



Nielsen ratings er et seertalmålingsystem udviklet af Nielsen Media Research til at måle, hvor stor et publikum er der er til et fjernsynsprogram and USA. Ekstern henvisning Nielsen Media: FAQ - Om Sweep slate: How does the week sweep work? (16 February 2004) Webbplats för Nielsen Global Technology and Information Center Information om Nielsen's Anywhere Media Measurement Initiative StubDenne artikel om et tv-program er kun påbegyndt. Hvis du ved mere om emnet, kan du hjælpe Wikipedia ved at udvide den. Hentet fra ABC News' day talker The View scored a February victory in total viewers, women 25-54 and women 18-49, according to Nielsen statistics. The last time The View won a sweep on all three metrics? November 2014. The View delivered 2,958 million total viewers, 608,000 women 18-49, according to more current Nielsen data. Rival The Talk, on CBS, recorded 2,944 million, 597,000 women 25-54, and 416,000 women 18-49, respectively. Separating the two programs: total 14K viewers, women 11K 25-54, women 16K 18-49. By comparison, in the latest November sweep, The View recorded 2,608 million total viewers 530,000 women in the older age bracket and 391,000 women in the youngest. The view most recently took the total viewer title for a sweep in May of '15. And in women 18-49, the show last overcame a sweep in February of 15. In the older age bracket, The View last time the show swept all three metrics. The talk, in response to this latest sweeping development, has intensified his game. This week his panelists took on Kim Kardashian's urgent story Nude Selfie Backlash, inspiring one of The Talk's teams to do this - @kimkardashian inspired me! #liberated #thetalk pic.twitter.com/R02CdqiCqO — Sharon Osbourne (@MrsSOsbourne) March 9, 2016 And the entire cast of the show turned to Extra today to discuss: Fairly, they also talked about People vs. OJ, The Bachelor, and the presidential race in this interview, which airs tonight. Meanwhile, this afternoon, The View announced Donald Trump Wife No. 2 (1993-99), Marla Maples will join the show's Hot Topics the morning after tonight's GOP debate. Maples earlier this week was announced as a competitor for season 22 of ABC's primetime reality competition series Dancing with the Stars. Subscribe to Deadline Breaking News Alerts and keep your inbox happy. Audience measurement systems operated by Nielsen Media Research that seek to determine the size of the audience and the composition of television programming in the United States using a rating system. Nielsen, a market analyst who began his career in the 1920s with marketing research and performance analysis. The company expanded into radio market analysis in the late 1930s, culminating in the Nielsen Radio Index in 1942,[1] which was intended to provide statistics on the markets for radio shows were released in the first week of December 1947. They measured the top 20 programs in four areas: total audience, average audience, cumulative audience, and households per dollar spent by time and talent. [2] In 1950, Nielsen moved to television, developed for radio. This method became the main source of audience measurement information in the U.S. television industry. In September 2020, Nielsen began compiling a weekly top 10 list of the most watched programs on streaming platforms. Measuring ratings The original methods of data collection used to generate Nielsen TV ratings included: Daily Viewer Role, in which a household recruited by the company self-recorded their viewing or listening habits. By targeting various demographics, the assembled statistical models provided a representation of the audiences of any show, network and programming time. This methodology was eliminated by the company as electronic data collection became more sophisticated, and was completely discontinued in June 2018. [3] Seven Meters, which are small devices connected to TVs in reclusive houses. These devices collect household viewing habits and transmit information every night to Nielsen over a phone line. This system is designed to allow market researchers to study TV viewing habits on a minute-by-minute basis, recording the moment viewers switch channels or pity their TV. Nielsen replaced the set meters with Portable People Meters (PPM), which collect data from individual household viewing information into multiple demographic groups. Changing display systems have affected Nielsen's market research methods. In 2005, Nielsen began measuring the use of digital video recording devices such as TiVos. Initial results indicated that viewing over time (i.e. programs seen after networks have broadcast them) will have an impact in television ratings. A year later, networks were not considering these new results in their ad types due to advertiser resistance. [4] In July 2017, Nielsen announced that it would include select video programs based on on-demand subscriptions (vSVOD) Hulu services and YouTube TV on its Digital in TV Ratings system. [5] Since about October 2017, Nielsen also began tracking select Netflix programs. Collaborating distributors insert a in the program to be distributed in these services, which Nielsen then tracks through its meter system. Associated distributors are able to determine whether these ratings can be published publicly or not.[6] Ratings/sharing and total viewers Nielsen's most cited results are reported in two measures: ranking points and quota, usually reported as: /share rating points. There were 119.6 million TELEVISION households in the United States for the 2017-18 TELEVISION season (Nielsen's National Home Television households is estimated at 304.5 million. A single national rating point accounts for 1% of the total number. Nielsen rees estimates the number of tv-equipped homes each August for the upcoming television season. [8] A rating is a percentage of the group. It is basically calculated in RTG = HUT x SHARE on HUT (or PUT when measured demos) is Homes Using Television and sharing is the percentage of TVs that are being used that are tuned to a particular show. The quota is not the percentage of TVs in use. The fee is the percentage of TVs in use, households using TV (PUT) who are tuned to a specific program, station or network in a specific area at any given time. [10] For example, Nielsen can report a show as receiving a 4.4/8 during broadcast; this would mean that 4.4% of all households equipped for television (i.e. households with a TV, not the total number of people), regardless of whether television is up and running or not, were tuned into this program, while 8% of households that were watching TV at the time were watching the specific program. [11] Because ratings are based on samples, the shows may achieve a rating of 0.0, despite having an audience; CNBC talk show McEnroe was a notable example is the CW show, CW Now, which received two ratings of 0.0 in the same season. In 2014, Nielsen reported that american live tv audiences (averaging four hours and 32 minutes per day) had dropped 12 minutes per day compared to the previous year. Nielsen reported several reasons for the change of live television: increased time-changed TV audiences (mainly via DVDs) and video audiences on the Internet (video sharing website clips and streams of long-running TV shows). [13] Demographics Nielsen Media Research also provides statistics on data as advertising rates are influenced by factors such as age, gender, race, economic class and area. Younger viewers are considered more attractive to many products, while in some cases larger and wealthy audiences are desired, or female audiences are desired over men. Overall, the number of viewers within the 18-49 age range is more important than the total number of viewers. [14] [15] [15] At Advertising Age, during the 2007-08 season, ABC was able to charge \$419,000 per commercial sold during its medical drama Grey's Anatomy, compared to just \$248,000 for an ad during CBS' CSI: Crime Scene Investigation, although CSI had nearly five million more viewers on average. [16] Because of its strength in young demos (demographic groups), NBC was able to charge nearly three more times for an ad during friends such as CBS accused of murder, She Wrote, although the two series had a similar amount of total audience during the two seasons that were on the air simultaneously. [14] Glee (on Fox) and The Office (on NBC) attracted fewer total viewers than NCIS (on CBS) during the 2009-10 season, but earned an average of \$272,694 and \$213,617 respectively, compared to \$150,708 for NCIS. [17] Nielsen commercial ratings also provide audience data calculated as the average audience for only commercial time within the program. These Commercial Ratings were first available on May 31, 2007. In addition, Nielsen provides different flows of this data to take into account delayed viewing data (DVR), at any interval up to seven days. [18] C3 was the metric released in 2007, and refers to the ratings of average commercial minutes in live programming plus the total playback of the digital video recorder three days later. [19] By the end of 2012, some TV executives wanted to see C7, ratings to live longer than seven days, with CBS Corporation Chief Executive Les Moonves making the C7 claim caused ratings to rise by 30%. [20] He sweeps here. Sweeps may refer to: Nielsen's measurement of US television is based on three different methodological approaches. In the 25 television markets with the highest sales (e.g. New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Denver) the Local People Meter (LPM) is measured. Individuals are registered individually, the measurement is done in 365 days for 24 hours. [21] The SET Meter (Journal and Electronics) is used in 31 smaller markets (such as Nashville, Salt Lake City). In four sweeps in the months of February, May, July and November, data from the target group is collected with the newspaper and validated with data from devices (tv set on/off) in participating households. [21] In the 154 television markets with the lowest sales (e.g. Harrisburg, PA or Honolulu) television use is only recorded by a newspaper survey. Each year, Nielsen processes approximately two million paper newspapers from households across the country, [22] for the months of November, February, May and July, also known sweeping qualifying periods. [23] The term sweeps dates to 1954, when Nielsen collected newspapers (or eight-day daily homes with DVDs) are sent to households keep a count of what you see on each TV set and by whom. Over the course of a period of rubbish, newspapers are sent to a new housing panel each week. At the end of the month, all display data for individual weeks is added. An exception to normal sweeping periods occurred in 2008-09, when the February sweeping period moved in March to accommodate the transition from digital television, which was scheduled to take place on February 17, 2009. The transition date moved to June 12, but Nielsen stuck with the March garbage period. This local viewing information provides a basis for program scheduling and advertising decisions for local TV stations, cable systems, and advertisers. Typically, sweeps in November, February and May are considered more important; However, july sweeps can have a local impact as far as staff are available. [23] In some of the medium-sized markets, newspapers provide viewer information for up to two additional months of sweeps (October and January). Nielsen sweeps periods Season November February July 2016–2017 October 27 – November 22, 2017 – July 24, 2018 – July 2019 – 22 May 2019 – 24 July 2019 from 2019 to 31 October 2020 – 27 November 2019 30 January 2020 2019 – 26 February 2020 – 20 May 2020 25 June – 22 July 2020 Criticism of the accuracy and potential bias within the Nielsen rating system , including some concerns that the Nielsen ratings system is quickly becoming obsolete due to new technologies such as smartphones, DVDs, tablets and Internet streaming services as preferred or alternative methodology to include all kinds of media visualization in its sample. [27] Since viewers are aware of being part of nielsen's sample, it can lead to a response bias in recording and viewing habits. The audience counts collected by the newspaper's methodology of self-report are sometimes higher than those collected by electronic counters that eliminate any response bias. Another critique of the measurement system itself is that the most important criterion of a sample fails: it is not random. Se a small fraction of the population and only those they accept are used as a sample size. In many local areas during the 1990s, the difference between a rating that kept a show up in the air and one it would cancel was so small as to be statistically insignificant, and yet the show with the highest rating would survive. [28] In addition, Nielsen's ratings encouraged strong push for demographic measurements. This caused problems in households that had several TVs or homes where viewers introduced the simplest codes (usually their child's) raising serious doubts about the quality of demographics. [28] The situation deteriorated further as the popularity of cable television increased the number of viewable networks to the extent that the margin of error has increased, because sampling sizes are too small. [28] Composition is that of sample data collected, advertisers will not pay for the time shifted programs (those located to play at a different time).[31] rendering raw numbers useless from a statistical point of view. Even in 2013, it was noted that internet streams of TV shows were not yet counted because they had no ads (such as Netflix) or totally different advertising (like Hulu) than their television counterparts, effectively skewing raw data on a show's popularity. [32] A critique related to Nielsen's ratings system is the lack of a system for measuring television audiences outside homes, such as college dorms, transportation terminals, bars, prisons and other public places where television is frequently viewed, often by large numbers of people in a common environment. In 2005, Nielsen announced plans to incorporate out-of-home college student viewing into its sample. Internet TV viewing is another rapidly growing market for which Nielsen ratings do not take viewers into account. iTunes, Hulu, YouTube and some of the networks' own websites (such as ABC.com and CBS.com) provide long-running web-based programming, whether it's subscription-based or ad-supported. While websites can already track the popularity of a site and referral page, they can't track viewer demographics. To keep track of this and expand its market research offerings, Nielsen bought NetRatings in 2007. [33] However, as noted in a February 2012 New York Times article, a program's computer and mobile streams are counted separately from standard television broadcasts, further degrading the overall guality of sampling data. As a result, there was no way for NBC to say whether there was any overlap between the approximately 111.3 million traditional TELEVISION viewers [34][35] and 2.1 million live viewers of Super Bowl XLVII. [36] Responding to criticism over allegations from several media executives (including Viacom CEO Phillippe Dauman and Of Fox Entertainment Group operations Chase Carey) that did not count viewers watching TV shows on digital platforms, Nielsen's executive vice president of global product leadership Megan Clarken stated at an April 2015 summit by the Coalition for Innovative Media Measurement that the company is able to count digital viewers in audience and and reports, but cannot do so under the current set of rules devised by networks and advertising industries last reviewed in 2006. As such, Nielsen can only count viewers for television broadcasts, and should exclude viewers watching programs on digital platforms if the program doesn't have an identical advertising data in 2009, the agencies said they were disastrous and claimed that the information produced by them is too inaccurate to trust them or their customers. [38] In 2004, News Corporation retained the services of public relations firm Glover Park to launch a campaign aimed at delaying Nielsen's plan to replace its methodology of collecting domestic electronic data aged in larger local markets with its new people meter electronic system. Proponents of the PR campaign claimed that data derived from the new People Meter system represented a bias toward underinforming minority actors and writers. However, Nielsen countered the campaign by revealing his sample composition counts. According to the composition of the Nielsen Media Research sample, as of November 2004, African American households nationwide using People Meters accounted for 6.7% of the Nielsen sample, compared with 6.0% of the general population. Latino households account for 5.7% of the Nielsen sample, compared with 5.0% for the general population. In October 2006, News Corporation and Nielsen were established, with Nielsen agreeing to spend an additional \$50 million to ensure that minority viewing was not being denounced by the new electronic person accountant system. [39] In 2011, CBS and Nielsen proposed a model made up of six viewer segments that according to their empirical research are more relevant to advertisers than older models based on gender and age. Segments are based on user behavior, motivations and psychography. It is argued that the model can increase reaching the desired audience, as well as the recovery of messages and the possibility of announcement. [40] Adveniment of streaming As of September 2020, Nielsen publishes a weekly list of the 10 most watched TV shows on streaming platforms, or subscription video on demand (SVOD). [41] Top-rated programs in major U.S. articles: List of most watched television broadcasts and list of most watched television broadcasts in the United States The following table TV shows in the United States with the highest average Nielsen score for each TV season. [44] [45] [46] [47] Live season + 3 DVR Live + 7 DVR Show Network Households (in millions) Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Viewers (in millions) Viewers (in millions) Show Network Viewers (in millions) Viewers N/A N/A 2007–2008 American Idol (Dim) Unknown 25.53[108] N/A N/A 2008–2009 American Idol (Wed) Unknown 25.53 N/A N/A 2008–2009 American Idol (Wed) Unknown 25.53[108] N/A American Idol (Wed) Unknown 25.53[108] N/A N/A 2008–2009 American Idol (Wed) Unknown 25.53[108] N/A A N/A N/A The Big Bang Theory 23.10[115] 2014–2015 Unknown 20.69[116] N/A N/A NBC Sunday Night Football NBC 20.81[116] 2015–2016 Unknown 21.30[117] NBC Sunday Night Football NBC 21.38[118] 21.39[119] 2016–2017 Unknown 19.63[120] 19.73[121] 19.75[122] 2017–2018 Unknown 17.58[123] Roseanne ABC 18.21[124] Roseanne ABC 19.96[125] 2018–2019 Unknown 18.80[126] NBC Sunday Night Football NBC 18.92[126] NBC Sunday Night Football NBC 18.94[127] 2019–2020 Unknown 19.96[128] N/A N/A N/A 20.09[129] Notes ^ NBC Sunday Night Football va emetre tres emissions abans de l'inici oficial de la temporada de televisió que no es compten en la classificació. Si es comptabilitzen aguestes emissions, la NBC Sunday Night Football tindria una mitiana de 21.44 milions d'espectadors, més que NCIS, [113] Television network ratings by vear (total viewership, exclusive of demographics) Total View Rank Network 2019 views[130] 2018 views[131] 2017 views[132] 2016 views[133] 2015 views[134] 2014 views[134] #1 NBC 6,330,000 7,876,000 7,284,000 8,426,000 7,757,000 8,264,000 #2 CBS 7,140,000 5,592,000 6,838,000 #4 FOX 4,623,000 4,401,000 4,733,000 5,053,000 5,198,000 5,973,000 See also C. E. Hooper Crossley ratings Nielsen Audio Top-rated United States television programs by season List of most watched broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched TELEVISION broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched TELEVISION broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched TELEVISION broadcasts on the United States list of the most watched television ratings archives References ^ Our history. The Nielsen company. ^ Top 20 Network Shows, Rated 4 Ways, Announced by Nielsen (PDF). Broadcasting • Teletransmission. December 8, 1947. Retrieved October 29, 2014. Retrieved October 29, 2014. Retrieved October 29, 2014. Retrieved October 29, 2014. Retrieved October 20, 2014. Retrieved Octo Included in TV Ratings Announces Nielsen. The Nielsen Company (press release). Retrieved October 18, 2017. 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American TV news magazine program 60 MinutesTitle card used since October 29, 2006GenreNewsmagazineCreated byDon HewittPresented byLesley StahlScott PelleyBill WhitakerJohn DickersonSee Correspondents belowCountry of originUnited StatesOriginal languageEnglishNo. seasons53No. episodes2.325 (as of December 3. 2017)[1]ProductionExecutive producersDon Hewitt (1968–2004)Jeff Fager (2004–2018)Bill Owens (February 17. 2019–current)Camera setupmulti-cameraRunning time42 minutes (60 minutes with commercial announcements. hence the title)ProducersCBS News ProductionsCBS ProductionsDistributorCBS Television DistributionCBS News RadioReleaseXargó originalCBSPictura format480iHDTV 1080i[2] Original releaseSeptember 24 1968 (1968-1968-09-24) - presentChronologyRelated shows60 Minutes (Australia)48 HoursFace the NationCBS Overnight News External linksWebsite 60 Minutes is an American television news magazine broadcast by CBS television. Debuting in 1968, the program was created by Don Hewitt, who chose to differentiate it from other news programs by using a unique style of reporter-centered research. In 2002, 60 Minutes was number six on the TV Guide list of the 50 best TV shows of all time, [3] and in 2013, it was number 24 on the magazine's list of the 60 best series on U.S. television. [5] History of the broadcast The first years since the show began in 1968, the opening of 60 Minutes features a stopwatch. [6] Aristo's (Heuer) design first appeared in 1978. On October 29, 2006, the background changed to vertical position. version was used from 1992 to 2006 (the Square 721 type was changed in 1998). External video Panel discussion on the 30th anniversary of 60 Minutes at the Newseum, with Ed Bradley, Esther Hartigainer, Don Hewitt, Josh Howard, Steve Kroft, Mary Mary Andy Rooney, Morley Safer, Philip Scheffler, Lesley Stahl and Mike Wallace The show employed a magazine format similar to that of the Canadian W5 program, which had premiered two years earlier. He pioneered many of the most important investigative journalism procedures and techniques, including reissring interviews, hidden cameras and gotcha journalism visits to the home or office of an investigative topic. [7] Similar programs emerged in Australia and Canada during the 1970s, as well as in local television news. [7] Initially, 60 Minutes aired as a weekly BIS show hosted by Harry Reasoner and Mike Wallace, debuting September 24, 1968, and alternating weeks with other CBS News productions on Tuesday nights at 10 p.m. m Eastern time. The first edition, described by Reasoner at the opening as a kind of television magazine, featured the following segments: A look inside the suites at the headquarters of presidential candidates Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey during the national conventions of their respective parties that summer; Commentary by European writers Malcolm Muggeridge, Peter von Zahn and Luigi Barzini Jr. on the American electoral system; A comment by political columnist Art Buchwald; An interview with then-Attorney General Ramsey Clark about the presidential campaign; An abbreviated version of a Saul Bass Oscar-winning short film, Why Man Creates; and A meditation by Wallace and Reasoner on the relationship between perception and reality. Wallace said the show aimed to reflect reality. The first key to chroma magazine-cover was a photo of two police officers wearing a helmet (for the Clark interview segment). Wallace and Reasoner sat on chairs on opposite sides of the set. which had a cream-colored backdrop; the most famous black backdrop (still in use as of 2020) did not appear until the following year. The logo most associated with the show (represented in the Type Quadrat 721 with Minutes written in capital letters) did not appear until around 1974. In addition, to expand the motif of the magazine, the producers added a Vol. xx, No. xx to the title screen in the chroma key; modeled after the volume and identifications of issue numbers that appear in printed journals, this was used until around 1971. The brand's stopwatch, however, did not appear on the inaugural broadcast; I wouldn't debut until several episodes later. Alpo dog food was the only sponsor of the first program. [2] Don Hewitt, who had been a producer of the Evening News with Walter Cronkite, looked for Wallace as a stylistic contrast to Reasoner. [8] According to a historian of the show, the idea of the format was to make the hosts the reporters, reporters, stories that were of national importance, but focused on the people involved, or conflicted with, these issues, and to limit the air time of the reports to about 13 minutes. [8] However, the initial season was concerned about the network's lack of confidence, as the program did not earn much higher ratings than other CBS News documentaries. As a rule, during that time, news programming during prime time lost money; mainly prime-time programmes of public affairs programmes to reinforce the prestige of their news departments, thereby increasing ratings for regular nightly newsreals, which were watched by far more people than documentaries and the like. 60 Minutes fought under this stigma during their first three years. The changes to 60 Minutes came fairly early in the show's history. When Reasoner left CBS to co-anchor ABC's nightly newscast (he would return to CBS and 60 Minutes in 1978), Morley Safer joined the team in 1970, and took over Reasoner's duties reporting less aggressive stories. However, when Richard Nixon began targeting press access and reporting, even Safer, formerly the CBS News bureau chief in Saigon and London, began making tough investigative reports, and during the 1970-71 season alone, 60 Minutes reported on cluster bombs, the South Vietnamese Army, project squirrels, Nigeria, the Middle East and Northern Ireland. [9] Effects of Air Force Chief of Staff Prime Time Access Rule Gen. Norton A. Schwartz in an interview with Lara Logan, April 15, 2009. In 1971, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) introduced the Prime Time Access Rule, which released local network affiliates in all 50 major markets (in practice, the entire network) to take half an hour of prime time from networks Monday through Saturday and a full hour on Sundays. Because nearly all affiliates found production, advertising revenue) low, making it mostly profitable, the FCC created an exception for network author news and public affairs shows. After a six-month hint in late 1971, CBS found a prime spot for 60 minutes in a portion of that displaced time, from 6 p.m. m. Eastern (5 p.m. in Central Time) on Sundays in January 1972. [9] This proved somewhat less satisfying, however, because to accommodate CBS's televised broadcast of the National Late Football games, 60 Minutes stopped during the from 1972 to 1975 (and the summer of 1972). This took place because football broadcasts were contractually protected from interruptions in the wake of the infamous Heidi Bowl incident on NBC in November 1968. Despite the irregular programming, the show's strong reports attracted an increasing audience, especially during the days of the Vietnam War and the events of the Watergate scandal; At that time, few if other major network news programs made in-depth investigative reports to the degree conducted by 60 Minutes. Finally, during the summers of 1973 to 1975, CBS allowed the program to return to the right prime-time schedule, on Fridays in 1973 and Sundays both years later, as a substitute for programs aired during the regular television season. It was only when the FCC returned an hour to the networks on Sundays (for news or family programming), that they had been removed from them four years earlier, in a 1975 amendment to the Access Rule, that CBS finally found a viable permanent time slot for 60 Minutes. When the family-oriented drama Three for the Road ended after a 12-week run in the fall, the news magazine took its place at 7 a.m.m. Eastern Time (18:00 p.m.m. Central) on December 7, 1975. It has been broadcast at this time for 45 years starting in 2020, which makes it not only the longest-running prime-time show currently in production, but also the TELEVISION show (excluding daily shows like nightly news or morning news programs) that airs for the longest time in a single time period each week in U.S. television history. [citation needed] This move, and the addition of then-White House correspondent Dan Rather to the reporting team, turned the program into a strong ratings success and eventually a general cultural phenomenon. This was no less than a stunning reversal of historically poor performances from documentary shows on network television. In 1976, 60 Minutes became the highest-rated program on Sunday nights in the United States. By 1979, it had achieved #1 among all television shows in the Nielsen ratings, unheard of before for a prime-time news broadcast. This success resulted in huge profits for CBS;
advertising rates increased from \$17,000 per point from 30 seconds in 1975 to \$175,000 in 1982. [10] The program sometimes doesn't start until after 7:00 p.m.m. Eastern, due in large part to CBS's live broadcast of NFL games. At the conclusion of an NFL game, 60 Minutes will be broadcast in full and delay all subsequent programs. However, in the two westernmost time zones, 60 Minutes is always able to start on its scheduled schedule, as live sports to schedule events (such as the final round of the Masters Tournament and the second round and the regional final games of the NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament) leading to 60 Minutes and the rest of the network primetime line. Starting in the 2012-2013 season, to accommodate a new NFL scheduling policy that the second game of a doubleheader begins at 4:25 p.m. CBS changed the scheduled start time from 60 minutes to 7:30 p.m.m. Eastern time for eastern and central central central time Stations that are getting a game in this window. The start time remains at 19:00 .m. Eastern in seasons that are not broadcasting a late game in any given week. [11] Radio broadcasting and internet distribution 60 Minutes is also simulcast on several former CBS Radio flagship stations now owned by Entercom (such as KYW in Philadelphia, WCBS in New York, WBBM in Chicago, WWJ in Detroit and KCBS in San Francisco) when it is broadcast locally on its sister affiliate CBS Television Network; even in central and eastern time zones, the show airs at the top of the hour at 7 a.m. p.m.m./6:00 p.m.m. Central (banning local play-by-play pre-emptions and breaking news coverage) no matter how long the show is delayed on CBS Television, resulting in radio listeners often listening to the show on those stations before the television broadcast. An audio version of each ad-free broadcast began being distributed through podcast and the iTunes store, beginning with the broadcast on September 23, 2007. [12] The 60 Minutes video (including full episodes) is also available for streaming several hours after the show's initial broadcast on CBSNews.com and CBS All Access. Format 60 Minutes consists of three long-format news stories without overlapping graphics. There is a commercial break between two stories. Each story is introduced from a set with a page-like backdrop of a magazine story on the same subject. The program conducts its own research and tracks investigations initiated by national newspapers and other sources. Unlike its most famous competitor 20/20, as well as traditional local and national news programs, 60 Minutes journalists never share the screen with (or talk about) other 60 Minutes journalists on camera at any time. This creates a strong psychological sense of intimacy between the journalist and the TV viewer. Reporting tone 60 Minutes mixes test journalism from the seminal CBS series See It Now with Edward R. Murrow (a show for which Hewitt served as director during his early years) and the personality profiles of another Murrow taller and lower Murrow. [13] Point/Counterpoint Segment For most of the 1970s, the program included Point/Counterpoint, in which a liberal and conservative commentator debated a particular topic. This segment originally featured James J. Kilpatrick representing the conservative side and Nicholas von Hoffman[14] for the Liberals, with Shana Alexander[15] taking over from von Hoffman after his departure in 1974. [14] The segment was an innovation that public imagination as a live version of competing publishers. In 1979, Alexander asked Hewitt to raise the \$350-a-week salary; Hewitt declined, and the segment ended. [14] Point/Counterpoint was also illuminated by NBC the Saturday Night Live series, which featured Jane Curtin and Dan Aykroyd as debates, with Aykroyd announcing the theme, Curtin making an opening statement, then Aykroyd typically replicated with, Jane, you ignorant slut and Curtin with Dan, you pompous ass; [16] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] in the film Airplane! (1980), in which the fake Kilpatrick argues in favor of the plane crashing claiming that they bought their tickets, knew what they were getting into; and in an earlier sketch comedy film, The Kentucky Fried Movie, where the segment was called Count/Pointercount. A similar concept was briefly revived in March 2003, this time with Bob Dole and Bill Clinton, former opponents of the 1996 presidential election. The pair agreed to do ten segments, called Clinton/Dole and Dole/Clinton in alternate weeks, but did not continue in the fall TELEVISION season of 2003-2004. Reports indicated that the segments were considered too softly, in the style of the previous Point/Counterpoint, and lacked Crossfire's loyalty. [24] Andy Rooney segment From 1978 to 2011, the program used to end with a (usually cheerful and humorous) commentary by Andy Rooney exposing on wildly variable import topics, which run from international politics, to economics, and personal philosophy about everyday life. A recurring theme was measuring the amount of coffee in coffee cups. [25] Rooney's pieces, particularly one in which he referred to actor Mel Gibson as a wacko, sometimes provoked complaints from viewers. In 1990, Rooney was suspended without pay for three months by then CBS News President David Burke, due to negative publicity surrounding his saying that too much alcohol, too much food, drugs, homosexual unions, cigarettes [are] all known to lead to premature death. [26] He wrote an explanatory letter to a gay organization after being ordered not to do so. After only four weeks without Rooney, 60 Minutes lost 20% of its audience. CBS management then decided that it was in the network's best interest for Rooney to return immediately. [27] Rooney published several books documenting his contributions to the program, including Years Of Minutes and A Few Minutes With Andy Rooney. Rooney retired from 60 Minutes, delivering his final comment on October 2, 2011, was his 1,097th comment about his 34-year career on the show. He died a month later on November 4, 2011. On November 13, 2011, 60 Minutes presented an hour-long tribute to Rooney and his career, and included a broadcast of his latest commentary segment. Opening sequence The opening sequence features a 60-minute magazine cover with a trademark of an Aristo stopwatch, intertwined with preview clips of the episode's stories. The sequence ends with each of the current correspondents and hosts presenting themselves. The last host to appear (currently Pelley) then says, These Stories and Andy Rooney, tonight on 60 Minutes. Before that, and every time Rooney didn't show up, the final line was These Stories and more, tonight on 60 Minutes. The stopwatch counts each of the 60 minutes of the broadcast, starting from scratch at the beginning of each show. It is seen during the opening title sequence, before each commercial break, and in the closing credits queue, and each time it appears it shows (within reasonable accuracy) the elapsed time of the episode up to that point. On October 29, 2006, the opening sequence changed from a black background, which had been used for more than a decade, to white. In addition, the gray background for the diagonal position in which it had been oriented for 31 years to a vertical position. [citation needed] Web content Videos and transcripts of 60 Minutes editions, as well as clips that were not included in the broadcast are available on the program's website. In September 2010, the program launched a website called 60 Minutes Overtime, in which stories broadcast live are discussed in more detail. [28] Previously the show had an association with Yahoo! for the distribution of additional content. [29] The content of the iPad CBS Interactive launched a mobile app in 2013, 60 Minutes for iPad, which allows users to view 60 minutes on iPad devices and access some of the show's archive footage. Correspondents and Hosts Correspondents and Current Commentators The Current Hosts Lesley Stahl (host, 1991–present) Bill Whitaker (presenter, 2014–present) John Dickerson (2019–present) Current part-time correspondents Anderson Cooper (2006–present) (also on CNN) Norah O'Donnell (2015-present) Sharyn Alfonsi (2015-present) Jon Wertheim (2017-present) Former correspondents and hosts Former hosts Harry Reasoner † (host), 1968-1970 and 1978-1991) Mike Wallace † (host), 1968-2006; Correspondent Emeritus 2006-2008) Morley Safer † (part-time correspondent, 1968-1970; host, 1970-2016)[30] Dan Rather (part-time correspondent, 1968-1975; host, 1975-1981 and 2005-2006) (now on AXS TV) Ed Bradley † (part-time correspondent, 1981-2006)[31] Diane Sawyer (part-time correspondent, 1981-1984; presenter, 1984-1989) (now at ABC News) Meredith Vieira (part-time correspondent, 1982-1985 and 1991-1993; , 1990-1991) Bob Simon † (1996-2015)[32] Christiane Amanpour (time correspondent, 2005-2012; host, 2012-2018)[33] Former part-time correspondent Walter Walter Valter (1968-1981) Charles Kuralt † (1968–1979) Roger Mudd (1968–1980) (retired) Bill Plante (1968–1995) (retired) Eric Sevareid † (1968–1969) John Hart (1969–1975) (retired) Bob Schieffer (1973–1996) Morton Dean (1975–1979) (retired) Bob Schieffer (1973–1970) (ret Chung (1990–1993) (retired) Paula Zahn (1990–1999) John Roberts (1992–2005) (now at Fox News Channel) Russ Mitchell (1995–1998) (now at WKYC in Cleveland) Carol Marin (1997–2002)[35] Bryant Gumbel (1998–2002) Katie Couric (2006–2011) Charlie Rose (2008–2017) Byron Pitts (2009–2013)[36] (now at ABC News) Alison Stewart (2012) Sanjay Gupta (2011–2014) Oprah Winfrey (2017–2018) Commentators for 60 Minutes have included: James J. Kilpatrick † (conservative debater, 1971–1979) Nicholas von Hoffman † (liberal debater, 1971–1974) Shana Alexander † (liberal debater, 1975–1979) Andy Rooney † (commentator, 1978–2011) Stanley Crouch † (commentator, 1996) Molly Ivins † (liberal commentator, 1996) P. J. O'Rourke (conservative commentator, 1996) Bill Clinton (liberal debater,
2003) † = Deceased Timeline Ratings and recognition Season Time Rank Rating 1968–1969 Tuesday 10:00 p.m. N/A 1969–1970 1970– 1971 1971–1972 Sunday 6:00 p.m. 1972–1973 Sunday 6:00 p.m. (January–June 1973) Friday 8:00 p.m. (June–September 1973) 1973–1974 Sunday 9:30 p.m. (July–September 1974) 1974–1975 Sunday 6:00 p.m. (September 1974) - June 1975) Sunday 9:30 p.m. (July–September 1975) 1975– 1976 Sunday 7:00 p.m. 1976–1977 18 21.9[a] 1977–1978 4 24.4[b] 1978–1979 6 25.5 1979–1980 1 28.4 1980–1981 3 27.0 1981–1982 2 27.7 1982–1983 1 25.5 1983–1986 23.9 1986– 1987 6 23.3 1987–1988 8 20.6 1988–1989 5 21.7 1989–1990 7 19.7 1990–1991 2 20.6 1991–1992 1 21.9 1992– 2011 12[f] 2011–2012 14 8.3 2012–2013 Sunday 7:00 p.m. (if CBS has 4:25 p.m. NFL game) 16 8.0[g] 2013–2014 17 7.7 2014–2015 7.8[h] 2015–2016 15 7.7 2016–2017 12 12.4 2017–2018 16 11.3 2018–2019 22 10.8 2019–2020 15 10.5 ^ Tied with Hawaii Five-O ^ Tied with Charlie's Angels and All in the Family ^ Lligat amb Law & amp; amp; Order: Special Victims Unit ^ Tied with Deal or No Deal — Wednesday ^ Tied with Shark ^ Tied with CSI: Crime Scene Investigation ^ Tied with Criminal Minds ^ Tied with CSI: Crime Scene Investigation ^ Tied with CSI: Crime Scene Investigation ^ Tied with Criminal Minds ^ Tied with CSI: Crime Scene Investigation ^ Tied with Criminal Minds ^ Tied with CSI: Crime Scene Investigation ^ Tied wit in 1975. For five of its seasons it has been the most important program this year, a feat matched by the sitcoms All in the Family and The Cosby Show, and surpassed only by the reality competition series American Idol, which had been #1's show for eight consecutive seasons from the 2003-2004 season to the 2010-2011 season. 60 Minutes was one of the top ten shows from 23 straight seasons (1977-2000), an insurmountable record, and has made the Top 20 for each season, when it finished in #21. [37] 60 minutes first entered nielsen's Top 20 season during the 1976–77 season. The following season, it was the fourth most watched program, and in the 1979-80 season, it was the number one show. [38] On November 16, 2008, the edition with an interview with President-elect Barack Obama, garnered a total audience of 25.1 million viewers. [39] On October 6, 2013, the broadcast (which was delayed by 44 minutes that night due to a Denver Broncos-Dallas Cowboys NFL game) drew 17.94 million viewers; retaining 63% of the 28.32 million viewers of its lead-in, and making it the most watched 60 Minutes broadcast since December 16, 2012. [40] On December 1, 2013, the broadcast (delayed 50 minutes due to a Broncos-Kansas City Chiefs game) was watched by 18.09 million viewers, retaining 66% of its NFL lead (which gained 28.11 million viewers during the 7:00 p.m.m hour). [42] On March 25, 2018, the edition with Stormy Daniels giving details about his alleged affair with President Donald Trump drew 22.1 million viewers, mostly since Obama's 2008 interview. The broadcast was delayed due to the NCAA men's basketball regional final on CBS between Kansas and Duke going into overtime. [43] Awards, an insurmountable record for any other primetime show on U.S. television. [37] Peabody Awards Henry Schuster at the 68th Peabody Awards for 60 Minutes-Lifeline The program has won 20 Peabody Awards for segments such as All in the Family, an investigation into abuses by the government and military contractors; CIA cocaine, which uncovered CIA involvement in drug smuggling, Friendly Fire, a report on incidents of friendly fire in the Gulf War; The Duke Case, an investigation into allegations of rape at an off-campus lacrosse team game in 2006, and The Killings in Haditha, an investigation into the killing of Iraqi civilians by U.S. Marines. [46] Other awards The show received a medal from investigative reporter and editor for The Osprey segment, documenting a marine cover-up of fatal errors on the V-22 Osprey aircraft. [47] The impact on innocent victims in 1983, a morley safer report, Lenell Geter's in Jail, helped exonerate a Texas man who was convicted and wrongly imprisoned for armed robbery. [48] The longest-running primetime show 60 Minutes currently holds the record for the longest continuous running program of any genre scheduled during prime time on the US network, aired at 7 a.m.m. Eastern Time on Sundays since December 7, 1975 (though since 2012, it is officially scheduled for 7:30 p.m.m. Eastern Time on Sundays where a CBS affiliate has a late NFL game). Meet the Press has also aired in prime time. Debuting in 1947, it has been a daytime program since 1965. The anthology TELEVISION series Walt Disney, which premiered in 1954, and the Hallmark Hall of Fame, which airs since 1951, have aired more than 60 Minutes, but none of them have been broadcast in prime time continuously, as 60 Minutes has done. [citation needed] Controversies The show has been praised by leading journalism and has received many awards. However, he has also been embroiled in some controversy, including (in order of appearance): Unwanted acceleration On November 23, 1986, 60 Minutes aired a green segment for Hewitt, regarding the Audi 5000 automobile, a popular German luxury car. The story covered an alleged unwanted acceleration problem when the brake pedal was pushed, with emotional interviews with six people who sued Audi (unsuccessfully) after crashing their cars, including a woman whose six-year-old son had been killed. In the footage the 60 Minutes segment was shown of an Audi 5000 with the accelerator coming down on its own, speeding up the car. It later emerged that an expert witness employed by one of the plaintiffs modified the accelerator with a hidden device, causing unwanted acceleration. [49] Independent investigators concluded that this unwanted acceleration with a hidden device, causing unwanted accelerator with a hidden device. into the accelerator. Audi tests and independent journalists showed that even with the accelerator open, the car would simply stop if the brakes were actually being used. [50] The incident devastated Audi sales in the United States, which did not rebound for 15 years. The initial incidents that triggered the report were found by the National Administration of Road Safety and Transportation Canada to have been attributable to the operator's error, where car owners had depressed the accelerator pedal. CBS issued a partial retraction, without recognizing test results of the government agencies involved. [51] Years later, Dateline NBC, a 60 Minutes rival, was found guilty of similar tactics regarding the integrity of the General Motors collection fuel tank. Engines. Alar In February 1989, 60 Minutes issued a report from the Natural Resources Defense Council alleging that the use of daminozide (Alar) in apples presented an unacceptablely high health risk to consumers. Apple's sales fell and CBS was unsuccessfully sued by apple producers. [53] Alar was later banned for use in food crops in the U.S. by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Werner Erhard On March 3, 1991, 60 Minutes aired Werner Erhard, dealing with controversies related to Erhard's personal and business life. A year after the 60 Minutes piece aired, Erhard filed a lawsuit against CBS, alleging that the broadcast contained several false, misleading and defamatory statements about it. A month after filing the lawsuit, Erhard filed the dismissal. [54] Erhard later told Larry King in an interview that he dropped the lawsuit after receiving legal advice telling him that to win it, he had to prove not only that CBS knew the allegations were false, but also that CBS acted with malice. [55] After numerous independent journalists expose factual truths and inaccuracies in the story[56][57] the segment was removed by CBS from its archives, with a disclaimer: This segment has been removed at CBS News' request for legal or copyright reasons. [58] Brown & amp;; Williamson In 1995, the former vice president of Brown & amp; Williamson for Research and Development Jeffrey Wigand provided information to 60 Minutes producer Lowell Bergman that B& amp; B& W had systematically hidden the health risks of her cigarettes (see transcription). In addition, it was alleged that B& amp; Amp; amp; Amp; amp; Amp; amp; Y W had introduced foreign agents (such as fiberglass and ammonia) with the intention of improving the effect of nicotine. Bergman began producing a piece based on the information, but encountered opposition from Don Hewitt who, along with CBS attorneys, feared a billion-dollar lawsuit from Brown and Williamson for tortuous interference to encourage Wigand to violate his non-disclosure agreement. A number of people at CBS would benefit from a sale of CBS to Westinghouse Electric Corporation, including the chief attorney for CBS and CBS News. In addition, because of the interview, the son of CBS President Laurence Tisch (who also controlled Lorillard's tobacco) was among the people in the big tobacco companies at risk of being caught having committed perjury. Because of Hewitt's hesitating, The Wall Street Journal broke Wigand's story. The 60 Minutes piece was eventually edited with substantially altered content and minus some of the most damaging evidence against B&W. The expose of the incident was published in an article in Vanity Fair by Marie Brenner, entitled The Man Who Knew Too Much. [59] The New York Times wrote that the traditions of Edward R. Murrow and 60 Minutes were diluted in the process, [60] though the paper slightly reviewed the quote, suggesting that 60 Minutes and CBS CBS He betrayed the legacy of Edward R. Murrow. The incident became a seven-time Oscar-nominated feature film titled The Insider, directed by Michael Mann and starring Russell Crowe as Wigand, Al Pacino as Bergman, and Christopher Plummer as Mike Wallace. Wallace denounced the depiction of him as inaccurate to his stance on the issue. [61] The U.S. Customs Service in 1997, 60 Minutes alleged that U.S. Customs Service agents ignored drug
trafficking across the U.S.-Mexico border in San Diego. [62] The only evidence was a memorandum apparently written by Rudy Camacho, who was the head of the San Diego branch. Based on this memo, CBS alleged that Camacho had allowed trucks belonging to a particular company to cross the border unimpeded. Mike Horner, a former Customs Service employee, had passed the notes to 60 Minutes, and even provided a copy with an official stamp. Camacho was not consulted about the piece, and his career was devastated in the immediate term as his own department made him suspicious. In the end, it turned out that Horner had falsified the documents as an act of revenge for his treatment within the Customs Service. Camacho sued CBS and settled for an undisclosed amount of money in damages. Hewitt was forced to issue a retraction in the air. [63] Kennewick Man A legal battle between archaeologists and the Umatilla tribe over the remains of a skeleton, named Kennewick Man, was reported by 60 Minutes on October 25, 1998, to which the Umatilla tribe reacted negatively. The tribe considered the segment heavily biased in favor of scientists, cutting important arguments, such as explanations from the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.[64] The report focused heavily on the racial politics of the controversy and also added inflammatory arguments, such as questioning the legitimacy of Native American sovereignty[65] - much of the racial approach [66] Timothy McVeigh On March 12, 2000, 60 Minutes aired an interview with Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh. By this time, McVeigh had already been convicted and sentenced to death for the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in April 1995, and the subsequent deaths of 168 people. In the program, McVeigh had the opportunity to vent against the government. [67] After the program, a federal policy called the Confinement Unit's Special Media Policy was enacted that prohibits face-to-face interviews with death row inmates. [68] A federal inmate challenged the policy. In March 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear an appeal in the case, and the policy limiting media access to death row inmates remains in place. CBS refuses to interview, and has not stated any reason. [69] Viacom/CBS's cross-promotion In recent years, the program has been accused of promoting books, films and interviews with celebrities that are published or promoted by sister companies of media conglomerate Viacom (which owned CBS from 2000 to 2005 and from 2019; The shares of both companies since 2000 were majority owned by National Amusements even during their fourteen-year separation) and publisher Simon & amp; Schuster (who remained part of CBS Corporation after the 2005 CBS/Viacom split and continued after its re-merger with Viacom), did not disclose the journalistic conflict of interest to viewers. [70] Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian documents controversy The Killian documents controversy Main article: Killian document Bush's service in the Texas Air National Guard from 1972 to 1973. Four of those documents were presented as genuine in a 60 Minutes broadcast Wednesday aired on September 8, 2004, less than two months before the 2004 presidential election, but CBS was later found to have failed to authenticate the documents. Subsequently, several experts in typewriters and typography concluded that the documents are forgeries, as well as some media sources. There are no forensic documents, which may not be possible without original documents. The provider of the documents, Lieutenant Colonel Bill Burkett, claimed to have burned the originals after faxing copies to CBS. [citation needed] The whole incident became a feature film titled Truth. The episode The Internet Is Infected aired on 60 Minutes, which featured an interview with Don Jackson, a data protection professional for SecureWorks. Jackson himself stated on the show that part of [his] job is to meet the enemy. However, during the interview, Jackson showed a photo of the top-level Finnish comprehensive school pupils and misidentified them as Russian hackers. [71] In the photo, one of the children wears a jacket with the coat of arms of Finland. Another wears a cap that clearly has the logo of Karjala, a Finnish brand of beer, on it. The school principal in Taivalkoski confirmed that the photo was taken at the school about five years before the program was broadcast. [72] The exact origins of the photo are unknown, but it is widely known in Finland, having originally been published on the Finnish social networking site IRC-Galleria early in the 2000. It spread across all Finnish internet communities, and even originated a couple of patriotically titled (but intentionally misspelled) simulation sites. [72] 60 minutes later he issued a correction and apology on air. What are you doing here? Benghazi Report After 2012 Benghazi Attack, 60 Minutes Issued Report Correspondent Lara Logan on October 27, 2013, in which British military contractor Dylan Davies, identified by CBS under the pseud Morgan Jones, described racing at the Benghazi compound several hours after the main assault ended, climbing a 12-foot wall and destroying a lone fighter with a rifle's ass. He also claimed to have visited a Benghazi hospital that night where he saw the body of Ambassador Christopher Stevens. In the days after the report, Davies' personal actions were challenged. [74] The FBI, which had interviewed Davies several times and considered him a credible source, [75] said the account Davies had given them was different from what he told 60 Minutes. Davies stuck with his story, [76] but inconsistency eventually prompted 60 Minutes to conclude that it was a mistake to include Davies in his report and a correction was issued. [77] Following the correction, AI Ortiz conducted a journalistic review, executive director of standards and practices at CBS News. He determined that the red flags over Davies' account were lost. [78] Davies had told the program and written in his book that he told an alternative version of his actions to his employer, who he said he had demanded that he stay inside his Benghazi villa while the attack unfolded. This alternative version was shared with US authorities and 60 Minutes failed to prove the story Davies had told them was true. [79] Davies's book, The Embassy House, was published two days after the 60 Minutes issued its correction. [80] On November 26, 2013, Lara Logan was forced to take leave due to errors in the Benghazi report. [79] The NSA report On December 15, 2013, 60 Minutes issued a report on the National Security Agency (NSA) that was widely criticized[81] as false[82] and a piece of fist. [83] The story was reported by John Miller, who once worked in the office of the Director of National Intelligence. Tesla Auto Report On March 30, 2014, 60 Minutes featured a story about luxury electric car Tesla Model S, with Scott Pelley conducting an interview with CEO Elon Musk about the automaker as well as his company SpaceX. After a day, the car blog site Jalopnik reported that the sounds accompanying the images of the car shown during the story were actually sounds of a traditional gasoline engine bent over the images, when in fact the electric car doesn't make those sounds. [85] CBS published a explaining that the sound was the result of an audio editing error, and subsequently removed the sound from the online version of the piece. However, several media outlets, as well as Jalopnik himself, expressed doubts about the authenticity of this explanation, pointing to the similar scandal involving Tesla Motors and the New In 2013. [86] Sexual harassment Following the resignation of CBS News Chief Les Moonves, an investigation into sexual harassment at CBS, including 60 Minutes, uncovered evidence of long-running sexual harassment problems stemming from the behavior of producers Jeff Fager and Don Hewitt. [88] Spin-offs The 60 Minutes main show has created a series of spin-offs over the years. 30 Minutes main article: 30 Minutes (TV show) 30 Minutes was a children's-aimed news magazine that was stamped after 60 Minutes, which airs as the final program on CBS's Saturday morning schedule from 1978 to 1982. He was introduced by Christopher Glenn (who also served as voiceover for the interstitial program In the News and was an anchor on CBS Radio Network), along with Betsy Aaron (1978-1980) and Betty Ann Bowser (1980-1982). 60 Minutes Plus 60 Minutes Plus was a spinoff that ran for a season from 1996 to 1997. The episode featured three of these segments. [90] 60 Minutes II Main article: 60 Minutes II In 1999, a second edition of 60 Minutes began in the United States, titled 60 Minutes II. This edition was later renamed 60 Minutes for the fall of 2004 in an effort to sell it as a high-quality program, as some had sarcastically referred to it as 60 Minutes, Jr. CBS News President Andrew Heyward said: The Roman issue II created some confusion on the part of viewers and suggested a watered-down version. [91] However, a widely known
controversy that came to be known as Rathergate, in connection with a report that aired on September 8, 2004, caused another name change. The program was titled 60 Minutes Wednesday both to differentiate itself and to avoid dazzling Sunday publishing, as the editions were editorially independent of each other. It returned to its original Roman issue title on July 8, 2005, when the program moved to Fridays in an 8 a.m.m. Eastern Time 8 a.m. slot to end its run. The show aired its final broadcast on September 2, 2005. 60 Minutes on CNBC In 2011, CNBC began broadcasting a 60-minute spinoff of its own, called 60 Minutes on CNBC. Organized by Lesley Stahl and Steve Kroft, it issues reports related to updated businesses seen in the original broadcasts and offers images that were not included when the segments were first aired. 60 Minutes Sports Main article: 60 Minutes Sports In 2013, CBS's premium broadcaster Showtime premiered 60 Minutes Sports, a monthly spin-off focused on stories related to and classic interviews of the program. The spin-off was regarded as a competitor to HBO's Real Sports, and was cancelled in January 2017. [92] [93] 60 on June 6, 2020, the show launched 60 in 6 in Quibi, with an original 6-minute weekly Correspondents are Enrique Acevedo, Seth Doane, Wesley Lowery and Laurie Segall. [95] It had originally been announced that it would be released in April 2020. On June 21, 2020, Seth Doane covered the show's exhibition at COVID-19 in a piece titled CBS News Battles COVID-19. [98] The piece mentions that CBS News flew staffers, including those located in Seattle and Rome in early March 2020 to begin filming promotional material for 60 in 6. This led to positive people from COVID-19 in close contact with CBS employees and resulted in the closure of several buildings located in Manhattan, including the CBS Broadcast Center. [99] Editing the 25th anniversary for the 60 Minutes 25th anniversary in 1993, Charles Kuralt interviewed Don Hewitt, the active correspondents, some former correspondents, and revisited notable stories and celebrities. International versions Australia Main article: 60 Minutes (Australian TV show) The Australian version of 60 Minutes premiered on February 11, 1979. It still airs every Sunday night at 7:30 p..m the Nine Network holds the rights to the format, as of 2007, it has no rights to the stories of the US program, which is owned by competitor 10 News Australia following Network Ten's acquisition by CBS in 2017. However, stories from the flagship 60 Minutes program in the US are often broadcast on the Australian program to sublease them from Ten. In 1981, 60 Minutes won a Logie Award for its investigation of lethal abuse at Chelmsford psychiatric hospital in Sydney. [100] Germany In the mid-1980s, an edited version (approx. 30 minutes) of the 60-minute U.S. edition, titled 60 Minutes: CBS in Dritten (60 Minutes: CBS on Channel 3) was shown for a time on West German television. This version retained the original's English soundtrack, but also featured German subtitles. New Zealand's main article: 60 Minutes (New Zealand TV show) The 60 Minutes New Zealand version has been broadcast on national television since 1989, when it was originally released on TV3. In 1992, the rights were acquired by TVNZ, which began broadcasting it in 1993. The network broadcast the programme for nine years before dropping it in 2002 for its own show, titled Sunday, which is currently the highest-rated current affairs programme broadcast on New Zealand television, followed by 20/20. 60 Minutes was broadcast by rival broadcaster TV3, before switching to Prime-owned Sky Television channel in 2013 when the contract changed hands. Portugal The original programmes are shown in Portugal at SIC Notícias with introductory and closing remarks by journalist Mário Crespo. Chile The news program of La Nacional de Chile (TVN), the public broadcaster of that country, was named 60 Minutos (60 minuts) from 1975 to 1988, but the program no association with the U.S. version and no investigative report. [citation needed] Other versions This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding appointments to reliable sources. The non-source material can be challenged and removed. (August 2017) In 1987. China's government decided to delete this template message. A Mexican version, which featured Juan Ruiz Healy serving as anchor, aired in the late 1970s and 1980s. A Peruvian version issued in the early 1980s, called 60 Minutos. However, in the late 1980s there was also a similarly named but unrelated series to the CBS News-produced series. In 2004, Brazil's Rede Bandeirantes planned a licensed localized version, but the plan was canceled. Edited replays of 60 Minutes interviews have aired on several cable channels in the United States, including TV Land and ESPN Classic. In Thailand, 60 Minutes (Thailand) aired on TV 9 (from 1995 to 1997) and BBTV Channel 7 (from 2002 to 2003). In Catalonia, TV3 (Catalonia) has broadcast 60 minutes over 27 seasons. See also This Hour Has Seven Days, and W5, both up to 60 minutes for a couple of years, are similar in journalistic style and format References ^ Announced on December 17, 2008). In 1997, the game was one of the first to do so. TVNewser. 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