $30.58 \%$ | $25.88 \%$ | $20.48 \%$ | $16.37 \%$ | $2.00 \%$ | $100.01 \%$ | 3,702 | 36.3 |

TABLE XXXIX
PREFERRED MAGAZINES BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYERS

| Magazine | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islander | Other | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TV Guide | $25.93 \%$ | $15.55 \%$ | $47.29 \%$ | $10.03 \%$ | $1.21 \%$ | $100.01 \%$ | 2,322 |
| "You" Magazine | 36.68 | 15.87 | 31.44 | 14.67 | 1.35 | 100.01 | 668 |
| Los Angeles Magazine | 32.75 | 13.40 | 28.78 | $23.8 \%$ | 1.24 | 99.99 | 403 |
| Mr TeVe | 7.46 | 2.49 | 88.06 | 1.49 | .50 | 100.00 | 201 |
| Sunset | 56.67 | 7.78 | 25.00 | 8.89 | 1.67 | 100.01 | 180 |
| New West | 50.00 | 14.00 | 27.33 | 7.33 | 1.33 | 99.99 | 1.50 |
| TOTAL | $29.84 \%$ | $14.30 \%$ | $42.99 \%$ | $11.65 \%$ | $1.22 \%$ | $1.00 .00 \%$ | 3,924 |

TABLE XL
PREFERRED MAGAZINES
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLID INCOME

|  | Magazine | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5000- \\ & \$ 9999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10000- \\ & \$ 14999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15000- \\ & \$ 19999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.0000- \\ & \$ 24.999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25000 \\ \text { or More } \end{array}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TV Guide | 30.25\% | 28. 2998 | 18.74\% | 8.70\% | 6.25\% | 7.76\% | 99.99\% | 2,241 | \$ 8,400 |
|  | "You" Magazine | 20.62 | 23.6:9 | 20.31 | 12.15 | 8.31 | 14.92 | 100.00 | 650 | 11,400 |
|  | LA Magazine | 2.2 .70 | 23.72 | 19.90 | 9.44 | 9.18 | 15.05 | 99.99 | 392 | 10,900 |
|  | Mr TeVe | 40.61 | 35.03 | 14.72 | 6.09 | 1. 0.2 | 2.54 | 100.01 | 197 | 6,300 |
| 1 | Sunset | 15.17 | 20.22 | 18.54 | 11.80 | 10.11 | 24.16 | 100.00 | 178 | 13,800 |
| 1 | New West | 14.09 | 18.79 | 24.16 | 10.74 | 12.75 | 19.46 | 99.99 | 149 | 13,400 |
|  | TOTAL | 27.03\% | $26.64 \%$ | 19.12\% | 9.46\% | 7.07\% | 10.69\% | 100.01\% | 3,807 | 9,312 |

## Preferred Television Stations

The single most popular television station among regular and express monthly pass buyers is spanish-language KMEX. Nearly $27 \%$ of the respondents watch this station most often. An almost equal proportion of viewers, $26 \%$, usually watch KABC (ABC network). Just over $14 \%$ of the respondents watch KNXT (CBS network) most often, and over $10 \%$ watch KNBC (NBC network). Overall, $50.6 \%$ of the respondents usually watch one of the three major networks. KTLA is the most popular of the English-language independent stations, with $8 \%$ of the viewers, followed by KCOP with 5\%. No other station has an audience share of over 4\%.

Table XLI shows that KABC has a disproportionately large female audience. Nearly $62 \%$ of the viewers are women. On the other hand, KCET, the PBS station, has a disproportionately large male audience, nearly $65 \%$ of the viewers. Three of the four independent stations, KTTV, KCOP and KTLA, also have a larger-than-average share of male viewers, between $55 \%$ and $59 \%$ of the audience.

The average age of the viewing audience does vary by station, as shown in Table XLII. Median age ranges from 32 to 42.1 . The independent stations tend to have the youngest audience. The median age of KCOP and K̈TLA viewers is around 32. KMEX (Spanish-langüage) and KTTV have an audience with a median
age of about 34. The oldest audience watches KNBC (41:3 years) and public television KCET (42.1 years).

The ethnic composition of the audience, shown in Table XLIII varies by station. Of course, the viewers of Spanishlanguage KMEX are virtually all Latinos. Latinos also comprise over half the viewers of KTLA (51\%) and KCOP (53\%), both independent stations. Latinos' representation is disproportionately low on all the other stations.

Blacks form a disproportionately large share of the audience on KHJ (19\%), KNXT (23\%) and KABC (25\%). At 4\%, blacks' representation among viewers is disproportionately low on KCET, the public broadcasting station.

Whites make up a disproportionately high share of the audience on $\operatorname{KABC}(35 \%)$, $\operatorname{KNXT}(42 \%)$, $\operatorname{KNBC}(48 \%), \operatorname{KTTV}(57 \%)$, and KCET (69\%). The share of white viewers is disproportionately low on all the other stations.

The analysis of viewers' annual household income in Table XLIV shows wide variation by television station. KMEX viewers have the lowest median income, $\$ 5,200$ a year, followed by KCOP viewers with $\$ 6,900$, KTLA with $\$ 7,800$, and KHJ viewers with $\$ 9,000$. The three major networks'
viewers have average household incomes ranging from $\$ 11,500$ to $\$ 13,100$. The highest average annual income iṣ reported by KCET's public broadcasting viewers, $\$ 15,400$.

TABLE XLI
PREFERRED TELEVISION STATIOŃ BY GENDER OF PASS BUYYERS

| Station | Channel | Male | Female | Total | Number of <br> Respondents | Percent of <br> Viewers |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| KMEX | 34 | $46.69 \%$ | $53.31 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 996 | $26.80 \%$ |
| KABC | 7 | 38.29 | 61.71 | 100.00 | 969 | 26.08 |
| KNXT | 2 | 45.42 | 54.58 | 100.00 | 524 | 14.10 |
| KNBC | 4 | 44.56 | 55.44 | 100.00 | 386 | 10.39 |
| KTLA | 5 | 58.72 | 41.28 | 100.00 | 281 | 7.56 |
| KCOP | 13 | 55.98 | 44.02 | 100.00 | 184 | 4.95 |
| KTTV | 11 | 55.22 | 44.78 | 100.00 | 134 | 3.61 |
| KCET | 28 | 64.93 | 35.07 | 100.00 | 1.34 | 3.61 |
| KHJ | 9 | 48.15 | 51.85 | 100.00 | 108 | 2.91 |
| TOTAL |  | $46.47 \%$ | $53.53 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3,716 | $100.01 \%$ |

TABLE XLII
PREFERRED TELEVISION STATION
BY AGE OF PASS BUYERS

|  | Station | Channel | Under 21 | 2.1-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61+$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | KMEX | 34 | 6.19\% | 31.85\% | 28.80\% | 19.07\% | 12.4.7\% | 1.62\% | 100.00\% | 986 | 34.0 |
|  | KABC | 7 | 5.33 | 33.44 | 22.44 | 20.78 | 15.:22 | 2.78 | 9.9 .99 | 90.0 | 36.4 |
|  | KNXT | 2 | 2.72 | 25.31 | 25.10 | 20.71 | 22.80 | 3.35 | 99.99 | 478 | 39.0 |
|  | KNBC | 4 | 2.51 | 24.30 | 22.63 | 23.46 | $24 \cdot 0 \cdot 2$ | 3.07 | 99.99 | 358: | 41.3 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ N \\ \end{gathered}$ | KTLA | 5 | 7.30 | 36.50 | 27.37 | 13.50 | 14.23 | 1.09 | 9:9.99 | 274 | 32.5 |
|  | KCOP | 13 | 9.60 | 36.72. | 21.47 | 12.99 | 16.95 | 2.26 | 99.99 | 177 | 32.0 |
|  | KTTV | 11 | 1.64 | 31.97 | 28.69 | 16.39 | 21.31 | -- | 100.00 | 122 | 34.8 |
|  | KCET | 28 | . 80 | 2.2 .40 | 22.40 | 27.20 | 21.060 | 5.60 | 100.00 | 125 | 42.1 |
|  | KHJ | 9 | 1.02 | 35.71 | 21.43 | 24.49 | 14.0 29 | 3.06 | 100.00 | 98 | 36.3 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 4.89\% | 30.98:\% | 25.13\% | 19.78\% | 16.080\% | 2.42\% | 100.00\% | 3,518 | 36.6 |


|  | Station | Channel | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific Islander | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | KMEX | 34 | $5.69 \%$ | . $20 \%$ | 94.0.2\% | -- | . $10 \%$ | 100.01\% | 1, 0.20 |
|  | KABC | 7 | 35.33 | 24.69 | 25.62 | 12.71 | 1.65 | 100.00 | 968 |
|  | KNXT | 2 | 41.51 | 22.97 | 17.37 | 16.80 | 1.35 | 100.00 | 518 |
|  | KNBC | 4 | 47.52 | 13.05 | 21.67 | 16.19 | 1.57 | 100.00 | 383 |
|  | KTLA | 5 | 17.38 | 10.64 | 51.06 | 18.79 | 2.13 | 100.00 | 28.2 |
|  | KCOP | 13. | 19.68 | 14.36 | 52.66 | 12.23 | 1.06 | 99.99 | 188 |
| 1 | KTTV | 11 | 57.14 | 11.28 | 19.55 | 9.02: | 3.01 | 100.00 | 133 |
| $\stackrel{\omega}{1}$ | KCET | 28 | 69.40 | 4.48 | 20.1.5 | 5.22 | .75 | 100.00 | 134 |
|  | KHJ | 9. | 27.52 | 19.27 | 23.85 | 28.. 44 | . 92 | 100.00 | 109 |
|  | TOTAL |  | $28.97 \%$ | 13.63\% | 45.57\% | 10.66\% | $1.18 \%$ | 100.01 | 3,735 |

TABLE XLIV
PREFERRED TELEVISION. STATION
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Station | Channel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5000- \\ & \$ 99.99 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10000- \\ & \$ 14999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15000- \\ & \$ 19999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20000- \\ & \$ 24999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { More } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KMEX | 34 | 48.87\% | 3.3.40\% | 10.82\% | 4.23\% | 1.44\% | 1.24\% | 100.00\% | 970 | \$ 5,200 |
| KABC | 7 | 18.98 | 23.45 | 23.03 | 11.51 | 9.91 | 13.11' | 99.99 | 938 | 11,600 |
| KNXT | 2 | 19.. 20 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 12.20 | 7.40 | 15.60 | 100.00 | 500 | 11,500 |
| KNBC | 4 | 13.59 | 23.10 | 21.20 | 14.67 | 9.24 | 18.21 | 100.01 | 368 | 13,100 |
| KTLA | 5 | 31.23 | 32.34 | 22.68 | 7.06 | 3.35 | 3.3:5 | 100.01 | 269 | 7,800 |
| KCOP | 13 | 37.70 | 31.69 | 14.21 | 4.92 | 6.56 | 4.92 | 100.00 | 183 | 6,900 |
| KTTV | 11 | 22.56 | 24.81 | 25.56 | 10.53 | 5.26 | 11:.28 | 100.00 | 133 | 10,500 |
| KCET | 28 | 8.53 | 17.05 | 24.03 | 12:. 40 | 11.63 | 26.36 | 100.00 | 129 | 15,400 |
| KHJ | 9 | 20.00 | 36.19 | 17.14 | 10.48 | 7.6.2 | 8.57 | 100.00 | 105 | 9,000 |
| TOTAL |  | 28.18\% | 27.45\% | 18.83\% | 9.27\% | 6.:37\% | 9. $90 \%$ | 100.00\% | 3,595 | \$ 8,975 |

## Preferred Radio Stations

Like the most popular television station, the most popular radio station broadcasts in spanish. KALI is the single most popular radio station, preferred by over $8 \%$ of the respondents expressing a preference. Overall, 23\% of the respondents said they usually listen to one of the four Spanish-language radio stations.

The second and third most popular stations have all-news formats. Nearly $7 \%$ of the respondents listen to KFWB and 6\% to KNX. Table XLV lists thirty-one radio stations which have a one percent or larger share of the pass buyer audience.

Gender mix does vary by radio station, as shown in the listing of the twelve most popular stations in Table XIVI. KIQQ and KJOI have a disproportionately large female audience, $65 \%$ and $66 \%$ of the listeners, respectively. KFWB, KIIS and KTNQ, on the other hand, have a disproportionately large male audience, with $51 \%$, $52 \%$, and $60 \%$ of the listeners, respectively, being male.

The age distribution of audiences varies by station as shown in Table XLVII. The median age ranges from 31.5 to 49.2.

KALI, the Spanish-language station, has the youngest listeners, and KABC Talk Radio has the oldest.

The ethnic background of the radio audience also varies widely from station to station. Naturally, the Spanishlanguage stations enjoy a predominantly Latino audience.

The most popular stations do not appear among the top twelve stations shown in Table XLVIII. The stations having the largest share of the white audience are KJOI (49\%); which plays "beautiful music," KFWB (56\%), and KNX (58\%), both of which have all-news formats, and KABC (69\%), talk radio.

Household income also varies by radio station, ranging from $\$ 4,700$ to $\$ 15,900$. The Spanish-language stations have the poorest listeners, with median household incomes in the $\$ 4,700$ to $\$ 6,700$ range. The stations with the most affluent listeners are KBIG, KFWB, KJOI, KNX and KABC. The latter four stations also have the largest white audience. K̈BIG has a large Asian/Pacific Islander audience. The median income range of the listeners is from $\$ 13,200$ to $\$ 15,900$.

TABLE XLV
TOP 31 RADIO STATIONS
RANKED BY PREFERENCE

| Station | Number of Respondents | Percent of Listeners | Format |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KALI | 19.4 | 8.20 \% | Spanish Language |
| KFWB | 159 | 6.72 | All News. |
| KNX | 136 | 5.75 | All News |
| KRLA | 135 | 5.70 | Oldies, Top 40 |
| KLVE | 132 | 5.58 | Spanish Language |
| KWKW | 115 | 4.86 | Spanish Language |
| KABC | 108 | 4.56 | Talk Radio |
| KIQQ | 103 | 4.35 | Rock, Top 40 |
| KBIG | 95 | 4.01 | Beautifül Mu̇sic |
| KTNQ | 93 | 3.93 | Spanish Language |
| K̇İS | 90 | 3.80 | Adult Contemporary |
| KJOI | 89 | 3.76 | Beautiful Music |
| KDAY | 70 | 2.96 | Rhythm and Blues |
| KHTZ | 69 | 2.92 | Adult Contemporaxy |
| KLAC | 67 | 2.83 | Country and Western |
| KJLH | 65 | 2.75 | Jazz/Contemporary/Easy Listening |
| KHJ | 54 | 2.28 | Country and Western |
| KRTH | 52 | 2.20 | Adult Contemporary |
| KFI | 40 | 1.69 | Mass Appeal |
| KWST | 37 | 1.56 | Progressive Rock |
| KFAC | 37 | 1.56 | Classical |
| K̈MPC | 37 | 1.56 | Adult Contemporary |
| KACE | 34 | 1. 44 | Contemporary Soul |
| KROQ | 34 | 1.44 | Album-Oriented Rock |
| KKGO | 33 | 1.39 |  |
| KMET | 26 | 1.10 | Album-Oriented Rock |
| ǨuṡC | 25 | 1.06 | Classical |
| KGFJ | 25 | 1.06 | Soul/Rhythm and Blues/Black Community |
| KOST | 23 | . 97 | Beautiful Music |
| KLDS | 23 | . 97 | Progressive Rock |
| KUTE | 23 | . 97 | DISCO |
| OTHER | 144 | 6.08 |  |
| TOTAL | 2,367 | 100.00\% |  |

## TABLE XLVI PREFERRED RADIO STATİON BY GENDER OF PASS BUYER

| Station | Male | Female | Total | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KALI | $47.12 \%$ | $52.88 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 191 |
| KFWB | 51.27 | 48.73 | 100.00 | 158 |
| KNX | 45.19 | 54.81 | 100.00 | 135 |
| KRLA | 44.36 | 55.64 | 100.00 | 133 |
| KLVE | 45.04 | 54.96 | 100.00 | 131 |
| KWKW | 44.64 | 55.36 | 100.00 | 112 |
| KABC | 45.37 | 54.63 | 100.00 | 108 |
| KIQQ | 34.95 | 65.05 | 100.00 | 103 |
| KBIG | 46.32 | 53.68 | 100.00 | 95 |
| KTNQ | 59.78 | 40.22 | 100.00 | 92 |
| KIIS | 52.22 | 47.78 | 100.00 | 90 |
| KJOI | 33.71 | 66.29 | 100.00 | 89 |
| Other | 45.36 | 54.64 | 100.00 | 915 |
| TOTAL | $45.75 \%$ | $54.25 \%$ | $10.0 .00 \%$ | 2,352 |

TABLE XLVII
PREFERRED RADIO STATION BY AGE OF PASS BUYER

|  | Station | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 21 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61+ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | KALI | 100.00\% | 37.898 | 26.32\% | 14.74\% | 11.05\% | -- | 100.00\% | 190 | 31.5 |
|  | KFWB | -- | 8.97 | 21.79 | 25.00 | 37.18 | 7.05 | 99.99 | 156 | 48.3 |
|  | KNX | . 80 | 24.80 | 20.00 | 24.80 | 25.60 | 4.00 | 100.00 | 125 | 43.6 |
|  | KRLA | 5.47 | 39.06 | 29.69 | 18.75 | 7.03 | -- | 100.00 | 128 | 32.7 |
|  | KLVE | 5.47 | 32.03 | 3.2 .03 | 15.63 | 13.28 | 1.56 | 100.00 | 128 | 34.0 |
|  | KWKW | 3.67 | 22.94 | 2.7.52 | 24.77 | 15.60 | 5. 50 | 100.00 | 109 | 38.6 |
|  | KABC | 1.02 | 9.18 | 16.33 | 25.51 | 39.80 | 8.16 | 100.00 | 98 | 49.2 |
|  | KIQQ | 14.58 | 53.13 | 21.88 | 9.38 | 1.04 | -- | 100.01 | 96 | 27.4 |
|  | KBIG | 1.10 | 14.29 | 19.78 | 31.87 | 28.57 | 4.40 | 100.01 | 91 | 44.6 |
| ${ }_{\circ}^{\infty}$ | KTNQ | 3.23 | 39.78 | 35.48 | 10.75 | 8.60 | 2.15 | 99.99 | 93 | 32.5 |
| 1 | KIIS | 14.12 | 48.24 | 20.00 | 14.12 | 3.:53 | -- | 100.01 | 85 | 27.6 |
|  | KJOI | 1.28 | 17.95 | 19.23 | 30.77 | 23.08 | 7. 6.6 | 100.00 | 78 | 46.1 |
|  | Other | 6.45 | 42.28 | 22.58 | 16.59 | 10.48 | 1.61 | 99.99 | 868 | 31.4 |
|  | TOTAL | 5.61\% | 34.08\% | 23.79\% | 18.80\% | 15.14\% | 2.58\% | 100.00\% | 2,245 | 35.3 |

TABLE XLVIII
PREFERRED RADIO STATION
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYER

| Station | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KALI | 4.70\% | -- | 94.27\% | .52\% | . 52 \% | 100.01\% | 192 |
| KFWB | 56.33 | 13.29 | 17.72 | 12.66 | -- | 100.00 | 158 |
| KNX | 58.09 | 22:. 79 | 6.62 | 11.03 | 1.47 | 100.00 | 136 |
| KRLA | 28.57 | 12.03 | 48.87 | 7.52 | 3.01 | 100.00 | 133. |
| KLVE | 3.05 | -- | 96.95 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 131 |
| KWKW | 7.83 | -- | 92.17 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 115 |
| KABC | 69.16 | 14.02 | 8.41 | 5.61 | 2.80 | 100.00 | 107 |
| KIQQ | 23.30 | 3.88 | 47.57 | 25.24 | -- | 99.99 | 103 |
| KBIG | 38.46 | 6.59 | 17.58 | 36.26 | 1.10 | 9.9 .99 | 91 |
| KTNQ | 4.30 | 2.15 | 93.55 | -- | -. | 100.00 | 93 |
| KIIS | 21.59 | 18.18 | 45.45 | 14.77 | -- | 99.99 | 88 |
| KJOI | 48.86 | 9.09 | 11. 36 | 29.55 | 1.14 | 100.00 | 88 |
| Other | 40.09 | 27.69 | 18. 27 | 11.96 | 1.99 | 100.00 | 903 |
| TOTAL | 33.75\% | 15.78\% | $38.15 \%$ | 11.04\% | 1.28\% | 100.00\% | 2,338 |

TABLE XLIX
PREFERRED RADIO STATION
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Station | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5000 ~ \\ & \$ 9999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10000- \\ & \$ 14999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15000- \\ & \$ 19999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20000- \\ & \$ 2499.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25000 \\ & \text { and More } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KALI | 52.66\% | 31.38\% | 9.57\% | $4.26 \%$ | . $53 \%$ | 1.60\% | 100.00\% | 188 | \$ 4,700 |
| KFWB | 9.68 | 26.45 | 21.29 | 12.90 | 11.61 | 18.06 | 99.99 | 155 | 13,200 |
| KNX | 11.36 | 15.91 | 23.48 | 14.39 | 11.36 | 23.48 | 99.98 | 132 | 14.600 |
| KRLA | 18.46 | 29.23 | 30.77 | 10.00 | 7.69 | 3.685 | 100.00 | 130 | 10,400 |
| KLVE | 41.27 | 38.10 | 12.70 | 3.97 | 1.59 | 2.38 | 100:01 | 126 | 6,100 |
| KWKW | 37.84 | 35.14 | 17.12 | 8.11 | 1.80 | -- | 100.01 | 111 | 6,700 |
| KABC | 4.67 | 24.30 | 18.69 | 14.02 | 14.95 | 23.36 | 9.9 .99 | 107 | 15.900 |
| KIQQ | 30.21 | 31.25 | 17.71 | 11.46 | 3.13 | 6.25 | 100.01 | 96 | 8,100 |
| KBIG | 14.77 | 18.18 | 25.00 | 18.18 | 10.23 | 13.64 | 100.00 | 88 | 13,200 |
| KTNQ | 45.65 | 36.96 | 14.13 | 1.09 | 2.17 | -- | 100.00 | 92 | 5,500 |
| KIIS | 18.39 | 22..99 | 36.78 | 8.05 | 3.. 45 | 10.34 | 100.00 | 87 | 11,100 |
| KJOI | 1.0.. 84 | 15.66 | 30.12 | 20.48 | 3.61 | 19.28 | 99.99 | 83 | 13,700 |
| Other | 18.69 | 22.65 | 22.54 | 9.85 | 10.42 | 15.86 | 100.01 | 883 | 11,900 |
| TOTAL | 23.0.9\% | 25.68\% | 21.29\% | 10.01\% | 7.73\% | 12.20\% | 100.00\% | 2,278 | 10., 29.9 |

Preferred Radio Programming

Popular music heads the list of preferred radio programming in Table $L$ with $28 \%$ of the responses. The second most popular form of programming is news, with $24 \%$ of the responses. The third most popular category; labeled "oldies," captured $15 \%$ of the responses. Rock music was selected by $10 \%$ of the respondents and country music by 9\%. Jazz got $6 \%$ of the responses and talk shows $5 \%$. Sports received only $3 \%$.

Table LI shows that preferred programming tends to vary by age of the respondent. The group with the youngest median age, 26.9, selected rock music as their favorite. News and talk shows are preferred by older respondents, with a median age of about 44.

Programming preferences also vary by ethnic background. Latiños make up a disproportionately large share of the audience for popular music and sports. Blacks predominate among jazz listeners. Whites form the largest segment of the audience for talk shows and country music. Table LII provides a detailed breakdown.

Table LIII shows the variation in household incomes by type of preferred radio programming. The range of median
values is relatively narrow, from $\mathfrak{i} 7 ; 500$ to $\$ 10,300$. Respondents who prefer popular music have the lowest median income, and those preferring "oldies" and jazz have the higheṣt.

TABLE L
PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMING BY GENDER OF PASS BUYER

| Type of <br> program | Male | Female | Total | Respondents | Percent of <br> Listeners |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Pop Music | $45.44 \%$ | $54.56 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 997 | $27.89 \%$ |
| News | 44.73 | 55.27 | 100.00 | 863 | 24.16 |
| Oldies | 41.56 | 58.44 | 100.00 | 551 | 15.05 |
| Rock Music | 51.52 | 48.48 | 100.00 | 363 | 10.07 |
| Country | 49.53 | 50.47 | 100.00 | 319 | 8.88 |
| Music | 44.44 | 55.56 | 100.00 | 216 | 5.92 |
| Jazz | 38.71 | 61.29 | 100.00 | 186 | 5.20 |
| Talk Shows |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sports | 89.69 | 10.31 | 100.00 | 97 | 2.52 |
| TOTAL | $46.44 \%$ | $53.56 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3,592 | $99.99 \%$ |

## TABLE LI

## PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMING

BY AGE OF PASS BUYER

| Type of Program | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 21 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61+$ | Total | Respondents | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { Age } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pop Music | $6.77 \%$ | 42.04\% | 27.99\% | 14.15\% | 8.43\% | . $62 \%$ | 100.00\% | 961 | 31.3 |
| News | 1.73 | 1:6.2 28 | 24.54 | 27.25 | 25.52 | 4.69 | 100.01 | 811 | 43.7 |
| Oldies | 4.05 | 24.90 | 25.10 | 23.036 | 19.69 | 2.90 | 100.00 | 518 | 38.7 |
| Rock Music | 13.79 | 56.61 | 22.70 | 3.74 | 3.16 | -- | 100.00 | 348 | 26.9 |
| Country <br> Music | 2.33 | 24.58 | 24.25 | 25.91 | 21::26 | 1.66 | 99.99 | 301 | 39.6 |
| Ja:zz | 1.50 | 44.50 | 19.50 | 21.00 | 13.00 | . 50 | 100.00 | 200 | 32.4 |
| Talk Shows | 2.92 | 19.30 | 18.71 | 22.81 | 28.07 | 8.19 | 100.00 | 171 | 44.0 |
| Sports | 6.32 | 31.58 | 25.26 | 16.84 | 14.74 | 5.26 | 100.00 | 9.5 | 34.8 |
| TOTAL | 4.96\% | 31.95\% | 24.82\% | 19.56\% | 16.24\% | 2.47\% | 100.00\% | 3,405 | 35.9 |

TABLE LII
PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMING
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYER

| Type of Program | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islanders | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pop Music | 18.16\% | 9.87\% | 63.97\% | 7.50\% | . $49 \%$ | 99.99\% | 1,0013 |
| News | 27.04 | 10.47 | 46.95 | 14.84 | . 69 | 99.99 | 869 |
| Oldies | 32. 79 | 14.31 | 40.58 | 10.51 | 1.81 | 100.00 | 552 |
| Rock Music | 35.71 | 18.96 | 34.34 | 9.34 | 1.65 | 100.00 | 364 |
| Country <br> Music | 43.75 | 5.00 | 30.31 | 17.81 | 3.13 | 100.00 | 320 |
| Jazz | 24.04 | 46.15 | 18.27 | 10.58 | . 96 | 100.00 | 208 |
| Talk Shows | 40.32 | 1.8:8.8.2 | 36.56 | 2.69 | 1.61 | 100.00 | 186 |
| Sports | 19.61 | 8.8 .2 | 63.73 | 7.84 | -- | 100.00 | 102 |
| TOTAL | 28.09\% | 13.70\% | 46.29\% | 10.76\% | $1.16 \%$ | 100.00\% | 3,614 |

TABLE LIII
PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMING
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME


## Radio Listening Periods

Tabel LIV shows that $85 \%$ of the respondents are regular radio listeners. There are two peak periods for radio listening -- from 6 am to 9 am and 6 pm to $9 \mathrm{pm}-\mathrm{m}$ when more than one-third of the radio audience is listening. There is an especially high concentration of females in the radio audience before and during the morning peak; 58\% of the listeners are women during the 3 am to 6 am period and 60\% during the 6 am to 9 am period.

The average age of the radio audience does not vary much by time period, except that older listeners tend to be concentrated before and during the morning peak period. After 9 am, however, the median age of the 3 am to 6 am audience is 39.9 and the median age during the 6 am to 9 am period is 36.2 . Table LV shows audience age distribution throughout the day. The median age of respondents who usually do not listen to the radio iṣ 37.6.

Table LVI shows that the ethnic composition of the radio audience varies throughout the day. Latinos comprise the largest part of the radio audience during the 3 am to 6 am (43\%), 9 am to noon (41\%), and 6 pm to 9 pm (41\%) periods. Whites form the largest share of the audience during the periods of 6 am to $9 \mathrm{am}(38 \%)$, noon to 3 pm (43\%), 3 pm to $6 \mathrm{pm}(38 \%), 9 \mathrm{pm}$ to midnight (37\%), and miḍnight to $3 \mathrm{am}(42 \%)$.

The range of the radio audience average household income by time of day is rather narrow, as shown in Table LVII. The lowest median income, $\$ 8,700$, is reported by listeners during the midnight to 3 am period, the highest income, $\$ 10,900$, is reported by listeners during the 6 am to 9 am period.

## TABLE LIV

RADIO LISTENING PERIODS BY GENDER OF PASS BUYER

| Time of Day | Male | Female | Total | Number of Respondents | Percent of Listeners |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-6am | 41.71\% | $58.29 \%$ | 100.00\% | 609 | $17.56 \%$ |
| 6-9am | 40.39 | 59.61 | 100.00 | 1,290 | 37.20 |
| 9 am - noon | 49.38 | 50.62 | 100.00 | 569 | 16.41 |
| Noon - 3 pm | 44.56 | 55.44 | 100.00 | 395 | 11.39 |
| 3-6pm | 46.9 .9 | 53.01 | 100.00 | 532 | 15.34 |
| 6-9 pm | 46.46 | 53.54 | 100.00 | 1,242 | 35.81 |
| 9 pm - midnight | 47.80 | 52.20 | 100.00 | 749 | 21.60 |
| Midnight - 3 am | 46.58 | 53.42 | 100.00 | 219 | 6.31 |
| TOTAL | 46.27\% | $53.73 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | 3,468* | -- |
| Non-listeners | 47.11\% | 52.89\% | 100.00\% | 611 |  |

4,079 pass buyers responded to this question.
*3,468 respondents, $85.02 \%$ of those responding, said they listened to the radio during at least one period of the day. Because many respondents listen to the radio during more than one period, the "number of respondents" column does not equal 3,468.

```
TABLE LV RADIO LISTENING PERIODS BY AGE OF PASS BUYER
```

| Time of Day | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 2 \mathrm{l} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | $61+$ | Total | Respondents | Median Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-6am | $2.66 \%$ | $23.45 \%$ | 24.33\% | 23.27\% | $23.27 \%$ | 3.02\% | 100.00\% | 563 | 39.9 |
| 6-9am | 3.81 | 31.43 | 26.78 | 18.66 | 17.16 | 2.16 | 100.00\% | 1,206 | 36.2 |
| 9 am - noon | 6.6.65 | 39.35 | 23.38 | 16.73 | 12.55 | 1.33 | 99.99 | - 526 | 32.3 |
| Noon - 3 pm | 5.11 | 42.20 | 20:16 | 18.29 | 13.17 | 1.08 | 100:00 | 372 | 32.1 |
| $3-6 \mathrm{pm}$ | 6.01 | 37.68 | 22.:24 | 17.84 | 14.43 | 1.80 | 100.00 | 4.99 | 33.1 |
| 6-9pm | 6.70 | 37.11 | 22.59 | 17.35 | $13: 66$ | 2.58 | 99.99 | 1,164 | 33.0 |
| 9 pm - midni.ght | 6.38 | 37.25 | 22.46 | 17.97 | 14.35 | 1.59 | 100:00 | 690 | 33.6 |
| Midnight - 3 am | 5.74 | 35.41 | 24.40 | 14.35 | 17.70 | 2.39 | 9'9.99 | 209 | 33.9 |
| TOTAL | $4.94 \%$ | 31.96\% | 24.69\% | 19.69\% | 16.29\% | 2.42\% | 99.99\% | 3,260 | 34.4 |
| Non-listeners | 3.38\% | $26.16 \%$ | 27.05\% | 22.42\% | $19.04 \%$ | $1.96 \%$ | 100.01\% | 562 | 37.6 |

TABLE LVI
RADIO LISTENING PERIODS
BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF PASS BUYER

| Time of Day | White | Black | Latino | Asian/ <br> Pacific <br> Islanders | Other | Total | Number of Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-6am | 32.01\% | 17.58\% | $43.28 \%$ | 5.14\% | 1.99\% | 100.00\% | 603 |
| 6 am - 9 am | 37.93 | 16.59 | 35.67 | 8.88 | . 93 | 100.00 | 1,284 |
| 9 am - noon | 33.09 | 16.19 | 41.37 | 8.09 | 1.26 | 100.00 | 556 |
| Noon - 3 pm | 4.2.53 | 19.85 | 28.61 | 7.47 | 1.55 | 100.01 | 388 |
| $3 \mathrm{pm}-6 \mathrm{pm}$ | 37.64 | 18.82 | 34.79 | 7.03 | 1.71 | 99.99 | 526 |
| $6 \mathrm{pm}-9 \mathrm{pm}$ | 30.52 | 14.54 | 40.88 | 12.61 | 1.45 | 100.00 | 1,245 |
| 9 pm - midnight | 36.88 | 20.05 | 28.53 | 13.32 | 1.21 | 99.99 | 74:3 |
| Midnight - 3 am | 41.51 | 28:77 | 20.75 | 6.13 | 2.83 | 99.99 | 212 |
| TOTAL | 28.50\% | 14.65\% | 45.53:\% | 10.17\% | $1.15 \%$ | 100.00\% | 3,481 |
| Non-listeners | 35.17\% | 8.33\% | 40.17\% | 15.00\% | 1.33\% | 100.00\% | 600 |

## TABLE LVII

RADIO LISTENING PERIODS
BY PASS BUYER'S ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

| Time of Day | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 50000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5000- \\ & \$ 9999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10000- \\ & \$ 14999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15000- \\ & \$ 1.9999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20000- \\ & \$ 24999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25000 \\ \text { and More } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number of Respondents | Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{am}$ | 23.90\% | 24.92\% | 19.49\% | 10.68\% | 7.63\% | 13.39\% | 100.00\% | 590 | \$10,300 |
| 6 am - 9 am | 21.95 | 23.94 | 21.39 | 10..85 | 8.14 | 13.73 | 100.00 | 1,253 | 10,900 |
| 9 am - noon | 24.68 | 30.39 | 21.18 | 8.10 | 7.73 | 7.92 | 100.00 | 543 | 9,100 |
| Noon - 3 pm | 18.59 | 30.89 | 22.77 | 8.38 | 9.95 | 9.42 | 100.00 | 382 | 10,100 |
| 3 am to 6 pm | 22.85 | 26.37 | 20.90 | 9.18 | 8.01 | 12.70 | 100.01 | 512 | 10,200 |
| $6 \mathrm{pm}-9 \mathrm{pm}$ | 26.06 | 25.73 | 20.48 | 9.91 | 6.83 | 10.9 .9 | 100.0.00 | 1,201 | 9,600 |
| 9 pm - midnight | 20.91 | 27.51 | 20.50 | 9.77 | 9.35 | 11.97 | 100.01 | 727 | 10,400 |
| Midnight - 3 am | 2.7 .83 | 29.72 | 19.34 | 9.91 | 5.19 | 8.02 | 100.01 | 212 | 8,700 |
| TOTAL | 28.42\% | 27.38\% | 19.10\% | 8.73\% | 6.58\% | 9.80\% | 100:.01\% | 3,346 | 8,940 |
| Non-listeners | 25.62\% | 27.39\% | 19.08\% | 10.78\% | 6.36\% | 10.78\% | 100.01\% | 566 | \$ 9,450 |

## METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire used to survey buyers of March Regular and Express monthly passes was designed to maximize distribution and response. The monthly pass was printed in the upper left hand corner of the questionnaire, bordered by perforations which allowed it to be removed easily by the buyer. Printing the pass as part of the questionnaire ensured that sales clerks would distribute the questionnaire to buyers:

The introductory text to the questionnaire informed the pass buyer that retürning the completed questionnaire to RTD would provide entry into a drawing for one of ten free regular monthly passes to be awarded for the month of May. This incentive was provided to stimulate response.

Beginning February 27, 1981, approximately 14,375 questionnaires were distributed to pass buyers at forty-seven sales outlets, which had been selected as part of a random sample stratified by location and type of outlet.

Just over 4,170 completed questionnaires were received, for an overall response rate of $29 \%$. Table LVIII summarizes survey response and shows that approximately $4.2 \%$ of regular and express pass buyers were surveyed.

TABLE LVIII
SURVEY RESPONSE

13.14\% of the non-discount passes sold in March were express passes. 14.45\% of buyers surveyed bought an express pass.

## APPENDIX

TABLE A-I
RTD PASS SALES HISTORY
1970 to 1981

| Year | Number Sold Per Year | Percent Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Sold Per } \\ & \text { Month } \end{aligned}$ | Annual Pass Revenue | Percent Change | Revenue Per Month | Revenue Per Sale | Percent <br> Change <br> In Revenue <br> Per Sale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970 | 622,771 | -- | 51,898 | \$ 8,065,707 | -- | \$ 67:2, 14.2 | \$12.95 | -- |
| 1971 | 637,733 | $+2.4 \%$ | 53,144 | \$ 8,314,516 | $+3.08 \%$ | \$ 69:2,8.76 | \$13.04 | $+.69 \%$ |
| 1972 | 555,180 | $-13.0 \%$ | 50,470 | \$ 7,655,644 | -7.92\% | \$ 6377,970 | \$13.79 | $+5.75 \%$ |
| 1973 | 626,076 | +12.8\% | 52,173 | \$ 8,291,597 | $+8.31 \%$ | \$ 690,966 | \$13.24 | - $3.99 \%$ |
| 1974 | 653,289 | $+4.3 \%$ | 65, 3:29 | \$ 6,728,231 | -18.85\% | \$ 672,823 | \$10.30 | -22.21\% |
| +1975 | 1,042,403 | +59.6\% | 86,866 | \$ 9,441,738 | +40.33\% | \$ 786,812 | \$ 9.06 | -12.04\% |
| 119.76 | 1,124,460 | $+7.9 \%$ | 102, 224 | \$12,012,483 | $+27.23 \%$ | \$1,029,043 | \$10.68 | +17.88\% |
| 1977 | 1,350,795 | $+20.1 \%$ | 112,566 | \$17,513,521 | +45.79\% | \$1,459,460 | \$12.97 | +21.44\% |
| 1978 | 1,529,061 | +13.2\% | 127,421 | \$20,907, 035 | +19.38\% | \$1,742,253 | \$13.67 | $+5.40 \%$ |
| 1979 | 1,614,434 | $+5.6 \%$ | 146,767 | \$22,708,807 | +8.62 咢 | \$2,064,437 | \$14.07 | + $2.93 \%$ |
| 1980 | 2,253,385 | +39.6\% | 187,782 | \$36,142,384 | +59.16\% | \$3,011,865 | \$16.04 | +14.00\% |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { lst Qtr } \\ 1981 \end{gathered}$ | 637,236 | -- | 212,412 | \$12,027,166 | --- | \$4,009,055 | \$18.87 | +17.64\% |
| Total | 12,646,823 |  |  | \$169,808,829 |  |  |  |  |
| Average | 1,091,781 | +15.25\% | 104,088 | \$14;343;788 |  | \$1,455,808 | \$13.22 | + 4.32\% |
|  | (1970-1980) | (1970-1980) | (1970-1981) | (1970-1980) |  | (1970-1981) | (1970-1981) |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | MARCH PAS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CABLE A-II } \\ & \text { SS SALES BY } \\ & 1978-1981 \end{aligned}$ | Y | UTLET |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1.971 | 1972* | $\underline{1973}$ | 1974 | 197.5 | 1976 |  | 1977 |  | $\underline{1978}$ |  | 1979 |  | 1980 |  | 1981 |
| No. of Outlets | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 42 | 59 |  | 109 |  | 223 |  | 246 |  | 271 |  | 289 |
| Total <br> passes sold | 53,169 | 53,853 | -- | 53,300 | 56,050 | 80,613 | 105,717 |  | 115,103 |  | 126,736 |  | 149,242 |  | 192,472. |  | 222,626 |
| Passes per Outlet | 1,519 | 1,539 | -- | 1,568 | 1,649 | 1,919 | 1,792 |  | 1,056 |  | 568 |  | 607 |  | 710 |  | 770 |
| Most Productive outlet | 15,904 | 15,258 | -- | 13,554 | 15,146 | 19.934 | 27,453 |  | 24,440 |  | 16,878 |  | 15,59.9 |  | 15,594 |  | 19,614 |
| Total Revenue | \$688,284 | \$702,203 | -- | \$702,113 | \$760,137 | \$711,642 | \$933,664 |  | 394,818 |  | 682,148 |  | 060,774 |  | \$2,671,210 |  | 205,282 |
| Revenue per <br> outlet | \$ 19,665 | \$ 20,063 | -- | \$ 20,650 | \$ 22,357 | \$ 16,944 | / 15,825 | \$ | 12,7.96 | \$ | 7,543 | \$ | 8,377 | \$ | 9,857 | \$ | 14,551 |
| Most <br> Productive <br> Outlet | \$202,603 | \$200,735 | -- | \$180,997 | \$799,193 | \$179,618 | \$256,725 | \$ | 300,096 | \$ | 229;878 | \$ | 214,027 |  | \$ 202,513 | \$ | 336,080 |

```
TABLE A-III
NUMBER OF PASS SALES OUTLETS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE QUARTILE SALES LEVELS
```

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Sales } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\underline{1978}$ | Number of (March 1979 | Outlets by $\begin{gathered} \text { Pass Sales } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | $\underline{1981}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25\% | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| 50\% | 8 | 12 | 1.6 | 17 |
| 75\% | 22 | 31 | 43 | 44 |
| 100\% | 220 | 244 | 269 | 285 |

SOURCE: Pass Sales Report, Market Research

TABLE A-IV
PASS SALES BY TYPE OF OUTLET
No. of
*Third and Fourth Quarters Only
**First Quarter Only
***Does not always equal $100 \%$ due to rounding of figures by computer.

SOURCE: Pass Sales Report, Market Research

TAELE A-V
PASS SALES BY SECTOR

|  | $1976-1981$Pass Sales by Year |  |  |  |  |  | No. of Passes per Outlet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976* | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981** | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1981 \end{gathered}$ |
| Downtown LA | $63.0 \%$ | 56.4\% | $46.3 \%$ | $41.3 \%$ | $40.8 \%$ | 37.2\% | 3,016 |
| West Los Angeles | 20.2 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 1,168 |
| South Central | 1.7 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 966 |
| San Fernando Valley | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 503 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { San Gabriel } \\ \text { Valley } \end{gathered}$ | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 375 |
| East Los Angeles/ Southeast Cities | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 820 |
| North Central | . 9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 729 |
| East Central | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 556 |
| South Bay | . 2 | . 5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 212 |
| Mid-Cities | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 5 | 71 |
| Long Beach | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 | 103 |
| Orange County | -- | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | 97 |
| Unclassified | -- | - | 3.3 | 5.1 | 3.2 | . 8 | 1,014 |
| TOTAL*** | $99.8 \%$ | 99.9\% | 100.0\% | 99.98 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 773 |
| *Third and Four <br> **First Quarter <br> ***Does not alway | th Quar nly <br> equal | $\mathrm{cs} \text { Onl }$ $00 \% \mathrm{du}$ | to roun | ing of | igures | by comput |  |

SOURCE: Pass Sales Report, Market Research

TABLE A-VI
DAILY SALES OF REGULAR AND EXPRESS MONTHLY PASSES AT NINE RTD TICKET OFFICES

Month
Date
Day of Week
Number Sold
Percent of Total


