

Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Gated Events and Festivals

Financed by:

Alberta Economic Development
Canadian Tourism Commission
Federal-Provincial-Territorial Culture/Heritage and Tourism Initiative
Government of the Northwest Territories – Department of Resources, Wildlife, & Economic Development
Government of Yukon – Department of Tourism and Culture
Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage
Ontario Ministry of Tourism
Tourism British Columbia
Tourism Prince Edward Island

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August 2005

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I. WHAT IS THIS GUIDEBOOK ALL ABOUT?

A. Introduction

1. Background

Event and festival organizers are often called upon to make estimates of tourism-related economic impacts to justify their requests for support from private and public sector sponsors. Many of these events are comparatively small, operate on very low budgets and have neither the skilled staff to implement nor the funds to purchase high quality tourism economic impact studies. The result is a proliferation of tourism economic impact studies that generate estimates that are not credible. All too often, the estimates are inaccurate, at least in part because the manner in which information is collected and projected does not meet acceptable research standards.

To address this issue, a set of guidelines was prepared to enable organizers of small and medium sized fairs, festivals and events across North America to produce more credible and consistent inputs for estimating their **tourism economic impact**¹. As noted in those Guidelines, some events are primarily local affairs, attracting most, if not all, of their attendees from the local community.² For these events, estimating *tourism economic impact* is often infeasible or inappropriate.

Instead, **on-site spending** by all attendees including community residents and tourists may be an appropriate information objective for events that do not attract a sizeable proportion of *tourists*, do not have the resources to undertake a tourism economic impact assessment or for other reasons. *On-site spending* is money spent at the event site itself and for tickets to attend the event. It also includes money spent on parking, refreshments, souvenirs and other retail purchases and additional admission fees (e.g., amusement fees for rides, movies, concerts, etc.) on the site.

Since many of the research tools and principles required to conduct a *tourism economic impact* assessment and to collect credible estimates of *on-site spending*, *visitor satisfaction* and the like, are the same, the Guidelines have been modified to provide information on how to implement these other types of studies.

¹ These guidelines are designed to allow organizers of small and medium sized events and festivals to produce credible estimates of tourism economic impact or on-site spending with limited assistance from professional consultants. Consequently the guidelines include some “rules of thumb” and simplifications that would not be appropriate for studies of larger events and festivals. These guidelines are most appropriate for events and festivals with 50,000 or fewer “net” attendees. “Net” attendees are unique visitors to an event. Thus, if the same individual attends the event on three separate days, he or she is counted only once in the “net attendance” count. Similarly, the person who attends the event on only one day is counted once in the “net attendance” estimate.

² See *Guidelines for Measuring Tourism Economic Impact At Gated Events and Festivals* and *Guidelines for Measuring Tourism Economic Impact At Ungated or Open Access Events and Festivals*, under separate cover.

2. Goals

These guidelines are designed to enable organizers of small and medium sized fairs, festivals and events across North America to produce more credible and consistent inputs for estimating their tourism economic impact and/or estimates of on-site spending ³. A new level of consistency and professionalism will be brought to this important measurement task as event organizers adopt the guidelines as *minimum standards*.

Events that elect to measure other characteristics such as **attendee satisfaction and profile information** will also benefit from the application of the procedures and minimum standards described in these guidelines. A further goal of the project was to explore alternative ways to estimate the value of an event or festival. To this end, a discussion paper on approaches to estimating non-market values was prepared (available under separate cover). This document covers topics such as *willingness to pay* (WTP), and other forms of *revealed* or *stated preference* in the context of events and festivals.

3. Different information needs, event types, and measurement requirements

Event organizers and planners have different information needs and are responsible for different types of events. In turn, information needs and event types require different measurement plans and tools. To determine which of the following four sets of guidelines is most appropriate to meet your needs, use the definitions provided below and refer to the grid in Section 4.

1. *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals*
2. *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Ungated and Open Access Events and Festivals*
3. *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Gated Events and Festivals*
4. *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Ungated or Open Access Events and Festivals*

The Guidelines are **not appropriate** for *all* types of events. Specifically, they are not suitable for *sports tournaments* (e.g., recreational hockey or softball tournaments) or competitions (e.g., dance competitions) in which most attendees are also participants in the event⁴ or for

³ These guidelines are designed to allow organizers of small and medium sized events and festivals to produce credible estimates of tourism economic impact or on-site spending with limited assistance from professional consultants. Consequently the guidelines include some “rules of thumb” and simplifications that would not be appropriate for studies of larger events and festivals. These guidelines are most appropriate for events and festivals with 50,000 or fewer “net” attendees. “Net” attendees are unique visitors to an event. Thus, if the same individual attends the event on three separate days, he or she is counted only once in the “net attendance” count. Similarly, the person who attends the event on only one day is counted once in the “net attendance” estimate.

⁴ For more information on methodologies for this type of event, see John L. Crompton’s *Measuring the Economic Impact of Visitors to Sports Tournaments and Special Events*, National Recreation and Park Association, 1999.

commercial trade shows nor do they provide tools to estimate on-site or future commercial sales that may be stimulated by an event.

a) Gated versus ungated or open access events

A **“gated” event** is one that takes place in a confined area with “gates” or other “controlled” points of entry/exit. Estimating total attendance is comparatively straightforward at a gated event because event organizers can count tickets or entrants as they pass through controlled entry points. Many of the measurement processes are similar for generating a gated event’s tourism economic impact or on-site spending (see below).

An **“ungated” or open access event** is one that takes place in whole or in part in an open area where access is not controlled. From a measurement perspective, this type of event poses challenges because research tools are required to estimate total attendance without the benefit of “head counts” as attendees enter or exit the site. The challenges are similar for generating estimates of an ungated event’s tourism economic impact or on-site spending (see below).

b) Tourism economic impact versus on-site spending

Tourism economic impact is the *change* in sales, income and jobs in businesses or agencies that receive tourists’ spending directly, indirectly or as a result of household expenditures, from the income earned directly or indirectly because tourists came to the community and spent money there.

The tourism economic impact of an event takes into account **incremental spending** by tourists who travel from outside the community and go to the event. Incremental spending is money that is spent at or because of the event *that would not otherwise* have been spent in the community.

It does *not* include spending associated with the event by people who live in the community (*locals*). A tourism economic impact assessment is most appropriate for small and medium sized events that attract at least ten percent of their total attendance from *tourists* – people who do not live in area in which the event takes place and is appropriate for gated and ungated events (see above)⁵.

On-site spending at an event by all attendees including community residents and tourists may be an appropriate information objective for events that do not attract a sizeable proportion of *tourists*, do not have the resources to undertake a tourism economic impact assessment or for other reasons. *On-site spending* is money spent at the event site itself and for tickets to attend the event. It also includes money spent on parking, refreshments, souvenirs and other retail purchases and additional admission fees (e.g., amusement fees for rides, movies, concerts, etc.) on the site. An on-site spending estimate can be generated for gated or ungated events (see above).

⁵ Recall that a small or medium sized event is defined as one with 50,000 or fewer “net” attendees (“net” attendees are unique visitors to an event). As noted earlier, these guidelines include some “rules of thumb” and simplifications that would not be appropriate for studies of larger events and festivals.

4. Which set of guidelines is most appropriate to meet your information needs?

Based on the type of event and type of spending of interest to your event, select the guidelines listed below. The highlighted quadrant is “this” document. Others are provided under separate cover.

	Gated Event	Ungated Event
Tourism Economic Impact Estimate	<i>Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals (under separate cover)</i>	<i>Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments Ungated or Open Access Events and Festivals (under separate cover)</i>
On-Site Spending Estimate	<i>Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Gated Events and Festivals (this document)</i>	<i>Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Ungated or Open Access Events and Festivals (under separate cover)</i>

5. Partners

Financial support for this project from the following organizations is gratefully acknowledged.

- Canada
 - Alberta Economic Development
 - Canadian Tourism Commission
 - Federal-Provincial-Territorial Culture/Heritage and Tourism Initiative
 - Government of the Northwest Territories – Department of Resources, Wildlife, & Economic Development
 - Government of Yukon – Department of Tourism and Culture
 - Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, Culture and Heritage
 - Ontario Ministry of Tourism
 - Tourism British Columbia
 - Tourism Prince Edward Island
- USA
 - Texas A&M University

A panel of experts in Canada and the United States developed these guidelines. The panel includes academics, research practitioners and industry representatives. A complete list of supporters and panel of expert members is appended. [See Appendix I: Supporters & Panel of Expert Members.]

6. Benefits to funding organizations

By adopting these guidelines, event sponsors can achieve a common standard for decision-making. If every event produces estimates of on-site spending that meet the minimum standards set forth herein, a common and credible basis for comparisons should emerge. As well, over time, profiles of attendees of different types of events can be developed which may be useful as inputs for forecasting various aspects of events or festivals still in the planning stage.

7. Benefits to event planners & organizers

Event planners and organizers will have tools that enable them to (1) determine whether they are in a position to undertake a tourism economic impact assessment or to select other options to estimate their value and (2) to conduct the tasks required to generate consistent and credible information about on-site spending and other characteristics of attendees.

B. Basic questions you should ask

1. What is “tourism economic impact”?

The **tourism economic impact of an event** is an estimate of the change in economic activity that results from spending by **tourists** who come from outside the community to attend an event. If your local newspaper were reporting *tourism economic impact*, it would print something like the following:

ABC Festival brought _____ thousands of tourists to the city. These tourists, generated \$_____ thousands in economic impact, _____ hundreds of jobs for the community, and added \$_____ thousands to the local tax coffers.

The numbers used to fill in the blanks in this statement represent the results of a tourism economic impact estimation process based on *tourists* who attended ABC Festival. The tourism economic impact of an event takes into account **incremental spending** by tourists who travel from outside the community and go to the event. Incremental spending is money that is spent at or because of the event *that would not otherwise* have been spent in the community.

Tourism economic impact is the **change** in sales, income and jobs in businesses or agencies that receive tourists' spending directly, indirectly or induced as a result of household expenditures, financed from the income earned directly or indirectly because tourists came to the community and spent money there.

2. Why is *incremental* spending such an important concept?

The purpose of a tourism economic impact estimate is to gauge the impact on an economy of a particular event or activity. If the same money that is spent at or as a result of an event would have been spent in the community on other activities, goods or services, the event is not deemed to be responsible for the spending. In other words, some of the spending that takes place at an event is *not* incremental – it would have happened anyway.

For example, while visiting your community, Dave and Diane decide to go to your event instead of going to a movie at the local theatre. Suppose that the ticket price for your event and the movie are the same. In this case, the purchase of tickets for your event would produce *no* incremental spending. Why? Because Dave and Diane would have spent the *same amount* of money in your community on a recreational activity (either your event or the movie) – whether your event took place or not⁶.

3. Tourism economic impact is *different* from how much money was spent by tourists

The economic impact of tourists' activities in a community is not the same as how much tourists spent in the area. In fact, since most communities import goods and services in order to meet tourists' local demands, not all of the benefits from tourists' spending in a community will be retained within that community. For this reason, in many communities, *tourist spending* can be higher than *tourism economic impacts*.

The economic impact of tourists' activities in a community is also different from how much all attendees spent *at the event*. If you want to generate inputs to estimate the tourism economic impact of your event, you should consider using the *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals* (under separate cover). If you are interested in measuring how much on-site spending took place at your event, you should consider using the tools provided in this volume.

4. Should every event measure its on-site spending?

No. Gathering appropriate information to produce credible estimates of attendees' on-site spending takes time and effort. Every event organizer should weigh the benefits and costs of undertaking the steps required before making a decision.

⁶ This assumes that the indirect and induced impacts are the same in each case. These guidelines are based on the assumption that any difference in the indirect or induced impacts is inconsequential.

5. Are there other ways to measure the success of an event?

Yes. There are many ways to evaluate the “success” of an event. Tourism economic impact estimates or on-site spending studies are only examples. You may wish to estimate *non-monetary* impacts on the community such as the value of maintaining community pride, cultural traditions, and the like. While all of these approaches can be useful, the materials provided here are primarily related to methods to collect data needed to estimate on-site spending at the event.

6. Have you considered a *vendor* survey to capture on-site spending?

If you are *only* interested in how much money was spent on the event site, you might consider collecting information from *vendors* rather than from *attendees*. By summing the total amount collected in admissions, parking fees, entertainment, food and beverages, souvenirs and other retail from event organizers and vendors, you would obtain an estimate of the total revenue generated by your event. This approach is not covered in these guidelines but is recommended if the total on-site spending figure meets your information objective.

If, however, in addition to what they spent, you want information on *who* went to your event (characteristics) and their reactions to it (satisfaction), you need to conduct an On-Site Spending Study.

7. Check with sponsors and partners before deciding what to measure!

Some event sponsors are especially interested in the *tourism* impacts of events whereas others are interested in other measures, such as on-site spending. Make sure that the estimates you produce will meet the needs of potential event sponsors before you design and implement a measurement plan.

8. What steps does an event organizer have to take to estimate tourism economic impact or on-site spending?

See Figure 1 (page 18) for the various steps required to generate inputs for a tourism economic impact estimate or an on-site spending study.

9. Where can you learn more about tourism economic impact measurement?

There are many guidelines available to help organizations learn more about tourism economic impact measurement. Some provide less stringent measurement tools than the ones recommended here but are, nonetheless, useful sources of background information. Possible sites that may be of use include the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA.org), Michigan State University (MSU.edu - see Daniel Stynes) , and economic development offices at the provincial, state or local level.

10. Do you need to hire research experts?

You may find that the technical aspects of sampling, weighting, data management and projection are too complex to take on without the help of research and tabulation experts. If this is the case, you might use these guidelines to develop a Terms of Reference to obtain proposals from economic research suppliers and/or provide these guidelines to your supplier for implementation of the project.

11. Where else can you obtain help?

You can explore options for help in implementing the methods described in these guidelines from faculty members in tourism, economics or social science departments at a local college or university, your sponsors and/or partners (if any), and members of research professional organizations such as the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA, www.ttra.com), Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA, www.mria-arim.ca) or Marketing Research Association (U.S.A.) (MRA,, www.mra-net.org). These organizations maintain lists of members who may be able to meet your needs.

12. What do you need to estimate on-site spending at your event?

a) Money

The guidelines recommend the collection of information directly from event attendees, using surveys and surveys cost money. Even if you plan to train and use volunteers to *collect* the information, you may incur costs for some or all of the following: printing (forms/questionnaires), hand-held computer rental or purchase, long distance telephone charges for telephone call-backs, data processing, tabulation and/or analysis.

You may also require the services of professional research and tabulation experts for some of the more complex components of the survey tasks (e.g., sampling, weighting, data management and projection).

b) Human resources

Someone has to be “in charge” to make sure that all the elements required to conduct a successful survey at an event are in place. The process requires project management and the commitment of sufficient human resources to ensure a positive outcome.

The counting, tallying and telephone callback procedures recommended in these guidelines also require trained interviewers. These may be volunteers from the community who are trained to conduct the surveys or professionally trained interviewers supplied by survey research companies.

c) A tourism economic impact model (optional)

You would require a tourism economic impact model only if you are planning to produce estimates of the economic impact of *tourism spending* associated with your event. If you were planning to conduct an on-site spending survey only, you would not require this type of model.

A **tourism economic impact model** is an econometric tool that utilizes the structure of a region's economy, generally based on national statistical organizations' data (such as input/output tables), and provides estimates of the impact tourists' spending has on overall economic activity, jobs and taxes. If you are interested in learning more about estimating the tourism economic impact of your event, please refer to *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals* (under separate cover)

d) A medium-term research plan (for repeat events)

To determine *what* you want to learn about your attendees and *how often* you can afford to conduct a survey, you may want to develop a medium-term (five-year) research plan. Depending on your budget and human resource limitations, you may decide to conduct a full-blown survey occasionally and more limited surveys in the intervening years.

e) The impact area (optional)

You would have to consider the *impact area* only if you are planning to produce inputs for estimating the tourism economic impact of your event. If you were planning to conduct an on-site spending survey only, you would not need to be concerned about the geographical impact area.

At what level of geography do you plan to estimate the tourism economic impact of your event (i.e., national, regional, or local)? You will ask different questions and include/exclude different spending, depending on the level of geography you select as the basis of your tourism economic impact estimates. Your impact area might be a county or similar administrative geographical area, a group of counties, a tourism region, a city, a province or state, etc. We recommend that you use geographic boundaries that correspond to standard economic and/or census areas because economic impact models are generally designed to reflect the economic structure of particular census areas.

When selecting the level of geography, make sure a tourism economic impact model is available at the same level. For example, if you plan to look at your event's impact on the municipal economy, you will need a tourism economic impact model that reflects the structure of the municipal economy. If no such model exists, consult with your local economic development office or tourism authority to identify the implications of using a model reflecting a different level of geography than the one you have selected.

f) Local partners

Perhaps your event can't "go it alone", but if you worked with other events in your area and/or the local destination marketing organization, you could build a partnership to spread the financial and human resource costs.

g) Enough tourists

If your event is unlikely to attract at least ten percent (10%) of its attendees from outside the local area, you should probably **not** undertake a tourism economic impact assessment. Unless your event is very large, such a small proportion of tourists (less than 10%) will likely have a minimal economic impact on your community. Furthermore, *finding* enough of these tourists to produce credible estimates from a survey would likely require more effort than many events can manage.

h) A reality check

Not every event will have budget, human resources, and/or access to a suitable tourism economic impact model or on-site spending study. Be prepared to conclude that your event cannot support the effort required to conduct a study that meets *minimum standards*. If your event falls into this category, you may select other measures to describe the benefits your event brings to a community and to generate support for the event.

II. DESIGNING AN ON-SITE SPENDING STUDY

A. Important concepts

1. Event type

If the event takes place in a confined area with “gates” or other “controlled” points of entry/exit, follow the guidelines for a **Gated Event**.

If the event takes place in whole or in part in an open area where access is not controlled, follow the guidelines for an **Ungated or Open Access Event**.

While many of the steps in the Guidelines are the same for *Gated* and *Ungated* events, there are some fundamental differences in sampling and projection procedures that must be taken into account, depending on the event type.

Sampling procedures refer to the methods you will use to identify the subset of attendees and/or tourists that will be interviewed at your event. *Projection procedures* refer to how you will use the information collected from the subset (sample) of attendees included in the research process to estimate the characteristics of *all* attendees and/or *all* tourists who came to your event.

2. About *tourists* versus *locals*

If you are conducting an on-site spending survey, you may wish to be able to report spending by *tourists* separately from spending by *community residents* (locals) at your event. To do this, you require an understanding of how “tourists” are defined (see Glossary).

If, however, you are conducting a study to generate inputs for a tourism economic impact model, you would need to design your study in such a way that you can estimate how many *locals* and how many *tourists* came to your event. Local residents may represent the majority of event attendees, but their spending must be *excluded* from tourism economic impact assessments. More information on this topic is available in the *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessments of Tourism Economic Impact of Gated Events and Festivals* (under separate cover).

An **on-site tally** is the recommended method of identifying how many attendees are *tourists* and how many are *local residents*. By intercepting a random sample of event attendees at the event and asking them a few questions, you will be able to determine the proportion of tourists (in total and by various origin markets) and the proportion of local residents.

B. Four components to an on-site spending study

Four components are required to produce inputs for an estimate of on-site spending at your event (see Figure 1, page 18):

1. A systematic approach to obtain **Attendee Counts** to estimate total attendance;
2. **Attendee Tallies** to identify the proportions of attendees from various places of residence;
3. An **Attendee Survey for Tourists** to capture spending and other characteristics of attendees; and
4. An **analysis plan** to identify which spending accrues to the event and which does not and to weight and project sampled attendees to all attendees.

1. Counting & tallying attendees

Details regarding how to count and tally attendees at various types of events are provided in Section III-B/C. Sample Tally materials are provided in Appendix V (under separate cover).

2. Attendee survey

There are two basic approaches to identifying on-site spending at an event.

Recommended: An **attendee survey** to capture characteristics and spending information from your event's attendees (primary estimates of on-site spending in the community).

Not Recommended: Average tourist spending estimates for *generic event attendees* to the type of event or destination from a reliable and accepted source (secondary estimates of event attendees/tourist spending) could be used in lieu of utilizing an Attendee Survey, but this approach is not recommended.

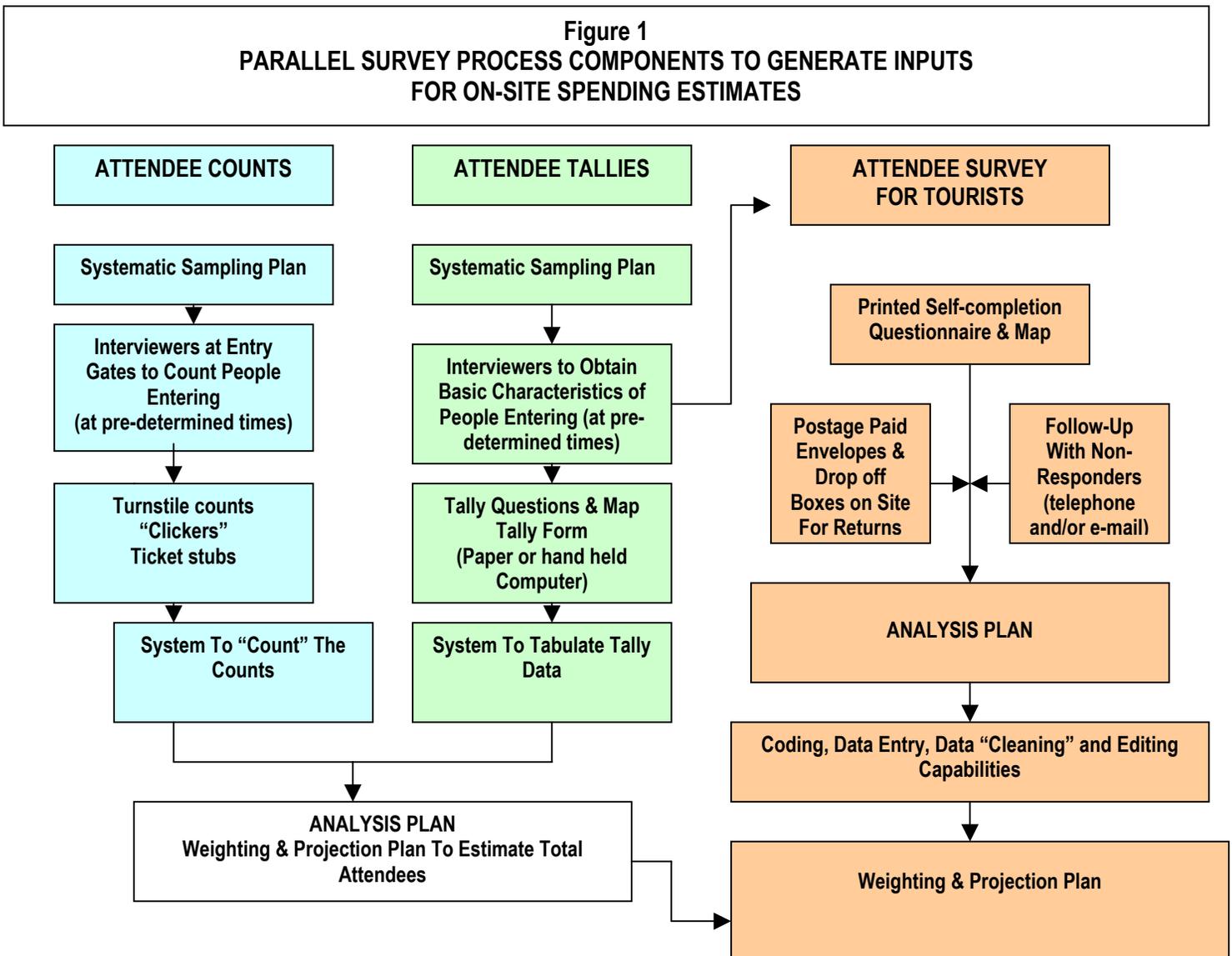
We recommend that **primary estimates** (using an attendee survey) of on-site spending be used where feasible for the following reasons.

- You learn about your *own* attendees. Their characteristics, including what they spend money on and how much they spend may be quite different from the "average" attendee at a similar type of event or festival or to a similar destination.
- Additional information useful for event planning such as satisfaction and repeat attendance can be extracted from the same primary survey.

Telephone or e-mail **follow-up** with respondents who accepted an Attendee Survey will likely be required to increase response rates for the important spending information. Telephone numbers and/or e-mail addresses of those to whom questionnaires are distributed at the tally stage will be collected. The follow-up contact could take the form of a simple reminder. If, however, the respondent no longer has a copy of the questionnaire, the follow-up process could involve administering the interview over the telephone or via a Web-based survey or mailing out another copy of the questionnaire.

Details about how to conduct an Attendee Survey are provided in Section III. Sample attendee questionnaires are provided in Appendix VI (under separate cover).

**Figure 1
PARALLEL SURVEY PROCESS COMPONENTS TO GENERATE INPUTS
FOR ON-SITE SPENDING ESTIMATES**



3. Analysis plan

The analysis and tabulation plan provides guidance for determining how to adjust the information you collected from surveys such that it represents all the attendees you want to include in your final estimate – not just the sample of attendees who completed the survey. Details about how to construct an Analysis Plan are provided in Section VII.

The analysis plan is considerably more complex for a study designed to capture inputs for a tourism economic impact model than for an on-site spending estimate. For more information on an analysis plan for an economic impact study, see Figure 2 (*Survey Process to Obtain Inputs for a Tourism Economic Impact Model*) in the *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals* (under separate cover).

C. Other types of studies

1. Tourism economic impact study

Instead of undertaking a study that will produce estimates of the on-site spending at your event, you can conduct a **tourism economic impact study**.

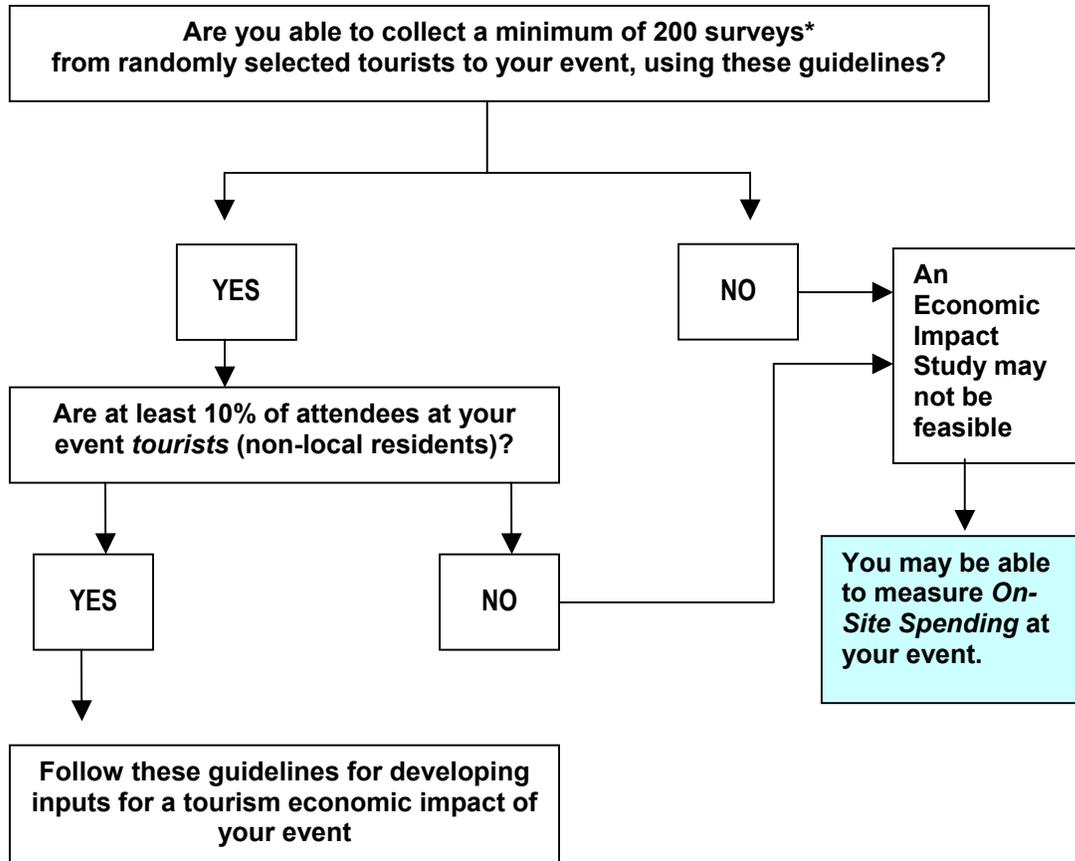
See *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Gated Events and Festivals* or *Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Tourism Economic Impact Assessments of Ungated or Open Access Events and Festivals* for a description of the steps involved in a tourism economic impact study.

2. Non-market value studies

An overview of methods to measure the non-market value of an event or festival is provided in a separate document: *Review of Non-market Value Estimation for Festivals and Events*. This document introduces approaches to estimating the social and community benefits that may be generated by an event or festival. As noted in the Review, event organizers are advised to seek professional guidance if they wish to implement this type of benefit analysis because of the relative complexity of the concepts and tasks involved.

3. A decision tree

A decision tree is provided to help you determine which type of study is most suitable to your information needs and resources. Note that if you plan to conduct an *on-site spending* survey, you would not necessarily require a minimum of 200 completed surveys with randomly selected *tourists*.



*See Section III-B for a discussion of survey sample size minimums.

III. THE ATTENDEE SURVEY PROCESS

A. An overview of the process

1. Essential measurement tasks

Even if you know how many attendees came to your event, you need a way to determine how the “sample” of attendees from whom you collect detailed information can be used to represent *all* attendees at your event.

Consequently, you need to conduct an **Attendee Count** and a **Tally** that rely on accepted research practices. Without these components, you will not be able to estimate on-site spending at your event accurately.

Telephone or e-mail follow-up with respondents who accepted an Attendee Survey will likely be required to increase response rates for the important spending information. Telephone numbers of those to whom questionnaires are distributed at the tally stage will be collected. The follow-up contact could take the form of a simple reminder. If, however, the respondent no longer has a copy of the questionnaire, the follow-up process could involve administering the interview over the telephone or via a Web-based survey or mailing out another copy of the questionnaire.

2. A picture of the process

Refer to Figure 1, page 18.

B. Counting & tallying attendees at a gated event: key concepts & issues

1. Elements required for attendee counts and on-site tally

- Sampling Plan & Tally Targets
- Weighting and Projection Plan
- Tally Questionnaire
- Instructions for Tally Interviewers

2. Important definitions for tallies and counts

Stint: Unique observation and/or measurement time period at a specific entry point to your event. The stint will form the basis for *sampling* attendees who come to your event (e.g., 9:00 am to 11:00 am).

Stint Sample: A randomly selected set of stints during which you will count and/or tally attendees at your event.

Interviewer Stint: A unique observation and/or measurement time period at a specific entry point to your event to which one interviewer is assigned to collect information (tally and/or count attendees at your event).

Tally Interview: Short interview to obtain basic information about which attendees are locals, tourists, etc.

Counts: All attendees entering during tally stint. You will project the people you tallied during the stint to the total *count* during the same stint.

Stint Weight: Adjustment to sampled stints so that they represent all people who entered your event.

Final Ticket Adjustment Weight: Adjustment to match the *total number of ticketed attendees* who came to the event to the *number represented by your sample*.

3. Sampling: How the “part” can represent the “whole”

The basic concept behind sampling is that a portion of your attendees can “represent” themselves and other people. Survey researchers rely on samples because they require less time and money than including everyone in the survey process. If everyone were included, you would be conducting a “census”.

The characteristics of the attendees you interview in a sample are projected to other people *like themselves* in the total population by calculating a factor (*weight*) that brings your sample up to the total attendee population. This projection process *works* as long as your sample is truly representative of the total attendee population for key characteristics.

Samples are efficient tools in the research process as long as you are careful about how you develop and implement the sampling plan. In order for the people you interview to represent other people that you do *not* interview, you must ensure that those you *do* interview are selected *randomly* and with a *known probability of selection*. [For more information, on sampling principles and concepts, see Trochim = <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampling.htm>]

4. A “stint” is the sampling unit for counts & tallies

To count and tally attendees as they enter your event, you need a sampling plan based on the particular characteristics of your site and event. The sampling unit for this part of the study is called a “stint”. Its purpose is to designate time periods for systematic observation and/or measurement. A stint corresponds to a pre-set time period (e.g., 9:00 am to 11:00 am) on a particular day of the event (e.g., Day 1) at a particular entry point (e.g., Gate 1) or other location on the site for data collection.

5. Attendee counts

Because different types of attendees may come to the event at different times of day, on different days of a multi-day event, and/or through different gates, you need a way of sorting out how many different types of attendees came when.

Even if you know how many people *in total* came to your event because you sold tickets, you will not be talking to all these attendees to find out their particular characteristics (origin, spending, etc.). For this reason, you need to “sample” the various times/gates and days a visitor could arrive and **count the attendees** who enter at these sampled times/gates and days.

You can assign a person to each “gate” or entrance on your site to “count” entrants, you can rely on turnstiles that have built-in counters, or drop a ticket into a box for every person who enters the event (even if you do not sell tickets to the event).

No matter which approach you take to counting people who enter your event, you need to make sure you can separate people who entered at different times/locations (stints) because you will need this information in order to adjust the *people you tallied* to the *total entrants* on a stint-by-stint basis.

6. Attendee tallies (the tally interview)

You probably can’t talk to all the people who come to your event about their place of residence, their household party size, and how much they spent at your event and in your community. At the same time, you need a way to estimate this type of information for *all* your attendees.

As with the *attendee counts*, you need to “sample” the various times/gates and days a visitor could arrive and conduct a brief **Tally Interview** with a sample of household parties who enter at these sampled times/gates and days. [A “household party” is the group of people who enter the

event at the same time and live in the same permanent residence.]

The tally will provide critical information on where your attendees live and provide a tool for excluding from your estimates groups you do *not* want in your analysis. These groups include merchants, media, staff, volunteers, participants, etc.

7. Recruitment for the attendee survey

We recommend that you “recruit” respondents for the Attendee Survey as part of the Tally Interview process. Because *tourists* are likely to be relatively scarce, particularly when compared to local residents, you might recruit every *n*th local resident to complete the survey (e.g., every 10th) but would ask *every* out-of-town attendee you tally to complete the survey.

You can conduct the Attendee Survey personally on-site, use a self-completion questionnaire for drop-off on site or to be mailed back, or call/e-mail the attendee at home once the trip is over (for *tourists*).

8. Different events require different approaches to stint samples

a) Event characteristics

The complexity and duration of your event, your resources, and what you are attempting to measure will influence the following:

- how many interviewers you need;
- where they will be assigned to work; and
- the number of hours they must devote to counting, tallying and Attendee Survey recruitment.

For example, different sampling plans will be required for different types of events:

- A single day event and everyone enters at the same time (e.g., a performance with a set start time);
- A multi-day event in which all attendees come for the full duration of the event, starting on Day 1;
- A multi-day event in which different attendees may arrive at any time over the course of the event (Day 1, Day 2, etc.).

Different plans will also be required depending on how many points of entry the site has (gates) and whether you have reason to expect that different *types* of attendees will enter through different gates.

For example, if one gate is near a bus stop but far from the parking lot and another gate is near the parking lot but far from a bus stop, different types of attendees may enter at each gate. Those who rely on public transport may differ in a variety of ways from those who drive a private vehicle and you need to make sure you have included both groups in your counts and visitor tallies in their correct proportions.

b) What you are trying to measure

The numbers of tally/recruitment interviewers you require will also depend on what information you are attempting to measure. If you are interested in capturing information to allow you to generate inputs for a *tourism economic impact model*, you will likely need more interviewers than if you are interested only in the amount of money that was spent on-site by all attendees (locals and tourists).

Why? Because tourists are likely to represent a much smaller proportion of your total attendance and will, therefore, be harder to find, than locals. Tourists are the proverbial *needles in the haystack*. And you have to find a sizeable number of *needles* (tourists) for estimates of economic impact or on-site spending by *tourists* to be reliable.

9. Tools for “counting” attendees

If you have a *tool* for counting attendees, you would not need to have interviewers doing a physical count at assigned stints. Possible tools for counting include **turnstiles** through which every entrant must pass and that keep running totals that can be tracked on a stint-by-stint basis; or **ticket stubs** (counted for each time period/ location that corresponds to possible stints).

We recommend that you issue tickets (even if you don't charge for them) so you can count ticket stubs for each stint or install turnstiles and keep stint-by-stint records of turnstile counts. By using one of these *tools*, you can obtain an accurate *real time* count of attendees during each stint. These counts can be compiled *after* the event is over. Using such tools will save on the number of interviewers/staff required to undertake the research plan.

10. How to estimate staff requirements for counting/ tallying

a) Recommended attendee survey sample sizes

You need to **work backwards** from the total number of completed Attendee Surveys you want to achieve to determine how many staff you will require for counting and tallying attendees.

Recommended sample sizes differ, depending on the level of analysis you want to conduct and the quality of the final estimates you are willing to accept. Of course, **bigger is better** when it comes to sample sizes, as long as you follow a sampling plan to ensure that your respondents are selected randomly and systematically to represent all the people in the group you have elected to study (your *universe*).

We recommend that you obtain spending information from a **minimum of 200** attendee parties in each of the attendee groups you plan to study. Of course, you can conduct more Attendee Surveys than 200. The more completions you achieve, the more reliable your final estimates will be.

At 200 completions, responses to a “yes/no” question could be considered accurate $\pm 7\%$, 19 times out of 20.

What does 19 times out of 20 mean? Here is an example: Suppose you are trying to estimate the percentage of attendees that visited your community because of your event. You can't ask all attendees so you will estimate the percentage by asking a random sample of attendees and use the percentage of your sample that said yes as your “best guess” of the true percentage. If you take a sample of 200 attendees there is a 95% probability (19 out of 20) that the percentage of your sample that said yes is within 7% of the true percentage of all attendees who visited your community because of your event. See Appendix II for a table that displays the margin of error for various response levels and sample sizes.

b) 200 completions are the recommended minimum for tourists

If you plan to examine on-site spending estimates *separately* for tourists and local residents, you should obtain at least 200 completed interviews with *non-local* attendees, or *tourists* and the same number with *locals*. You can treat *all* non-local attendees as a “group”, conducting 200 interviews with them or you can divide your tourists into “segments” and attempt to reach the 200 minimum for each segment. A “segment” is a group of people who share one or more common characteristics. Examples of tourist “segments” include those who are out-of-town visitors but live in the same province or state as your event versus those who live outside your province or state.

c) Tourist segments

Tourist segments become important if you wish to report on-site spending for *groups* of tourists such as those who live outside your province/state or country versus tourists (non-locals) who live outside the community but in your own province/state.

d) Target number of tally interviews to complete

Determining how many completed tally interviews you require will depend on how many completed Attendee Surveys you hope to obtain, assuming you will be recruiting household parties to complete the Attendee Survey as part of the tally process. Here are some key questions you need to ask to determine how many tally interviews you should attempt to complete.

What proportion of your total attendees is likely to live outside the local area? Unless you have conducted visitor studies at the same event in the past and have information on the proportion of attendees from different origins who come, you will have to “guestimate” the proportion you expect to be from outside the local area.

What if you expect few non-local attendees to attend your event? Event organizers will have to determine how much effort they want to devote to obtaining results from tourists, recognizing that to estimate on-site spending by tourists, you require a minimum of 200 completed Attendee Surveys with tourists.

Generally, the more Attendee Surveys you complete with different “types” of attendees, the more reliable your results will be. Guidelines for segmenting attendees will depend on the proportion you expect each sub-group to represent and the level of effort your event is able to devote to the study.

e) Estimating how many attendee survey completions you need

How many different segments do you expect to analyze separately? If you wish to report that of the total on-site spending at the event, W% was generated by local residents, X% was generated by in-province or in-state non-locals, Y% was generated by people from other provinces or states, and Z% was generated by attendees from outside the country, you will require enough Attendee Surveys from each of these groups to produce reliable estimates for each.

We recommend a minimum of 200 completed Attendee Surveys for each group you plan to analyze as a separate entity. In the above scenario, you would require approximately 600 completed Attendee Surveys with *tourists* and an additional 200 Attendee Surveys with local residents.

Locals	In-province or in-state non-locals	Other provinces or states	Outside the country	Total Completed Attendee Surveys
200	200	200	200	800

If, on the other hand, you plan to report on-site spending as a single number, covering all attendees, you will require fewer Attendee Surveys. In this scenario, you would require approximately 200 completed Attendee Surveys. You can “combine” non-local origin groups, depending on your analytical needs and the proportions each origin group is expected to represent (see below).

Locals	Non-Locals	Total Completed Attendee Surveys
200	200	400

f) What if you do not know how many people will likely attend your event?

If you cannot *guestimate* total attendance at your event and/or what proportion of your attendees are likely to be *tourists*, how can you reach the recommended minimum number of completed Attendee Surveys?

Since the *stint* is the sampling unit, you would assign sufficient stints to tally and recruit attendees, assuming a constant flow of entrants through the gates. Depending on the draw of the event and its attractiveness to tourists, you may or may not meet the minimum completions recommended for analysis.

In effect, you will only know how many attendee segments you can analyze *once the tally process has been completed*. At that time, you will review the number of completions you obtained with various segments (locals, in-province/state non-locals, other domestic tourists and foreign tourists) and determine which segments meet the 200 minimum completions to support

analysis.

g) There are no guarantees

There are no guarantees that you will achieve the minimum sample size of 200 completions with each group you wish to analyze separately. Instead, once you review the final number of completions you achieve, you may elect to *combine* some market segments in order to meet the 200 minimum for analysis purposes. You may find that your study did not produce sufficient information from *tourists* to conduct a tourism economic impact analysis at the recommended minimum.

Why might you experience a shortfall in the number of tourists in your study? Factors that might produce a shortfall include the following:

- you might have over-estimated how many tourists or attendees would come to your event;
- you may have assigned too few stints to capture enough tourists or attendees;
- even if you had previous experience to suggest that your event would attract sufficient tourists or attendees to meet your minimum objectives, a shift in gasoline prices, a terrorist alert, poor weather conditions or other factors could suddenly alter the number of people travelling at the time of your event.

You can *use* information from samples smaller than 200 but the level of precision of your estimate will *decrease* as your sample size *decreases*. And of course, the converse is also true: the more completions you obtain, the higher the level of precision your estimates will have. See Appendix II for a table that displays the margin of error for various response levels and sample sizes.

11. More information about tallying attendees

a) How many “stints” do you need?

The number of “count” and “tally” stints you require will depend on the complexity of your event, on the flow of traffic into your event and on the number of target tallies you hope to achieve. When developing your sample, consider the following factors:

- duration of the event;
- the number of gates;
- whether people tend to “flood in” all at once at certain times of day or at certain gates (e.g., an event that offers a performance or other “timed events” that will entice many attendees to enter at about the same time, such as a rodeo or a concert) or “trickle in” at a slow but steady rate over many hours (e.g., an art show where people arrive, browse and leave throughout the duration of the event);
- the number of people you can assign to each “stint” for the tally process, recognizing

that, as a rule of thumb, one “tallier” can obtain the necessary information from about ten “parties” per hour.

See Section III-C for examples of how to estimate stint requirements.

b) The more attendees you tally, the more reliable your final estimates will be.

Why is the actual number of tallied attendees so important? Because you will use the proportions of attendee segments from the tally to estimate the “mix” of your total attendance. Here is an example:

- You expect about 80% of your attendees will be local residents and 20% will live outside the area (non-locals).
- 1,000 people enter your event over a thirty-minute period during one of your tallying stints. You have assigned one person to “tally” attendees during this stint.
- This interviewer will likely speak to no more than 5 household parties during the 30-minute period (assuming that one interviewer can complete tally interviews at a rate of about ten per hour).

The chances are good that all 5 parties the one interviewer tallied over a 30 minute “rush” through the gate would be local, because out of 5 parties, 4 of them *should* be “local” (80% of 5 = 4). If the 5 parties tallied happened to be local residents, you might make the *false* assumption that only local people came to your event (100% local).

What if you had interviewed 20 parties? Out of these 20 parties, assuming that 80% really are local, you should find 4 parties that are not local. And if you had a crew of ten talliers over the 30-minute rush, you would have tallied 50 parties, hopefully finding more of the 10 *non-local* parties.

Because the more attendees you tally, the better chance you have of finding “low incidence” groups such as non-local attendees, you need to assign interviewers to stints *strategically* to maximize the number of attendees you tally.

c) What is strategic staffing for tallies?

Strategic staffing takes into account expected flow, assigning more staff to *high volume* stints and less staff to *low volume* stints. Thus, you might assign three or four interviewers to a stint with expected high volumes but only one or two interviewers to a stint with expected low volumes. Strategic staffing for tallies can be used to increase the “yield” or number of completed tallies but it is not as systematic as using a stratified stint sampling plan.

Even though sampling, weighting and projection procedures are somewhat more complex for **stratified random sampling**, it is recommended over strategic staffing combined with a simple random sample approach (see Section III-C for more details about sampling methods).

d) A special note for tallying at a timed, ticketed event

If your event is one in which *everyone* arrives at the same time, you may need to augment your “stint” sample at entry points (gates) with additional tally stints on-site. If almost all of your attendees arrive at the same time, there may be no way to keep the crowds flowing through the gates AND conduct sufficient tally interviews to have viable estimates of different visitor types. Recommendations for handling this situation are provided in the **Concentrated Entry Events** section (Section IV-A-4).

e) You must be systematic in the tally process

As long as you have covered all the time periods and locations at which people can enter your event in a systematic and pre-set way, your “tallies” can be adjusted to represent *all* attendees. If the plan does not meet these criteria, the results of all your tallying effort will be for nought because you will be unable to *project* your sample to the total *universe* of attendees at your event.

f) Selected tally stints must be completed

There is no hard and fast rule about how many tallies are *enough*. Remember, the sampling unit is based on time and location (stints) rather than completed tallies. Guidelines for completed tally interviews are “targets” and not quotas.

Your tally staff must continue their random pattern of selection of household parties throughout the entire stint period and each selected stint must be completed (weather cancellations may be unavoidable. See Section III-D-2). If you “stop” the tallying process when you reach a “target”, the sample will no longer be valid. You must **finish** the tallying process for all selected stints.

12. “Interviewer stints”

An *interviewer stint* represents a fixed time period of work by one interviewer at a specific location. You can set stint duration to meet the expected entry patterns of your event, recognizing that an interviewer can work productively for no more than about a five to six hour period. Thus, your maximum interviewer stint duration should not exceed six hours.

The time span during which attendees are expected to enter the event will determine how many possible stints you will have in your sample frame. For example, if everyone “enters” over a four-hour period, you might have a single time block of four hours. If people might be expected to enter over the course of a ten-hour period (e.g., 10:00 am through 8:00 pm), you might have two time blocks of 5 hours each.

You can also set shorter stint durations than the maximum number of hours an interviewer can work productively. If, for example, you want to spread interviewers out over multiple locations, you might set a stint duration for three hours. A single interviewer could cover two stints (at two different locations) over a six-hour period.

As a general rule, the shorter the stint duration, the more *coverage* you will obtain at different

locations and the more *flexibility* you will have for taking into account high volume and low volume entry locations and time periods.

If *all* attendees are expected to enter within a very short period of time, entry gates will not be a realistic location for capturing sufficient tally information. In this case, additional tally time blocks and locations would be required on the site itself. Recommendations for handling this situation are provided in the **Concentrated Entry Events** section (Section IV-A-4).

13. Number of tally interviewer stints required to meet Attendee Survey completion targets

Remember, you have to work *backwards* to identify how many tally interviewer stints you will require to meet your *Attendee Survey* targets. In turn, the Attendee Survey targets will depend on how many *non-local* attendees you expect to attend your event and how many different sub-groups among non-locals you plan to analyze.

Once you have determined the *smallest* group you plan to examine in your analysis, use the expected incidence of this group (incidence = the proportion [%] a smaller sub-group represents of all attendees at your event) to calculate how many interviewer hours and interviewer stints you will need for the tally process. Why pick the smallest group? Because as you attempt to find people in the lowest incidence group, you will also find people who represent larger proportions of your attendees.

Here's an example. It assumes the following proportion of attendees by origin and that you want to obtain at least 200 completed Attendee Surveys with each group.

Place of Residence	Expected Percentage	Target Attendee Completions
Total	100%	800
Foreign Countries	5%	200
Other Domestic	10%	200
Same Province/State (non-local)	15%	200
Local	70%	200

In order to obtain 200 Attendee Survey completions with residents of **foreign countries** (the *lowest incidence* group), you would have to tally approximately 9,400 household parties, assuming that 85% of those you tally agree to complete the Attendee Survey and that 50% of those who agree to do so actually complete the Attendee Survey.

Of the 9,400 tallied household parties, about 470 would be from foreign countries ($9,400 * 5\% = 470$) and you would attempt to recruit *all* of them to complete the Attendee Survey. **At the same time** that you are tallying the 9,400 household parties to find the 5% of foreign tourists, you will *automatically* tally enough household parties from the other origin groups of interest to you to obtain 200 completed attendee surveys with each group. In fact, you would likely find more than you need (see table on following page).

	Expected Percentage	Tally	Recruited for Attendee Survey @ 85% Acceptance Rate	Completed Attendee Survey @ 50% Response Rate
Foreign Countries	5%	471	400	200
Other Domestic	10%	941	800	400
Same Province/State (non-local)	15%	1,412	1,200	600
Local	70%	6,588	5,600	2,800
Total		9,412		

Acceptance and response rates may vary from event to event. Those shown here are examples only.

14. Sampling tallied household parties for attendee surveys

As shown in the accompanying table, to find enough **foreign** attendees to achieve 200 completed Attendee Surveys, you would tally as many as 6,588 *local* residents, assuming they represent 70% of all your attendees, 1,412 non-local attendees who live in the same province/state as the event (assuming a 15% incidence), and 941 attendees who live in other provinces/states (assuming a 10% incidence).

You can either recruit all the household parties you tally in all groups to complete your Attendee Survey or you can *sample* them at a pre-set rate. If you recruit *everyone* for the Attendee Survey, you will have more reliable estimates, but you will also have a lot of information to process. In this example, you could have as many as 2,800 completed Attendee Surveys with *locals* -- more completed Attendee Surveys than you need for reliable spending estimates.

We recommend that you sample tallied attendees at the recruitment stage so that you have enough completed Attendee Surveys but do not get overwhelmed by the volume of surveys to process and analyze.

	Expected Percentage	Tally	Recruited for Attendee Survey @ 85% Acceptance Rate	Completed Attendee Survey @ 50% Response Rate	Sampling Rate for Recruitment for Attendee Survey to Achieve 200 Completions Per Segment	Total Completed Attendee Surveys
Foreign Countries	5%	471	400	200	All (100%)	200
Other Domestic	10%	941	800	400	Every 2 nd	200
Same Province/State (non-local)	15%	1,412	1,200	600	Every 3 rd	200
Local	70%	6,588	5,600	2,800	Every 14 th	200
Total		9,412				

Acceptance and response rates may vary from event to event. Those shown here are examples only.

15. What if your event does not attract enough *tourists* or *attendees* to achieve 200 attendee survey completions?

If your event attracts relatively few “tourists”, you can still estimate on-site spending by this segment so long as the *rate* at which you sample tourists is relatively high. If, for example, your event attracted 150 tourists and you obtained completed Attendee Surveys from at least half of

them (75), your estimate of tourism spending associated with your event would be relatively stable based on the *Law of Large Numbers* in statistics. Averages and proportions vary less in large samples than in small samples of the same population (*tourists*). If, of course, there are many more than 150 tourists at your event, a sample of only 75 would not necessarily produce stable estimates. To achieve 75 completed attendee surveys from *tourists* at this hypothetical event, you would likely have to tally and recruit *all* of the 150 tourists who came (assuming that half of them would complete and return the questionnaire).⁷

a) Number of tally interviewer stints required if you cannot estimate number of attendees or tourists

If you cannot estimate total attendance or how many tourists you expect in advance, you will have to assign enough interviewer tally stints to optimize the chances of obtaining sufficient completed Attendee Surveys with groups of interest to you.

As a general rule, assume that each interviewer can tally and recruit approximately ten household parties per hour, completing 50 tallies in a five-hour stint (assuming an even flow of entrants over the five hours).

To obtain 400 completed Attendee Surveys with a cross section of attendees (all places of origin, as they fall in your event’s total attendance), you would require approximately 19 interviewer stints of five hours each, as follows:

Hours per Interviewer Stint	Tallies/ Recruits Per Hour	Tallies/ Recruits Per Interviewer Stint	Accepted Attendee Surveys per Interviewer Stint *	Completed Attendee Surveys per Interviewer Stint **	Number of Interviewer Stints Required to Reach 400 Completed Attendee Surveys
5	10	50	42.5	21.25	$(400 \div 21.25) = 18.8$
*Assuming 85% acceptance rate. **Assuming 50% completion rate among acceptors. Note: Acceptance and response rates may vary from event to event. Those shown here are examples only.					

At a sample size of 400 attendees representing tourists and locals “as they fall in the population” (cross section), you may or may not be in a position to estimate the on-site spending by tourists. There may be too few tourists in your sample of 400 on which to base spending estimates with a minimum level of precision.

16. Number of interviewers required

You will have to determine how many people you have available to conduct tallies, counts and, if it forms part of your plan, on-site interviews with attendees over the course of the event.

The number of tally interviewers you require will depend on the number of different people you assign to each stint. For example, during very high volume entry periods, you may want to assign ten people to conduct tallies as your attendees enter. During low volume entry periods, you may reduce the “tally team” to one or two interviewers. The number of interviewers required

⁷ *Statistics, A New Approach*, Wallis, A.W., Roberts, H.V., The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1956, p. 123.

will also depend on which sampling approach you select.

Remember, you will also need at least one person at each tally location who **counts** all attendees as they enter unless you are recording turnstile entries or collecting and counting ticket stubs on a stint-by-stint basis.

C. Designing a sampling plan for counts and tallies

Because many events will not have the volunteers or funds to hire enough interviewers to cover all entry locations and entry times throughout the course of the event, these guidelines are based on using sampled stints for counting and tallying attendees. In this plan, you would randomly select stints for tallying attendees and counting entrants from a list of all possible stints.

This section is designed to provide you with the basic steps required to generate a sample for counting and tallying at your event. You would customize it to correspond to the particulars of your event.

1. Estimating the number of interviewer stints you require for counts and tallies

Before you can draw your sample of stints, you need to estimate how many interviewer hours you will require to achieve your target number of attendee survey completions.

For example, we have made the following assumptions about the characteristics of the event.

- 2 gates or tally zones
- 2 time blocks (10:00 am to 2:30 pm; 2:30 pm to 7:00 pm)
- 4 days duration

In this example, you would have 16 possible stints, calculated as follows:

$$[2 \text{ Zones} * 2 \text{ Time Blocks/Day} * 4 \text{ Days} = 16]$$

The number of *interviewer stints* you would require will depend on how many completed *attendee surveys* you wish to achieve. To calculate the number of interviewer stints you require, you would:

1. Identify the *attendee segments* you plan to examine in your analysis (e.g., *all attendees; out-of-province attendees, etc.*) keeping in mind the recommendation for 200 completed attendee surveys for each segment you plan to analyze separately (see Section III-B);
2. Estimate, to the extent you can, the *rate* or *incidence* at which these segments are likely to occur in your attendee population (incidence is the proportion a segment represents of all attendees at your event);
3. Identify a realistic *acceptance rate* and *response rate* for the attendee survey (how

many of the tallied households will *accept* the attendee survey and of these, how many will actually *complete* and return the survey form)⁸;

4. Take into account that an interviewer can work effectively for no more than about five hours at a stretch.

The following table provides an example of how you would go about these calculations.

	Target = 400 Completions with <i>All Attendees</i> (Cross Section)	Target = 200 Completions with <i>Out-of-Province/State Attendees</i> (5% incidence)	Target = 200 Completions with <i>All Tourists</i> (20% incidence)
Hours per Interviewer Stint	4.5	4.5	4.5
Tallies/ Recruits Per Hour	10	10	10
Tallies/ Recruits Per Interviewer Stint you would expect to find in each market segment	45.00	2.25	9.00
Number of Household Parties who Accept Attendee Survey per Interviewer Stint (assuming 85% acceptance rate)	38.25	1.91	7.65
Number of Completions you can expect per Interviewer Stint (assuming 50% completion rate among acceptors)	19.13	0.96	3.83
Number of Interviewer Stints Required to Reach Target	20.92	209.15	52.29
Minimum Number of Additional Interviewers to Count Attendees	2 per stint	2 per stint	2 per stint

Acceptance and response rates may vary from event to event. Those shown here are examples only.

If you wanted to complete 400 Attendee Surveys with *all* attendees (cross-section – see Glossary), you would require about 21 interviewer stints. If, however, you wanted to complete 200 Attendee Surveys with *Out of Province/State Tourists*, you would require over 200 interviewer stints. If you wanted to complete 200 Attendee Surveys with *All Tourists*, you would require about 52 interviewer stints.

Many events will not have the resources to obtain enough completed Attendee Surveys with low incidence groups to support independent analysis of these groups. In these cases, the number of non-local groups can be reduced, thereby increasing the overall incidence (as in the example,

⁸ Acceptance and response rates used throughout these Guidelines are examples only. They will vary based on the particulars of an event and the type(s) of attendees it attracts. For example, teenagers may be less cooperative with a survey process than are older attendees. Event organizers will have to use their experience and judgement to estimate likely acceptance and response rates but should recognize that acceptance rates could be as low as 50% and completion rates could fall below the 50% estimate used in these Guidelines.

moving from out-of-province tourists at an expected rate of 5% to *all tourists* at an expected rate of 20%).

In addition to the number of tally interviewers assigned to a stint, staff will be required to implement the appropriate counting process to estimate total attendance (these procedures and staff requirements differ from approach to approach).

2. All times and locations must have an opportunity to be in your stint sample

You can assign interviewers to various times and locations based on your expectations of traffic flow through your event but you must ensure that all possible time slots and locations over the duration of your event have an opportunity to be included in your stint sample.

To achieve this goal, you need to develop a stint sampling plan. The steps to create a stint sampling plan are described in the following section. In our example, we will assume that you will have teams of four interviewers for the tally process and wish to achieve a target of 400 completed **attendee surveys** with *all attendees* (see table/example in Section III-C-a).

In this scenario, you would require about **five stints** to achieve your target (21 interviewer stints divided by four interviewers on each team).

D. The stint sampling plan

1. Three basic steps

Once you have estimated how many stints you require to count and/or tally attendees, you will create a stint sampling plan and select the time periods and locations at which you will assign interviewers.

There are three basic steps to build a sampling frame and to select your count/tally stint sample:

1. List all possible time/location periods over the full duration of the event (*all days*);
2. Pick a random start point and select an interval (every n^{th} where $n = \text{total possible stints} \div \text{number of stints you require to achieve the target number of counting locations or completed attendee surveys you hope to achieve, to the nearest whole number}$);
3. Starting at your random start point, count every n^{th} (your interval). Keep counting until you have been through the entire list of possible stint times. The rows that correspond to every n^{th} represent your stint sample for counting and/or tallying.

2. Two types of random sampling plans

You can elect to use a “Simple Random Sampling Plan” in which each location/time period is given an equal chance of being selected for your stint sample or you can use a “Stratified Random Sampling Plan” in which you adjust the rate at which you randomly select locations/time periods.

The Stratified Random Sampling Plan approach is recommended if you anticipate considerable variation in the flow of attendees. It is a more complex approach and requires additional effort when you transform your “sample” into estimates for the full attendance at your event than simple random sampling, but it has the advantage of increasing the *yield* of completed tallies and attendee surveys for each hour your interviewers are working on the site.

Possible options for stratification include gate or zone, weekday versus weekend days, high volume versus low volume times or days, or other significant anticipated differences in attendee volumes. Knowledge of the event will help you determine the optimal variables for stratification of your stint sample.

Examples of how to list and select possible stints and make the necessary adjustments to project your “sample” to “total attendees” are provided in the following pages, first for a simple random sample and second for a stratified random sample.

3. A generic simple random sampling plan

In this and the following section, some generic principles for constructing stint sampling plans are provided. Here we provide the basic steps you would follow for a *simple random sample*. In the following section, we describe the basic steps you would follow for a *stratified random sample*. Remember, these are examples *only*. You will build the stint sampling plan based on the particular characteristics of your event.

a) Assumptions about the event

You have estimated that approximately 5 stints are required to meet the “target number of completed attendee surveys”, as follows:

- Interviewer teams of 4
- Target = 400 completed attendee surveys with *all attendees*.
- Require: 21 interviewer stints
- 5 stints to be selected from stint listing (21 interviewer stints ÷ 4 interviewers per team = 5 stints*)

*rounded to nearest whole number

In our example we have made the following assumptions about the characteristics of the event.

- 2 count or tally zones
- 2 time blocks
 - 10:00 am to 2:30 pm
 - 2:30 pm to 7:00 pm
- 4 days duration

To identify the 5 stints you require, you would follow the steps described below.

b) Step 1: list all possible stints

In this example, the you would have 16 possible stints, calculated as follows:

[2 Zones * 2 Time Blocks per Day * 4 Days = 16].

You would list these stints, in sequence, as shown below.

Stint #	Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone
1	Monday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	A
2	Monday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	A
3	Monday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	B
4	Monday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	B
5	Tuesday	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	A
6	Tuesday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	A
7	Tuesday	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	B
8	Tuesday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	B
9	Wednesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	A
10	Wednesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	A
11	Wednesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	B
12	Wednesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	B
13	Thursday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	A
14	Thursday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	A
15	Thursday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	B
16	Thursday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	B

c) Step 2: select random start point & interval

We have selected the 5th stint down as the **random start point**, but you can select any row in the list to begin the “counting process”.

Our **interval** (*n*) in this example is 3, as described below:

$n = \text{total possible stints (16)} \div \text{number of stints you require to achieve your target number of completed attendee surveys (5)} = 3.$

$16 \div 5 = 3.2$, rounded to the nearest whole number [3].

d) Step 3: select stints

You must go through the entire list, selecting stints until you arrive back at or near your Random Start Point.

Stint #	Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone	Selected Stints
					Count continued from endpoint
1	Monday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
2	Monday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
3	Monday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	B	3 Selected
4	Monday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	B	1
5	Tuesday*	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	A	1 Random Start Point
6	Tuesday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
7	Tuesday	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	B	3 Selected
8	Tuesday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	B	1
9	Wednesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	A	2
10	Wednesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	A	3 Selected
11	Wednesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	B	1
12	Wednesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	B	2
13	Thursday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	A	3 Selected
14	Thursday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	A	1
15	Thursday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	B	2
16	Thursday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	B	3 Selected
*Random Start Point					

e) Check your stint selections

Review the final stint distribution to ensure that you have included at least one stint that represents different days of the week, different gates or on-site locations and different times per day. Why? Because the people who are on-site at high and low volume periods and at different locations may be different from one another. To represent all types of attendees, you have to give everyone an *opportunity* to be included in your sample.

Be sure to retain at least some stints that represent “typical” and “not typical” times. For example, if your event includes major holiday periods such as the winter or spring school break,

you should make sure to include at least some stints that correspond to these “atypical” periods. See Stratified Stint Selection Procedures (following section) for ways to increase yields for high volume periods.

Selected Stints					
Stint #	Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone	Selected Stints
3	Monday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	B	Selected
7	Tuesday	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	B	Selected
10	Wednesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	A	Selected
13	Thursday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	A	Selected
16	Thursday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	B	Selected

f) Assigning interviewer stints for tallying

Now you know when (date, time) and where (gates or zones) you will be counting and/or tallying your attendees. The next task is to determine how many interviewer stints (number of interviewers per time block) to assign to each date/time/zone.

If you anticipate a relatively “even” flow of attendees throughout your event, you would assign equal numbers of interviewers to each time/location selection you have made. Many events, however, do not have an even flow. For example, some events have much higher attendance on weekends than on weekdays. Some have relatively low flows in the mornings but much heavier flows in the afternoon. And some events have special timed activities such as a special performance that will change the visitor flow. You need to consider the particular features of your event to decide how to maximize the number of tallies you complete while retaining the systematic nature of your sample.

In this example, we have assumed that you will assign four (4) interviewers to each “team” and therefore, to each “stint”. You can adjust this number to take into account uneven flows of attendees to increase yield or, preferably, you can use a stratified stint sampling approach to achieve this goal (see next section).

In addition to the number of tally interviewers assigned to a stint, additional staff will be required to implement the appropriate counting process to estimate total attendance (these procedures and staff requirements differ from approach to approach).

4. A generic stratified random sampling plan

a) About stratified random samples

A stratified random sampling plan will enable you to maximize the *yield* of counted and tallied attendees because you will sample *high* volume times and/or zones at a higher rate than you sample *medium* or *low* volume ones. You can set up as many different stratum as you want. The example provided in this section is based on two strata.

To construct a stratified sampling plan using two strata – a *high* and a *low* volume stratum – you would identify the times/locations that will be included in each. You would then follow the steps in the previous section for a “simple random sample” for all possible time periods/ locations

within each of the stratum. In other words, you would repeat the steps described for a Simple Random Sample, first for all of your *high volume* time periods/locations and then for all the *low volume* time periods/ locations.

b) Different sampling rates for different stratum

The *sampling rate* or the number of stints you select within each stratum may be different for a stratified sample. You might assign stints at a higher rate for high volume periods than for low ones. You **MUST**, however, include a random sample of stints from *each* stratum you create in your sampling plan. At the weighting and projection phase, each of the stints completed *within* a stratum will be adjusted to the total attendance for its stratum. Subsequently, projections for each *stratum* will be combined to reflect the relative weight of each stratum.

c) Assumptions about the event

In this example, we have made the following assumptions about the characteristics of the event. The event has:

- 2 count or tally zones
- 2 time blocks
 - 10:00 am to 2:30 pm
 - 2:30 pm to 7:00 pm
- 7 days duration

You expect higher volumes of attendees on Friday and Saturday (*high volume*), and lower volumes of attendees on Sunday through Thursday (*low volume*).

You have estimated that approximately 5 *high volume* stints and 5 *low volume* stints are required to meet the “target number of completed attendee surveys”.

d) Step 1: list all possible stints

Total number of listed possible stints for counting and/or tallying would be 28 (as follows):

$$[2 \text{ Zones} * 2 \text{ Time Blocks/Day} * 7 \text{ Days} = 28]$$

Of these 28 stints, 8 would be High Volume stints (e.g., Friday/Saturday) and 20 would be Low Volume stints (e.g., Sunday – Thursday).

You would list the 8 High Volume and the 20 Low Volume stints *separately* (see following charts).

e) Step 2: select random start point & interval

In this example, we have selected the 5th stint down as the **random start point**, but you can select any row in the list to begin the “counting process”.

The **interval** (*n*) for *high volume stints* in this example is 2, as described below:

$$n = \text{total possible } \textit{high volume} \textit{ stints} (8) \div \text{number of } \textit{high volume} \textit{ stints you require to achieve}$$

your target number of completed attendee surveys (5) = 2.

$8 \div 5 = 1.6$, rounded to the nearest whole number [2].

The interval (*n*) for *low volume stints* in this example is 4, as described below:

$n = \text{total possible low volume stints (20)} \div \text{number of low volume stints you require to achieve your target number of completed attendee surveys (5)} = 4$.

$20 \div 5 = 4$

f) Listing stints for a stratified sampling plan

- For each list, you would identify a random start point and a selection interval based on the target number of completed attendee survey questionnaires you set (See Section III-C for a discussion of how to set target completions).
- For the High Volume list, your interval is every 2nd.
- For the Low Volume list, your interval is every 4th.

See the examples below for how you would set up stint listings and selection procedures for a stratified sampling plan.

High Volume Stints = Friday/Saturday					
Random Start Point = 5					
Interval for Selection = 2nd					
Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally	Gate or Zone	Count (continued from endpoint)
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	A		2
Friday	May 6	2:30 – 7:00	A		1
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	B		2 Selected
Friday*	May 6	2:30 – 7:00	B		1*Random Start
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	A		2 Selected
Saturday	May 7	2:30 – 7:00	A		1
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	B		2 Selected
Saturday	May 7	2:30 – 7:00	B		1

The selection process for *high volume* stints produced only **four** selected stints. One additional stint must be selected in this example to reach the target of five stints. To identify this additional stint, you would use the same list but pick a different start point and apply the **same interval** you used in the *first round* selection (in this example, the interval is 2). By doing this, you would eventually identify a stint that was *not* identified in your original selection.

To select the additional stint: select a different start point (see *Friday, May 6, 10:00 - 2:30*) and begin the counting process again, using the original interval (2). The first stint identified in this process is your “selected” **fifth** stint.

High Volume Stints = Friday/Saturday				
Random Start Point = 3				
Interval for Selection = 2 nd				
Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone	Count (continued from endpoint)
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
Friday	May 6	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	B	1*New Random Start
Friday	May 6	2:30 – 7:00	B	2 Selected (new)
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	A	2 Selected
Saturday	May 7	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	B	1 Selected
Saturday	May 7	2:30 – 7:00	B	2

Friday, May 6 from 2:30 – 7:00 at Gate or Zone B is the additional stint to be added to your *high volume* stints. Thus, your final *high volume* stint sample would include the following:

High Volume Stints = Friday/Saturday				
Random Start Point = 4				
Interval for Selection = 2 nd				
Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone	Selected Stints
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	A	Selected
Friday	May 6	10:00 – 2:30	B	Selected
Friday	May 6	2:30 – 7:00	B	Selected
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	A	Selected
Saturday	May 7	10:00 – 2:30	B	Selected

Repeat the process used for *high volume stints* when selecting *low volume stints* (see below). As noted above, the random start point in this example is the fifth listed stint and the interval is every 4th. Five *low volume* stints will be selected in this process.

Low Volume Stints = Sunday through Thursday				
Random Start Point = 5				
Interval for Selection = 4th				
Day of week	Date	Time	Count/Tally Gate or Zone	Count (continued from endpoint)
Sunday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
Sunday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Sunday	May 1	10:00 – 2:30	B	3
Sunday	May 1	2:30 – 7:00	B	4 Selected
Monday*	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	A	1*Random Start
Monday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Monday	May 2	10:00 – 2:30	B	3
Monday	May 2	2:30 – 7:00	B	4 Selected
Tuesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
Tuesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Tuesday	May 3	10:00 – 2:30	B	3
Tuesday	May 3	2:30 – 7:00	B	4 Selected
Wednesday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
Wednesday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Wednesday	May 4	10:00 – 2:30	B	3
Wednesday	May 4	2:30 – 7:00	B	4 Selected
Thursday	May 5	10:00 – 2:30	A	1
Thursday	May 5	2:30 – 7:00	A	2
Thursday	May 5	10:00 – 2:30	B	3
Thursday	May 5	2:30 – 7:00	B	4 Selected

E. Counting attendees

If you have turnstiles or tickets that are collected at each gate, your total number of entrants should be recorded for each possible stint.

Turnstiles: a staff member should record the number of entries through the turnstiles at each gate at the *beginning* and *end* of each possible stint. The totals collected for each stint would be used to project the number of tallied and attendee survey responses you obtain during this stint.

Tickets: separate receptacles (boxes or envelopes) should be used to collect tickets for each possible stint and labelled to identify the gate/time period they cover. A new box or other receptacle should be started at the beginning and sealed at the end of each possible stint. You can label and distribute these receptacles prior to opening the gates to your event. Tickets for each stint would be used to project the number of tallied and attendee survey responses you obtain.

If you do not have turnstiles or tickets at entry gates, you need to assign one or more staff to count visitors as they enter.

Accurate counts of attendees are critical to projecting the people you tally and who complete an Attendee Survey to the total universe of event-goers in the various segments you plan to analyze.

1. What does the “counter” do?

You will require one or more people counting the number of attendees entering the event during your selected stints. If there are multiple turnstiles or entrances at a single “gate” or location, you will likely need more than one counter to keep up with traffic entering through the gate, depending on how thick the flow of attendees is.

The counter literally counts each individual as he/she enters, using a paper and pencil, hand held computer or “clicker”.

2. Adjusting “counts” to “tally” data for *excluded* attendees

Some of the people who enter your event during a stint may be counted by the counter, but will be staff members, merchants, participants or volunteers. You may elect to exclude these types of attendees from your on-site spending estimates.

If any types of attendees are to be excluded from your final estimates, you will have to identify how many *excluded attendees* came to your event and remove them when you weight and project your survey data. To enable you to generate an *exclusion weight*, the Tally Questionnaire includes a question about which type of entrant each person is. You would use this information to make the appropriate adjustments when you weight and project your tally information (see Section IV).

3. What happens if you “miss” a stint?

If inclement weather or some other reason causes you to miss one of your sampled stints, you have several adjustment options.

- You can “replace” the missed stint with one that is most similar to it (same gate, same time period but a different day assuming there is still time left in your event’s schedule).
- If you cannot replace the missed stint because there is not enough time left in your event’s schedule, the stints you DID conduct will all have a higher stint weight than they would have had if you had conducted the “missed” stint.

IV. WEIGHTING AND PROJECTION PLAN FOR COUNTS AND TALLIES

A. Some basic concepts for weighting and projection

1. What is a weighting and projection plan?

A **weighting and projection plan** permits you to generalize from your *sample* to *all* attendees at your event. It is based on a sequence of arithmetical steps, using information you collected and compiled from **attendee counts** and **attendee tallies** conducted over the duration of the event.

2. Why you have to weight & project counts and tallies

Now that you have completed your tally and attendee counts, what do you know about your attendees?

- You know numbers of people who entered your event at particular times/locations; and
- You know the type of entrant (e.g., local, tourist, staff, merchant, etc.), party composition and place of residence of a portion of the people who entered your event at particular times/locations (the portion you “tallied”).

You need the same information you collected during counting and tallying for *all* the attendees who came to your event. How do you get this information for *all* attendees? You adjust your “sampled” counts and tallied stints to represent all of your attendees. To do this, you must develop and implement a weighting and projection plan.

3. Other important definitions

Following are several important definitions you will require for weighting and projection.

Record-by-record: a “record” is all the information collected from a single respondent. Thus, it would be a completed Attendee Survey (questionnaire) or a single “row” on the Tally Sheet.

Household Travel Party: a household travel party, household party, or “party” is all the people travelling together and/or who came to the event together and who live in the same permanent residence. Because spending information is collected at the “household party” level but sampling and counting is done at the “person” level, for some parts of the weighting and projection process, it is necessary to convert between “people” and “parties”.

The reason spending information is collected at the “household party” level is that an individual respondent may not have personally spent money on a spending category (e.g. tickets to the event, food and beverages, amusement ride tickets, etc.) but someone else in the household group travelling together (“party”) would have spent money *on behalf* of this individual.

By asking about *all* the money spent on various items by *everyone* in the household travel party, spending estimates are more accurate.

4. Special notes for *concentrated entry events*

A **concentrated entry event** is one in which most or all of the attendees arrive within a very short time span. Examples might include a sporting event, or a concert.

Attendee Counts: Counting of attendees would take place throughout the “peak” entry time.

Attendee Tallies: The entrance gate would be **one** of the locations used for conducting tally interviews. In order *not* to slow down the crowds at the entrance, however, other sites will have to be selected for conducting tallies during the course of the event.

Additional on-site tally locations should be selected by event organizers to coincide with locations and times *on the site* where people can respond to the tallier’s questions at their convenience. Typical locations include areas near refreshment kiosks and washroom facilities. At least two on-site locations in addition to the entrance gate should be selected for tallying stints.

If you use on-site locations for tallying attendees, you must obtain entry gate/time information from the respondent when you conduct the tally interview because the tally interviews collected at *on-site* locations will be added to those collected at the stint that corresponds to their *entry gate/time*.

If the entry gate/time a tally respondent entered your event does *not* match a stint for which you conducted tallies (same entry gate/time), you will have to identify a stint which most closely resembles the reported entry gate/time period for which you *did* conduct tally interviews and “assign” the on-site completed tally interview to this “surrogate stint”.

B. A step-by-step description of the weighting and projection process

Here are the steps in the process:

1. Convert tallied “party” to “people”, on a record-by-record basis;
2. Apply attendee counts to tally “person” information on a stint-by-stint basis*;
3. Remove *excluded groups* from adjusted stint counts (excluded groups would be pre-defined and identified on your Tally Questionnaire. Categories might include staff, merchants, volunteers, media, etc.);
4. Expand “stints” to total event;
5. Adjust for actual daily attendance;
6. FOR MULTI-DAY EVENTS: Adjust for *unique attendees*.

*See special note if you used *on-site* tally locations for a concentrated entry event (Section IV-A-4).

As noted in the *Designing a Sampling Plan for Counts and Tallies* section above, more complex weighting and projection procedures are required if you elect to use a stratified approach to sampling than if you use a simple random sampling plan. In the following sections, the weighting and projection procedures for each of these approaches are described, commencing with the simple random sample design.

1. The weighting and projection process for simple random samples

a) Step 1: Convert tallied “party” to “people”, on a record by record basis

A “household party” is the measurement unit for the tally whereas an individual is the measurement unit for attendee counts. Thus, you need to convert household parties to individuals represented by each party in order to match the tally and count information for each stint.

The first step is to obtain a count of all the people tallied during a specific stint. You do this by summing all the *people* represented by the household parties tallied in each stint. This should be done on a stint-by-stint basis, adding up all the people represented by each household party that was interviewed during the tally process.

For example, if you tallied 9 parties during a stint, you would add up the number of people represented by each of these 9 parties. In this example, the nine parties would represent 31 people.

Stint 1	# of People in Party from Tally Form
Tally Record #	
1	3
2	4
3	1
4	2
5	6
6	3
7	2
8	2
9	8
Total	31
Repeat for Each Stint	

b) Step 2: Apply attendee counts to tally “person” information on a stint-by-stint basis

Each of the stints at which you were counting people represents everyone who entered your event at a particular time and location. These “counts” are used to estimate how many of the people you *tallied* came to your event at that same time/ location.

Example: Using the first row of the table below, let’s assume you counted 250 people during Stint 1 (total persons who were counted by the “counter”). Your tally in Stint 1 represents 31 people (total persons captured by the “tallier”). To have the 31 people represent the 250 people you actually counted during the stint, you divide the Stint Person Count (SPC = 250) by the Stint Person Tally (SPT = 31). Each record in the SPT is then multiplied by the resulting factor, such that your adjusted tally equals the 250 attendees who arrived during the particular stint.

$$S_1 (SPC \div SPT) * \text{Each Tally Record in Stint} = \text{AST}$$

where S_1 = the stint number (in this case, stint 1) and AST = the Aadjusted S stint Total.

In effect, you are *inflating* each of the 31 people you interviewed in Stint 1 such that they stand for themselves and all the others you counted but did not interview (229) during the stint. Once you have multiplied the 31 people you interviewed in Stint 1 by the 8.065, your estimate for the stint will be the 250 people you counted.

Repeat this step for each stint (S_1, S_2, S_3 , etc).

Stint	Stint Person Counts (SPC)	Stint Person Talled (SPT)	Factor to Assign to each Tally	Adjusted Stint Total (AST)
			Required Factor	
S ₁	250	31	8.065	250
S ₂	122	17	7.176	122
S ₃	230	46	5.000	230
S ₄	89	28	3.179	89
S ₅	179	58	3.086	179
S ₆	136	65	2.092	136
S ₇	268	83	3.229	268
S ₈	122	17	7.176	122
S ₉	230	46	5.000	230
Total	1,626	391		1,626

c) Step 3: Excluding vendors, staff, etc. from adjusted stint counts

Some people who entered your event and were counted during a stint may be *excluded attendees*. Excluded groups might include merchants, paid or unpaid event staff including volunteers, representatives of the media, etc. If you are conducting a tourism economic impact assessment, these individuals must be removed from the tallies.

Generally the people who will be excluded from the final counts are *local* but may be people from outside your community (participants and/or merchants who come to sell food, amusement rides, and retail products at the event). Because the proportions of excluded attendees are likely to vary by place of residence, it is recommended that you adjust for exclusions separately for each major “place of residence” category. In some cases, you may not need to identify these excluded groups (volunteers, staff, vendors, etc.) in your tally and go through these special calculations to “take them out” of your estimates because you have other ways to estimate how many people the excluded groups represent.

For example, if all excluded categories of entrants go through their own special gate (one that is not open to the general public), you would exclude this gate from your sampling frame, exclude the question from the Tally Questionnaire and ignore the calculation described here. Event organizers may also know the number of people who would fall into “excluded groups” and would not, therefore, need to generate an estimate of these individuals.

d) Step 4: Expand “stints” to total event

Each one of your stints will have to be adjusted to stand for time periods and locations in which counting and tallying did *not* take place. Now that you know how many people each sampled stint should represent, you must adjust the sample to the full event. You can adjust your stint counts to the total in different ways, depending on how you sampled and how much information you have available.

In the simplest case, you could use the ratio of the number of selected stints to total possible stints as the adjustment factor. In the Simple Random Stint Sampling Plan example, there were 84 possible stints and 33 were selected for counting and tallying. The stint adjustment would be:

$$\text{Total stints (84)} \div \text{Sampled stints (33)} = \text{Stint Weight (2.545)}$$

The stint weight should be multiplied by the Total Attendees for Projection Purposes to provide the total attendees represented by each tally stint. In the following example, all stints have equal weight.

Example of Weighting/Projection for a Simple Random Sampling Plan

Stint	Stint Person Counts (SPC)	Stint People Tallied (SPT)	Factor to Assign to each Tally	Adjusted Stint Total (AST)	Adjusted for Excluded Categories	Stint Weight	Total Attendees Represented by Tallies
S ₁	250	31	8.065	250	237.47	2.545	604.36
S ₂	122	17	7.176	122	112.44	2.545	286.16
S ₃	230	46	5.000	230	224.12	2.545	570.39
S ₄	89	28	3.179	89	87	2.545	221.42
S ₅	179	58	3.086	179	169.63	2.545	431.71
S ₆	136	65	2.092	136	130.47	2.545	332.05
S ₇	268	83	3.229	268	260	2.545	661.70
S ₈	122	17	7.176	122	115.29	2.545	293.41
S ₉	230	46	5.000	230	219.12	2.545	557.66
Total	1,626	391		1,626			3,959

e) Step 5: Adjustment for actual attendance

If the event is gated and ticketed, the total number of people in your sample should be the same number as tickets used. Because sampling is not always perfect, however, you may adjust the “sample” to the known number of tickets used to enter the event. If you have this information on a day-by-day basis and/or a gate-by-gate basis, you should sort your stint estimates into these groups and adjust each group individually.

Simple Random Sample Plan	Stint	Actual Attendance On Day 1	Actual Attendance On Day 2	Actual Attendance On Day 3	Total Attendees Represented by Tallies	Attendance Adjustment	Total Adjusted Attendance
Day 1		1,681			1,532	1.097	1,681
	S ₁				636	1.097	698
	S ₂				311	1.097	341
	S ₃				585	1.097	642
Day 2			1,063		1,029	1.033	1,063
	S ₄				227	1.033	235
	S ₅				456	1.033	471
	S ₆				346	1.033	357
Day 3				1,555	1,578	0.985	1,555
	S ₇				682	0.985	672
	S ₈				311	0.985	306
	S ₉				585	0.985	576

In the example shown here, we assume you know attendance by day. If you only have a total attendance figure, you can use it to make the final adjustment. If you have used a stratified sampling plan, you would use ticket counts for each day of the week separately or for each stratum (e.g., Friday/Saturday combined and Thursday/Sunday combined).

If you do not have counts for each day or each stratum, you would add your adjusted totals for each stratum together and make the final adjustment, in total for the full duration of your event.

2. The weighting and projection process for stratified random samples

a) Step 1: Convert tallied “party” to “people”, on a record by record basis

See instructions for “Simple Random Sample” (Step 1)

b) Step 2: Apply attendee counts to tally “person” information on a stint-by-stint basis

See instructions for “Simple Random Sample” (Step 2)

c) Step 3: Excluding vendors, staff, etc. from adjusted stint counts

See instructions for “Simple Random Sample” (Step 3)

d) Step 4: Expand “stints” to total event

Each one of your stints will have to be adjusted to stand for time periods and locations in which counting and tallying did *not* take place. Now that you know how many people each sampled stint should represent, you must adjust the sample to the full event.

The following example assumes that you used a stratified stint sampling plan (e.g., sampled Fridays and Saturdays differently than Sundays through Thursdays).

Total **Friday/Saturday** stints (24) ÷ Sampled stints (12) = Stint Weight (2.0)

Total **Sunday - Thursday** stints (60) ÷ Sampled stints (12) = Stint Weight (5.0)

Example: Stratified Random Sample Weighting & Projection (Tallies)

Friday/ Sat- urday Stints	Stint Person Counts (SPC)	Stint People Tallied (SPT)	Factor to Assign to each Tally	Adjusted Stint Total (AST)	Adjusted for Excluded Categories	Stint Weight	Total Attendees Represented by Tallies
S ₁	250	31	8.065	250	237.47	2.0	475
S ₂	122	17	7.176	122	112.44	2.0	225
S ₃	230	46	5.000	230	224.12	2.0	448
S ₄	89	28	3.179	89	87	2.0	174
S ₅	179	58	3.086	179	169.63	2.0	339
S ₆	136	65	2.092	136	130.47	2.0	261
S ₇	268	83	3.229	268	260	2.0	520
S ₈	122	17	7.176	122	115.29	2.0	231
S ₉	230	46	5.000	230	219.12	2.0	438
S ₁₀	136	65	2.092	136	130.47	2.0	261
S ₁₁	268	83	3.229	268	260	2.0	520
S ₁₂	122	17	7.176	122	115.29	2.0	231
Total	2,152	556		2,152			4,123

Sun./ Thurs. Stints	Stint Person Counts (SPC)	Stint People Tallied (SPT)	Factor to Assign to each Tally	Adjusted Stint Total (AST)	Adjusted for Excluded Categories	Stint Weight	Total Attendees Represented by Tallies
S ₁	150	31	4.8387	150	135	5.0	676
S ₂	76	17	4.4705	76	68	5.0	342
S ₃	89	46	1.9347	89	80	5.0	401
S ₄	60	28	2.1428	60	54	5.0	270
S ₅	102	58	1.7586	102	92	5.0	459
S ₆	135	43	3.1395	135	135	5.0	675
S ₇	64	37	1.7297	64	58	5.0	288
S ₈	78	22	3.5454	78	78	5.0	390
S ₉	102	36	2.8333	102	92	5.0	459
S ₁₀	135	65	2.0769	135	122	5.0	608
S ₁₁	64	27	2.3703	64	58	5.0	288
S ₁₂	122	29	4.2068	122	110	5.0	549
Total	1,177	439		1,177			5,404

e) Step 5: Adjustment for actual attendance

See instructions for “Simple Random Sample” (Step 5)

f) Step 6: Special adjustment for multi-day events

See instructions for “Simple Random Sample” (Step 6)

3. Estimating attendance by place of residence

Now that you know how many attendees each party in your tally represents, you are ready to estimate the proportion of attendees from various origin groups. This is a critical element in generating reliable inputs for economic impact estimation and can also be important for an on-site spending study since *tourists* at your event may have different spending patterns than do *local* attendees.

Once you have calculated the total attendees for each type of stint, you would determine how many of the projected and weighted tallied individuals are local residents, non-locals from other parts of the community’s province or state; from other provinces or states, and from foreign countries. Some of the people who enter your event during a stint may be counted by the counter, but will be staff members, merchants, participants or volunteers. In the *exclusion weight*, you will adjust your estimates to exclude these attendees.

These ratios are required in order to estimate how much spending at your event derives from the local community and how much is coming in from other places. As shown below for 2 sample stints, the number of attendees from each origin in each stint is multiplied by all the weights to arrive at the final ratios.

Once you have converted your stint parties to people, you would calculate the share each stint represents of total attendance for each origin group included in your tally sheet.

The Calculation:

People Tallied by Place of Origin * Stint Count Weight * Exclusion Weight * Stint Weight * Attendance Weight

Stint		Tallied Attendees	Stint Count Weight	Exclusion Weight	Stint Weight	Attendance Weight	Weighted, Projected Attendees
S ₁	Total	31	8.065	.998	2.545	1.097258	697
S ₁	Local	20	8.065	.998	2.545	1.097258	450
S ₁	Non-local – Same Province/State	9	8.065	0	2.545	1.097258	203
S ₁	Other Provinces/ States	1	8.065	0	2.545	1.097258	23
S ₁	Other Country	1	8.065	0	2.545	1.097258	23
S ₂	Total	17	7.176	.999	2.545	1.097258	340
S ₂	Local	10	7.176	.999	2.545	1.097258	200
S ₂	Non-local – Same Province/State	3	7.176	0	2.545	1.097258	60
S ₂	Other Provinces/ States	2	7.176	0	2.545	1.097258	40
S ₂	Other Country	2	7.176	0	2.545	1.097258	40

Repeat for each stint

In this example, of the 1,037 weighted, projected attendees 63% were residents of the local community, 25% came from other parts of the province or state, 6% live in other provinces or states, and 6% live in foreign countries. When you go through these procedures, you would calculate the total visitation by origin for *all* stints.

Place of Residence	Stint 1	Stint 2	Total	Percent
Total (All)	697 +	340	= 1,037	100%
Local	450 +	200	= 650	63%
Non-local – Same Province/State	203 +	60	=263	25%
Other Provinces/ States	23 +	40	= 63	6%
Other Country	23 +	40	= 63	6%

4. What do you do with the ratios by place of residence?

You will apply the ratios by place of residence to the information you collect on spending and other attendee characteristics. **[Note: an extra procedure is required to estimate *unique* attendees if yours is a multi-day event. See below for details].**

5. Step 6: special adjustment for multi-day events

A person who comes to your multi-day event on only one day has a different opportunity to be counted and tallied than does someone who comes on more than one day. Let's assume your event lasts for three days (Friday through Sunday). The household party that only comes on Friday has no chance of being counted and tallied on Saturday or Sunday but the household

party who comes on Friday and Saturday could be counted and tallied on *both* days.

To estimate the number of *unique* household parties that attended your event over its full duration, you need to adjust for the number of different days the *same* household party might attend. It is for this reason that the Tally Questionnaire asks you to collect information on the number of different days the household party has or plans to come to your event.

You need an estimate of the number of *different people* who came to your event over its full course to estimate the amount of spending your event generated because in the Attendee Survey, respondents are asked to report their spending on-site and in your community for the *full duration of their stay and all their visits to your event*. Consequently, you must divide your

final estimates of attendees by the number of different days each tallied attendee party (local and non-local) came to your event, on a record-by-record basis. Here is an example:

- Household 1: 4 people, plan to attend event on 1 day.
- Household 2: 4 people, plan to attend event on 2 days.
- Household 3: 4 people, plan to attend event on 3 days.
- Household 4: 2 people, plan to attend event on 1 day.

The calculation to obtain unique attendees:

$\frac{\text{(People Tallied by Place of Origin * Stint Count Weight * Exclusion Weight * Stint Weight * Attendance Weight)}}{\text{Number of Days Attended/Plan to Attend Event}}$

	People Tallied by Place of Origin	Stint Count Weight	Exclusion Weight	Stint Weight	Attendance Weight	Sum Of Attendees On All Days	# Of Days At Event	Unique Attendees
Household 1	4	8.065	.998	2.545	1.097258	89.91	1	89.91
Household 2	4	7.176	.999	2.545	1.097258	80.08	2	40.04
Household 3	4	7.176	.999	2.545	1.097258	80.08	3	26.69
Household 4	2	8.065	.998	2.545	1.097258	44.95	1	44.95

If yours were a multi-day event, you would use the results of this calculation to estimate the proportion of unique attendees by place of origin (see above).

V. THE TALLY INTERVIEW PROCESS

A. *The interviewers*

1. A critical component of the research process

Interviewers are a critical component of the research process. They are the link between what you need to know from your attendees and what you find out about them (characteristics, spending, etc.). If interviewers do a good job, the quality of your information improves. If they do a poor job, the quality of your information deteriorates.

In the following sections, general principles for selection, training and supervision are provided but you are encouraged to find additional resources to ensure that your interviewers are in the best possible position to do a “good job”. For additional information on these topics, contact your local economic development office, local colleges or universities, and/or research professional organizations such as the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA, www.ttra.com), Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (Canada) (MRIA, www.mria-arim.ca), or Marketing Research Association (U.S.A.) (MRA, www.mra-net.org).

2. Selecting interviewers

Whether you use local volunteers who will conduct the surveys, hire students or other local people or use professionally trained interviewers, the people involved in the survey process at your event should have the following characteristics*:

- Good communication skills: enunciate well, use language appropriate for interviewing visitors.
- Good interpersonal relations skills.
- Be socially mature.
- Be friendly and outgoing.
- Be good at keeping conversations on track.
- Be good independent workers with a strong work ethic.
- Be able and willing to work irregular hours (such as evenings or weekends).
- Be comfortable using computer programs for data entry and record keeping if this will be part of their work.

*List from *A Guide To Designing and Conducting Visitor Surveys*, Julie Leones, Arizona Cooperative Extension, College of Agriculture, The University of Arizona, September 1998

3. Training interviewers

a) *Two basic types of training*

Two basic *types* of interviewer training are required:

Type I: general understanding of the survey process, the objectives of the study, general department, the importance of administering the questionnaire exactly as it is written, and how to

handle “difficult respondents” and unforeseen circumstances.

Type II: familiarity with the survey instruments, including practice interviews to ensure that interviewers are conversant with the language and flow of the questions, skip patterns, and response categories, respondent selection guidelines, etc.

b) A training plan

Interviewing is harder than you might think! While these guidelines provide some training tips, we strongly suggest that you develop and implement an interviewer training plan, particularly if you will be relying on interviewers who have limited or no prior experience. The following list* covers some Type I and Type II elements required of a training plan.

- Explain the objectives of the study and what the main questions are that you wish to answer.
- Go through the survey instrument thoroughly.
- Have the interviewer practice interviewing you and other interviewers before interviewing a visitor.
- Train interviewers in the use of the data entry program you are using and have written instructions on how to use the program (if appropriate).
- Show interviewers how to save data files and help them understand how and why to make back up copies of data files.
- Teach interviewers about the different components of an interview.
- Explain to interviewers that how they ask questions will affect response.
- Train them in good interviewing technique (see next section).
- Show the interviewers what records they must keep and why these are important.

*List from *A Guide To Designing and Conducting Visitor Surveys*, Julie Leones, Arizona Cooperative Extension, College of Agriculture, The University of Arizona, September 1998

4. Supervision

An on-site supervisor must be available to interviewers at all times. More than one supervisor may be required on-site, depending on how large the site is and how many interviewer crews are working at any one time. A supervisor’s tasks would include the following*:

- Ensure that the required numbers of interviewers are at their designated locations at the correct times.
- Circulate among survey locations.
- Collect and check their data files regularly.
- Monitor them at work periodically.
- Encourage them to find ways to do the survey more efficiently or effectively.
- Praise and reward them for good work.
- Warn them and then help them if they are having trouble doing the work involved.
- Give them some flexibility with regard to the days and hours that they work.

*List from *A Guide To Designing and Conducting Visitor Surveys*, Julie Leones, Arizona Cooperative Extension, College of Agriculture, The University of Arizona, September 1998

B. Interviewing

1. Conducting the interview

a) Identification and support materials

Interviewers require some form of “official identification” (i.e., photo-ID badge or letter from event organizers indicating that they are conducting an official survey with the sanction of the event). You might also consider some form of “uniform”. This can be a printed t-shirt, smock or cap with “Official Survey” or a similar identifying label so attendees can readily identify them.

Because interviewers will “look” official, attendees may approach them to obtain information about the event. Consequently, you should provide interviewers with a site map and general knowledge about the locations of key amenities (food services, washrooms, etc.). Event organizers should brief the interviewers and provide them with appropriate materials so they can answer basic questions.

Interviewers also require a way to contact a supervisor or event organizer (e.g., cell phone number) in case a respondent wants to call to verify that interviewers are bona fide, if they are experiencing difficulties with a respondent, or in the case of an emergency.

b) Some basic interviewing techniques

As noted above, the success of your study hinges on the interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. Consequently, we recommend that you invest in interviewer training by professionals. These professionals can amplify on the points raised below* and customize the training to match your survey materials (sampling plan, questionnaires, etc.).

1. An interview consists of three basic parts: an introduction, the interview proper and the end.
 - In the introduction, you need to introduce yourself, explain what the survey is about, who is sponsoring it and how long it takes to complete it. Then you need to ask the person if they would be willing to be interviewed.
 - In the interview proper, you need to carefully follow the questionnaire format provided.
 - The end of the interview involves thanking the respondent for their time and bidding them good-bye. If you have an incentive of some sort to give them, this is the time to present it. It is also a good time to provide any information that the respondent may want concerning area attractions, lodging, shopping or restaurants. Make sure that you have been provided with information about these amenities so that you can pass information on to respondents.
2. Try to keep the interview as conversational as possible, but do not modify the question wording. However, if it is clear that the person did not understand the question, rephrase the

question or ask it in a different way.

3. If you are not sure you have understood the response or the response is incomplete, try one of the following techniques:

- rephrase what the person has said, say it to them, and ask them if you understood them correctly. For example, "I understood you to say that you are just passing through the area, is that correct?"
- ask the person if they can rephrase their comment or explain further. For example, "Can you tell me a little more about why you are visiting our area?"

4. Use responses from earlier questions to check responses of later responses, especially in the expenditure section. For example, you are asking about other expenses and the person gives you a very low estimate. You might ask: "Does that include the admission fees to the attractions that you mentioned visiting earlier?"

5. Be careful how you ask follow up questions to make sure that they are not insinuating something or suggesting a certain response. Leading questions or a leading tone of voice can bias responses to a question. As much as possible, ask questions in a neutral way since there are no right or wrong answers to the questions.

6. You may need to develop methods for getting respondents back on track if they begin talking in detail after one particular question. For example, a respondent is going on in detail about how much they are enjoying their trip. The interviewer might affirm what they say and move on to the next question: "I am glad you are having a good time in our community, how many nights are you planning to stay?"

7. Interviewers need good listening skills. This includes paying careful attention to what people say, looking alert and interested in the interview, giving appropriate verbal and nonverbal cues that show that you are interested and paying attention.

*From *A Guide To Designing and Conducting Visitor Surveys*, Julie Leones, Arizona Cooperative Extension, College of Agriculture, The University of Arizona, September 1998

2. Stopping an attendee to ask questions using a selection interval (every *n*th)

When approaching people as they enter the event, interviewers need to do so in a "random" manner. Randomness at the respondent selection stage is very important to ensure that the final sample you include in your study is representative of *all* types of attendees (those who look friendly and those who don't look so friendly, those with and without young children, old and young, etc.). The easiest way to achieve randomness at the selection stage is to have the tally interviewer approach **every *n*th** (e.g., every 5th) person as he/she enters the event and attempt to obtain this person's cooperation.

The number of people stopped should follow a fixed interval in order to randomize the sample of people who are included in the tally process. By instructing interviewers to select every *n*th person, you will insure all types of attendees are included in the tally – not just the ones that look friendly or easy to approach.

If entry flows are very brisk at a gate, the interval could be every 3rd or every 5th person that enters. If, however, the entry flow is very slow, the tally interviewer could be instructed to approach “the next” individual who enters after the previous tally questionnaire is completed.

3. The tally unit is a *household party*

Even though the interviewer will approach a *person*, the unit for collecting tally information is the *household party*. Thus, once the interviewer has secured the attention of the *person*, he or she will ask that this person and others in the immediate group step out of the flow of traffic for the interview. The tally questionnaire will aid the interviewer in determining how many *different* people are in the respondent’s household party. Each tally interview should represent *all* people in the household party (people who live in the same permanent residence and came to the event together).

4. The tally questionnaire

a) *General comments for recruiting Attendees for the Attendee Survey*

In the tally interview, you will obtain the information you require to weight and project the information you collect from your **Attendee Survey**. We also recommend that you use the tally interview to *recruit* respondents for the Attendee Survey. Questions associated with the recruitment task included in the tally questionnaire will vary somewhat, depending on how you plan to undertake the Attendee Survey. Different approaches to identifying the sample for the Attendee Survey are listed below. Each will require customized questions or descriptions of procedures in the tally interview.

TAG If you plan to select and “tag” attendees when they enter the event so that you can conduct a face-to-face interview with the individual as he/she exits the event, your tally interview would include a question about permission to provide an identifying tag and instructions about interview locations on the site.

TELEPHONE CALL-BACK If you plan to obtain a telephone number and call the respondent back when he/she returns home to conduct the Attendee Survey by telephone, you would have statements that describe this procedure to potential respondents.

ON-SITE RANDOM SELECTION If you plan to approach attendees on a random basis *on the site* during the course of the event to conduct the Attendee Survey, you require a separate stint sampling plan for the Attendee Survey.

SELF-COMPLETION MAILBACK questionnaires can be distributed as attendees enter or exit the site or mailed to them at their place of residence. The system of “returns” can be drop-offs on

site, by return mail or on a website. Follow-up with telephone calls or e-mails to non-responders is generally required to ensure sufficiently high response rates to the self-completion questionnaire.

WEB SURVEY A website on which the Attendee Survey has been mounted can be constructed. Respondents would be given the site's unique web address and asked to complete the survey once they have access to a computer.

The basic elements of the Tally Questionnaire are the same, no matter which approach to the Attendee Survey you adopt.

b) Paper & pencil or computers

Tally Questionnaires can be "paper and pencil", with interviewers recording the information on printed sheets for subsequent data entry and tabulation or they can be pre-programmed into hand-held or laptop computers. The availability of equipment, weather and site conditions will determine the most effective way to administer the Tally Questionnaire. Remember that if you use a "paper and pencil" approach, you will require the tools and expertise to input tally data into a software system that will permit the weighting and projection of this information.

c) Sample questionnaire and tally sheet

Sample on-site tally questionnaires and tally sheets are provided in Appendix V (under separate cover).

5. Required tally Information

a) Stint identification

Every assigned stint in your study should have a unique number. This number should be recorded on each tally sheet and each set of materials provided for counting entrants.

b) Interviewer Identification

The interviewer's name should be recorded on each tally sheet for quality control.

c) Refusals

You must be able to measure the response rate to the tally process. Thus, you must have a mechanism in the tally process to record the number of people who decline/refuse your efforts to interview them as they enter the site.

d) Map

If you intend to produce an estimate of on-site spending by *tourists* versus *local* residents, a map with clear boundaries of the “local” area is an essential component of the research process. In this event, each tally interviewer should have a map that displays key landmarks within and outside the local borders to help people from *outside* the local area understand the local geography.

e) Greeting

To start the interview, the interviewer requires a script. The following sample would be customized to the particulars of your event.

Hi, my name is XXXX INTERVIEWER’S FIRST NAME. Welcome to NAME EVENT. Before you start your visit here today, I’d like to ask you just a few questions so we can learn more about who is coming to this event. (TO TAKE RESPONDENT OUT OF TRAFFIC FLOW: Could you and others who are here with you today just step aside for a couple of minutes?)

f) Previous tally

In order to ensure that the respondent has not been interviewed elsewhere on the site on the *same day*, you need to ask this type of question. If your event has only one point of entrance, you might consider excluding this question.

If a respondent has already been interviewed, the interviewer should thank the respondent and politely terminate the interview.

Have you already been stopped to answer questions about NAME EVENT today?

No []
Yes []

IF YES, THANK RESPONDENT & TERMINATE

g) A special note about “Previous Tally”

These guidelines provide an Attendee Survey design that captures *all* spending on the site by attendees for *all* of their visits to the site. Attendees will be *counted* and *tallied* independently on each day they attend the event but would be asked to complete only ONE Attendee Survey, covering all the days they visited the event’s site.

h) Gate & time of entry

This question is required *only* if you conduct tally interviews at on-site locations such as refreshment kiosks, washroom line-ups, bleachers, etc. The information is necessary to link the tallied party to entry counts for the event.

At which location and time did you first enter the site today?

Location (pre-list to correspond to entry gates)
Time Period (pre-list to correspond to stint time periods)

i) Place of residence - local

If you plan to segment your attendees into *local residents* and *non-locals* for analysis and reporting purposes, you need to include the following questions in the tally and Attendee Surveys. Particular attention should be paid to collecting place of residence information completely and accurately.

Is XXXX (NAME CITY/TOWN IN WHICH EVENT IS TAKING PLACE) your permanent place of residence (SHOW MAP*)?

No [] (These people would be asked city/town, postal code and out-of-town trip questions.)
Yes [] (These are Locals and would NOT be asked city/town, postal code or out-of-town trip questions.)

*The map should display clear boundaries of what the event has defined to be the "local area".

j) Place of residence - other

IF RESPONDENT LIVES OUTSIDE CITY/TOWN OF EVENT, ASK: In which city/town, province/ state/country is your permanent residence? IF CANADA OR USA, ASK: And what is your postal/zip code?

City/Town _____
Province/State _____
Country _____

IF CANADA/USA: Postal/Zip Code _____

k) Identifying tourists and overnight tourists

IF RESPONDENT LIVES OUTSIDE CITY/TOWN OF EVENT, ASK: Are you on an out-of-town trip from your permanent place of residence?

No []
Yes []

IF YES, ASK: Have you or will you be spending at least one night away from home on this trip?

No []
Yes []

I) Household party size

The unit of selection for the tally process is a “household party”. It is necessary to collect the number of people included in this household party and the class of ticket they purchased (in order to match the units of tickets sold).

A **household party** is a group of people who enter the site together and who live in the same household. As the spokesperson for this party (respondent), you will need to identify an individual who is *best able to report on spending for all members of the party*.

Some examples are provided on the following page.

Examples:

Four young adults enter the site together. Each of these individuals represents a separate party if they live in different households.

Six people enter the site together -- the grandparents (2 people) taking their grown children (2 people) and grandchildren (2 people) to the event. If the grandparents live in the local community and the rest of the family is visiting from a different community, the grandparents represent one “household party” (2 people) and the grown children/grandchildren represent a separate household party (4 people) because they live in separate residences.

Group Tours: you may need to clarify whether members of a “group tour” are reporting the size of their “immediate household party” or the entire group tour. You want the “immediate household party”. You do *not* want “all the people on the bus” or in the group tour. A separate question may be required to identify those travelling as part of a “group tour” if you expect your event to attract considerable motorcoach tour traffic.

If **children** are “free” to enter the event, they need to be counted separately in the tally. The age you set for these “children” should correspond to the age limit for free admittance and/or the age of the people you plan to *count* as they enter the event site.

How many people who live in your household came to NAME EVENT with you today?

IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IN PARTY, ASK: And how many, if any, of these people are under [XX] years of age? [The age you insert will depend on how you plan to define the sampling unit. See Tally Procedures.]

Total number in household travel party _____
Number under [XX] years _____

m) Purpose of visit (excluded categories)

How many people in your group, if any, are [Are you*] here as staff, a vendor, participant/performer, media or volunteer to help with today's events? RECORD OPPOSITE APPROPRIATE EXCLUDED CATEGORY. IF ALL PARTY MEMBERS ARE "EXCLUDED", RECORD ON TALLY SHEET & TERMINATE

Staff _____
Vendor/merchant _____
Participant/ performer _____
Media _____
Volunteer _____

*wording change required if a one person party

n) Type of ticket(s) used

Which type of ticket(s) did you use to enter NAME EVENT today? OPTIONAL, depends on circumstances of Event. See Tally Procedures)

Individual day ticket []
Individual event pass [multi-day pass] []
Family day ticket []
Family event pass [multi-day pass] []
NO TICKET (Comp., Vendor, Staff, etc.) []
OTHER (WRITE IN) _____

o) Number of days have/plan to attend event

IF MULTI-DAY EVENT: NAME EVENT lasts for X days. Over the full course of the event, on how many different days have you/do you plan to attend, counting today's visit?

WRITE IN NUMBER OF DAYS _____
DON'T KNOW/CAN'T ESTIMATE []

C. Recruitment for attendee survey

1. Additional questions required in tally interview

If you were planning to use the tally procedure to recruit participants for the Attendee Survey, you would add the appropriate "recruitment" questions at the end of the tally questionnaire.

We recommend that you distribute a self-completion questionnaire to attendees as they are tallied and collect the completed questionnaire as people exit the site for the *last time* or return via the mail (you need to provide postage paid envelopes for them, ensuring that the postage is appropriate to the country from which they may mail the completed questionnaire – e.g., Canada or USA postage).

This method is recommended because it is the most efficient way to obtain Attendee Surveys from "hard to find" attendees (e.g., tourists) and involves the least investment in interviewer time,

training and supervision.

If you plan to collect completed Attendee Surveys as people exit your event, you will require collection receptacles and staff at exit points reminding attendees who might have been given surveys to complete and leave them at the site. Ideally, you would have tables and chairs in a protected area near points of exit so that exiting attendees can complete the questionnaire just before they leave. A “Complete your Survey Here” sign would also encourage attendees to stop and complete the questionnaire before they leave the site. A supply of pencils should also be available.

2. Incentives

To enhance your response rate, we recommend that you offer an incentive to people who complete and return the Attendee Survey. The incentive could take the form of a souvenir of the event itself, a small cash gift (e.g., \$1.00), or a chance to win a prize in a “lucky draw”. Local merchants can often be called upon to provide souvenirs or prizes. To ensure responses that are not biased, avoid incentives that not all visitors would enjoy equally (i.e., golf clubs, tickets to an out of town event, etc.).

3. Recruitment for self-completion attendee survey at tally stage

We recommend that you distribute the Attendee Survey questionnaire at different rates for people who live in the local community and for tourists because tourists are generally harder to find at an event than locals.

If you have selected a distribution interval such that every 5th or every 10th *local* household party would be asked to complete the Attendee Survey but every *tourist* would be asked to participate in the study, tally interviewers will have to keep track of the interval as they distribute questionnaires.

Each Attendee Questionnaire should be *pre-numbered* with a unique identification number (ID). This number would be recorded on the Tally Sheet as the questionnaire is distributed. The purpose of this unique ID number is to permit you to know who did and who did *not* return a completed questionnaire. Those who did *not* return a questionnaire would be re-contacted by telephone or email and encouraged to complete and return the survey.

VI. COUNTING ATTENDEES

A. Units for counters

If you are using turnstiles, it is likely that *all* entrants to your site will pass through the turnstile. Thus, your counts would likely include adults and children. When reconciling tally information and entry counts, you will need to keep this fact in mind.

If you are collecting ticket stubs as a way of counting attendees, you need to determine if you are going to keep a stub for *all* entrants or for adults only. When reconciling tally information and entry counts, you will need to use the same unit you used for ticket stubs.

If you are assigning interviewers to count entrants during a sample of stints, you must provide them with clear direction about *who* to count – adults or all entrants, including children. You would use the same units for projecting your tally interview data to total attendance.

B. Stint-by-stint counts

Regardless of how you count entrants to the event, you must keep track of the counts *by stint*.

TURNSTILES If you are using turnstiles, you would obtain the count reading on the turnstile at the beginning and end of each stint. Ideally, you would collect this information for stints in which you are tallying and those in which you are not. This information would be used for weighting and projecting the tallied attendees to all people who entered the event during the Tally Stint and for identifying the total number of attendees who entered the event during “similar” stints.

TICKET STUBS If you were collecting tickets as the tool for counting attendees, you would require separate receptacles for tickets that correspond to each stint. The receptacles should be labelled with a unique stint ID. Once the event is over, you would count and record the number of tickets collected on a stint-by-stint basis. This information would be used for weighting and projecting the tallied attendees to all people who entered the event during the Tally Stint and for identifying the total number of attendees who entered the event during “similar” stints.

COUNTERS If you are relying on staff to count entrants during assigned (or all) stints, the staff must record entrants such that the total for each stint can be identified. You can design a simple form for recording this information on a stint-by-stint basis, using the unique stint ID.

VII. ATTENDEE SURVEY ANALYSIS PLAN

A. An overview

Once your Attendee Surveys have been completed, they must be transformed into a data file for tabulation and analysis. The steps in converting questionnaires into spending information are complex. For this reason, we highly recommend that you engage the services of professional research and tabulation experts and provide them with these guidelines to complete this part of the process.

The tasks required to transform *questionnaire responses* into on-site spending estimates include:

1. Creating a “raw” data file (includes coding, keying, verification);
2. Creating a “clean” data file (includes editing, assignment of information for missing values and distribution of aggregated spending to categories);
3. Weighting and projecting survey responders to all attendees.

These steps are described in greater detail in the sections that follow. Sample Attendee questionnaires are provided in Appendix VI (under separate cover).

B. Creating a “raw” data file

1. What is a “raw data file”?

A “raw data file” is an electronic version of the information provided by the respondent in a completed questionnaire before any editing or adjustments have been made.

2. Unique respondent ID

When distributed, every questionnaire should have been given a unique identification number that is recorded on the Tally Sheet (for follow-up with non-responders). You can use this number as the “respondent ID” or you can assign a new number series to all returned questionnaires. Whichever number you decide to use, its data entry is very important for the tabulation and analysis process because the unique respondent ID provides you with a “mailing address” in your data file for each completed survey.

If you do not use the pre-assigned questionnaire number, you can assign consecutive numbers to each questionnaire or you can “group” them by stint, or by type of visitor (local, non-local; overnight or same-day, etc.). For example, you could use the 100 series for *locals*, the 400 series for *non-locals* who live in the same province/state as your event, and the 600 series for *non-locals* who live outside the province/state in which your event takes place. If you group respondent IDs in series, make sure each series will accommodate the number of completions you anticipate receiving for each group. In this example, you could have up to 400 completions with *locals*, 300 completions with *non-locals who live in the same province/state* and so on.

Local	Non-local – same province/state	Non-local – other
100 . . . 399	400 . . . 699	700 . . .

3. Usable questionnaires

Not every questionnaire that is returned is “usable”. Some must be discarded from the analysis process because the respondent provided insufficient information for weighting and projection and/or frivolous responses. You should manually review each returned questionnaire to determine how many, if any, have too little information to be kept for analysis. These “unusable returns” should be retained for estimating your response rate (see below) but would not be included in your tabulations.

4. Calculating response rate

The response rate of your Attendee Survey is a measure of how representative your *sample* of attendees is of *all* attendees. Thus, at the distribution phase, you would keep track of how many people refused to accept the questionnaire when offered (from Tally Sheet) and, of those who did accept it, how many actually returned it. The final response rate is the total usable returns (“C” in the table below) you obtained divided by the total asked to complete the survey ($C \div N$ in the table below where N = total number of attendees asked to complete the survey).

Total Asked to Complete	N (number)	Percent
Total Acceptors	A	$A \div N$
Total Returners	B	$B \div N$
Total Usable Returns	C	$C \div N$

C. Coding survey responses

1. Unique variable addresses in your data file

Responses to each question or “variable” in the questionnaire must be entered into a computer system that will permit you to tabulate and manipulate the results. Generally, a system of numeric codes is developed to assign a unique “address” to each response category for each question. For example, the Respondent ID might be in Field 001 and be four units long. Thus, a questionnaire with Respondent #0239 would be keyed in Field 001 as 0 2 3 9.

Another example: Attendee Survey question about main mode of transport. You might assign codes 1 through 6 for the listed response categories and a “9” for those who leave the question blank:

MAIN TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION
(Type used to travel greatest distance on trip)

	Assigned Code
Auto/truck/motorhome	1
Inter-city bus	2
Train	3
Airplane	4
Boat/ship	5
Other	6
NOT STATED/BLANK	9

You would enter the appropriate code in the field you have assigned to the *Main Mode* variable.

You will require a separate field for each variable you plan to examine. This will include *each* spending category in the *on-site* and *other spending* lists in the Attendee Survey.

2. Numeric fields

For response categories such as **number of nights** and **dollars** (*numeric fields*), you would create fields that can accommodate the maximum number of units you expect to be reported. For example, if you expect the number of nights spent by tourists in your community to be no greater than 99, you could use a two-digit field. In this case, a record with three nights in your community would be entered as “03” and a record with 30 nights would be entered as “30”.

You will need to set aside some “codes” for missing information and for “Don’t Know” responses. This information should always be included in your data file. In this example, you might use “98” to represent missing information (an item left blank by the respondent) and “99” for “Don’t Know”.

When setting up numeric fields, be sure to identify the maximum value for the variable in your completed questionnaires so you leave yourself enough room to accommodate the largest value

and have some codes available to assign to people who mark “don’t know” and those who provide “no response” to the variable.

3. Developing code lists for geographical units

For variables such as cities, provinces, states and countries, you will likely need to create a “code list” in which you assign numeric values (codes) to the information provided. As a general rule, it is advised that you rely on census geo-codes at the county (census division) and city levels for the local community and its immediate environs because you will need to be able to sort your respondents into those that live *in* the local area and those who live *outside* this area. For locations outside your province or state, it is usually sufficient to code information only at the province, state or country level.

You can always group smaller geographic units together to build larger ones. Consequently, we recommend that you select the smallest possible unit for geo-coding for locations within your own province or state.

4. Data entry & verification

Once questionnaires have been coded, they must be “entered” or “keyed” into a computer system. Because you will be relying heavily on the dollar values reported by respondents and because it is easy to make errors in keying these numbers, we recommend that you “verify” data entry. Verification is the re-entry of the questionnaire data by a different data entry person and a comparison of the two “files”. Any discrepancies between the two files should be resolved by reviewing the actual questionnaire.

5. Keep a copy of the raw data file

Once every usable questionnaire has a unique, electronic “mailing address” and every variable in the questionnaire has a value (code), you have a “raw data file”. Keep a copy of your raw data file in a safe place. Make a copy of this “raw” file to use as your “working file”. In the “working file”, you will clean and edit the data.

D. Creating a “clean” data file

1. Introduction

There are many “editing” procedures required to get your raw data “in shape” to generate spending estimates. The editing tasks fall into several main categories:

1. Internal consistency
2. Check for reasonable values
3. Replacing missing values and/or distributing “total” values to specific spending categories

To perform the edits, you need a raw data file that provides all responses for each completed questionnaire, including the unique ID, on a record-by-record basis.

All editing and adjustments to spending are to be completed on *unweighted, unprojected* data (before you have performed the weighting and adjustment tasks).

2. Internal consistency edits

You need to ensure that respondents answered questions in a consistent manner. For example, if the *total* number of people in the household travel party is **smaller** than the numbers who are *under 18* years of age, an adjustment is required.

If any adjustments are made (apart from keying errors), they should be recorded as part of the technical documentation for the project, including the original value provided by the respondent, the adjusted value and the unique respondent ID. Keeping a record of changes you make will help you and others understand how you arrived at the final estimates. [See Appendix III for Editing Guidelines]

3. Check for reasonable values

Maximum *reasonable* values for each item of expenditure should be set. All records that exceed these “reasonable” values should be manually examined to ensure accuracy of data entry and reporting. If any adjustments are made (apart from keying errors), they should be recorded as part of the technical documentation for the project, including the original amount, the adjusted amount and the unique respondent ID.

The number of people in the household party and the number of days on which a respondent went to your event are included in the questionnaire for two reasons: (1) they provide useful information in their own right and (2) they are tools to help you determine if the values provided by a respondent for on-site spending are *reasonable*. When assessing completed responses for reasonable values, you should take responses to these questions into account.

4. Replacing missing values and distributing “total” values to specific spending categories

Generally, on-site spending would be divided into different categories of expenditure for reporting purposes (e.g., tickets, food/beverages, souvenirs, etc.).

To report on-site spending by category, you need a set of rules to help you divide spending into each of the categories listed in the questionnaire for respondents who were unable or unwilling to divide their spending into the listed categories when they completed their questionnaire. The processes for distributing spending to various categories are referred to as allocation or attribution (see definitions in Section 5, below).

Developing and applying rules to handle each type of spending and each circumstance that can occur when people complete a questionnaire is complex. Why? Because the spending patterns of attendees will differ depending on the nature and duration of their stay at the event, how much information they provided in the questionnaire and whether they detailed their spending or

provided you with “total only”. The patterns and amount of detail provided can vary from respondent to respondent. For more information on how to distribute spending to various categories, see Appendix III.

5. Definitions: reported, allocated and attributed spending

Reported spending is information provided **by the respondent** and taken directly from the questionnaire “as is”.

Allocated spending is the distribution *you* make to various spending categories and/or locations from the “total” dollar amount supplied by the respondent.

Attributed spending is *your* assignment of spending for various spending categories and to locations for respondents who did NOT provide an indication of how much they spent (i.e., categories and “total” are left blank by the respondent).

E. Weighting and projecting Attendee Survey data

1. Using tally weights

From the Tally/Counting process, you have estimates of the total number of attendees by place of residence and by stint. Each of your completed **Attendee Surveys** is also linked to a stint because you put a stint ID on each questionnaire before you distributed it (see Tally Process). To estimate the total on-site spending by attendees, you would apply the final weights for each stint/place of residence group to those who completed the Attendee Survey.

If yours is a multi-day event, you must use the proportions you calculated in the tally process for *unique attendees* (taking into account the number of different days they attended your event). Before you do this, you need to “convert” completed attendee survey units from “household parties” to people.

a) An example

Step 1: Convert completed attendee survey units from “household parties” to people on a record-by-record basis. Each completed questionnaire represents the total number of people on the trip.

Step 2: Use the weighted, projected estimates from the tally process for each place of residence group in each stint (see Section IV-B). In the example used in the tally process, Stints 1 and 2 produced the following distribution.

FROM TALLY PROCESS			
Stint		Tallied Attendees	Weighted, Projected Unique* Attendees
S ₁	Local	20	450
S ₁	Non-local – Same Province/State	9	203
S ₁	Other Provinces/ States	1	23
S ₁	Other Country	1	23
S ₂	Local	10	200
S ₂	Non-local – Same Province/State	3	60
S ₂	Other Provinces/ States	2	40
S ₂	Other Country	2	40
*Adjusted for multiple day visits if multiple day event.			

b) Attendee person weight

Each completed Attendee Survey (questionnaire) for a particular place of residence and stint will be weighted and projected to the total number of *unique attendees* from the corresponding place of residence that entered your event during the particular stint.

Thus, if you estimated that 203 non-locals from the same province/state entered during Stint 1, each of the five (5) completed Attendee Questionnaires representing 12 people from this place of residence/stint group will have a weight of 16.92. In other words, each of these records will “stand for” 16.92 unique non-local attendees. This final attendee weight would be coded on the respondent’s record in your data file and would be used when you run tabulations for *attendee characteristics excluding spending (see note below)*.

*If your event lasted more than one day, you need to make a special adjustment in the weighting and projection to take this into account.

COMBINING TALLY & ATTENDEE INFORMATION					
Stint		Weighted, Projected Unique Attendees	Completed Attendee Questionnaires	Household Members on Trip	Attendee Person Weight
S ₁	Local	450	N/A	N/A	N/A
S ₁	Non-local – Same Province/State	203	5	12	16.92
S ₁	Other Provinces/ States	23	1	3	14.33*
S ₁	Other Country	23	0	0	
S ₂	Local	200	N/A	N/A	N/A
S ₂	Non-local – Same Province/State	60	2	4	15.00
S ₂	Other Provinces/ States	40	1	2	20.00
S ₂	Other Country	40	1	1	40.00

*Cells must be merged because “Other Country” has “0” value

c) Attendee household weight (for spending estimates)

Spending information is collected for **all members of the household party at the event**. Consequently, when you are working with spending data, you must create and use an **Attendee Household Weight**. This weight is the Attendee Person Weight divided by the total number of household members who came to the event together. In our example, one of the 13 non-locals from the same province/state in Stint 1 has a household party size of 2 people. The Attendee Household Weight for this record would be $16.92 \div 2$, or 8.46. In this case, every dollar spent in the community or in a larger geographic area for this household party would be multiplied by 8.46 to represent this and other *similar* attendee parties.

As shown below, the Attendee Household Weight must be calculated individually for each record, using the Attendee Person Weight and the number of household members reported on the trip (from the completed questionnaire). The **sequence** in which you perform these steps is very important.

Like the Attendee Person Weight, the Attendee Household Weight should be coded on the respondent’s record in your data file and must be used when you run tabulations for **all spending** estimates.

S ₁ Non-local – Same Province/State					
Record	1	2	3	4	5
Attendee Person Weight (A)	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
# on Trip (B)	2	2	1	3	4
Attendee Household Weight (A ÷ B)	8.46	8.46	16.92	5.64	4.23

d) Adjustment for multiple-day attendees

People may come to your event on more than one day. They are asked to report spending for *all* their visits to your event. Tally information, however, treats each *entry* to your event as a separate household party. If no adjustment were made for people who went to your event on *more than one day*, estimates of spending would be inflated. To resolve this potentially inflationary situation, special adjustments are required in the tally weighting, taking into account the number of different days tallied attendees went/planned to go to the event. [See Tally Weighting for details.]

VIII. GLOSSARY

Allocated spending	Allocated spending is the distribution <i>you</i> make to various spending categories and/or locations from the “total” dollar amount supplied by the respondent.
Attributed spending	Attributed spending is <i>your</i> assignment of spending for various spending categories and to locations for respondents who did NOT provide an indication of how much was spent.
Concentrated entry event	An event in which most or all of the attendees arrive within a very short time span. Examples might include a concert or other performance or a sporting event.
Contiguous zones	Count zones (on grid map) for an event in which all activities associated with the event take place in physically adjacent sites (contiguous).
Count zones	Areas on a grid map of the event area that are used to sample and count/tally attendees.
Counts	All attendees entering during tally stint. You will project the people you tallied during the stint to the total <i>count</i> during the same stint.
Event account	The event account includes the portion of tourist spending that is considered incremental. This is the spending that occurred <i>because</i> an event took place. It is the spending that would be fed into a tourism economic impact model.
Final Ticket Adjustment Weight	Adjustment to match the total number of ticketed attendees who came to the event to the number represented by your sample.
Gated event	An event that takes place in a confined area with “gates” or other “controlled” points of entry/exit.
Grid map	A map that divides the event site(s) into identifiable areas for purposes of counting and tallying attendees.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	The value of goods and services produced by labour and capital located within a country (or region), regardless of nationality of labour or ownership, which is measured at market prices. Tourism GDP refers to the GDP generated in those businesses that directly produce or provide goods and services for travellers.
Household travel party/household party	All people travelling together and/or who came to the event together and who live in the same permanent residence.
Incidence	Incidence as used in these guidelines generally refers to the proportion a smaller sub-group represents of all attendees at your event (e.g., the <i>incidence of tourists is estimated to be 15%</i> means that you expect that 15% of all attendees at your event will be <i>tourists</i>).

Incremental spending	Incremental spending is money that is spent at or because of the event <i>that would not otherwise</i> have been spent in the community. If the same money that is spent at or as a result of an event would have been spent in the community on other activities, goods or services, the event is not deemed to be responsible for the spending. In other words, some of the spending that takes place at an event is <i>not</i> incremental – it would have happened anyway.
Interviewer Stint	A unique time period at a specific entry point to your event to which one interviewer is assigned to collect information (tally and/or count attendees at your event).
Non-contiguous zones	Count zones (on grid map) for an event with multiple venues that are not physically adjacent to one another.
On-site tally	A systematic way of intercepting a random sample of event attendees as they enter the site and asking them a few questions to determine the proportion of attendees from different places of residence (e.g., <i>locals</i> and <i>non-locals</i>).
Projection procedures	<i>Projection procedures</i> refer to how you will expand the subset (sample) of attendees included in the research process to <i>all</i> attendees and/or <i>all</i> tourists who came to your event.
Record	A “record” is all the information collected from a single respondent. Thus, it would be a single “row” on the Tally Sheet or a completed Attendee Survey (questionnaire).
Reported spending	Reported spending is information provided by the respondent and taken directly from the questionnaire “as is”. It includes the total amount spent in the province/state and the portion (%) of this spending, converted to dollars, that the respondent claims to have spent in the local community.
Sampling procedures	<i>Sampling procedures</i> refer to the mechanisms you will use to identify the subset of attendees and/or tourists that will be included in the research process.
Segments	A “segment” is a group of people who share one or more common characteristics. Examples of tourist “segments” include those who are out-of-town visitors but live in the same province or state as your event (“in-state tourist segment”) versus those who live outside your province or state (“out-of-state tourist segment”).
Stint	Unique time period designated for the purpose of measurement (data collection) or observation at a specific entry point or location at an event. The stint forms the basis for <i>sampling</i> attendees who come to an event.
Stint Sample	A randomly selected set of stints during which you will count and/or tally attendees at your event.
Stint Weight	Adjustment to sampled stints so that they represent all people who entered your event.

Substitution effects	Spending that would have taken place if your event had not been held. For example, if Dave and Diane decided to go to the event instead of going to a movie at the theatre and the ticket prices for your event and the movie were the same, your event would have produced <i>no</i> incremental spending. Why not? Because Dave and Diane would have spent the <i>same amount</i> of money in your community on a recreational activity – whether your event took place or not. (Note that we are assuming that any difference in the indirect or induced impacts are likely small and can be safely ignored.)
Tally Interview	Short interview to obtain basic information about which attendees are (locals, tourists, etc.).
Time switchers	See “trip replacement” below.
Tourism economic impact	Tourism economic impact is the <i>change</i> in sales, income and jobs in businesses or agencies that receive tourists’ spending directly, indirectly or as a result of household expenditures, from the income earned directly or indirectly because tourists came to the community and spent money there.
Tourism economic impact model	An econometric tool that utilizes the structure of the region’s economy, generally based on national statistical organizations’ data (such as input/output tables), and provides estimates of the impact tourists’ spending has on overall economic activity, jobs and taxes.
Tourist	<p>The manner in which the World Tourism Organization’s guidelines for the <i>tourism</i> component of <i>travel</i> is operationalized for measurement purposes varies from country to country. Event organizers should check with the appropriate authorities to determine the operational definition in use in their particular jurisdiction. The operational approach adopted by Canada for identifying tourists is provided here.</p> <p>An overnight domestic tourist is one who claims to have taken an <i>out-of-town</i> trip of at least one night away from home for any purpose apart from commuting to work or school, moving to a new residence, routine trips (shopping, medical, religious observance, pick-ups/deliveries, service/sales calls or other routine work-related trips). The trip must be completed within 365 days.*</p> <p>A same-day domestic tourist is defined in a manner similar to the overnight tourist but the out-of-town trip must take the traveller at least 40 kilometres (25 miles) one-way from home and be completed within less than 24 hours (different jurisdictions use different distance criteria).</p> <p>A same-day or overnight international tourist is one who crosses an international boundary (e.g., from Canada to the USA) on a trip for any purpose, excluding commuting to work or school, on military or diplomatic or as a member of a crew.* The trip must be completed within 365 days.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">*Some other minor exclusions apply.</p>

Trip replacement or “time switchers” If the trip that included a visit to your event displaced a trip that would have taken place in the future, no spending is considered incremental because a “similar trip” was replaced by “this” trip. The time period for a replacement trip can vary. Some experts recommend a three-month period (used in these materials), whereas others use a twelve-month period.

Ungated or Partially Gated Event An event that takes place in whole or in part in an open area where access is not controlled.

IX. APPENDICES (Under separate cover)

F. Guidelines: Survey Procedures for Assessment of On-Site Spending at Gated Events and Festivals, Appendices

Appendix I: Supporters & Panel of Expert Members

Appendix II: Margin of Error Table

Appendix III: Assigning Spending to Categories

Appendix IV: Annotated Literature Review

Sample Survey Materials for Measuring On-Site Spending

Appendix V: Sample Tally Question List and Tally Form

Appendix VI: Sample Attendee Survey Questionnaires