Finding Your Event Formula: Using Data-Driven Assessment to Refine Planning and Promotion

Daria Orlowska', Juliana Espinosa², Sara Volmering ${ }^{7}$

University ${ }^{1}$ Western Michigan University, ${ }^{2}$ University of Houston Clear Lake

## Western MICHIGAN

Library Skills Week 2021
Originally started as a one-day conference for he Western Michigan University campus into a one-week fully virtual program in October 2020. The majority of attendees were graduate students, although marketing was primarily targeted toward undergraduates.


In November 2021, this event was developed into a hybrid program with a combination of in person and virtual workshops. Breakout
session tracks were internally created on four focus areas: citation, data, literature, and productivity.

Undergraduates made up the majority of registrants [ $\mathrm{N}=114$ ] \& attendees [ $\mathrm{N}=62$ ].

| Percentage Attendance by Registrant Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than hour | Same day | Previous day | 2.7 day before | 1.4 weeks before | More than a month |
| Undergrads | 49\% | 50\% | 92\% | 45\% | 27\% | 24\% |
| Graduates | 89\% | 50\% | 57\% | 47\% | 42\% | 50\% |
| Faculty | 100\% |  | 100\% | 33\% | 50\% | 0\% |
| Staff |  |  |  | 67\% | 31\% |  |
| Alumi |  |  |  |  | 60\% |  |
| Other |  |  |  | 0\% | 0\% |  |
| Unknown |  |  |  |  |  | 0\% |

Table 1: Percentage Attendance by Registrant Type. Undergraduates who registered the previous day had an attendance rate of $92 \%$. Undergraduates rates under $30 \%$. Graduate students were more likely to attend if they registered for the event within the hour ( (89\% attendance rate), with attendance
rates dropping under $50 \% 2$ days- 30 days before the event.


Table 2: Advertisement Success by Registrant Type (unique).
The majority of undergraduates wh heard about this event trom word of
mouth, followed by the university events calendar. The majority of graduate students heard about this event from email. In general, word of mouth was the most successfull form of registrants hearing about the event across all legas the
types (21\%) followed by the university events calendar (19\%). In terms of types (21\%) followed by the university events calendar (19\%). In terms of
registrants who attended the event, word of mouth was also the most successful strategy ( $65 \%$ ).

## Extras

A guide on what event data to collect
our analyses.
Balance branding guidelines. Using university branding oftentimes leads to your event blending in with other campus events. Think creatively to cut through the noise and help your advertisement stand out.
Consider incentives. Free food or a drawing for completing a prize can help draw a student crowd. Offering a limited incentive like a special swag bag and requiring pick up at the event may help encourage attendance for early registrants.
Create digital and physical materials. Utilize various formats, such as email, event calendars, web announcements on common platforms, and print signage (flyers, table tents, banners) to capture your target audience's attention in a variety of spaces. Cultivate an email list. This is critical for ongoing communications with people already interested in your events and programs. Market for awareness and registration. Socials are useful for awareness rather than sign-ups for student-focused events. Crosspromotion with other university and student group accounts is critical for large events. Paid socials are useful for driving registrations for
Track your data If your tactic
Track your data. If your tactic directs people to a link, make it trackable with UTM codes or through a shortened URL. Ask people how they heard about the event during registration or after-surveys. Collect data about who your attendees are!

## Study P.A.W.S.

Study P.A.W.S. is a well established 8-year partnership with Faithful Friends organization (an animal-assisted
 herapy ministry), offered twice yearly at times were adjusted for maximum attendance. Due to logistical ssues in Spring 2023, event promotion occurred only one week in advance. Despite the reduced promotional window, the Spring 2023 midterm event had the fourth highest turnout ever, with 222 participants during the one day event.
Undergraduates made up the majority of attendees in Spring 2023 [ $\mathrm{N}=159$ ].

## Knox Lecture

WMU invited Dr. Emily Knox to speak on the history
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and rising trend of book challenges and bans in communities across the U.S. The event included a public lecture and workshop for academic, public, and school librarians. The lecture was held in person on WMU's main campus in Kalamazoo, M and live-streamed for remote attendees. These Midwest Collaborative for Library Services (MCLS).

$n$-state community members made up the majority of registrants [ $\mathrm{N}=93$ ] and participants [ $\mathrm{N}=27$ ], followed by undergraduate participants $[\mathrm{N}=20 \mathrm{]}$.

| Percentage Attendance by Registrant Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | than hour | Same day | Previous day | 2.7 days before | 1-4 weels before | More than a month |
| Undergrads | 71\% |  | 50\% | 100\% | 33\% |  |
| Graduates | 67\% |  | 100\% | 50\% | 0\% |  |
| Faculty | 100\% |  | 100\% | 60\% | ${ }^{21 \%}$ |  |
| Staff | 100\% |  | 100\% | 50\% | 38\% |  |
| Alumn | 100\% |  | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |  |
| Retiree |  |  | 100\% | 0\% |  |  |
| Other | 50\% |  | 80\% | 100\% | 50\% |  |
| Community <br> Externa | 100\% |  | 33\% | 33\% | 26\% |  |
| Unknown | 78\% | \% | 25\% | 20\% | ${ }_{42 \%}^{21 \%}$ |  |

Table 3: Percentage Attendance by Participant Status. Undergraduates who registered in the week before the event had an attendance rate of $100 \%$, followed by $71 \%$ for past hour registrants or walk-ins. Undergraduates who registered for an event more than a week ahead of time had attendance rates of
$33 \%$. Graduate students were more likely to attend if they registered for the event the previous day ( $100 \%$ attendance rate), with attendance rates dropping to $50 \%$ a week before the event.

| Advertisement Success by Registrant Type (unique) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Faculty/nstr |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gues | mu | terma | know |
| Facebook |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instagram | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twitter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Email | 6 | ${ }_{2}$ | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Word of mouth | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| University Libraries websit | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| wmu Events | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Calendar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Othe | 1 2 | 3 1 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 0 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 8 | 11 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 93 | 64 | 38 |

## Table 4: Advertisement Success by Registrant Type (unique)

The majority of undergraduates who heard about this event from an unspecified event from the university events calendar and Instagram. From the known thi sources of advertising, word of mouth was the most successful form of registrants hearing about the event across all registrant types (9\%) followed by
email ( $7 \%$ ). In terms of registrants who attended the event, the weekly email newsletter of campus events was the most successful strategy (67\%).

