Five Pillars of Event Impact

Attendance + Engagement

- Defines the 'event population'.
- Informs operational, product and revenue planning, and partner return on investment (ROI).
- Key to assessing economic, environmental and social impact.
- Increasing focus on real time data capture and utilisation.

Measures include:

- Total attendance (spectators + participants + other)
- Unique attendees
- Attendee profile (demographics) including local vs. domestic vs. international
- Overall satisfaction with specific event attributes
- Net Promoter Score (NPS)

1. Pre-Event Input KPIs	2. Event Output KPIs	3. Post-Event Outcome KPIs
Differentiate number of attendances & number of unique attendees	 Attendance at Ticketed Events: Actual vs. Forecast 	 Stakeholder reporting and future involvement Attracting new Funding and
Attendance at Ticketed Events:	Attendance at Non-Ticketed Events:	Partners
 Primary data source is ticket sales and ticket distribution (however number of tickets distributed / sold does not always equal the attendance at the event). Includes participants, staff, 	 Registered attendance / check-ins / proxy tickets Entry / exit controls (clickers used by volunteers) Crowd size estimates 	 Yield / revenue management Future event blueprint
media, etc.	 Demographics and Engagement Event survey results and analysis 	

Social

- Quantifying the positive effects on the people and communities interacting with an event.
- Growing priority for public sector, funders and partners.
- Increasing focus on measuring the dollar value of the social impact generated.
- Typically aligned to The Living Standards Framework (LSF) Indicator Units.

Measures include:

- Civic pride
- Quality of life
- Social capital / sense of community
- Cultural connections
- Accelerating long-term behavioural change (e.g. health and well-being)
- Community capability enhancement (e.g. underwriting community infrastructure)
- Social ROI

Pre-Event Input KPIs

2. Event Output KPIs

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Policies, plans and public commitments across:	 Surveying and analysis Attendees / participants 	 Legacy benefits of event Benefit to host city residents /
Community Engagement	Volunteers	community
Cultural Engagement	Local host community	Changes in community outcomes
Volunteers	Quantitative and qualitative	Social ROI (\$ value)
Activation	+ (ongoing)	=
Outreach	Community and Cultural	
 Diversity & Inclusion 	Engagement	
Skills Development		
	The Living Standards Framework	
The Living Standards Framework (LSF) Indicator Units	(LSF) Indicator Units	

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Post-Event Outcome KPI

Five Pillars of Event Impact

Economic

- Financial benefits of delivering or hosting of an event (new money).
- Enables public sector bodies to evaluate economic return on investment.
- Helps event owners to plan / optimise revenue model.

Measures include:

- Profit and Loss (P and L)
- Yield per attendee / category etc
- Visitor and organiser bed nights
- Visitor and organiser expenditure
- Long-term infrastructure investment

 Pre-Event Input KPIs 	2. Event Output KPIs	3. Post-Event Outcome KPIs
 Projected P and L Event days No. and capacity of event venues No. and origin of confirmed spectators No. and origin of confirmed participants No. and origin of confirmed 'other' attendees (e.g. staff and media) Budgeted event expenditure Public vs. private sector funding split Planned long-term infrastructure investment Contracts to local suppliers Sector alignment / promotion Knowledge transfer 	 Within the venue(s): Attendee expenditure Ticketing revenue and yield Event expenditure Outside of the venue – visiting spectator, participants and other attendees: Total bed nights Length of stay (Average / Actual) Expenditure Total length of stay 	 Event financial performance and position Direct economic impact: Total amount of additional expenditure, which can directly be attributed to staging an event Total economic impact: Incorporates the subsequent 'secondary impacts' of additional spending within the host economy (economic multipliers)

Number of out of region attendees	X	Average length of stay	x	Average per night visitor spend
e.g. 20% = 2,000 of 10,000		e.g. 2.5 nights		e.g. \$200 per night

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Environmental

- The total environmental impact of an event (direct + indirect). •
- Growing priority for public sector, funders and partners. •
- ISO 20 121, the International Standard on Sustainable Event Management. •

Measures include:

Waste / Water / Energy / Transport / Food and Beverage impacts ٠

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Strategic alignment to city / regional objectives (e.g. content / format and delivery) •

1. Pre-Event Input KPIs

2. Event Output KPIs

Overall environmental appropriateness of the event; location, scale of event, access and timing.

Significant forecasted

environmental impacts:

- Travel and transport activity .
- ٠ Food and drink consumption
- Event-related energy and water consumption
- Event-related production of different waste streams
- Skills development

Impact types:

- Direct, local and immediate
- Direct, global and longer term
- Indirect impacts
- Additional on the event ٠

Approaches:

- Quantitative, outcome-oriented
- Qualitative, process-oriented .

Media

- Measures awareness and engagement with an event. •
- Assists partners, funders and public sector bodies to plan and evaluate ROI.
- Helps event owners to optimise marketing and communications efforts. •

Measures include:

- Reach (where and how much) •
- Type (format / channels / platforms)
- Owned / Paid / Earned •
- Equivalent advertising value (e.g. rate-card)
- Alignment and tone •

1. Pre-Event Ir	nput KPIs	2.	Event Output KPIs		3.	Post-Event Outcome KPIs
 media initiative Social media re 	nment of planned es	• • • •	Share and alignment of voice achieved Performance of owned and paid media channels No. of media reps attending Volume, alignment and equivalent advertising value of earned media achieved Attendee satisfaction and Net Promoter Score Event awareness and engagement among key audiences Perception shifts recorded	=	•	Optimisation of future media planning Increase in event and partner brand value Increase in awareness and positive engagement with the destination (e.g. perception shift, likelihood to visit etc.)

3. Post-Event Outcome KPIs

- Net event carbon footprint including:
- Renewable energy usage
- Caron offset

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