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Chapter 1: Programs A-Z | Georgia Public Broadcasting

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Stations in this era were internally funded, and did not rely on listener contributions to operate; some accepted advertising. The FCC had reserved almost broadcast frequencies for use as educational television stations in, though by, only 44 stations allocated for educational use had begun operations. Johnson, and was modeled in part after a study on educational television by the Carnegie Corporation of New York â€" precipitated the development of the current public broadcasting system in the U. The legislation established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting CPB, a private entity that is charged with facilitating programming diversity among public broadcasters, the development and expansion of non-commercial broadcasting, and providing funding to local stations to help them create programs; the CPB receives funding earmarked by the federal government as well as through public and private donations. While the intention of the act was to develop public television and radio, a revision of the bill had removed all mention of radio from the original text; Michigan Senator Robert Griffin suggested changing the name of what was to be called the Public Television Act, and last-minute changes were subsequently made to the bill with references incorporating radio into the bill being re-added with Scotch Tape before the law was passed by Congress and signed by Johnson. Some of the funding comes from community support to hundreds of public radio and public television stations, each of which is an individual entity licensed to one of several different non-profit organizations, municipal or state governments, or universities. Sources of funding also include on-air and online pledge drives and the sale of underwriting "spots" typically running 15â€"30 seconds to sponsors. Program-by-program funding creates the potential for conflict-of-interest situations, which must be weighed program by program under standards such as the guidelines established by PBS. Public broadcasting is sometimes also referred to as public media, in an effort to capture the expansion of public broadcasting content from radio and television into digital technologies, in particular the web and mobile platforms. While some consider public media to be analogous to public broadcasting, [28] others use the term more broadly to include all noncommercial media. Public television and radio in the U. Partly because of this belief, although it accounts for only a small fraction of government spending overall, some conservatives including Presidents Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, George W. Bush and Donald Trump, and former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich have made various efforts to defund or privatize the Corporation for Public Broadcasting through federal budget legislation. Support for continuing CPB funding by liberals, independents and many conservatives in Congress has led to many of these efforts being defeated at the federal level, although there have been successful attempts to reduce â€" though not eliminate â€" funding for public television stations by some state legislatures. Previous estimates by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting have illustrated that removing federal funding to the CPB would severely hamstring rural PBS, NPR and independent public broadcasting stations, and may result in the gradual collapse of the public broadcasting system. Such underwriting may only issue declarative statements including slogans and may not include "calls to action" i. The majority of public television stations are owned by educational institutions and independent entities including colleges and universities, municipal education boards, and nonprofit organizations; however, some statewide public television networks are operated as state government agencies, and some standalone public television stations serving an individual market are run by a municipal government or a related agency within it. Unlike National Public Radio, however, PBS largely does not produce any of the programs it broadcasts nor has an in-house news division; all PBS programs are produced by individual member stations and outside production firms for distribution to its member stations through the network feed. With the exception of a few secondary or tertiary stations in certain major and mid-sized cities that rely entirely on syndicated content from American Public Television

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and other distributors, the vast majority of public television stations in the U. Many member stations have also aired distance education and other instructional television programs for use in public and private schools and adult education courses since the s, many public television stations have relegated these programs to digital subchannels that the station may maintain or exclusively via the Internet. PBS also provides a base prime time programming schedule, featuring a mix of documentaries, arts and how-to programming, and scripted dramas. With the advent of digital television, additional public television networks â€" most of which have direct or indirect association with PBS â€" have also launched, to provide additional cultural, entertainment and instructional programming. PBS operates three such networks: Independent services include Create, an American Public Television-operated network featuring how-to, home and garden, cooking and travel programs; MHz Worldview, a network owned by MHz Networks, which carries international dramatic series particularly crime drama, news programs and documentaries; and World, a joint venture of American Public Television, WNET, the WGBH Educational Foundation and the National Educational Telecommunications Association that broadcasts science, nature, news, public affairs and documentary programs. Most communities also have public-access television channels on local cable television systems, which are generally paid for by cable television franchise fees and sometimes supported in part through citizen donations. Until shutdown operations in , the U. Radio[edit] The first public radio network in the United States was founded in in Berkeley, California as station KPFA, which became and remains the flagship station for a national network called Pacifica Radio. From the beginning, the network has refused corporate funding of any kind, and has relied mainly on listener support. KPFA gave away free FM radios to build a listener base and to encourage listeners to "subscribe" support the station directly with donations. This network â€" which replaced the Ford Foundation-backed National Educational Radio Network â€" is colloquially though inaccurately conflated with public radio as a whole, when in fact "public radio" includes many organizations. Around these distributed programs, stations fill in varying amounts of local and other programming. A number of public stations are completely independent of these programming services, producing all or most of their content themselves. Some of the larger operations split off these formats into separate stations or networks. Music stations are probably best known for playing classical music, although other formats are offered, including the time-honored "eclectic" music format that is rather freeform in nature common among college radio stations. Jazz is another traditional, but declining, public radio programming staple. From to, foreign-targeted broadcasts, many of which were intended as propaganda, were barred from U. Local stations derive some of the funding for their operations through regular pledge drives seeking individual and corporate donations, and corporate underwriting. Some stations also derive a portion of their funding from federal, state and local governments and government-funded colleges and universities, in addition to receiving free use of the public radio spectrum. The local stations then contract with program distributors and also provide some programming themselves. NPR produces its own programming PBS, by contrast, does not create its own content, which is instead produced by select member stations and independent program distributors. NPR also receives some direct funding from private donors, foundations, and from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Chapter 2: Public Radio Exchange

Part of a series of statistical reports on public broadcasting, this publication is based on data supplied by public television and CPB-qualified public radio stations in a survey of CPB-qualified public radio programming by category. This report is the first study of its kind on public radio.

Chapter 3: Public broadcasting - Wikipedia

Public Radio Programming Content by Category, Fiscal Year Mendel, Robin; And Others Part of a series of statistical

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surveys on public broadcasting based on data supplied by public television and Corporation for Public Broadcasting qualified public radio stations, this report provides details of public radio program content for fiscal year.

Chapter 4: People | Georgia Public Broadcasting

Public radio programming content by category: Fiscal year (Data collection and analysis) [Robin Mendel] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

Chapter 5: Colorado Public Radio - In-Depth News and Streaming Music

Part of a series of statistical surveys on public broadcasting based on data supplied by public television and Corporation for Public Broadcasting qualified public radio stations, this report provides details of public radio program content for fiscal year

Chapter 6: PBS: Public Broadcasting Service

Radio programming is the process of organising a schedule of radio content for commercial broadcasting and public broadcasting by radio stations.

Chapter 7: Full text of "ERIC ED Public Radio Programming Content by Category, Fiscal Year"

News & Public Affairs Spirituality & Religion Sports Videos Television Videogame Videos Vlogs Youth Media Featured audio All Audio latest This Just In Grateful Dead Netlabels Old Time Radio 78 RPMs and Cylinder Recordings.

Chapter 8: Broadcasting Decision CRTC | CRTC

One of public radio's most popular programs, A national network of young journalists and artists creating content for this generation. Jazz Night In America is a public radio program.

Chapter 9: Trends and Facts on Public Broadcasting | State of the News Media

At the local public radio level, an analysis of the public filings provided by the largest news-oriented licensees (organizations that operate local public radio stations) shows that in - the last year for which reliable data are available - total revenue for this group was \$ million.