THE DEVELOPMENT OF TARGET MARKETS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL PROGRAM: A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Ву

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Bachelor of Science

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Maryville, Missouri

1991

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College of the Oklahoma State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE July, 1993

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Thesis Approved: Thesis 21 na A

Dean of the Graduate College

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to offer my sincere thanks to the many people who have helped me during the course of my studies at Oklahoma State University. A special thanks to Dr. John F. Rooney for serving as my thesis advisor and for giving me the opportunity to work for him as a research assistant. This experience has allowed me to develop both professionally and personally. To Drs. Carney and Higley, their contributions and encouragement during this thesis project as committee members are greatly appreciated. And finally, to Joe Easley for his help and guidance through the rough spots.

I would also like to thank my parents and family members for their continuing support and understanding throughout my educational experience. Finally, thank you to all the friends I have made during my years at OSU, you have made this experience bearable and filled with memories.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The role and importance of sport in American society, both from a participatory and a spectator viewpoint, is prevalent in the everyday life of the average American. Changes in numerous aspects of the sport ideology has allowed it to become a major facet in the lives of many Americans. Technological advances have transformed our society from a production oriented economy to a consumer oriented one. This has allowed play and sport to fill vast amounts of leisure time in the lives of Americans (Figler, 1981).

During the past decade there seems to be more attention focused on active leisure participation in sports and physical activities. Individual participation in sport has increased at all levels and in all ages (Nixon, 1984). While individual participation has increased, so has spectator appreciation of sport. Numerous theories have been suggested to explain the significance of spectator sport. Sociologists Eitzen and Sage cite societal needs that are served by sport. They state that sport provides a way of releasing excess energies, tensions, and hostile feelings in a socially acceptable way. Secondly, athletes

can serve as role models that possess the proper mental and physical traits to be emulated by other members of society. Finally, sport is a secular, sometimes religious, institution using ritual and ceremony to reinforce the values of society (Eitzen and Sage 1978). Beisser (1967) implies that sport spectating, as opposed to participation, enables both males and females to have a role in the sport society. Beisser states that, "... sport consumption is a socially sanctioned mode of behavior wherein an individual can share something in common, on an equal basis, with others in the community."

College football has been at the forefront in the development of spectator-centered sports. From the middle of August to the end of November, you will find sport spectators and fans nationwide enthusiastically attending or tuning in to watch or listen to the game that is of regional interest or of possible national significance. The season then culminates with the college bowl season which offers a virtual smorgasbord of college football that generates substantial revenues and publicity for the schools involved. These potential revenues have led many institutions, companies, and individuals to take advantage of this societal interest by being involved in sport, particularly college football. A college football community and the university can benefit immensely from the amount of revenue generated on a particular weekend and season. More importantly is the revenue generated by the

coverage of television and the media. On a typical autumn weekend your television program guide will be filled with opportunities to watch college football. Most of the major television networks and ESPN, present a game of interest to the football fan. Most recently, college football has joined with network television to offer games of interest on a pay per view basis. Unfortunately only a small percentage of colleges benefit from television coverage. A college football program's success is often measured by how many appearances they have on television. This measurement is directly related to the win-loss record of the program. Rader (1983) believes there is more:

Since 1950, only those teams at the top of the polls filled stadiums, received bowl invitations, appeared regularly on network television, and generated adequate revenues to finance their expensive athletic programs (p.266).

This being true, there is substantial pressure for college football programs to be successful. Promoting the win at any cost image that has surrounded college football since its early days (Miller, 1953). Other criteria involved in successful football programs are the recruitment of quality athletes and coaches that encourage and exemplify winning at the university. Sport geographer John F. Rooney Jr. has worked extensively with the recruitment aspect of college football. Rooney (1987) states:

A successful athletic program is dependent on the effective recruiting of both players and coaches. Good recruiting does not guarantee a good team, but without it there is no hope (p.10).

University of Missouri Football

A Tiger Tradition?

The University of Missouri Tigers are an example of a program that has not fared well in their last decade of college football. Attendance figures have declined considerably within the last ten years. Missouri, a member of the football affluent Big Eight Conference, has not had a winning season since 1983. This recent failure, hasn't always been the case. Historically, a winning tradition for the University of Missouri football program could be labeled as "on the bubble". Tradition in college football can be influential to the future success of a program. A strong tradition will encourage alumni financial assistance, game day ticket and concession revenues, and blue chip recruitment. Goudge discovered that institutions that developed winning programs early in the modern college football era (1952-1970), had excellent access to talent and often filled a void where professional athletic entertainment was lacking (Rooney, 1987, Goudge, 1984). Unfortunately, the Goudge study was unable to develop an explanation as to why a team once considered an elite program in an early decade failed to maintain this lofty status.

During the 1960s, under the guidance of Coach Dan Devine, the Missouri program made tremendous strides toward developing a new winning tradition, following the one that evolved under legendary coach Don Faurot. From 1960 to

1969 the Tigers were the only team in the nation that lost fewer than three games per season. Their winning percentage throughout that period was 77 percent (Table I). Average attendance during those years increased from 33,100 in 1960 to 57,500 in 1969; a growth rate of 73.7 percent (Missouri Football Media Guide, 1992). Long time St. Louis Dispatch sports editor and University of Missouri football historian Bob Broeg (1990) comments:

Even though faced with the arrival of pro ball at St. Louis and then at Kansas City, the University of Missouri flourished artistically and financially...Dan Devine can take considerable credit. Despite the tough, new competition for the autumnal entertainment dollar, Ol'Mizzou did more than hold its own,...the reason was simply that the Tigers won more regularly. As a result, MU suddenly found itself the object of affection for many who had not gone to college...(p.118).

Throughout the decade of the 1960s Missouri fans were introduced to consistent college bowl experiences. Devine led teams appeared in six bowl games (winning four), the University of Missouri was becoming a consummate fixture in Division I football.

The decade of the seventies witnessed continued success, as Missouri established a legitimate program with a reputable tradition. Coaches Al Onofrio and Warren Powers maintained the winning ways of Devine. The overall success that Devine achieved was not matched, but Onofrio and Powers enabled the program to receive some notoriety as "giant killers". The Tigers were able to surprise and defeat highly ranked teams during the 1970s. Post-season

TABLE I

				# of	Average
Year	Won	Loss	Tie	Home Game	s Attendance
		_	_	-	
1960	11	0	0	5	33,100
1961	7	2	1	5	40,360
1962	8	1	2	5	41,640
1963	7	3	0	5	45,259
1964	6	3	0	5	45,428
1965	8	2	1	5	49,369
1966	6	3	1	5	51,840
1967	7	3	0	5	51,687
1968	8	3	0	5	55,096
1969	9	2	0	5	57,500
	77	22	5		
Minaian		22	5		
winning	percentage	116			
1970	5	6	0	5	58,592
1971	1	10	0	6	52,979
1972	6	6	0	6	45,873
1973	8	4	0	6	56,716
1974	7	4	0	5	53,876
1975	6	5	0	5	64,595
1976	6	5	0	5	63,608
1977	4	7	0	6	62,076
1978	8	4	0	6	65,745
1979	7	5	0	6	69,867
	58	56	0		
Winning	percentage	51%			
1980	8	4	0	6	67,602
1981	8	4	0	7	61,787
1982	5	4	2	6	52,264
1983	7	5	ō	7	52,029
1984	3	7	1	6	47,790
1985	1	10	ō	7	47.128
1986	3	8	Ō	6	39,097
1987	5	6	0	7	39,524
1988	3	7	1	6	38,902
1989	2	9	ō	6	41,891
	45	64	4		
Winning	percentage	41%			
1990	4	7	υ	6	39,839
1991		ר	1	6	39,660
1992	3	, 8	Ō	6	38,972
	•	· ·	÷	-	
	10	22	1		
Winning	percentage	31%			
	-				

MISSOURI TIGER FOOTBALL WIN/LOSS COMPARISON 1960-1993

Source: Missouri Football Media Guide

play continued. Seven bowl appearances in the fourteen years under Onofrio and Powers allowed for further national recognition.

A gradual increase in attendance continued through the 1979 season. Faurot Field's seating capacity of 62,000 often overflowed with crowds exceeding 75,000. Average attendance peaked in 1979 at 69,867, the largest annual figure in Missouri history. The attendance growth rate was 19.2 percent from 1970 to 79. But the winning percentage dropped from 77 percent during the Devine era to 51 percent for 1970-79.

Unfortunately, to sustain a tradition in college football, consistent winning is essential. The University of Missouri, since the middle to latter part of the 1980s has been jeopardizing a once promising football program. Even the idea that on "a given Saturday" the giant killers of old might appear, is fast becoming a fond memory.

Since 1983 Missouri's winning percentage is a meager 28 percent. Average attendance has dropped by 25 percent from 1983 to 1992 (Table I). What factors have led to the recent decline of the football program. How much has coaching, recruiting, scheduling, etc. had to do with the success at Missouri. If the Missouri program is contemplating changes in the coaching staff, intensification of recruitment, or altering the future schedules, maybe the attitudes and expectations of Missouri football fans should be considered. Success in college

football can be measured by a number of criteria. While winning is the most prominent factor in selling tickets, it isn't the only factor. Geographic marketing research should be emphasized. The theory being, filling the stadium helps the team win as much as a winning team helps fill the stadium.

The Problem Statement and Objectives of the Research

With the ever changing fragmentation and shifting of social levels and consumer markets in American society, marketers are constantly trying to develop new methods to measure the transformation of consumer behavior. There is a growing emphasis on knowing where this new fragmentation and shifting occurs in relation to sport. The value of this information is important to those businesses and corporations which produce, market, sell, and sponsor sporting goods and sport related events.

It is imperative that sporting event marketers know where their fans reside, as well as their demographic and personal lifestyles. By obtaining this information, the sports marketing group will be able to cater to, and target directly through promotions, advertising, and an overall qualitative experience at the event. Therefore this type of analysis would be advantageous to marketers who are trying to promote such an event.

The University of Missouri football program has been

selected as a case study. The purpose of the research is to provide a demographic profile of fans that attend the university's football games and thus produce market areas they should pursue to increase ticket sales. The completion of a demographic cross-sectioning by zip code, of current ticket holders to understand what is typical about those who attend Missouri football games, will enable targeting of sales to zip codes with similar geodemographic backgrounds and consumer mannerisms. To accomplish this goal, the following objectives will be completed.

- Identify levels of general sport interest within the market study area.
- Locate the concentrations of Missouri Alumni within the market study area.
- 3. Complete a locational analysis of season ticket holders, mail order tickets, and student tickets sold, at the zip code level.
- Profile and create a demographic composition of the best served zip codes.
- 5. Determine zip codes to be targeted for the promotion of expanded ticket sales.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The literature review begins with a brief summarization of the fundamentals and concepts of the sport geography discipline. The discussion continues with the advancement of the field, focusing on a regional perspective. The introduction of previous studies will follow comparing the parameters of success with relation to college football. Finally, examples will be cited stressing the importance of social and geodemographic marketing.

Sport Geography/Sport Regions

Publicly and in academia the average intellectual associates the discipline of geography with questions of location and man's cultural and physical environment. Many sub-disciplines exist within this diverse field. Economics, history, climatology and marketing are just a few of the disciplines that can be studied from a geographic perspective. Within the last three decades, limited, but substantial work has been completed in the field of sport geography. The pioneer of this field is

John F. Rooney, Jr.

The early studies of Rooney (1974 and 1975) uses both a systematic and a regional approach to define the geographic analysis of sport. The systematic approach allows for the examination of an individual sport by explaining its diffusion over space and time. This examination can be on a regional or national scale. The process takes into account the spatial organization, social interaction, and landscape alterations that occur during its diffusion.

The regional approach applies the same concepts as the systematic analysis while focussing the study to a particular region. Within the region, sports are measured by participation rates, quality player production and spectator interest.

You think of golf as a warm-climate sport, but participation rates are three times greater in Minnesota and Michigan than they are in most southern states (Rooney 1992 p. 1).

This fact and many others are addressed in Rooney and fellow-sport geographer Richard Pillsbury's recently completed research endeavor. Together they have written <u>The Atlas of American Sport (1992)</u>. This publication combines the refinement and expansion of the techniques used by Rooney and Pillsbury's cultural lifestyle analysis of sport to determine where the interest and emotional attachment to sports occur. American sport regions were established from the research. One region is the Pigskin Cult (Figure 1). This region is described and named for the emphasis that it places on football. Rooney (1992) gives this description:

The annual homecoming games of the state universities will reflect sporting landscape of the Pigskin Cult sporting psyche...it is the annual battle between Auburn and Alabama, Clemson and South Carolina, or Georgia and Georgia Tech which captures the sense of the region. Long lines of decorated cars wending across the rolling countryside, massive stadiums dwarfing the adjacent communities, day long tailgate parties in the parking lots, and the weary and tired drive home are all important parts of these games which some never quite get around to actually attending. Job, family and personal decisions revolve around their timing as the regions fans search for that identity and pride of times past (p.19)

The role that college football plays in the Pigskin Cult and our sport oriented society is tremendous.

Success and Location

The principles of locational analysis theory relate commercial or service related success to optimal location factors. Goudge (1984) examines the relationship between success and location of college football from 1952 to 1983. The initial findings of Goudge showed little significant relationship of college football success to location during the time of the study. Goudge (1984) writes:

...There are football programs that have been successful year in and year out that possess good relative locations, such as Alabama, Michigan, Notre Dame, Ohio State, etc. On the other hand there are sufficient numbers of successful programs with relatively poor locations; Brigham Young, Nebraska, Washington, etc...no clean cut relationship between success and location can be identified (p.74)

Goudge also measured success by win-loss records, Top-



Source: Atlas of American Sport

Figure 1: American Sport Region - The Pigskin Cult

Twenty rankings, attendance figures, television appearances, bowl game invitations, the number of All-Americans and the number of former players that have gone on to play professionally.

Goudge believes that the variables mentioned are influential to the success of a college football program. The author also conveys that the individual institution needs to be analyzed to determine what variables substantiate the success or failure of their program.

Market Research/Analysis

Marketing research is a vital aspect of the modern businesslike manner in which major universities conduct themselves. To arrive at an effective return on investment, sport entertainment suppliers need to identify and locate markets for their products and programs. Also pertinent in terms of marketing to the sport consumer, is the knowledge of regional differences within the determined market area (Rooney 1992).

To track the changes of the sport consumer, a variety of methods are applied. Participation rates, media coverage, buying patterns, consumer surveys and demographic analysis are common ways to determine market trends.

The geography of markets is also an important component in marketing research. Where consumers live may be more important in determining what they'll buy than age, lifestyle or other demographic and psychographic factors (Stores p.42 1989, Anderson p.4, 1991). Michael J. Weiss, author of <u>The Clustering of America</u> (1988), uses a combination of geographic location and the aforementioned variables to describe by Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) the consumer and lifestyle behavior of the people therein. The ADI simply reflects the area in which a traditional television signal penetrates.

Appreciation of analytical methods used in sport geography, combined with geodemographic concepts are increasingly being used to predict sport interest markets. Rooney and Associates currently uses a demographic analysis process to devise target zip code markets for professional football, basketball, and baseball franchises and sponsored athletic events. Rooney along with the Sports and Leisure Division of the New York Times Magazine Group have developed The Database of Golf and Tennis in America. The database enables the user to determine potential markets for golf and tennis facilities, design sales territories for manufacturers, and promote event sponsorship.

CHAPTER III

DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The overwhelming and irreversible changes in the American marketplace has forced market researchers to diversify their analysis techniques. Burdened by a lack of access to relevant data, dependant on others for current market data, and an inability to integrate, analyze, and report market information in an efficient manner has led to a need for a new analytic process (Thomas and Kirchner 1991).

Management of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has recently become a popular way of maintaining and analyzing large databases. GISs allow for efficient and effective integration of data to be manipulated spatially while applying quantifiable methods. Sport marketers have made use of GIS to store and manipulate sport demographic information.

Data Collection

For the purpose of this study, an individual database will be designed. To design this database a market area was defined. The University of Missouri is located in

Columbia, MO. Columbia is geographically located near two major highways. Interstate 70 runs east and west connecting the urban centers of Kansas City and St. Louis. Jefferson City, south of Columbia is directly connected by Highway 54. These two thoroughfares give the university access to a substantial population base for drawing spectators to athletic events (Figure 2). The market study area includes the St. Louis and Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and the entire population base of the state of Missouri. The MSA regions include information for counties in Illinois and Kansas.

To complete a location analysis of ticket purchasers, the University of Missouri athletic ticket office supplied a list of season ticket holders non-student and student and mail order tickets at the zip code level. All information was entered into the database using the zip code as the geographic unit. The university's Alumni Association also produced a list of alumni and former student attendees to the University of Missouri for the predetermined study area.

To intensify the analysis, a profiling of the lifestyle, consumer behavior, and overall geodemographics of the zip codes on a microscale was completed. To achieve this objective the use of the Claritas Marketing System was implemented. The Claritas system was created in 1974 by entrepreneur Jonathan Robbin. Robbin devised the geodemographic system to combine census data, consumer



surveys, and consumer purchase records for target marketing at the zip code level. Robbin then produced a network to sort the nation's 36,000 zip codes into forty lifestyle clusters using the PRIZM (Potential Rating Index for Zip Markets) system, an individual can draw on thousands of census and consumer statistics to produce an accurate portrait of any neighborhood (Weiss 1988). A final use of the Claritas information, was to discover high areas of sport interest. In relation to the probe for areas of sport interest, separate database of Missouri high school sport availability was completed. One of the best indices for determining sport interest in the United States is the examination of high school participation by state (Rooney 1992). Using the Missouri Coaches Directory, a data set was developed that summarizes the individual sports offered at high schools in Missouri by zip code. All demographic data compiled at the zip code level were obtained from Strategic Mapping, Inc., a computer mapping software company.

Within the confines of this study, an operational framework was developed to enhance and add validity to the current location analysis techniques used by Rooney & Associates. These current techniques allow for the creation of target markets for potential consumers of sporting events.

Methodology

During the period of the 1980s, mass marketing began to decline in virtually every industry. Target marketing is now stressed as businesses redirect their efforts toward regional marketing, niche marketing, and customer segmentation. It is one thing to develop marketing plans for mass markets, but designing customized market plans for specific markets require new tasks and new tools (Thomas and Kirchner 1991).

Customizing a target market plan for the University of Missouri football program will involve the identification of fans through GIS analysis. The analysis will consider economic, social, demographic and sport interest variations within the study area.

The locational analysis of fans will involve mapping by zip code the geography of ticket sales to football games. The heavily concentrated (best served) areas will then be determined by computing tickets sold per capita. Once the best served areas are specified, census demographics including average household income and number of households will be added to the database.

Mapping of alumni and former students will be completed to establish where interest in the University itself is concentrated. This information will also be entered into the database.

Defining initial sport interest at the high school level will include identifying what sports are offered for high school boys and girls by zip code. The enrollment of the high school will be included in the database to compute per capita numbers. Per capita analysis is used frequently throughout this research process. A per capita index of variables for each areal unit studied was calculated by using the formula for location quotients (LQ):

Per-Capita Index (LQ) = $\frac{(s/e)}{(S/E)}$

Where s is a measure of sports offered for a specified areal unit and e is the high school enrollment of that areal unit, S represents the total sports offered by state and E is the state high school enrollment. This index is used because it allows one areal unit measure to be valued or weighed equally relative to another, negating differences in population density.

To intensify the location of high sport interest, additional variables will be attached to the database, using the Claritas information. Zip codes with individuals that have college football and basketball interest, watch ESPN, and read the sports page of their local newspaper, etc., will be included.

Variable averages for the best served zip codes are then calculated to determine what is typical of the Missouri football fan. These findings will provide limitations as to the demographic composition needed by the underserved and untapped zip codes within the market area to be targeted for potential consumers.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES

The purpose of this chapter is to illustrate and measure the individual factors and methods chosen to reveal potential sales markets for the University of Missouri football program.

The factors or methods to be analyzed include general sport interest, the location of Missouri Alumni and football ticket purchasers. It will also include a demographic profiling of the best served markets and the zip codes targeted for sales development.

Sport Interest Analysis

In an attempt to better understand what defines a fan of Missouri Tiger football, it was imperative that a regional perspective of sport interest be determined. The market area for this study was analyzed to uncover particular micro-regions of sport interest. A preliminary explanation of the state's interest in sport was revealed and the intensity of that interest in those regions lead to the discovery of potential consumers of the football program.

The initial part of the analysis involves the sport

regions designed by Rooney and Pillsbury (1992). The state of Missouri falls into the Sport for Sports Sake (SFSS) region (Figure 3). Rooney and Pillsbury believe that the SFSS region is characterized by high rates of female participation and low rates of elite athlete production, promoting an equal opportunity environment where physical activity for individual well being is emphasized.

To investigate this phenomenon, the market area's sport interest was analyzed. A similar technique practiced by Rooney and Pillsbury was applied. The difference was that, Rooney and Pillsbury observe high school participation rates while this study examines the individual sports that are offered at the high school level throughout the state. Due to continuing concern for educational finances, an interest must be shown by both participants and spectators in the individual sports in order for them to maintain their status in the following year's budget. Therefore, the availability of sport to promote individual and spectator participation is a genuine measure.

The Missouri Coaches Directory was used to create the data set of sports offered to high school students. This data was entered at the zip code level and then aggregated to the county level. Examination of the data at the county level revealed a distinct pattern (Figure 4). The counties that are adjacent to and north of the Missouri River tend to offer more sports to high school students on a per



Figure 3: American Sport Regions



Figure 4: Per Capita High School Sport Availability by County

capita basis, then the southern half of the state. The northern part of Missouri appears to have more interest in high school athletics and thus can indeed be classified as a SFSS region.

The MSA's of Kansas City and St. Louis were examined individually at the zip code level. These areas are similar with regard to population, ethnicity, and economic development, yet the sport interest is quite different. Comparison of traditional versus non-traditional sports within these two urban centers proved to be quite interesting. Traditional sports were defined as football, basketball, and baseball. Non-traditional sports include wrestling, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer. Rooney and Pillsbury (1992) classify the city of St. Louis in the sport region of The American Heartland. This region is defined by the above average participation it has in traditional sports. There are other sports that prosper here, but it is the area's production of elite players that set it aside from the SFSS region. Using the high school sport availability database shows that the St. Louis area is much more diverse in the sports programs that are offered at the high school level than the Kansas City area (Figure 5). Kansas City schools tend to offer traditional sports. One does not often find strong gymnastics or swimming programs. Sports such as field hockey for girls and volleyball for boys help to distinguish the St. Louis area's sport culture.



Source: Missouri Coaching Directory



Figure 5: Urban Comparison of High School Sport Availability

High school football, while being somewhat ubiquitous throughout the state appears to support the northern SFSS region (Figure 6). An explanation of high football interest in this area could be the influence of eight man football. Historically, this part of the state could be described economically as agri-business. With the declining fortunes of the small farmer, this area is losing much of it's population base. Enrollment of schools in these areas have also declined. High schools with football backgrounds have had to drop in Class distinction, but have maintained their interest in football. The southeastern part of the state has low availability of football at the high school level. The initial expense to equip a team, provide a facility, and a lack of competition may have inhibited this area's sparse population from beginning football programs.

Rooney (1992) contends that it is at the high school level, as opposed to the collegiate or professional level that sport enthusiasts learn and develop their interest for their respective games. A study conducted by Andrew Smyth showed that high school interest was conducive to locating professional franchises. Smyth (1987) makes this assumption:

... if interest in general is high, then so will be the desire to spectate. At the very least, propensity to spectate will be higher then in an area with a lower level of interest. (p.43)

What does this say about the possibility of MU increasing ticket sales?



The northern half of the state and the sport minded St. Louis area are established regions for laying the foundation for the target market process.

Alumni Location

A university's alumni are crucial to the continual expense and support that is needed to be successful in college athletics. To locate and measure the existing and potential support that the MU athletic department could anticipate, the database was completed.

A list of MU alumni was acquired and entered into the database from the MU Alumni Association. The athletic ticket office provided a list by zip code of donors to the athletic department. Through geographic analysis, a residual comparison of per capita graduates to per capita donors was completed (Figure 7). The comparison shed light on these two variables. While distribution of graduates are spread throughout the entire market area, the concentration of athletic donors is primarily within approximately eighty miles of the university . Eighty percent of the total athletic donors are represented within the best served areas. This would indicate that the majority of those that donate back to the athletic program are the ones who stand to benefit from their close proximity.


Missouri Football Fan Location

Instrumental to the analysis of MU football fans is the location of those fans on a per capita basis. Mapping the total fans per capita allows for recognition of best served zip codes within the market area by providing a spatial view (Figure 8). Total fans are derived from individuals who purchased public or family plan tickets through the mail. The entire market area is comprised of 1,127 zip codes. The zip codes that had at least one fan per capita were labeled as best served markets (Appendix). One per capita was used because it is representative of what is considered average for the study The per capita aspect interprets the fan interest on area. an equal level, weighing a St. Louis suburb the same as a rural farming community. There were a total of 210 best served zip codes. These zip codes accounted for 80 percent of the total public tickets sold. The concentration of ticket buyers are found along the I-70 corridor and within a 100 mile radius of Columbia. Investigation of the 100 mile radius shows that intense support is heavier north and northwest of Columbia. Communities like Mexico, Moberly, and Marshall have total populations near 12,000, yet are within the top 25 percent of the best served zip codes with 7.11, 4.67 and 4.65 fans per capita respectively (Appendix). Marceline, Alma, and Slater are smaller communities (populations under 3,300) that show significant interest in MU football.



Their fans per capita are within the top 18.5 percent of the best served zip codes. These communities tend to have strong support for their high school football programs.

The suburban areas of Kansas City and St. Louis represent a marginal contribution to the total tickets sold. These large population bases within a two hour drive along Interstate 70 could prove to be a substantial untapped market for future ticket sales.

Best Served Characteristics

The database of the market area consolidated MU athletic donors, alumni and attendees with demographic data, ticket information, and Claritas sport indices to the zip code level.

To determine what is typical or characteristic of the MU football fan, averages and totals of the databases individual variables were computed from the best served markets. These averages are then used as the criteria for targeting the underserved or untapped markets. The idea is that the eventual target zip codes should resemble the zip codes that the university is currently serving well. The target zip codes will compare to the best served markets in relation to income levels, interest in the university and similar index values of sport related variables. Averages and totals of the best served markets are listed below (Table II).

TABLE II

AVERAGES AND TOTALS OF BEST SERVED ZIP CODES FOR MU FOOTBALL TICKET SALES

	TOTALS		INDEX AVERAGES
 Population Households Average Household Income MU Alumni MU Attendees Athletic Donors Public Tickets Sold	1,407,057 549,872 \$30,340 40,905 3,487 2,420 8,291	Graduates Per Capita Total Fans Per Capita *** College Football Interest *** College Basketball Interest *** Pro Football Interest *** Watch ESPN *** Read Sports in Newspaper *** Read Sports Illustrated	1.92 4.12 1.02 1.06 0.97 1.00 0.85 0.83
			1.00 = Norm

Data Provided for the 210 Best Served Zip Codes

Source:

- * Strategic Mapping Inc.
- ** University of Missouri
- *** Claritas Corporation

The total population of the best served zip codes equalled 1,407,507, 22.4 percent of the entire market area's population. This population figure is representative of 549,872 households with an average annual income of \$30,340, which is \$2,900 above the average for the overall study area. Of the 72,696 MU alumni in the market area, these best served zip codes embody 56 percent of them. This leaves 44 percent of the total alumni in the market area unserved. Comparison of the best served sport variable averages provided little deviation from totals for the overall market area (Appendix). The sport variable comparison will later be a useful tool in strengthening the validity of target markets.

The best served areas of the Missouri football program describe a number of factors that could be indicative of the markets to be targeted. These factors include an income level near \$30,000, previous affiliation with the university, either as an alumnus or former student, and finally, the desire of the spectator to attend the event through measurement of the Claritas variables.

Target Market Construction

A total of 917 zip codes were not considered part of the best served area and were analyzed for potential target markets. The following is an explanation of the construction process used to determine primary, secondary, and supplemental targets.

To qualify as a primary target, the zip code under analysis needed to meet the following qualifications (Table III).

TABLE III

Variable to Analyze	Criteria Value	Targets Remaining
Underserved Zip Codes	> 1.01 PC Fans	917
Avg. Household Income	> \$30,340	219
College Football Interest	> 1.01 Index	144
MU Graduates PC	> 1.00 Index	36
College Bsktball Interest	> 1.00 Index	33
Pro Football Interest	> 0.97 Index	30

PRIMARY TARGET QUALIFICATIONS

PC = per capita

The order of the criteria was determined by the economic and sport interest factors that influence a potential consumer.

Average household income was used to establish the wealth of the area in which the zip code was located. The availability of expendable income is a necessity within the household, before the consumer decision process takes place. Figure 9 suggests that expandable income is located in and around the urban centers. Consequently, rural Missouri is much lower in income when compared to the urban areas. Insight on college football fan location, was illustrated by the spatial distribution of the Claritas college football interest variable. Previous affiliation with the university proved to be a major factor that



sharpened the accuracy of the targets. The addition of this variable to the analysis, narrowed the remaining target zip codes from 144 to 36. Finally, the remaining sport interest variables of college basketball and professional football clarified the remaining targets, reducing them to thirty.

Similar procedures were followed throughout the targeting process of the secondary and supplemental target groups. The exception to the secondary process involved decreasing the value of the variables to allow for the sample size to be larger (Table IV).

TABLE IV

SECONDARY TARGET QUALIFICATIONS

Variable to Analyze	Criteria Value	Targets Remaining
Underserved Zip Codes	> 1.00 PC Fans	887
Avg. Household Income	> \$30,000	217
College Football Interest	> 1.00 Index	135
MU Graduates PC	> 0.75 Index	48
College Bsktball Interest	> 1.00 Index	33
Pro Football Interest	> 0.90 Index	23

PC = per capita

GIS capabilities made it possible to manipulate the criteria to arrive at the desired number of targets.

The purpose of the supplemental process was to locate the generic sports fan within the market area. Therefore the order of the criteria was rearranged and the variable value decreased to enlarge the sample size (Table V).

T	A	B	L	E	V	•
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Variable to Analyze	Criteria Value	Targets Remaining
Underserved Zip Codes	> 1.50 PC Fans	904
Avg. Household Income	> \$28,000	286
College Football Interest	> 0.90 Index	229
Pro Football Interest	> 0.85 Index	217
College Bsktball Interest	> 0.90 Index	195
MU Graduates PC	> 0.30 PC	107
Sports Illustrtd Readership	> 0.80 Index	82

SUPPLEMENTAL TARGET QUALIFICATIONS

PC = per capita

To broaden the market base, the total fans per capita was increased to 1.50. Best served zip codes were used to possibly enhance the targets to include at least initial MU football interest. The professional football and college basketball variables were ranked higher than the criteria for MU graduates in this case, to maintain the pursuit of the generic sports fan. Finally, readership of Sports Illustrated was added to the formula to magnify the appreciation of sport in these target areas.

Target Analysis

The areas obtained from the primary target analysis are shown in Figure 10. Of the thirty targets chosen, all but three are located within the suburban areas of Kansas City and St. Louis. These dominantly urban zip codes establish an audience totalling 518,480. This population base includes 189,119 households with an average



income of \$41,497 (Table VI). The primary targets contain 10.9 percent of the total number of individuals who graduated from or attended the university, within the overall market area. The statistics calculated for the primary targets confirm areas of expendable income and the MU affiliation necessary to promote potential sales.

The enhancement of these areas continues through the comparison of the Claritas sport variables. (Table VI). These indices explain that compared to the overall study area the zip codes that have been targeted are high areas of sport interest and might include potential spectators. It should be noted, the average index of 1.00 represents the national norm. For example, the pro football interest in the overall study area is below the national average, while college basketball interest is above average. The index values show little variance from the average. In general, they range from twenty-five points above and below 1.00. The most significant variables were the readership indices. Neither one of the variables were chosen as criteria, but both maintain high averages within these target markets. These figures reinforce the targets chosen for sales promotion and encourage guaranteed success.

The secondary targets were created using lower values. The criteria while being less stringent didn't balloon the number of targets for this market group. A total of twenty-three targets were created (Table VII). The

TABLE VI

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	MU	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
66206	Leawood, KS	13,546	5,182	\$53,145	315	2.02	34	2.9	10	1.53	-0.49
64155	Kansas City	9,131	3,329	\$43,226	145	1.38	5	0.63	2	0.45	-0.93
64069	Liberty	22,609	8,269	\$39,127	380	1.46	25	1.28	12	1.1	-0.36
64080	Pleasant Hill	4,304	1,690	\$32,772	56	1.13	4	1.07	7	3.37	2.24
65063	New Bloomfield	2,983	1,091	\$35,614	52	1.51	4	1.55	1	0.7	-0.81
64055	Independence	30,644	11,687	\$38,061	475	1.35	34	1.29	5	0.34	-1.01
65807	Springfield	37,646	14,751	\$33,520	442	1.02	34	1.04	14	0.77	-0.25
63129	Oakville	42,694	14,181	\$45,466	622	1.27	15	0.41	7	0.34	-0.93
63028	Festus	9,924	3,453	\$32,836	120	1.05	7	0.82	1	0.21	~0.84
63033	Florissant	49,161	17,040	\$44,781	610	1.08	25	0.59	14	0.59	-0.49
66207	Overland Park, KS	18,634	7,048	\$54,309	373	1.74	38	2.36	7	0.78	-0.96
64116	N. Kansas City	18,899	8,715	\$34,016	249	1.14	8	0.49	0	0	-1.14
66210	Overland Park, KS	10,283	3,784	\$48,516	292	2.47	6	0.67	3	0.61	-1.86
63021	Ballwin	40,915	13,800	\$46,896	1,333	2.83	45	1.27	12	0.61	-2.22
65810	Springfield	7,210	2,423	\$46,560	132	1.59	6	0.96	2	0.58	-1.01
63034	Florissant	17,116	5,572	\$47,299	207	1.05	9	0.61	5	0.51	-0.44
64118	Gladstone	30,547	12,117	\$40,763	452	1.29	22	0.83	6	0.41	-0.88
64152	Kansas City	21,663	7,720	\$41,037	315	1.26	6	0.32	7	0.67	-0.59
64119	Kansas City	22,791	8,511	\$41,456	312	1.19	10	0.51	6	0.55	-0.64
63303	Saint Charles	50,147	16,464	\$42,968	625	1.08	18	0.41	10	0.41	-0.67
64151	Kansas City	14,562	5,534	\$40,781	307	1.83	15	1.19	2	0.28	-1.55
64133	Raytown	33,149	13,329	\$37,537	410	1.07	26	0.91	12	0.75	-0.32
66219	Lenexa, KS	4,322	1,532	\$39,458	58	1.17	2	0.53	0	0	-1.17
63015	Catawissa	1,025	357	\$33,308	17	1.44	0	0	0	0	-1.44
63040	Grover	1,035	355	\$47,204	104	8.73	4	4.47	0	0	-8.73
63056	Leslie	276	95	\$30,938	11	3.46	0	0	0	0	-3.46
64153	Kansas City	1,409	478	\$39,017	28	1.73	0	0	0	0	-1.73
64166	Kansas City	105	38	\$37,436	5	4.14	2	22.01	0	0	-4.14
66221	Overland Park, KS	1,576	518	\$51,477	33	1.82	0	0	0	0	-1.82
66227	Lenexa, KS	174	56	\$46,384	3	1.5	0	0	0	0	-1.5

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FAN LOCATION ANALYSIS PRIMARY TARGET ZIP CODES

TABLE VI (Continued)

Zip	City/Town	Public P Tickets Sold Sol	ub Tickets 1d Per Capita	Family Ticket Plar	Total Fans	Total Fans Per Capita	Tickets Sold Per Zip Code	College BB Interest	College FB Interest	Pro Football Interest	Watch ESPN	Read Sports in Newspaper	Read Sports Illustrated
66206	Leawood, KS	22	1	0	22	0.99	11	1.08	1.15	1.14	0.9	1.1	1.08
64155	Kansas City	14	0.94	0	14	0.93	5	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.05	1.08	1.08
64068	Liberty	33	0.9	0	33	0.89	15	1.14	1.15	1.12	0.99	1.04	1.02
64080	Pleasant Hill	6	0.85	0	6	0.85	3	1.01	1.09	0.98	1	0.71	0.88
65063	New Bloomfield	4	0.82	0	4	0.81	2	1.1	1.03	1.01	1.06	0.84	0.77
64055	Independence	36	0.72	0	36	0.71	15	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.01	1.07	1.01
65807	Springfield	41	0.67	0	41	0.66	19	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.01	1.03
63129	Oakville	46	0.66	3	49	0.7	17	1.11	1.14	1.13	0.99	1.09	1.01
63028	Festus	10	0.62	0	10	0.61	6	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.04	0.79	0.99
63033	Florissant	47	0.59	0	47	0.58	21	1.03	1.08	1.11	0.97	1.12	1
66207	Overland Park, KS	5 19	0.59	0	18	0.59	9	1.16	1.23	1.18	0.93	1.15	1.19
64116	N. Kansas City	17	0.55	٥	17	0,55	8	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.02	0.97	1.09
66210	Overland Park, KS	5 9	0.54	0	9	0.53	4	1.23	1.29	1.2	1.08	1.34	1.38
63021	Ballwin	35	0.52	2	: 37	0.55	13	1.22	1.24	1.16	0.98	1.14	1.09
65810	Springfield	6	0.51	C) 6	0.51	3	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.07	1.23	1.17
63034	Florissant	14	0.5	a	14	0.5	6	1.14	1.16	1.14	0.99	1.13	1.02
64118	Gladstone	25	0,5	C	25	0.5	9	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.11
64152	Kansas City	17	0.48	c) 17	0.48	7	1.19	1.17	1.14	1.03	1.19	1.14
64119	Kansas City	16	0.43	c	16	0.43	8	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.11	1.08
63303	Saint Charles	34	0.42	1	. 35	0.42	12	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.08	1.23	1.16
64151	Kansas City	10	0.42	c) 10	0.42	5	1.1	1.15	1.12	0.96	1.12	1.09
64133	Raytown	21	0.39	c	21	0.38	8	1.03	1.04	1.1	0.98	1.06	1.04
66219	Lenexa, KS	2	0.28	c) 2	0.28	1	1.26	1.29	1.19	0.94	1.13	1.15
63015	Catawissa	0	0	c) (0	C	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.14	0.86	1.03
63040	Grover	0	0	c) (0	C	1.27	1.3	1.18	0.93	1.14	1.1
63056	Leslie	0	0	c) (0	c	1.01	1.09	1.07	1.09	0.77	0.93
64153	Kansas City	0	0	C) (0	C	1.2	1.16	1.17	1.08	1.27	1.19
64166	Kansas City	0	0	() () 0	c	1.28	1.3	1.17	0.93	1.15	1.07
66221	Overland Park, K	s 0	0	() () 0	c	1.27	1.3	1.18	0.93	1.14	1.1
66227	Lenexa, KS	0	0	() () 0	c	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.04	1.21	1.15
Primar	y Target Demograph	nics				Primary Ta	get Index Aver	nges:		·····			
								1.12	1.15	1.12	1.01	1.08	1.07
Total	otal population = 518,480					Market Bros	Index Buarage	. 1.01	0 96	0 93	1 01	0 70	0 77
local	verage Household Income = $$41.497$						Index Average	5 1.01	0.90	0.92	1.01	0.79	0.77
Univer	sity of Missouri G	Fraduates = 8,483	3			T-d-u 3							
Univer Total	Total athletic Donors = 145						ige Equats 1.00						
Athlet	ic Donors vs Gradu	ates (PC) = −1.3	34			Sources: C	aritas Corpora	tion, Unive	rsity of Mis.	souri, Strated	ric Mapping		

TABLE VII

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FAN LOCATION ANALYSIS SECONDARY TARGET ZIP CODES

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	MU	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic A	thletic Donors	Per Capita
		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
66205	Roeland Park, KS	18,962	8.341	\$35.257	197	0.9	10	0.61	3	0.33	-0.57
63069	Pacific	9,426	3,222	\$35,928	93	0.86	5	0.61	2	0.44	-0.42
64078	Peculiar	5,811	1,994	\$39,378	52	0.78	3	0.6	0	0	-0.78
63123	Afton	53.417	21,660	\$39,104	639	1.04	27	0.58	14	0.54	-0.5
64138	Kansas Citv	25,893	10.026	\$39,507	280	0.94	13	0.58	3	0.24	-0.7
63376	Saint Peters	44,829	14,007	\$42,138	446	0.96	17	0.44	11	0.51	-0.35
63130	University City	34,405	14,103	\$36,752	470	1.18	24	0.8	8	0.48	-0.7
65742	Rogersville	6,013	2,220	\$31,795	65	0.94	2	0.38	0	0	-0.94
64057	Independence	10,257	3, 593	\$39,459	109	0.92	8	0.9	3	0.61	-0.31
63701	Cape Girardeau	38,087	14,641	\$30,197	433	0.99	29	0.88	10	0.54	-0.45
65256	Harrisburg	4,243	1,572	\$34,537	53	1.08	8	2.18	4	1.96	0.89
64064	Lees Summit	20,890	6,943	\$44,128	239	0.99	٦	0.39	2	0.2	-0.79
64083	Raymore	11,294	3,856	\$42,850	101	0.78	3	0.31	1	0.18	-0.6
64137	Kansas City	11,842	4,380	\$38,188	104	0.76	8	0.78	1	0.18	-0.58
66215	Lenexa, KS	28,949	10,756	\$44,104	262	0.79	12	0.48	3	0.21	-0.58
63031	Florissant	46,248	15,493	\$41,760	482	0.91	21	0.52	6	0.27	-0.64
63013	Beaufort	312	107	\$30,467	9	2.51	0	0	0	٥	-2.51
63023	Dittmer	979	325	\$37,753	17	1.51	0	0	0	0	-1.51
63089	Villa Ridge	1,416	489	\$37,127	40	2.45	1	0.82	0	0	-2.45
64082	Lees Summit	6,061	2,449	\$35,725	70	1	3	0.57	0	0	-1
64097	Wellington	1,270	473	\$30,095	24	1.64	0	0	0	0	-1.64
64167	Kansas City	201	67	\$41,136	2	0.86	٥	0	0	0	-0.86
65686	Kimberling City	2,981	1,346	\$30,466	29	0.84	6	2.33	1	0.7	-0.14

TABLE VII (Continued)

21p	City/Town	Public P Tickets Sold So	ub Tickets ld Per Capita	Family Ticket Plan	Total Fans	Total Fans Per Capita	Tickets Sold Per Zip Code	College BB Interest	College FBP Interest	ro Football Interest	Watch ESPN	Read Sports in Newspaper	Read Sports Illustrated
66205	Roeland Park, KS	26	0.84	0	2	5 0.83	8	1	1.09	1.1	0.92	1.07	1.02
63069	Pacific	12	0.78	0	12	2 0.77	3	1.05	1.1	1.08	1.05	0.86	1.02
64078	Peculiar	6	0.63	٥		5 0.63	2	0.98	1.01	1.07	1.12	0.85	0.96
63123	Afton	44	0.51	1	4	i 0.51	19	0.98	1.03	1.08	0.98	1.02	0.94
64138	Kansas City	20	0.47	2	22	2 0.52	7	1.09	1.1	1.09	1.04	1.11	1.12
63376	Saint Peters	32	0.44	2	3	0.46	13	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.07	1.21	1.15
63130	University City	24	0.43	C	2	0.42	10	1.01	1.01	1	1.05	1.25	1.22
65742	Rogersville	4	0.41	c) .	0.4	1	1.02	1.06	1.04	1.06	0.84	0.94
64057	Independence	6	0.36	c) (5 0.36	3	1.05	1.05	1.1	1.07	1.12	1.02
63701	Cape Girardeau	21	0.34	1	. 23	2 0.35	7	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.01	0.92	0.93
65256	Harrisburg	2	0.29	c) :	2 0.29	1	1.05	1.02	0.95	0.96	0.78	0.81
64064	Lees Summit	9	0.26	2	2 1	1 0.32	3	1.17	1.2	1.18	0.96	1.04	1.15
64083	Raymore	4	0.22	1	. !	5 0.27	2	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.08	1.02	1.08
64137	Kansas City	4	0.21	c) .	a 0.21	2	1.1	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.13	1.1
66215	Lenexa, KS	10	0.21	C) 1	0.21	6	1.18	1.21	1.12	1.02	1.06	1.2
63031	Florissant	10	0.13	4	l 1-	4 0.18	5	1.02	1.02	1.09	1.06	1.1	0.96
63013	Beaufort	0	0	C) (o 0	0	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.92
63023	Dittmer	0	0	C) '	0 0	0	0.98	1.05	1.01	1.03	0.74	0.95
63089	Villa Ridge	0	0	C)	0 0	٥	0.99	1.04	1	1.01	0.71	0.92
64082	Lees Summit	0	0	C)	0 0	0	1.27	1.29	1.17	0.93	1.14	1.07
64097	Wellington	0	0	C) :	o o	0	1.01	1.03	0.99	1.06	0.74	0.78
64167	Kansas City	0	0	C)	0 0	0	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.14	0.86	1.03
65686	Kimberling City	0	0	C)	0 0	0	1.08	1.04	0.94	0.96	0.79	0.71
Second	arv Target Demogram	bhics			Secor	darv Target	Index Averages						
						···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.03	0.97	1.00
otal	population = 383,80	56					•						
COTAL I	nousenoids = $142,00$				Marke	et Area index	Averages	1.01	0.96	0.92	1.01	0.79	0.77
verag	e Housenold Income	= \$37,298											
niver	sity of Missouri G	raquates = 4,21			. .	•							
niver	sity of Missouri At	ttendees = 207			inder	Average Equ	ais 1.00						
otal	athletic donors =	12											
thlet	ic Donors vs Gradua	ates (PC) =7											
otal '	Targets = 23				Sourc	e: Claritas	Corporation, U	niversitv o	f Missouri,	Strategic Ma	pping		

targets in this group support a population of 383,866 in 142,063 households. While the cut-off for income was \$30,000, the average for the secondary targets equalled 37,298. The total number of Missouri graduates reached 4,216, 5.8 percent of the alumni population in the overall market. The Claritas variables again prove substantial sport interest in this market group (Table VII). The distribution of secondary targets are centered around the major urban centers of Kansas City and St. Louis (Figure 11). Also included are the minor urban centers of Springfield and Cape Girardeau. These areas contain the only other Division I football programs in the state, and have strengthened their programs in recent years. Southwest Missouri State University has nearly doubled its average attendance since 1988 (Table VIII).

TABLE VIII

Year		Record	ļ	Average
	Won	Loss	Tie	Attendance
1988	5	5	0	6,814
1989	10	3	0	8,029
1990	9	3	0	9,685
1991	6	4	1	11,721
1992	6	5	0	12,128

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE FIGURES

Source: SMSU Sports Information Office

The appetite for college football may be satisfied in these areas, and the promotion of sales for MU could be considered questionable.



The supplemental targets stressed the desire to locate sports minded areas while maintaining a marginal amount of interest in the university, while maintaining an income level above \$28,000. The Claritas variables help to support the targets chosen (Table IX). A large number of supplemental targets were created. The targets total nearly 1.2 million residents and close to a half million households. Of the total MU alumni within the market area, the supplemental targets house 15.8 percent of them. The lowering of the criteria to \$28,000 for income had little negative effect on the target selections. The average household income of the area totaled \$36,549. The location of the targets have grown to include other urban places in and out of the state, while maintaining prominence in Kansas City and St. Louis (Figure 12).

Observing the total target composite, it should be stressed that of the possible 917 zip codes eligible for targeting, the target lists limit these zip codes to 135. The target zips represent over 2 million people in 750,000 households with an average income of \$38,448 (Table X). Of interest to the university, 33.2 percent of the alumni, 23.6 percent of former students, and 25.3 percent of the athletic donors are found in these areas. The composite target map indicates that the majority of the targets surround the urban centers of Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield (Figure 13). Choosing the correct promotional strategy within these large markets are difficult decisions

TABLE IX

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FAN LOCATION ANALYSIS SUPPLEMENTAL TARGET ZIP CODES

Included in Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	MU	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
Best Served		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Denors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
** 66724	Leavood . KS	2.047	644	\$55.186	26	1.3	1	0.56	0		-1.1
** 64060	Xearney	2,939	975	\$41.045	60	1.77	4	1.57	0	,	-1.77
** 64067	Lexing	6,019	2.382	\$28,699	87	1.26	9	1.73	5	1.72	0.46
** 66220	Lenexa, KS	1.731	557	\$46.129	16	0.8	0	0	1	1.2	2 0.4
** 63128	Concord	27.509	9,899	546.483	636	2.01	41	1.72	16	1.21	L -0.8
** 63146	Creve Coeur	30,114	12,118	\$47.694	969	2.79	40	1.54	17	1.17	-1.62
** 662.08	Prairie Village, KS	25,750	10.308	\$45.642	601	2.03	64	2.87	19	1.53	-0.5
** 63367	O Fallon	3,757	1,260	\$47,579	146	3,38	7	2.15	6	3.31	-0.07
** 63084	Union	8,902	3,141	\$34.253	114	1.11	6	0.78	2	0.47	-0.64
** 64114	Kansas City	26,081	11.902	\$36,947	671	2.23	47	2.08	19	1.51	-0.72
** 63117	Saint Louis	10.823	4,948	\$34,185	263	2.11	10	1.07	5	0.96	5 -1.15
** 63043	Hazelwood	23,634	8,984	\$44,015	363	1.33	9	0.44	6	0.53	-0.8
** 64D81	Lees Summit	9,639	4, 393	\$31,582	202	1.82	15	1.8	4	0.80	5 -0.96
** 65401	Rolls	24.047	8.404	\$30,493	401	1.45	30	1.44	9	0.78	-0.67
** 63038	Glencoe	4.711	1,598	\$43.091	104	1.92	1	0.25	5	2.2	0.28
** 63044	Hazelwood	18.827	6.892	\$42.083	244	1.13	13	0.8	4	D.44	-0.69
** 63055	Labadie	1.183	396	\$36.420	14	1.03	1	0.98	0	1	-1.03
** 63026	Fenton	20.749	7,185	\$38,510	348	1.46	7	0.39	5	0.5	-0.96
** 64701	Barrisonville	9,601	3,666	\$33.889	149	1.35	12	1.44	4	0.80	-0.49
64062	Lawson	4.902	1,630	\$38,430	22	0.39	4	0.94	1	0.42	0.03
63332	Augusta	6.168	2,119	\$35.340	27	0.38	1	0.19	0	C	-0.30
64146	Xanaga City	3,945	1.440	\$41.447	25	0.55	2	0.59	2	1.05	5 0.5
63012	Barnhart	4.277	1.441	\$35.628	37	0.75	2	0.54	2	0.97	0.22
63366	O Fallon	26.761	8.598	\$41.377	188	0.61	11	0.48	7	0.56	-0.07
63135	Ferruson	22.547	8, 315	\$36.571	190	0.73	9	0.46	5	0.46	-0.27
63301	Saint Charles	73.045	26.878	\$36.929	623	0.74	42	0.66	16	0.45	-0.29
63755	Jackson	15.668	5,808	\$31,221	123	D.68	13	0.96	5	0.66	5 -0.02
63125	Levay	38,401	14.758	\$36.321	249	0.56		0.27	3	0.16	-0.4
63385	Wentzville	10.753	3.724	\$36.954	94	0.76	2	0.21	3	0.5	-0.18
64093	Warrensburg	20 080	6.627	\$78.926	241	1.04		1.27	1	0.31	-0.73
64131	Kansas City	25.430	10.460	\$32.666	371	1.27	22	1		0.73	-0.54
64485	Savenneh	8.044	3,063	528,993	75	0.81	4	0.57	3	0.77	-0.04
64056	Independence	15.288	5,174	\$36.404	63	0.36	0	0	1	0.41	0.05
63389	Winfield	4,451	1.603	\$30.790	18	0.35	ō		0	0	-0.35
65738	Republic	5,941	2.166	\$33.011	39	0.57	5	0.97	1	0.35	-0.22
62035	Godfrey, TL	13.923	4.987	\$37.508	49	0.31	3	0.25	2	0.3	-0.01
53048	Reroulaneum	3 890	1.440	\$32.019	15	0.33	1	0 3	1	0.53	0.2
64052	Independence	2, 490	9,535	\$30.973	158	0.64	•	0.40	1	0.29	-0.35
48731	Overt		3,555	\$32,323	74	0.00	,	1 14	د د	0.47	-0.36
66203	Minaion, KS	20 514	9,317	815 242	154	0 45	,	1.10	۲ د	0.51	-0.14
62043		24,310		£38 767	1.00	0.65	о г	0.43	J 1	0.51	-0.14
64030	Grandvieu	27,031		430,737	163	0.00	, E	0.34	3	0.20	-0.42
61070 61071	Jonlin	23,032	13 376	\$20,00J	168	0.48	3	0.19	3	v.21	-0,27
940V4 22442	ereprint Stilenil TC	34,1/4	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	425,019 845 843	100	0.43	13	v. •/	- ,	0.00	-0.39
00003	WEALWOLL, NO	3,293			33	V.03			1	v.,	~0.23

TABLE IX (Continued)

Included in Zip	City/Town	Public P	ub Tickets	Family	Total	Total Fans	Ticket: Sold	College BB	College FB H	ro Football	Watch	Read Sports	Read Sports
Best Served		Tickets Sold So.	ld Per Capita	Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per žip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	espn	in Newspeper	Illustrated
** 66224	Leawood, KS	5	1.5	o	5	1.48	2	1.25	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.1	1.2
** 64060	Kearney	7	1.46	0	7	1.45	2	1.1	1.14	1.12	1.06	0.97	1.03
** 64067	Lexington	14	1.43	0	14	1.41	6	1.06	1.08	1	1.01	0.83	0.94
** 66220	Lenexa, KS	4	1,42	0	- 4	1.4	1	1.27	1.29	1.18	0.94	1.15	1.09
** 63128	Concord	62	1.38	1	63	1.39	20	1.1	1.17	1.13	0.92	1.12	1.03
** 63146	Creve Coeur	68	1.38	1	69	1.39	22	1.13	1.23	1.19	0.96	1.06	1.11
** 66208	Prairie Village, K	S 58	1.38	0	58	1.37	17	1.15	1.19	1.16	0.98	1.24	1.25
** 63367	O Fallon	8	1.31	0	- 8	1.29	3	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.01	1.13	1.05
** 63084	Union	18	1.24	0	18	1.23	8	1.01	1.1	1.05	1.06	0.82	1.01
** 64114	Kansas City	50	1.18	0	50	1.16	18	0.95	1.08	1.13	0.93	0.99	0.94
** 63117	Saint Louis	20	1.13	0	20	1.12	6	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.15	1.19
** 63043	Hazelwood	43	1.12	0	43	1.1	9	1.17	1.21	1.15	1.09	1.27	1.29
** 64081	Lees Summit	17	1.08	0) 17	1.07	6	1.03	1.1	1.15	0.98	1.04	0.99
** 65401	Rolls	42	1.07	0	42	1.06	14	1.05	1.05	1.01	1	0.8	0.87
** 63038	Glence	8	1.04	0		1.03	4	1.28	1.3	1.14	0.93	1.14	1.08
** 63044	Hazelwood	32	1.04	0	32	1.03	11	0.99	1.03	1.08	0.96	1.02	0.99
** 63055	Labadie	2	1.04	0	2	1.03	1	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.09	0.8	0.88
** 63026	Fenton	35	1.03	0) 35	1.02	10	1.07	1.1	1.09	1.04	0.94	1.04
** 64701	Harrisonville	16	1.02	0	16	1.01	5	0.94	0.97	0.98	1.03	0.81	0.9
64062	Lewson	1	1	0	• •	0.99	2	1.03	1.08	1.1	1.12	0.82	0.97
63332	Augusta	10	0.99	0) 10	0.98	1	0.93	1.06	1.02	1.07	0.76	0.82
64146	Kansas City	6	0.93	0	• •	0.92	2	1.07	1.1	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.13
63012	Barnhart	6	0.86	0	• •	0.85	2	1.02	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.06	0.97
63366	O Fallon	36	0.83	0	36	0.82	13	1.05	1.07	1.1	1.08	1.02	1.03
63135	Ferguson	27	0.73	0	27	0.73	8	0.94	0.96	1.02	0.98	1.01	1.02
63301	Saint Charles	76	0.64	2	78	0.65	29	0.98	0.98	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.05
63755	Jackson	16	0.63	0	16	0.62	4	0.97	1.02	1	1.05	0.82	0.81
63125	Levay	37	0.59	0	1 37	0.58	•	0.94	0.94	1.02	1.02	0.96	0.97
63385	Wentzville	10	0.57	a	10	0.56	2	0.96	0.96	1.02	1.05	0.88	0.94
64093	Warrensburg	18	0.55	0) 18	0.54	7	1.12	1.15	1.07	1.02	0.79	0.89
64131	Kansas City	22	0.53	0	22	0.53	10	0.96	0.97	1.02	0.98	1.14	1.11
64485	Savannah	6	0.46	Q		0.45	2	1.04	1.04	1.01	1.02	0.89	0.85
64056	Independence	11	0.44	٥	11	0.44	4	0.94	0.94	1.04	1.01	1.05	1.01
63389	Winfield	3	0,41	0	3	0.41	1	0.98	1.08	0.98	0.99	0.64	0.83
85/38	Republic	4	0.41	Q		0.41	1	0.99	1.07	1.04	1.07	0.8	0.93
62035	Godfrey, IL		0.35	0		0.35	2	1.09	1.1	1.08	0.95	0.98	0.99
63048	Berculaneum	2	0.32	Q	1 2	0.31	1	1.02	1.09	1.04	1.06	0.79	1.02
64052	Independence	11	0.32	0) 11	0.31	5	0.92	0.99	1.05	0.97	0.87	0.95
65721	Ozark	4	0.28	C		0.28	2	0.94	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.79	0.91
662 02	Mission, KS	9	0.27	0	9 9	0.27	3	1.11	1.17	1.11	1.05	1.15	1.19
63042	Hazelwood	10	0.26	G	10	0.25	5	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.14	1
64030	Grandview	12	0.25	0	12	0.25	4	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.1	1.11
64804	Joplin	12	0.23	0) 12	0.23	4	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02	0.89	0.94
66085	Stilwell, KS	2	0.23	0) 2	0.23	3	1.25	1.25	1.18	0.99	1.2	1.14

TABLE IX (Continued)

Included in 5	in City/Town	1993	1993	Average 88	MU	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
Best Served		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
645	07 Saint Joseph	11.541	4.778	\$29.536	67	0.5	10	1	0		-0.5
662	12 Overland Park, KS	46.206	17.602	\$43.789	356	0.67	25	0.63		0.4	-0.27
662	17 Shawnee, KS	6.206	2,089	\$45.558	23	0.32	0	0	2	0.67	0.35
631	37 Saint Louis	25.477	9,748	\$36,570	110	0.38		0.36	1	0.08	-0.3
630	16 Cedar Hill	6.707	2,218	\$37,510	25	0.32	2	0.34	Ō	C	-0.32
660	62 Olathe, KS	25.356	8,536	\$41,888	220	0.75	2	0.09	0	c	-0.75
631	38 Spanish Lake	30, 226	11.646	\$40,168	136	0.39	3	0.11	2	0.14	-0.25
640	12 Belton	15.547	5,636	\$37,056	123	0.69	6	0.45		0.53	-0.16
630	20 De Soto	19,187	6,777	\$30,494	78	0.35	6	0.36	2	0.22	-0.13
622	23 Belleville, IL	20,095	8,560	\$35,855	98	0.42	4	0.23	2	0.21	-0.21
630	10 Arnold	25,200	8,511	\$37,905	138	0.48	4	0.18	2	0.16	-0.32
644	68 Maryville	11,756	4,109	\$28,502	119	0,88	21	2.06	3	0.53	-0.35
640	24 Excelsion Springs	20,222	7,414	\$31,859	87	0.37	9	0.51	1	0.1	-0.27
620	25 Edwardsville, IL	24,249	9,624	\$31,982	124	0.44	5	0.24	0	C	-0.44
64)	17 Kansas City	15,284	5,791	\$35,330	92	0.52	3	0.23	3	0.41	-0.11
641	34 Kansas City	22,047	7,757	\$38,174	165	0.65	12	0.63	2	0.19	-0.46
662	04 Overland Park, KS	19,519	7,881	\$38,071	132	0.59	5	0.3	0	0	-0.59
662	14 Overland Park, KS	19,508	7,394	\$43,200	126	0.56	; 7	0.41	1	0.11	-0.45
662	16 Shawnee, KS	19,846	7,117	\$45, 476	119	0.52	4	0.23	1	0.1	-0.42
620	34 Glen Carbon, IL	3,775	1,403	\$38,151	15	Q.35	; 0	0	0	0	-0.35
622	36 Columbia, IL	5,851	2,366	\$36,675	23	0.34	1	0.2	0	0	-0.34
623	54 Lebanon, IL	2,782	1,043	\$32,371	10	0.31	. 1	0.42	0	0	-0.31
630	60 Lonedell	385	135	\$32,132	3	0.68	ı 0	. 0	0	0	-0.68
63:	41 Defiance	7,726	2,452	\$42,550	33	0.37	' 3	0.45	0	0	-0.37
640	18 Camden Point	742	281	\$29,875	9	1.05	i 0	i 0	0	0	-1.05
64(188 Sibley	714	244	\$35,000	10	1.22	2	3.24	0	0	-1.22
641	39 Kansas City	1,273	441	\$42,102	9	0.61	. 0) 0	0	0	-0.61
641	49 Kansas City	2,276	951	\$34, 321	8	0.31	. 1	0.51	0	٥	-0.31
641	57 Kansas City	808	281	\$40,391	3	0.32	: C	• •	0	0	-0.32
64	92 Trimble	799	309	\$29,741	11	1.2	: 0) 0	0	0	-1.2
650	40 Henley	2,235	792	\$30,442	10	0.39) 3	1.55	0	0	-0.39
655	66 Steelville	131	46	\$29,293	9	5.97	, c) 0	0	0	-5.97
65	04 Ash Grove	2,407	899	\$29,022	14	0.51	. 1	0.48	0	0	-0.51
65	31 Clever	2,153	834	\$28,461	13	0.52	: 0) 0	0	0	-0.52
651	14 Nixa	8,226	3,125	\$30,618	71	0.75	i 1	0.14	0	0	-0.75
65	57 Strafford	3,108	1,096	\$31,264	21	0.59) 3	1.12	0	0	-0.59
65	/81 Willard	1,600	596	\$29,383	26	1.41	. 2	1.44	0	0	-1.41
66	18 Holliday, KS	2,144	703	\$43,044	8	0.32	2 C) 0	0	0	-0.32

TABLE IX (Continued)

Included in	žip	City/Town	Public	Pub Tickets	Family	Total	Total Fans	Tickets Sold	College BB	College FB	Pro Football	Watch	Read Sports	Read Sports
Best Served		-	Tickets Sold	Sold Per Capit	a Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per Zip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	ESPN	in Newspaper	Illustrated
	64507	Saint Joseph	4	0.2	1 0	. 4	0.21	1	0.98	0.99	0.94	1.02	0.88	0.93
	66212	Overland Park, KS	16	0.2	1 0	16	0.21	- 7	1.16	1.18	1.14	1.04	1.2	1.23
	66217	Shawnee, KS	2	0.	2 0	2	0.2	1	1.23	1.21	1.18	1.03	1.24	1.1
	63137	Saint Louis		0.1	- 9 0		0.19	3	0.94	0.96	1.02	1.01	0.95	0.96
	63016	Cedar Hill	2	0.1	8 0) 2	0.18	1	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.08	0.88	0.96
	66062	Olathe, KS	7	0.1	7 0) 7	0.17	2	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.06	1.22	1.15
	63138	Spanish Lake		0.1	6 0) 8	0.16	i	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.97	0.85
	64012	Belton	4	0.1	6 0	. 4	0.16	2	1.01	1.04	1.08	1.06	1	0.99
	63020	De Soto	4	0.1	3 0		0.13	2	1	1.08	1.01	1.02	0.74	0.91
	62223	Belleville, IL	4	0.1	2 0		0.12	1	1.01	1.05	1.06	0.98	0.98	0.99
	63010	Arnold	i i	0.	1 0		0.1	1	1.03	1.03	1.1	1.09	1.02	0.98
	64468	Maryville	2	0.	1 0) 2	0.1	1	1.14	1.14	1.06	1	0.8	0.9
	64024	Excelsior Springs	2	0.0	6 1	. 3	0.09	1	1.01	1.09	1.06	1.07	0.8	1.03
	62025	Edwardsville, IL	3	0.0	8 0) 3	0.08	2	1.08	1.11	1.11	0.99	0.95	0.94
	64117	Kansas City	2	0.0	8 0) 2	0.08	1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.03
	64134	Kansas City	3	0.0	8 () 3	0.08	2	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.07	1.11	0.99
	66204	Overland Park, KS	2	0.0	6 (0.06	1	1.13	1.18	1.11	1.07	1.19	1.22
	66214	Overland Park, KS	2	0.0	6 (5	0.06	1	1.11	1.11	1.12	0.97	1.14	1.16
	66216	Shawnee, KS	2	0.0	6 0		0.06	1	1.24	1.24	1.19	1.04	1.27	1.23
	62034	Glen Carbon, IL	0		0 0	5 0) 0		1.23	1.22	1.18	1.02	1.22	1.17
	62236	Columbia, IL	0		0 0		, o		0.99	1.03	1.12	0.96	0.91	0.96
	62254	Lebanon, IL	0		0 0	, i) 0	Ğ	0.97	1.01	1.08	1.01	0.86	0.96
	63060	Lonedell	0		0 0	5 0) a	Ċ	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.14	0.86	1.03
	63341	Defiance	ō		0 0) 0	0	0.97	1.03	1.06	1.1	0.86	0.92
	64018	Canden Point	ò		0 (5 0	, <u>,</u>	0	1	1.13	1.06	1.09	0.75	0.87
	64088	Sibley	ō		0 0	5 0) 0	Ċ	0.95	0.99	1.06	1.11	0.85	0.94
	64139	Kansas City	0		0 0	, ,			1.07	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.06
	64149	Kansas City	0		0 0			c c	1.17	1.22	1.14	0.98	1.02	1.01
	64157	Kansas City	ō		0 0			0	1	1.03	1.11	1.07	0.88	1
	64492	Trimble	0		0 0	, i		0	1.1	1.02	0.99	1.02	0.91	0.85
	65040	Henley	0		0 0		, <u> </u>	0	0.94	0.99	1.1	1.03	0.89	0.96
	65566	Steelville	0		0 0	5 0	, , ,		0.99	1.11	1.04	1.09	0.74	0.84
	65604	Ash Grove	0		0 0	5 6	, o	0	1.08	1.01	0.97	1.03	0.86	0.82
	65631	Clever	0		0 0) 0	0	0.98	1.07	0.97	0.98	0.63	0.82
	65714	Nixa	0 0		0 0	5 (0	0.93	1.03	1.03	1.02	0.8	0.96
	65757	Strafford	Ő		0 (, , ,	c	1.03	1.06	1.04	1.04	0.84	0.97
	65781	Willard	Ō		0 (0 (0 0	0	1.03	1.07	1.03	1.06	0.82	0.93
	66218	Holliday, KS	0		0 (0 0	c	1.21	1.17	1.18	1.08	1.3	1.21
Supplementa	1 Targe	t Demographics					Supplementa	1 Target Index	Averages:					
									1.05	1.08	1.07	1.03	0.97	1.00
Tocal popul	at 10N 4	1,130,001					Ma							
TOCAL DOUSE	TOTOS .	· 428,30/					market Area	Index Average		.				.
Average Hou	prozes	income = \$35,549							1.01	0.96	0.92	1.01	0.79	0.77
University	of Miss	ouri Graduates = 11,	431											
University	OI MISS	Jouri Attendees = 574					TUGSX Avera	ge Equals 1.00						
Total athle	tie Dos	lors = 246												
Athletic Do	nors vi	Graduates (PC) =	49											

Total Targets = \$2

Sources: Claritas Corporation, University of Missouri, Strategic Mapping

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TABLE X

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL TARGET TOTALS AND AVERAGES OF FAN MARKETS

	1993 Population	1993 Households	Average HH Income-1992	Univ. of Missouri Graduates	Persons Attended MU	1992 Athletic Donors	
Totals & Averages							
Primary Targets	518,480	189,119	\$41,497	8,483	404	145	
Secondary Targets	383,866	142,063	\$37,298	4,216	207	72	
Supplemental Targets	1,136,661	428,367	\$36,549	11,451	674	246	
Total Targets	2,039,007	759,549	\$38,448	24,150	1,285	463	
Overall Market Area	6,288,301	2,430,333	\$27,439	72,696	5,449	3,031	
	Total Zip Codes	College BB Interest*	College FB Interest*	Pro Football Interest*	Watch ESPN*	Read Sports in Newspaper*	Read Sports Illustrated*
Totals & Averages							
Primary Targets	30	1.12	1.15	1.12	1.01	1.08	1.07
Secondary Targets	23	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.03	0.97	1.00
Supplemental Targets	82	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.03	0.97	1.00
Total Targets	135	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.02	1.01	1.02
Overall Market Area	1,122	1.01	0.96	0.92	1.01	0.79	0.77

* Index Average = 1.00



to make. The proper strategy relies heavily upon the market group in which the target is located. To arrive at an effective return on the promotional investment, I arrived at the following suggestions.

The primary targets would benefit most from direct mailing. The marketer could define the age and sex of the best served fan and single out these addresses through the use of the direct mailing company. The secondary targets would also use the direct mail strategy, but only to the zip codes with the highest number of MU graduates per capita. To reach the supplemental targets, the cost effective way to blanket the large number of targets in the urban areas of Kansas City and St. Louis would be to saturate these markets with radio spots and advertisement in <u>The St Louis Post Dispatch</u> and <u>The Kansas City Star</u>. Another cost conserving promotional method is through the advertisement on billboards along the busiest thoroughfares.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Every sporting event is unique with relation to the geographic area and the entertainment function that it serves. The demographic information surrounding these activities are crucial to the existing or future promotion of the event. Questions as to who the customer is, where they are from, and why or why not they attend, often leave the individual marketer or corporate sponsors of the event puzzled. Knowledge of the economic and cultural traits of the events geographic location directly reflect the strategies used to market the event.

The objective of this thesis was to design a framework for creating target markets to aid in the promotion and sale of sport related events. Through geographic analysis, a technique was developed which defined and measured the market area, answering the aforementioned consumer related questions.

The sporting event chosen for analysis was the University of Missouri football program. A once prominent program in collegiate football, MU's winning success and high annual game attendance has slipped in recent years. Is this demise a function of administrative problems, poor

coaching, over priced tickets, or the fourth quarter fumble that led to an eventual loss? A description of the Tiger football market may elude to what has caused the fall of fan support.

This study interprets the characteristics of Missouri Tiger football fans to locate potential consumers with similar traits.

"Location, location, location" is a common phrase used to describe the geographical importance of a consumeroriented activity. Assuming this is true, the city of Columbia should be literally the center of the states attention on five Fall Saturdays during the year. MU is approximately a two hour drive from both Kansas City and St. Louis. Why can't MU count on these two large population centers to maintain continued support? Are there underlying factors that discourage ticket sales in these areas?

The city of St. Louis is being considered again as a possible location for an NFL expansion franchise. A football void was created in 1987 when the football Cardinals moved to Phoenix, AZ. Historically considered a baseball town, the resident population was more apt to purchase Cardinal baseball season tickets than Cardinal football tickets. Should MU fill the football void in the St. Louis area? MU athletic director Dan Devine (1993) explains:

We learned in several ways when the football Cardinals moved to Phoenix that there is very little crossover between college and pro football ticket holders. The presence of pro football in Missouri doesn't significantly detract from interest at Mizzou. In fact, fan interest in football generally is beneficial to both college and professional programs.

Many of the targets created during this study are in and around St. Louis. I support the analysis and believe the ticket potential in St. Louis is promising. MU could benefit greatly from the lack of competition for this area's football fan. The key to developing a strong MU following in St. Louis would be the resurgence success of the MU football program.

A different perspective is offered toward the success of ticket sales in Kansas City. The Kansas City Chiefs are once again enjoying success in the NFL. Playoff appearances the last three years has made a Sunday afternoon spent at Arrowhead Stadium a prize commodity.

Though the threat of competition may make MU ticket sales difficult in Kansas City, I believe the avenue to increased ticket sales begins by crossing the state line into Jayhawk territory. By stoking the fire of rivalry between the University of Kansas and MU, increased fan support could result. Rooney (1974) contends that rivalry and fan interest are often spurred by geographic proximity. In the case of KU-MU the rivalry is quite long and filled with tradition. The series is the nation's oldest west of the Mississippi River, and is second among all NCAA Division 1 schools behind Minnesota-Wisconsin. The rivalry is hard fought, Missouri leads the series 48-44-9. Old grads at both schools have always felt that the MU-KU game "made" the season. Coaches have been fired based on its outcome. In and around Kansas City, where there is a large preponderance of MU and KU alumni, the feeling is especially strong (Missouri Media Guide 1992, p.67).

Recently KU has managed to turn their football program around. The 1992 season saw the Jayhawks (7-4) make their first bowl appearance in twelve years. Unfortunately for KU, their bowl travel plans were almost cancelled thanks to a 22-17 defeat at the hands of the 3-8 Tigers.

A number of target markets selected in this study are on both sides of the state line. Many MU graduates are located in the Kansas City area. I believe the market plan here should feed on the intensity of the KU-MU rivalry. The proper promotional strategy could install a sense of responsibility and pride within the MU alumnus.

The remaining locations of the study show limited possible return on the promotional dollar. Figure 14 portrays the number of target markets from a regional perspective. A void is shown where the best served areas are located. The heavy concentration of targets occur in the previously mentioned high interest region of eight-man football and the population centers of Kansas City and St. Louis.

It is thought that the interest in basketball and baseball throughout the state damages the selling power of MU football tickets. The success of MU basketball and professional baseball creates enthusiasm among old and young fans within the state. Increasing fan support for an



unsuccessful MU football program poses a difficult task. The promotional maintenance of the rural best served zip codes produced in the analysis should be the focus, when trying to preserve or increase ticket sales in this region.

Recommendations

The first lesson learned during the analysis was that the budget restrictions must be considered before the actual analysis can begin.

In order to provide an accurate picture of the event's market potential, modifications to the analysis technique must be completed. The analysis is a reflection of how much money can be spent during the promotional process. These economic restraints influence the number of targets recommended, in addition to defining the scope and range of the market area to be analyzed.

Although desktop and market mapping programs have enhanced the expert decisionmaking process, it cannot replace it. The in-depth, intimate knowledge of the industry under analysis can never be replaced. Human insight will always be necessary in any marketing effort. Experience and intuition must be applied to utilize the desktop mapping system.

Improvements to the fan analysis include the analysis of the overall qualitative experience of game day fans. An on site survey would shed light on the fans perception of services. Answers to questions about parking, concessions, halftime shows and the price of tickets would aid in the marketing of future events.

A locational analysis and comparison of current ticket sales versus a previously successful season, i.e. 1983, may reveal former support that has since been underserved.

On a lighter note, my final recommendation is to the groundskeeper at MU. Observation of recent win/loss records has led to this realization. The artificial turf at Faurot Field should be torn up and removed. Since its installation in 1985 the Missouri program has mustered a 24-62-2 overall record (Table XI). The winning percentage at home during that period is .354. The previous eight years produced an overall record of 50-40-3, with a home winning percentage equalling .596. MU was the last Big Eight team to install an artificial surface. Maybe the Tigers of Mizzou have lost their "killer instinct" because they are in an unterritorial environment and their victims are not in unfamiliar surroundings.

		Overall			Home	Home		
Year	Win	Loss	Tie	Win	Loss	Tie		
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	4 8 7 8 8 5	7 4 5 4 4 4	0 0 0 0 2	2 4 5 5 5	4 2 5 1 2 0	0 0 0 0		
1983 1984	7 3	5 7	0 1	5 1	2 3	0 1		
	50	40	3	28	19	2		
Winning	perce	ntage	0.555			0.596		
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	1 3 5 3 2 4 3 3 2 4	10 8 6 7 9 7 7 8 62	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2	0 2 4 1 3 3 3 17	7 4 3 4 5 3 2 3 3	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2		
Winning	perce	ntage	0.285			0.354		

TURF	RECORD	COMPARISON
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Source: Missouri Football Media Guide

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APPENDIX

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL

BEST SERVED ZIP CODES

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL FAN LOCATION ANALYSIS BEST SERVED ZIP CODES RANKED BY TOTAL FANS PER CAPITA (1.00 - AVERAGE)

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	Univ. of Missouri	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
-	-	Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
65049	Lake Ozark	294	116	\$24,698	55	16.25	5	19.66	14	98.79	82.54
65203	Columbia	26,113	10,849	\$38,311	5,158	17.16	629	27.84	568	45.13	27.97
63101	Saint Louis	606	481	\$25,894	61	8.74	0	0	6	20.54	11.8
65784	Zanoni	336	130	\$20,911	o	0	0	0	0	0	0
65101	Jefferson City	13,344	4,596	\$33,508	912	5.94	77	6.67	74	11.51	5.57
64674	Purdin	144	64	\$21,914	6	3.62	1	8.03	1	14.41	10.79
65201	Columbia	34,129	10,933	\$28,008	3,092	7.67	347	11.75	282	17.14	9.27
65240	Centralia	4,806	1,782	\$29,560	196	3.54	23	5.53	24	10.36	6.82
63450	Lentner	199	81	\$24,500	3	1.31	0	0	0	0	-1.31
64105	Kansas City	1,306	1,098	\$16,853	85	5.65	1	0.88	7	11.12	5.47
63541	Glenwood	371	155	\$21,823	3	0.7	1	3.12	1	5.59	4.89
65339	Malta Bend	653	262	\$29,294	29	3.86	4	7.08	3	9.53	5.67
65260	Jacksonville	354	135	\$29,963	7	1.72	0	D	0	0	-1.72
64677	Saint Catharine	369	142	\$27,236	6	1.41	0	0	2	11.24	9.83
65258	Holliday	252	105	\$21,619	7	2.41	1	4.59	0	0	-2.41
65349	Slater	2,035	860	\$24,026	22	0.94	5	2,84	3	3.06	2.12
65072	Eldon	267	124	\$23,780	8	2.6	1	4.33	2	15.54	12.94
65262	Kingdom City	684	245	\$27,765	43	5.46	4	6.76	4	12.13	6.67
65081	Tipton	2,404	902	\$30,645	51	1.84	5	2.4	9	7.77	5,93
63102	Saint Louis	3,428	1,439	\$20,290	41	1.04	2	0.67	8	4.84	3.8
65202	Columbia	23,228	9,165	\$34,125	1,866	6.98	231	11.49	99	8.84	1.86
64102	Kansas City	169	47	\$20,885	C	0	0	0	1	12.28	12.28
65265	Mexico	15,378	6,098	\$25,122	487	2.75	43	3.23	41	5.53	2.78
64001	Alma	629	250	\$29,140	15	2.07	1	1.84	3	9.9	7.83
63545	Green City	860	374	\$18,977	11	1.11	0	0	2	4.82	3.71
64079	Platte City	2,299	867	\$34,115	97	3.66	10	5.03	6	5.41	1.75
66213	Overland Park, KS	2,719	i 1,149	\$48,262	174	5.57	8	3.41	9	6.88	1.31
65255	Hallsville	4,796	i 1,768	\$33,808	153	2.77	18	4.34	11	4.76	1.99
64096	Waverly	1,101	435	\$29,247	13	1.03	2	2.1	1	1.88	0.85
63361	Montgomery City	2,567	7 1,063	\$27,839	124	4.2	10	4.5	5	4.04	-0.16
65254	Glasgow	1,677	7 645	\$27,581	43	2.23	4	2.76	3	3.71	1.40
63127	Saint Louis	4,610	1,825	\$44,457	134	2.52	5	1.25	7	3.15	0.63
63877	Steele	679	242	\$19,721	16	2.05	1	1.7	0	0	-2.05
63468	Shelbina	2,156	921	\$24,111	65	2.62	13	6.96	6	5,77	3.15
64628	Brookfield	4, 795	5 2,167	\$25,308	88	1.59	6	1.45	13	5.62	4.03
63005	Chesterfield	6,59(2,269	\$48,486	306	4.06	15	2.63	13	4.09	0.03
63469	Shelbyville	1,045	5 415	\$22,753	26	2.16	3	3.32	1	1.99	-0.17
63551	Livonia	234	I 93	\$15,526	3	1.11	1	4.94	1	8.87	7.76
64658	Marceline	3,280	1,351	\$25,407	41	1.09	s	1.76	3	1.9	0.81

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Zip	City/Town	Public	Pub Tickets	Family	Total	Total Fans	Tickets Sold	College BB	College FB P	ro Football	Watch	Read Sports	Read Sports
		Tickets Sold	Sold Per Capita	Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per Zip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	ESPN	in Newspaper	Illustrated
65049	Lake Ozark	40	83.44	0	40	82.59	13	1.14	1.11	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.89
65203	Columbia	1,347	31.64	22	1,369	31.82	500	1.15	1.2	1.12	1.01	1	1.08
63101	Saint Louis	30	30.36	0	30	30.05	7	0.89	0.87	0.91	1	1.11	1.08
65784	Zanoni	14	25.55	D	14	25.29	1	1.13	1.02	0.91	1.03	0.76	0.68
65101	Jefferson City	392	18.02	5	397	18.06	142	1	1.03	1.02	1.01	0.86	0.9
64674	Purdin	4	17.04	0	4	16.86	2	0.9	0.9	0.78	1.11	0.61	0.57
65201	Columbia	885	15.9	7	892	15.87	278	1.1	1.18	1.13	1.04	0.91	1.07
65240	Centralia	107	13.65	2	109	13.77	30	1.04	0.98	0.94	1.01	0.86	0.78
63450	Lentner	4	12.33	0	4	12.2	1	1.03	0.82	0,83	0.98	0.74	0.62
64105	Kansas City	26	12.21	0	26	12.08	9	0.88	0.89	0.91	1.06	1.09	1.11
63541	Glenwood	-	11.57	0	7	11.45	1	1.01	0.78	0,8	0.97	0.7	0.58
65339	Malta Bend	12	11.27	0	12	11.16	5	1.01	0.78	0.8	0.97	0.7	0.57
65260	Jacksonville		i 10.4	0	6	10.29	2	1.14	1.02	0.85	0.99	0.74	0.65
64677	Saint Catharine	(5 9.97	0	6	9.87	1	1.11	1.04	1.02	1.09	0.82	0.74
65258	Holliday	4	9.74	0	4	9.64	1	1.13	0.99	0.84	0.99	0.73	0.64
65349	Slater	31	9.34	0	31	9.25	11	1.12	0.98	0.84	0.99	0.73	0.64
65072	Eldon		9.19	0	4	9.09	2	1.1	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.92	0.85
65262	Kingdom City	10	8.97	0	10	8.87	3	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.1	0.81	0.73
65081	Tipton	3:	2 8.16	1	33	8.33	11	1.07	1.06	0.99	1.06	0.76	0.77
63102	Saint Louis	4	7.87	0	44	7.79	9	0.93	1.08	1.14	0.88	0.94	0.86
65202	Columbia	27:	5 7.26	10	285	7.45	102	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.03	0.92	1
64102	Kansas City	:	2 7.26	0	2	7.18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
65265	Mexico	17	9 7.14	1	100	7.11	68	1.02	1	0.94	0.98	0.75	0.78
64001	Alma		7 6.83	0	7	6.76	3	1.08	0.97	0.97	1.07	0.79	0.69
63545	Green City		6.42	0	5	6.35	3	1.09	0.94	0.82	0.99	0.72	0.62
64079	Platte City	2	3 6.14	0	23	6.07	6	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.02	0.9	0.9
66213	Shawnee Mission, KS	2	5.87	0	26	5.81	6	1.25	1.3	1.21	1.02	1.24	1.32
65255	Hallsville	4	5.63	0	44	5.57	12	0.76	0.86	0.93	1.01	0.82	0.71
64096	Waverly	1	0 5.57	0	10	5.51	2	1.1	1.01	1	1.09	0.8	0.72
63361	Montgomery City	2	3 5.5	0	23	5.44	10	1.08	0.97	0.94	1.01	0.85	0.77
65254	Glasgow	1	5 5.49	0	19	5 5.43	6	1.1	1.03	1	1.05	0.87	0.8
63127	Saint Louis	4	1 5.45	0	4:	5.4	10	0.98	1.09	1.13	0.89	1.05	0.96
63877	Steele		6 5.42	0		5.36	1	1.1	1	0.83	0.96	0.7	0.67
63468	Shelbina	1	9 5.4	0	19	5.34	8	1.11	1.02	0.97	1.01	0.89	0.82
64628	Brookfield	4	2 5.37	٥	43	2 5.32	13	1.04	1.01	0.93	0.97	0.77	0.8
63005	Chesterfield	5	7 5.3	0	5	5.25	17	1.25	1.28	1.2	0.94	1.1	1.18
63469	Shelbyville		8 4.7	1	9	5.23	2	1.1	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.92	0.85
63551	Livonia		2 5.24	0	:	2 5.19	1	0.9	0.9	0.78	1.11	0.61	0.57
64650	Marceline	2	8 5.24	0	2	5.18	5	1.1	1.02	0.89	0.98	0.73	0.71

		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
63105	Saint Louis	12, 513	5, 341	\$44,094	50	9 3.53	31	2.86	17	2.82	-0.71
63546	Greentop	491	200	\$22,450	1	6 1.06	0	0	1	4.23	3.17
65039	Hartsburg	2,503	938	\$39,625	12	5 4.34	11	5.08	6	4.97	0.63
65053	Lohman	876	331	\$27,801	3	7 3.67	3	3.96	2	4.74	1.07
65248	Fayette	4,158	1,547	\$26,117	16	0 3.34	20	5.56	7	3.49	0.15
65270	Moberly	15,635	6,483	\$25,833	31	7 1.76	36	2.66	20	2.65	0.69
65340	Marshall	15,284	5,927	\$25,533	24	5 1.39	30	2.27	35	4.75	3.36
63552	Macon	8,349	3,462	\$25,629	13	7 1.43	14	1.94	17	4.22	2.79
65275	Paris	3,456	1,404	\$24,927	6	7 1.68	9	3.01	5	3	1.32
65251	Fulton	16,883	5,757	\$30,317	51	4 2.64	68	4.65	30	3.69	1.05
65066	Owensville	3,235	1,268	\$28,566	6	8 1.83	2	0.71	4	2.57	0.74
63556	Milan	2,986	1,205	\$20,739	3.	2 0.93	5	1.94	2	1.39	0.46
64655	Lucerne	275	102	\$23,495		7 2.21	1	4.2	1	7.54	5.33
63543	Gorin	426	167	\$17,967		4 0.82	1	2.71	1	4.87	4.05
63124	Saint Louis	10,973	4,008	\$61,955	32	2 2.55	21	2.21	14	2.65	0.1
65109	Jefferson City	43, 363	16,804	\$33,273	1,28	1 2.57	96	2.56	95	4.55	1.98
64601	Chillicothe	10,461	4,269	\$24,562	23	8 1.98	23	2.54	25	4.96	2.98
64423	Barnard	586	243	\$26,008		6 0.89	0	0	1	3.54	2.65
65046	Jamestown	1,174	475	\$26,656	3	6 2.66	1	0.98	4	7.07	4.41
65050	Latham	894	284	\$28,198		2 0.19	0	0	3	6.96	6.77
64037	Higginsville	4,366	1,899	\$27,405	7	8 1.55	7	1.85	6	2.85	1.3
63351	Jonesburg	612	229	\$27,160	1	0 1.42	0	0	2	6.78	5.36
63451	Leonard	310	114	\$28,783		3 0.84	0	0	0	0	-0.84
63561	Queen City	1,280	489	\$23,000		8 0.54	0	0	2	3.24	2.7
63538	Bimer	321	138	\$22,208		1 0.27	0	0	1	6.46	6.19
64668	Norborne	1,636	634	\$27,003	3	9 2.07	4	2.83	4	5.07	3
65322	Blackwater	993	364	\$23,581	1	5 1.31	2	2.33	1	2.09	0.78
64633	Carroliton	4,983	2,122	\$25,596	12	3 2.14	19	4.41		3.33	1.19
65084	Versailles	5,515	2,162	\$23,586	6	3 0.99	2	0.42	7	2.63	1.64
63131	Saint Louis	21, 562	7,550	556,178	71	4 2.08	53	2.84	37	3.56	0.68
65233	BOONVILLE	8,81	3,447	\$24,084	29	1 2.87	40	5.24	18	4.24	1.37
65041	Hermann	3,30	1,359	530,492	11	1 2.92	12	4.2	5	3.14	0.22
64113	Todependence	10,771	. 4,413) 940,312 	••	5 5.36	56	6.22	23	4.43	-0.93
66036	Independence	2,744		\$40,715	2		1	0.4	1	0.71	-0.12
66076	Naporeon	333	206	\$30,10 9		• 1.23	0	0	1	3.74	2.49
00220	Snawnee Mission, KS	3/3) 340,480 	1	• 3./1 • • • •	0		0	0	-3.71
63401	Palayra Mound Cibu	1,111	1,63) \$26,706	•	3 1.74	10	2.79		4	2.26
***/*	Hound City	1, 33	• • • • • • • • •	\$21, 4/9	2	y 1.3		2.39	3	3.22	1.92
04/39 64014	Livighton Buckbor	30	. 363	> 331,393		J U.45	0	0	1	2.14	1.59
94019	Buckner	1,95	c 950	\$39,513 \$30,513	2	1.2	6	3.55	1	1.06	-0.14
65010	Asniang	6,280	2,397	/ \$39,538	19	y Z.75	27	4.96	13	4.29	1.54
64831	Bucklin	/81	5 341 1 0.000	\$22,016	-	2 0.22	5	7.33	0	0	-0.22
63353	Louisiana Reist Jouis	3,14	L ∡,032	C \$24,870		y 1.5	,	2.02	4	1.61	0.11
03144	Saint Louis	•, 29	/ 3,34(/ 3 33,833	33	2 3.45	18	2.51	11	2.75	-0.73

Average HH Univ. of Missouri Graduates

Attended 1992 Athletic Athletic Donors

Per Capita

Persons

Zip

City/Town

1993

1993

		HERECE SOLG SOLG FEL	capica iit	NGC FIEM		Tel Capica	ter sip code	Inceresc	Incorase	Incorope	LUIN	TH MERSPERET	
63105	Saint Louis	101	4.95	1	102	4.95	29	1.16	1.25	1.19	1.02	1.29	1.28
63546	Greenton	4	5	-	4	4.95	1	0.98	0.88	0.83	0.91	0.6	0.66
65039	Hartsburg	20	4.9	0	20	4.85	7	0.94	0.98	1.1	1.03	0.88	0.96
65053	Lohman	7	4.9	0	7	4.85	3	0.73	0.84	0.93	1	0.83	0.71
65248	Favette	32	4.72	Ō	32	4.67	14	1.12	1.07	1.03	1.03	0.84	0.85
65270	Moberly	119	4.67	0	115	4.62	48	1.13	1.04	0.94	1	0.85	0.77
65340	Marehall	116	4.65	٥	116	5 4.61	47	1.1	1.01	0.96	1.01	0.82	0.77
63552	Macon	63	4.63	Ó	63	4.58	21	1.11	1.02	0.95	1.01	0.85	0.78
65275	Paris	26	4.61	0	26	5 4.57	10	1.03	0.94	0.9	1.05	0.77	0.69
65251	Fulton	122	4.43	4	126	5 4.53	52	1.07	1	0.96	1.02	0.84	0.76
65066	Owensville	24	4.55	0	24	4.5	9	0.95	1	0.9	0.92	0.59	0.75
63556	Milan	22	4.52	0	22	2 4.47	9	1.03	0.99	0.89	1.05	0.71	0.67
64655	Lucerne	2	4.46	0	2	2 4.41	1	0.9	0.9	0.78	1.11	0.61	0.57
63543	Gorin	3	4.32	0	3	3 4.27	1	1.01	0.78	0.8	0.97	0.7	0.57
63124	Saint Louis	75	4.19	1	76	5 4.2	19	1.21	1.19	1.17	0.93	1.19	1.34
65109	Jefferson City	297	4.2	3	300	4.2	120	1.02	1.06	1.09	1	0.95	0.96
64601	Chillicothe	72	4.22	0	72	2 4.18	23	1.07	0.99	0.93	1.01	0.85	0.76
64423	Barnard	4	4.19	0	4	4.14	1	1.01	0.78	0.8	0.97	0.7	0.57
65046	Jamestown		4.18	0		8 4.14	3	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.1	0.81	0.73
65050	Latham	6	4.12	0		5 4.07	1	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.09	0,81	0.73
64037	Higginsville	29	4.07	0	29	9 4.03	11	1.06	1	0.95	1.01	0.84	0.77
63351	Jonesburg	4	4.01	0	4	1 3.97	1	1,13	1.02	0.89	1.02	0.76	0.67
63451	Leonard	2	3.96	0	2	2 3.92	1	1.11	1.04	1.02	1.1	0.82	0.74
63561	Queen City	8	3.83	0	1	8 3.79	3	1.07	0.97	0.84	0.95	0.67	0.66
63538	Elmer	2	3.82	0	2	2 3.78	1	1.04	0.85	0.86	1.01	0.73	0.62
64668	Norborne	10	3.75	0	10	0 3.71	5	1.07	0.93	0.93	1.05	0.77	0.67
65322	Blackwater	6	3.71	0		6 3.67	3	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.1	0.81	0.73
64633	Carroliton	30	3.69	0	30	D 3.65	10	1.03	0.96	0.89	1	0.74	0.72
65084	Versailles	33	3.67	0	33	3 3.63	•	1.1	1.02	0.94	1.05	0.78	0.71
63131	Saint Louis	127	3.61	0	12	7 3.58	43	1.25	1.23	1.19	0.92	1.19	1.35
65233	Boonville	50	3.48	1	53	1 3.51	23	1.09	1	0.94	1	0.83	0.78
65041	Hermann	18	3.34	1	1	9 3.49	•	1.07	1	0.92	1.04	0.0	0.73
64113	Kansas City	61	3.47	0	6	1 3.44	21	1.16	1.24	1.17	0.98	1.26	1.23
64058	Independence	16	3,36	0	1	6 3.32	2	1.01	1.03	1.09	1.13	0.85	0.99
64074	Napoleon	3	3.32	0	:	3 3.28	1	1.01	0.78	0.8	0.97	0.7	0.57
66226	Shawnee Mission, KS	2	3.27	0	:	2 3.24	1	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.11	0.89	1.03
63461	Palmyra	22	3.25	0	2	2 3.22	7	1.06	1.03	0.98	1.04	0.81	0.83
64470	Mound City	10	3.17	0	1	0 3.14	3	1.08	0.97	0.97	1.07	0.79	0.69
64739	Creighton	5	3.17	0	!	5 3.14	1	0.95	1	0.86	0.84	0.49	0.76
64016	Buckner	10	3.14	0	1	0 3.11	3	1.03	1.07	1.1	1.13	0.83	0.99
65010	Ashland	32	3.12	0	3	2 3.09	9	0.76	0.86	0.95	1.01	0.84	0.74
64631	Bucklin	4	3.11	0		4 3.08	1	1.13	1.01	0.87	1.01	0.75	0.66
63353	Louisiana	25	2.98	0	2	5 2.95		1.11	1.02	0.96	1.02	0.86	0.78
63144	Saint Louis	40	2.96	0	4	0 2.93	16	1.12	1.19	1.14	1.02	1.16	1.14

City/Town Public Pub Tickets Family Total Total Fans Tickets Sold College BB College FB Pro Football Watch Read Sports Read Sports Tickets Sold Sold Per Capita Ticket Plan Fans Per Capita Per Zip Code Interest Interest Interest ESPN in Newspaper Illustrated

Zip

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	Univ. of Missouri	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Canita
		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
65348	Otterville	832	329	\$19,309	6	0.63	0	0	1	2.49	1.86
64454	Gower	2,738	958	\$33,147	23	0.73	0	0	1	0.76	0.03
64646	Humphreys	424	175	\$18,977	1	0.2	0	0	0	00	-0.2
65065	Osage Beach	6,630	2,811	\$24,833	89	1.17	10	1.74	32	10.01	
66223	Stanley, KS	1,708	532	\$52,261	56	2.85	2	1.35	1	1.21	-1 64
63141	Saint Louis	21,948	7,823	\$57,338	876	3.47	46	2.42	22	2.08	-1.39
64106	Kansas City	6,239	2,915	\$18,081	82	1.14	3	0.56	6	2	0.86
64630	Browning	431	190	\$22,107	3	0.6	1	2.68	1	4.81	A 21
66209	Leawood, K\$	3,465	1,176	\$62,049	401	10.05	18	6	11	6.59	-3.46
65301	Sedalia	26,806	11,001	\$27,047	327	1.06	34	1.47	20	1.55	0.49
64469	Maysville	1,989	840	\$24,429	26	1.14	1	0.58	6	6.26	5.12
64145	Ransas City	3,987	1,391	\$45,810	162	3.53	8	2.32	6	3.12	-0.41
65809	Springfield	4,454	1, 579	\$49,797	196	3.82	12	3.11	10	4.66	0.84
65068	Prairie Home	671	274	\$21,724	13	1.68	0	0	0	0	-1.68
65733	Protem	453	198	\$19,874	3	0.58	0	0	0	0	-0.58
63456	Monroe City	4,411	1,660	\$26,830	75	1.48	5	1.31	4	1.08	0.4
63459	New London	2,868	1,062	\$26,078	41	1.24	9	3.63	4	2.89	1.65
65026	Bldon	11,187	4,597	\$25,297	129	1	10	1.03	12	2.23	1.23
65024	Chamois	1,462	576	\$25,655	14	0.83	2	1.58	1	1.42	0.59
64429	Cameron	4,900	1,972	\$26,379	74	1.31	11	2.59	3	1.27	-0.04
65043	Holts Summit	7,269	2,511	\$32,793	149	1.78	13	2.07	7	2	0.22
65804	Springfield	34,664	14,609	\$37,579	760	1.9	58	1.93	31	1.86	-0.04
64015	Blue Springs	14,302	5,119	\$39,363	388	2.36	12	0.97	11	1.6	-0.76
65281	Salisbury	4,085	1,621	\$26,242	79	1.68	8	2.26	7	3.56	1.88
65333	Houstonia	512	193	\$25,842	6	1.02	2	4,51	1	4.05	3.03
65018	California	6,220	2, 479	\$27,576	116	1.62	10	1.86	8	2.67	1.05
65058	Meta	2,078	697	\$28,949	14	0.59	0	0	2	2	1.41
63103	Saint Louis	6,877	3,495	\$21,795	33	0.42	4	0.67	4	1.21	0.79
65078	Stover	2,414	914	\$23,903	9	0.32	1	0.48	3	2.58	2.76
64644	Hamilton	2,180	893	\$25,252	32	1.27	4	2.12	1	0.95	-0.32
65261	Keytesville	1,364	558	\$22,639	25	1.59	1	0.85	4	6.08	4.49
65334	Hughesville	1,370	524	\$27,844	9	0.57	3	2.53	1	1.51	0.94
63017	Chesterfield	35,754	11, 504	\$59,316	1,439	3.5	69	2.23	41	2.38	-1.12
65247	Excello	550	206	\$28,799	3	0.47	3	6.3	1	3.77	3.3
63132	Saint Louis	13,975	5,787	\$43,357	308	1.91	18	1.49	7	1.04	-0.87
65536	Lebanon	24, 471	9,604	\$26,256	161	0.57	19	0.9	20	1.7	1.13
64089	Smithville	4,235	1,620	\$33,715	64	1.31	3	0.82	3	1.47	0.16
64489	Stanberry	1, 510	612	\$23,903	23	1.32	0	0	0	0	-1.32
64770	Montrose	607	255	\$26,221	6	0.86	1	1.9	0	0	-0.86
63401	Hannibal	23, 437	9,212	\$26,062	304	1.13	23	1.13	18	1.59	0.46
64125	Kansas City	1,219	541	\$24,335	3	0.21	0	0	1	1.7	1.44
65051	Linn	3,686	1, 353	\$28,119	81	1.91	11	3.45	4	2.25	0.34
65616	Branson	7,671	3, 368	\$29,276	113	1.28	3	0.45	4	1.08	-0.2
65279	Rocheport	4, 321	1,657	\$37,972	134	2.69	24	6.42	7	3.36	0.67

-	-	Tickets Sold	Sold Per Capita	Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per Zip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	ESPN	in Newspaper	Illustrated
65348	Otterville	A	2 95	0		1 2 9 2	2	1 14	1 02	0 84	0 99	0.74	0.65
64454	Gover	13	2.91	0	13	3 2.AR	5	0.93	0.99	0.97	1.05	0.74	0.75
64646	Humphreva	2	2.89	0	2	2.86	1	1.04	0.85	0.86	1.01	0.73	0.62
65065	Osage Beach	31	2.87	0	31	2.84	13	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.97	0.91	0.85
66223	Shawnee Mission, KS	8	2.87	0	8	2.84	2	1.26	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.11	1.19
63141	Saint Louis	102	2.85	D	102	2 2.82	33	1.19	1.23	1.19	0.93	1.12	1.21
64106	Kansas City	29	2.85	0	29	2.82	9	0.83	0.8	0.79	0.94	1.2	1.04
64630	Browning	2	2.85	0	2	2 2.82	1	0.9	0.9	0.78	1.11	0.61	0.57
66209	Shawnee Mission, KS	16	i 2.83	0	16	5 2.8	6	1.27	1.27	1.21	0.93	1.16	1.3
65301	Sedalia	123	2.81	0	123	3 2.79	37	1.09	1.04	0.96	1.01	0.8	0.78
64469	Maysville	9	2.78	0	9	2.75	3	1.06	0.91	0.9	1	0.81	0.72
64145	Kansas City	16	2.77	0	18	8 2.74	6	1.11	1.15	1.14	0.94	1.09	1.13
65809	Springfield	20	2.75	0	20	2.73	8	1.23	1.24	1.19	0.97	1.12	1.2
65068	Prairie Home	3	2.74	0	3	3 2.71	1	1.01	0.78	0.8	0.97	0.7	0.57
65733	Protem	2	2 2.71	0	2	2 2.68	1	0.91	0.91	0.79	1.11	0.61	0.57
63456	Monroe City	19	9 2.64	0	19	9 2.61	6	1.06	1.03	1	1.05	0.82	0.81
63459	New London	12	2 2.57	0	12	2 2.54	3	1.11	0.98	0.84	0.97	0.71	0.65
65026	Eldon	40	5 2.52	0	40	6 2.5	13	1.02	0.98	0.91	1.02	0.76	0.72
65024	Chamois		5 2.1	1		5 2.49	3	1.1	0.94	0.84	0.99	0.73	0.63
64429	Cameron	20	2.5	0	20	0 2.48	,	1.11	1.02	0.97	1.03	0,87	0,8
65043	Holts Summit	25	2.45	0	25	9 2.42	12	0.98	1.01	1.03	1	0.77	0.87
63804	Springriela Blue Epringe	13	/ 2.42 6 3.4	0	13	/ 2.4	39	1.02	1.06	1.1	1 03	1	1.03
65381	Saltabury	31	6 2.4 6 2.4		20	6 2.30 C 3.30		1.14	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.21	1.12
65201	Houstonia	10	0 2.4 0 2.4	ő	10	o 2.30 o 2.31	,	1.08	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.8	0.78
65018	California	2	a 237	0	2	L 2.3/		0.98	1 01	0.91	0.95	0.51	0.74
65058	Meta		a 2.36	0		2.34	,	1.13	1 01	0.84	0.99	0.03	0.65
63103	Saint Louis	2	6 2.32	0	20	6 2.3		0.86	0.85	0.83	1.05	1.12	1.05
65078	Stover	-	9 2.29	0		9 2.26	2	1.08	1	0.99	1.09	0.79	0.71
64644	Hamilton	i	0 2.25	0	1	8 2.23	4	1.00	0.97	0.89	1.01	0.79	0.71
65261	Keytesville	1	5 2.25	0	:	5 2.23	3	1.11	0.96	0.83	0.99	0.73	0.63
65334	Hughesville	:	5 2.24	0	:	5 2.22	1	1.06	0.91	0.91	1.04	0,76	0.65
63017	Chesterfield	12	8 2.2	2	130	0 2.21	39	1.26	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.12	1.23
65247	Excello	:	2 2.23	0	:	2 2.21	1	1.05	0.89	0.89	1.02	0.76	0.65
63132	Saint Louis	5	0 2.19	0	5(0 2.17	13	1.04	1.08	1.08	0.99	1.11	1.1
65536	Lebanon	8	4 2.11	0	84	4 2.08	22	0.99	0.98	0.88	0.96	0,68	0.72
64089	Smithville	1-	4 2.03	0	14	4 2.01	5	1	0.97	1	1	0.88	0.97
64489	Stanberry	1	5 2.03	0	:	5 2.01	1	1.1	0.96	0.87	0.99	0.78	0.69
64770	Montrose	:	2 2.02	0	2	22	1	1.1	1.03	1.02	1.1	0.81	0.73
63401	Hannibal	7	7 2.01	D	7	7 1.99	29	1.11	1.06	0.96	0.99	0.83	0.8
64125	Kansas City		4 2.01	0	4	4 1.99	1	0.71	0.69	0.85	0.88	0.77	1.13
65051	Linn	1.	2 2	0	1:	2 1.98	5	1.08	1.02	1	1.06	0.85	0.77
65616	Branson	2	5 2	0	2	5 1.98	4	1.09	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.89	0.84
65279	Rocheport	1	4 1.99	0	14	4 1.97	6	1.1	1.13	1.13	0.98	1	1.01

Pub Tickets Family Total Total Fans Tickets Sold College BB College FB Pro Football Watch Read Sports Read Sports

Lip

City/Town

Public

74

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	Univ. of Missouri	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
-	-	Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
65080	Tebbetta	620	240	\$37.135	11	1.54	٥	o	0	0	-1.54
63383	Warrenton	10.321	3,796	\$30,362	122	1,03	6	0.67	8	1.61	0.58
64063	Lees Summit	14.732	5,890	\$35,412	610	3.6	31	2.43	15	2.11	-1.49
63122	Saint Louis	37, 327	14,487	\$44,669	1,442	3.36	80	2.48	27	1.5	-1.86
63349	Hawk Point	1,266	453	\$30,363	9	0.62	1	0.91	0	0	-0.62
63119	Saint Louis	31, 539	12,383	\$41,743	995	2.74	53	1.94	24	1.58	-1.16
64154	Kansas City	1,904	740	\$42,361	39	1.76	4	2.43	0	0	-1.78
62225	Belleville, IL	652	295	\$28,438	6	i 0.8	0	0	0	0	-0.8
64076	Odessa	7,529	2,703	\$33,977	53	0.61	9	1.23	3	0.83	0.22
64085	Richmond	8,588	3, 423	\$29,938	87	0.88	15	2.02	6	1.45	0.57
64720	Adrian	1,993	782	\$26,754	22	0.96	0	0	D	0	-0.96
65330	Gilliam	1,339	574	\$23,101	6	5 0.39	4	3.45	2	3.1	2.71
64401	Agency	1,354	475	\$36,566	12	2 0.77	0	0	0	0	-0.77
66211	Leawood, KS	4,082	1,412	\$59,545	60) 1.28	8	2.27	5	2.54	1.26
64870	Webb City	4,454	1,783	\$25,328	40) 0.78	4	1.04	2	0.93	0.15
63011	Ballwin	34,708	11,184	\$53,107	1,030	2.6	43	1.43	38	2.27	-0.33
64724	Appleton City	1,402	621	\$27,335	17	1.05	4	3.3	1	1.48	0.43
64482	Rock Port	2,833	1,185	\$22,202	32	2 0.98	7	2.86	4	2.93	1.95
64477	Plattsburg	3,620	1,334	\$28,872	47	1.13	3	0.96	3	1.72	0.59
65020	Camdenton	7, 920	3,242	\$24,730	143	3 1.57	13	1.9	10	2.62	1.05
65085	Westphalia	722	237	\$30,222	10	2.17	1	1.6	C C	0	-2.17
64034	Greenwood	4,35	5 1,489	\$44,481	64	1.28	1	0.27	3	1.43	0.15
64776	Osceola	3,644	1,490	\$23,076	22	2 0.52	1	0.32	2	1.14	0.62
63090	Washington	13, 501	4,884	\$35,564	285	9 1.86	15	1.28	,	1.08	-0.76
63430	Alexandria	735	286	\$25,070	4	0.47	0	0	0	0	-0.47
6343/	Clarence	1,48	5 634	\$20,920	24	1.29		4.68	3	4.2	2.31
64306	Saint Joseph	18,17	/ 6,893	\$36,901		1.93	34	2.16	19	2.17	0.24
63082	Tuscumbia	1,484	505	\$29,634	۰ ۱	0.33 0.54	3	2.34	1	1.4	1.05
64000	Green Castle	2.01/		\$10,900		5 0.38	0	0	0	1.20	-0.38
64020	Concordia	3,010	/ 1,139) 536	\$28,035	30	J U.87		0.76	2	1.38	0.51
63136	Esist Louis	15 99	1 6 6 6 6 6	425,405 644 767	1.		76		13	1.68	-0.97
63382	Vendelia	13,35	J, J	473 AA7		D 2.2 1 1 87	10	3.36	13	1.09	-0.31
64474	Osborn	1 54	a 1,410 a 500	\$28 192		6 0.34		3.50	3	1.01	-0.08
45305	Ench Moster	30	, JJJ 199	\$25,000		5 0.54 3 0.65	0	v 0	1	1.34	-0.65
64640	Gallatin	3 23	1 1 3 3 7	\$24.076	4	3 1 16	2	0 71	0	0 64	-0.83
63857	Kennett	11.79	6 4 745	\$22,803	9(0.66	14	1 37	10	1 76	-0.52
65237	Bunceton	1.63	6 4,745 R 619	522 164	21	1 1 11		1.3,	10	1 77	
66224	Leawood. KS	2.04	7 644	\$55,186	20	s 11	1	0.56	1	1.2,	-1 1
64060	Rearney	2,04		\$41.045	£.	. 1.77	2	1 57	0	0	-1.1
63501	Kirkeville	18.87	0 7.061	\$26.810	21/	0 0.97	•	1 43	10	1 1	-1.77
64067	Lexington	6.01	9 2.382	\$28.699	e.	7 1.24		1.55		1 79	0.15 A 44
64402	Albany	2 58	3 1.044	\$23.910	41	1.61		3 58		1.72	1 4
64854	Pineville	2,50	1 1.010	\$25.592			۰ ۵	5.50		0.21	-0.3
*****		1,30	,,,,,	42-1-1-2	•		v	U		v	-0.3

•	-	Tickets Sold	Sold Per Capita	Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per Zip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	ESPN	in Newspaper	Illustrated
65080	Tebbetts	2	1.98	0	2	1.96	1	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.1	0.81	0.73
63363	Warrenton	33	1.96	0	33	1.94	14	0.95	1	0.9	0.91	0.58	0.76
64063	Lees Summit	46	1.92	1	47	1.94	19	1.12	1.1	1.09	1.01	1.08	1.07
63122	Saint Louis	116	1.91	2	110	1.92	45	1.06	1.13	1.12	0.92	1.09	1.06
63349	Hawk Point	4	1.94	0	4	1.92	1	1.12	1.03	0.91	1.03	0.76	0.69
63119	Saint Louis	99	1.93	0	99	1.91	33	1.04	1.12	1.12	0.95	1.11	1.06
64154	Ransas City	6	1.93	0	6	1.91	2	1.27	1.28	1.17	0.95	1.17	1.09
62225	Belleville, IL	2	1.68	0	2	1.86	1	1	1.14	1.01	1.01	0.73	1.06
64076	Odessa	23	1.87	0	23	1.85	8	0.77	0.87	0.9	1.01	0.81	0.67
64085	Richmond	26	1.86	0	26	5 1.84	11	1.04	1.01	0,95	0.97	0.8	0.01
64720	Adrian	6	1.85	0	6	1.03	2	1.01	0.98	0.96	1,01	0.85	0.77
65330	Gilliam	4	1.83	0		1.61	2	1.1	1.02	1.01	1.09	0.8	0.72
64401	Agency	4	1.81	0	4	1.79	2	0.85	0.98	0.96	1.03	0.75	0.75
66211	Shawnee Mission, KS	12	1.0	0	12	1.78	5	1.22	1.21	1.10	0.91	1.22	1.36
64870	Webb City	13	1,79	0	13	1.77	3	1.03	1.04	0.97	1.01	0.79	0.86
63011	Ballwin	90	1.73	2	100	1.75	33	1.2	1.23	1.19	0.97	1.12	1.19
64724	Appleton City		1.75	0		1.73	1	1.02	0.95	0.9	1.05	0.70	0.71
64482	ROCK FORT		1.73	0		1.71	3	1.07	0.98	0.96	1.00	0.78	D.69
64477	FIATCEDUIG	10	1.69	0	10		1	1.1	0.90	0.9	1.01	0.79	0.7
63020	Candenton			0		1.68	,	1.1	1.02	0.97	1.02	0.8/	0.8
63083	Westphalla	4		0			1	1.14	1.02	0.84	0.99	0.74	0.65
64776	Greenwood	14		0	14	1.67	3	1.21	1.23	1.13	1.78	1.07	1.05
63040		10	· 1.60		1.	, 1.67	14	1 01	1.07	1.04	1.09	0.63	0.56
63430	has nyton		· 1.00	0		, 1.66		1.01	1.07	1.00	1.11	0.01	0.90
63437	Clarance			ů	-	. 1.64 . 1.64	, ,	1.05	0.91	0.81	1.02	0.8	0.82
64506	Saint Joseph	49		ů		1 1 64	1	1.09	1.08	0.90	1 01	3.08	1 03
65082	Tuecumbia		1 1 45			1 64	,	2.05	0.87	0.84	A 93	1.00	0.65
63544	Green Castle	-	1.64	ő		. 1.63		1	0.20	0.4	0.95	0.07	0.65
64020	Concordia		1.63	0		1.61	,	1.03	1.00	1.04	1 06	0.01	0.85
65059	Hokane	-	1.61	0		1.6	1	1.07	1.03	0.99	1.05	0.75	0.74
63126	Saint Louis	43	2 1.61	0	4	2 1.59	14	0.98	1.07	1.1	0.9	1.08	1
63382	Vandalia		9 1.6	0		1.59	4	1.06	0.99	0.86	0.94	0.7	0.73
64474	Osborn		1.58	0		1.57	2	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.1	0.81	0.73
65305	Knob Noster	1	1 1.54	0	1	1.52	1	1.13	0.98	0.86	0.94	0 86	0.7
64640	Gallatin		1.52	0	1	1.5	3	1.00	0.97	0.94	1.01	0.86	0.78
63857	Kennett	29	9 1.51	0	2	1.49	12	1.11	1.05	0.9	0.96	0.75	0.74
65237	Bunceton		4 1.5	0	-	1.48	1	1.1	0.93	0.02	0.98	0.72	0.62
66224	Shawnee Mission, KS		5 1.5	0		5 1.40	2	1.25	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.1	1.2
64060	Rearney		7 1 46	0		1.45	,	1.1	1.14	1,12	1.06	0 97	1.03
63501	Rirksville	4:	3 1.4	1	4	4 1.42	13	1.11	1.07	0,98	0.98	0.8	0.#2
64067	Lexington	14	4 1.43		1	1.41	6	1.06	1.08	1	1.01	0.83	0.94
64402	Albany	-	6 1.42	0	-	1_41	3	1.11	1.01	0,43	1	0.45	0.77
64856	Fineville		6 1.43	0	i	6 1.41	1	1.08	1.02	0.94	1.03	0.74	0,71
-						-							

Pub Tickets Family Total Total Fans Tickets Sold College BB College FB Pro Football Watch Read Sports Read Sports

Zip

City/Town

Public

Zip	City/Town	1993	1993	Average HH	Univ. of Missouri	Graduates	Persons	Attended	1992 Athletic	Athletic Donors	Per Capita
		Population	Households	Income-1992	Graduates	Per Capita	Attended MU	Per Capita	Donors	Per Capita	Donors vs. Graduates
63348	Foristell	4,341	1,445	\$36,967	36	0.72	1	0.27	0	0	-0.72
66220	Lenexa, KS	1,731	557	\$46,129	16	0.8	0	0	1	1.2	0.4
63128	Saint Louis	27, 509	9,899	\$46,483	636	2.01	41	1.72	16	1.21	-0.8
63146	Saint Louis	30,114	12,118	\$47,694	965	2.79	40	1.54	17	1.17	-1.62
65230	Armstrong	872	340	\$23,923	18	1.79	2	2.65	1	2.38	0.59
66208	Prairie Village, KS	25,750	10,308	\$45,642	601	2.03	64	2.87	19	1.53	-0.5
63334	Bowling Green	5,436	2,040	\$23,550	115	1.9	9	1.91	2	0.76	-1.14
65708	Monett	5,872	2,451	\$24,640	66	0.98	6	1.18	4	1.41	0.43
63367	O Fallon	3,757	1,260	\$47,579	146	3.38	7	2.15	6	3.31	-0.07
65351	Sweet Springs	1,903	780	\$25,061	27	1.23	3	1.82	3	3.27	2.04
63379	Troy	5,745	2,097	\$30,185	114	1.72	10	2.01	2	0.72	-1
63472	Wayland	958	391	\$24,809	C	0	0	0	1	2.17	2.17
64112	Kansas City	10,618	7,242	\$26,474	320	2.62	33	3.59	6	1.17	-1.45
63084	Union	8,902	3, 141	\$34,253	114	1.11	6	0.78	2	0.47	-0.64
63537	Edina	1, 994	779	\$21,966	24	1.05	6	3.48	1	1.04	-0.01
64019	Centerview	2,014	707	\$31,234	E	0.35	1	0.57	1	1.03	0.68
65011	Barnett	1,020	405	\$23,504	11	0.94	1	1.13	0	0	-0.94
63650	Ironton	4,127	1,510	\$22,714	22	0.46	8	2.24	0	0	-0.46
63345	Farber	1,051	432	\$23,490	3	0.25	0	0	0	0	-0.25
64114	Ransas City	26,081	11,902	\$36,947	671	2.23	47	2.08	19	1.51	-0.72
64683	Trenton	8,337	3,575	\$24,249	130	1.35	15	2.08	3	0.75	-0.6
65775	West Plains	15,219	6,166	\$23,811	144	0.82	16	1.22	9	1.23	0.41
64735	Clinton	12,295	5,128	\$24,937	110	0.83	7	0.66	5	0.84	0.01
63117	Saint Louis	10,623	4, 948	\$34,185	263	2.11	10	1.07	5	0.96	-1.15
64759	Lamar	7,589	3,057	\$24,946	49	i 0.52	6	0.91	0	0	-0.52
65263	Madison	2,189	842	\$23,102	20	0.79	0	0	1	0.95	0.16
63043	Hazelwood	23,634	8,984	\$44,015	363	1.33	9	0.44	6	0.53	-0.8
65079	Sunrise Beach	4,400	1,997	\$22,350	27	0.53	2	0.53	2	0.94	0.41
65355	Warsaw	7,170	3,160	\$24,072	40	0.56	0	0	2	0.58	0.02
64081	Lees Summit	9,639	4, 393	\$31,582	202	2 1.82	15	1.0	4	0.86	-0.96
64111	Kansas City	15,902	9,220	\$21,851	215	5 1.17	16	1.16	11	1.44	0.27
65401	Rolla	24,047	8,404	\$30,493	403	L 1.45	30	1.44	9	0.78	-0.67
63555	Memphis	3, 475	1,404	\$22,828	34	0.85	4	1.33	3	1.79	0.94
63038	Glencoe	4,711	1,598	\$43,091	10-	1.92	1	0.25	5	2.2	0.28
63044	Hazelwood	18,827	6,892	\$42,083	244	1.13	13	0.8	4	0.44	-0.69
63055	Labadie	1,183	396	\$36,420	14	1.03	1	0.98	0	0	-1.03
65069	Rhineland	1,176	i 440	\$27,364	:	i 0.37	0	0	1	1.76	1.39
63026	Fenton	20, 749	7,185	\$38,510	341	1.46	7	0.39	5	0.5	-0.96
64701	Harrisonville	9,601	3,666	\$33,889	14	1.35	12	1.44	4	0.86	-0.49

žip	City/Town	Public	Pub Tickets	Family	Total	Total Fans	Tickets Sold	College BB	College FBF	ro Football	Watch	Read Sports	Read Sports
		Tickets Sold :	Sold Per Capita	Ticket Plan	Fans	Per Capita	Per Zip Code	Interest	Interest	Interest	ESPN	in Newspaper	Illustrated
63348	Foristell	10	1.41	0	10	1.4	2	0.86	0.93	1	1.08	0.84	0.84
66220	Shawnee Mission, RS	4	1.42	0	4	1.4	1	1.27	1.29	1.18	0.94	1.15	1.09
63128	Saint Louis	62	1.38	1	63	1.39	20	1.1	1.17	1.13	0.92	1.12	1.03
63146	Saint Louis	68	1.38	1	69	1.39	22	1.13	1.23	1.19	0.96	1.06	1.11
65230	Armstrong	2	1.41	0	2	1.39	1	1.07	0.93	0.93	1.04	0.78	0.68
66208	Shawnee Mission, KS	58	1.38	0	58	1.37	17	1.15	1.19	1.16	0.98	1.24	1.25
63334	Bowling Green	12	1.35	0	12	2 1.34	5	1.1	1.01	0.98	1.03	0.88	0.81
65708	Monett	13	1.36	0	13	3 1.34	5	1.04	1.03	0.93	0.97	0.7	0.78
63367	O Fallon	•	1.31	0	6	1.29	3	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.01	1.13	1.05
65351	Sweet Springs	4	1.29	0	- 4	1.28	2	0.99	1.07	0.98	0.99	0.65	0.82
63379	Troy	12	1.28	0	12	2 1.27	5	1.07	1.02	0.93	0.97	0.76	0.78
63472	Wayland	2	1.28	0	2	2 1.27	1	0.93	0.96	0.82	0.96	0.54	0.67
64112	Kansas City	22	1.27	0	22	2 1.26	8	0.95	0.98	1.08	0.95	1.08	1.1
63084	Union	18	1.24	0	10	1.23		1.01	1.1	1.05	1.06	0.82	1.01
63537	Edina	4	1.23	0	4	1.22	2	1.07	0.94	0.93	1.02	0.81	0.72
64019	Centerview	4	1.22	0	•	1.21	1	1.12	1.03	0.93	1.04	0.77	0.69
65011	Barnett	2	1.2	0	2	2 1.19	1	1.06	1.01	1	1.09	0.81	0.72
63650	Ironton		1.19	0	1	1.18	2	1.03	1	0.92	0.97	0.75	0.79
63345	Farber	2	1.17	0	2	2 1.16	1	0.64	0.75	0.82	0.99	0.8	0.57
64114	Kansas City	50	1.18	0	50	1.16	18	0.95	1.08	1.13	0,93	0.99	0.94
64683	Trenton	16	1.18	0	10	5 1.16	4	1.05	0.95	0.89	1.03	0.77	0.69
65775	West Plains	29	1.17	0	29	9 1.16	9	1.09	1	0.88	1.02	0.76	0.69
64735	Clinton	23	1.15	0	23	3 1.14	7	1.11	1.02	0.96	1.01	0.86	0.79
63117	Saint Louis	20	1.13	0	20	0 1.12	6	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.15	1.19
64759	Lamar	14	1.13	0	14	4 1.12	6	1.06	1	0.96	1.02	0.79	0.77
65263	Madison	4	1.12	0	· 4	i 1.11	2	1.08	0.9	0.82	0.98	0.72	0.61
63043	Hazelwood	43	1.12	0	4:	3 1.1	9	1.17	1.21	1.15	1.09	1.27	1.29
65079	Sunrise Beach		1.12	0	1	1.1	2	1.11	1.02	0.97	1.02	0.88	0.81
65355	Warsaw	12	1.03	1	. 1:	3 1.1	6	1.07	1.01	0.88	1	0.73	0.71
64081	Lees Summit	17	1.08	0	1	7 1.07	6	1.03	1.1	1.15	0.98	1.04	0.99
64111	Ransas City	28	1.08	0	2	8 1.07	11	0.82	0.78	0.94	0.91	1.01	1.05
65401	Rolla	42	1.07	0	i 4:	2 1.06	14	1.05	1.05	1.01	1	0.8	0.87
63555	Memphis	6	1.06	0		6 1.05	3	1.09	0.98	0.92	1	0.84	0.76
63038	Glencoe	1	1.04	0	1 1	1.03	4	1.28	1.3	1.18	0.93	1.14	1.08
63044	Hazelwood	32	1.04	٥	3:	2 1.03	11	0.99	1.03	1.08	0.96	1.02	0.99
63055	Labadie	2	1.04	0) :	2 1.03	1	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.09	0.8	0.88
65069	Rhineland	2	1.04	C) :	2 1.03	1	1.14	1.02	0.88	1.01	0.75	0.67
63026	Fenton	35	1.03	0) 3	5 1.02	10	1.07	1.1	1.09	1.04	0.94	1.04
64701	Harrisonville	16	1.02		1	6 1.01	5	0.94	0.97	0.98	1.03	0.81	0.9

	Best Served Index Averages:						
		1.06	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.85	0.83
Total population = 1,407,057	Market Area Index Averag	1.01	0.96	0.92	1.01	0.79	0.77
Total households = 549,872							
Average Household Income = \$31,340							
University of Missouri Graduates - 40,905	Index Average Equals 1.00						
University of Missouri Attendees = 3,487							
Total athletic Donors - 2,420							
Athletic Donors vs Graduates (PC) - 1.60	Sources: Claritas Corporation,	Universit	y of Missouri,	Strateg	ic Mapping		

VITA .

Jay Philip Heermann

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: THE DEVELOPMENT OF TARGET MARKETS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI FOOTBALL PROGRAM: A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Major Field: Geography

Biographical:

- Personal Data: Born in Sweet Springs, Missouri, November 7, 1967, the son of Ralph and Phyllis Heermann.
- Education: Graduated from Sweet Springs High School, Sweet Springs, Missouri, in May 1986; received Bachelor of Science Degree from Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville, Missouri, in May 1991; completed requirements for the Master of Science degree at Oklahoma State University in July, 1993.
- Professional Experience: Research Assistant, Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, August, 1991 to July, 1993.