THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE ATTENDANCE PROJECTIONS TO THE RIGHT SIZING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BUILDING PROJECTS

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Main External and Internal Factors that Influence Museum Attendance Levels

External:

- State of the economy
- Weather
- Competition

Internal:

- Product/Visitor Experience exhibitions, public and educational programs
 - positive word of mouth attracts first-time visitors;
 - great experience builds repeat visits
- Place/Site/Appeal of the Building
- Price/ Admission Charges/Marketing Expenditures



Attendance Projections Influence....

- Size and allocation of spaces within a museum building
- Selection of a site and determination of parking needs
- Staff levels and even salaries
- Admission charges
- Estimates of visitor-generated income such as admissions and retail
- Other....



What Happens When Attendance Projections Not Accurate

- Unrealistically high projections can lead to:
 - Over-building
 - Rejecting good potential site
 - Over-staffing
 - Over-charging on admissions
 - Unachievable projections of visitor-generated income
 - Architects and exhibition designers and other consultants on the project made to look bad
- Underestimating attendance projections doesn't help because leads to under-building, under-staffing and under-charging



Consequences of Under-Performing on **Attendance Projections: Actual Headlines**

"Art Museum Director Forced to Resign, Low Attendance Cited"

"New Natural History Museum Called 'White Elephant"

"Science Center Cuts Staff as Attendance Lags"

"Zoo Appeals for More City and Private Funds"

"Fundraiser to Help Rail Museum Get Back on Track"





Do Museums Under-Perform or are Attendance Projections Just Unrealistic?

A Reasonable Definition of Accuracy for Attendance Projections

- Existing museum: +/- 10 to 15%
- New museum: +/- 15 to 20%

Attendance and other projections (operating revenues and expenses) may be done internally by staff but most funders want projections to be independent and objective and usually done by consultants





Benchmarking is the Main Tool Used to **Project Attendance Levels**

- Benchmarking Against:
 - Historical Attendance Figures for Museum if Exists and is Expanding
 - Attendance Levels of Comparable Museums in Other Cities
 - Attendance Levels of Museums in the Same City

But if the reported attendance figures are inaccurate then the benchmarks are wrong!



Some Museums Over-Count Visitors

Ways to Over-Count Include:

- Double or triple counting same visitor to permanent and temporary exhibitions, large format theater, other
- Including more than on-site or in-museum visitors
- Counting as visitors those only using the retail store or café or even staff, volunteers and delivery people on infrared counters
- Other...

No uniform definition of what constitutes a visitor leads to inaccurate benchmarking data and thus inaccurate attendance projections for those using the data



Why Don't All Museums Report Attendance Accurately?

- Perceptions that other museums are not reporting attendance accurately
- The need to meet Board and funder expectations, whether realistic or not
- The need to outperform predecessor staff
- Pressure to show that attendance-generating initiatives are working
- Other....



Important Way to Get Accurate **Attendance Projections is to...**

Encourage All Museums to Report their Attendance Accurately

 "The Importance of Accuracy in Attendance Reporting" (Ted Silberberg, International Journal of Arts Management, 2005)

Objective to break the cycle of exaggeration and inaccuracy, but continues today almost as much as a decade ago



Projections Must be Based on Clear and Reasonable Assumptions

Assumptions emerge from both consultant recommendations and client direction :

- Site strengths and weaknesses
- Features of the building
- Nature of the visitor experience
- Admission charges, operating schedule and other operational issues
- Staffing levels
- Marketing expenditures
- Other....

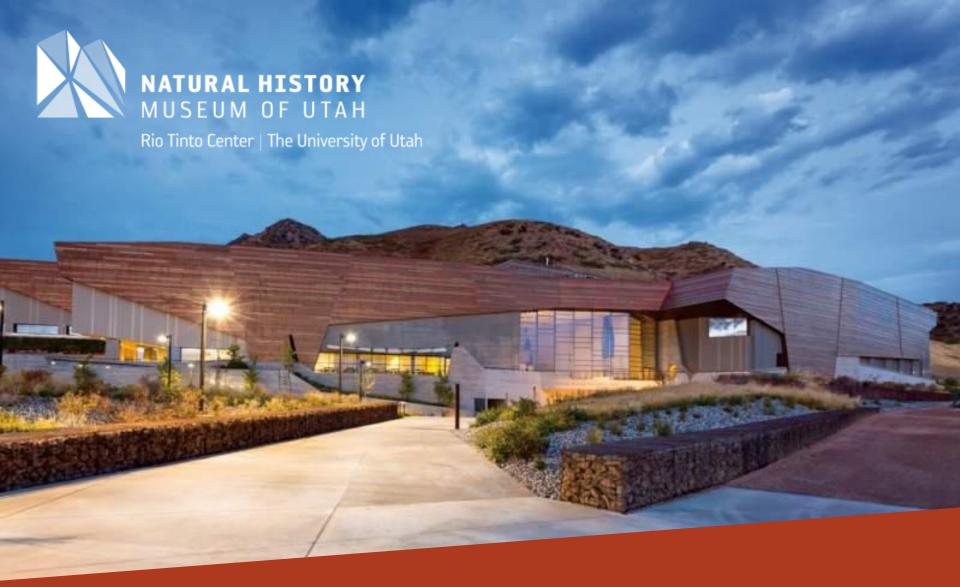


Consultant Recommendations Build Upon...

- Learning from experience of comparables
- Analysis of resident, school and tourist markets
- Community and client consultation
- Working with architects, exhibition planners and other consultants
- Judgment and substantial experience

Role of consultants to recommend but client finalizes assumptions then consultant prepares independent projections





The Importance of Accurate Attendance Projections: the New NHMU Case Study

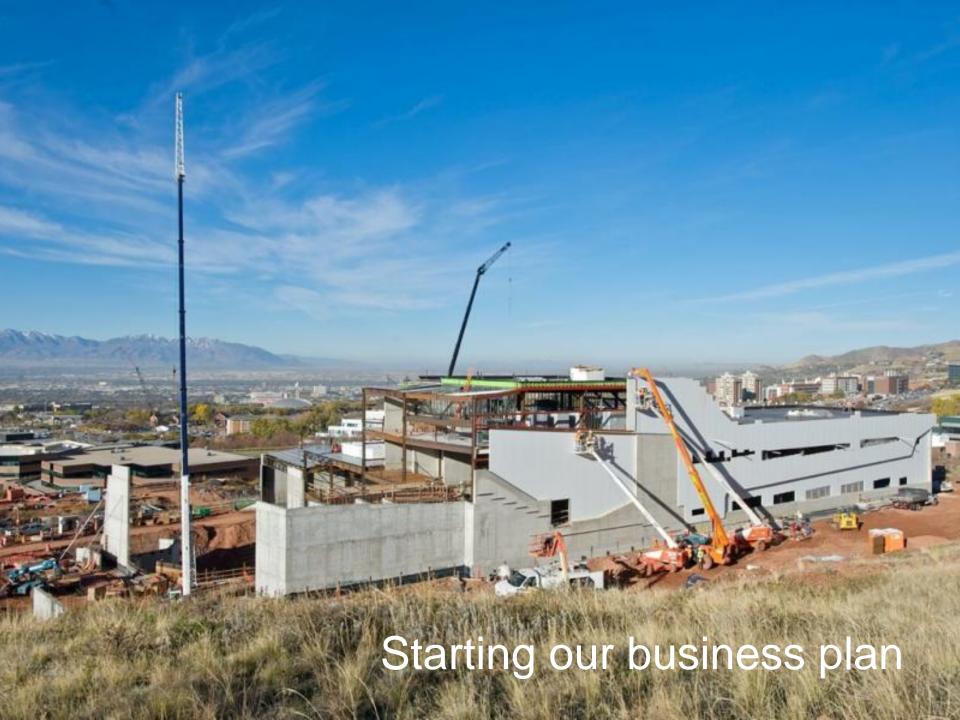














Comparables Analysis



Estimate operations and maintenance costs















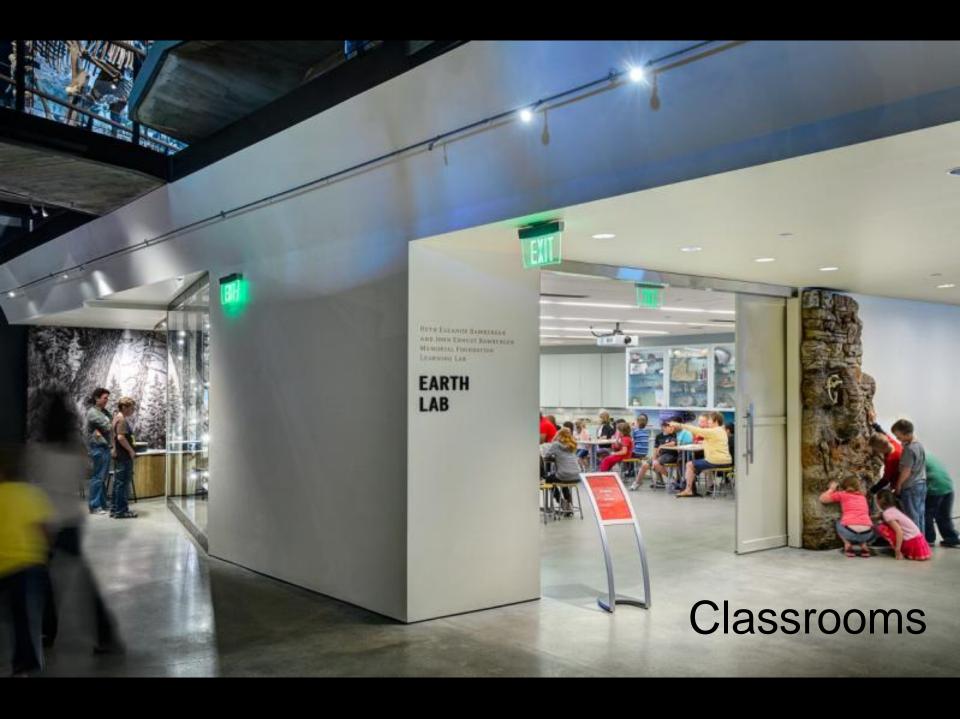
















Ratio of Paid to Free/Indirect Paid









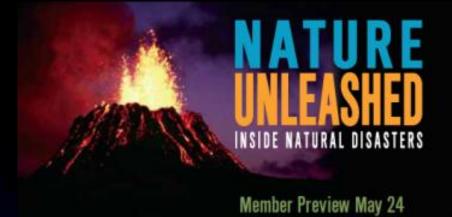
















NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF UTAH

Rio Tinto Center | The University of Utah

This exhibition and its national tour were developed by The Field Museum, Chicago.



GEORGE S. AND DOLORES DORÉ ECCLES



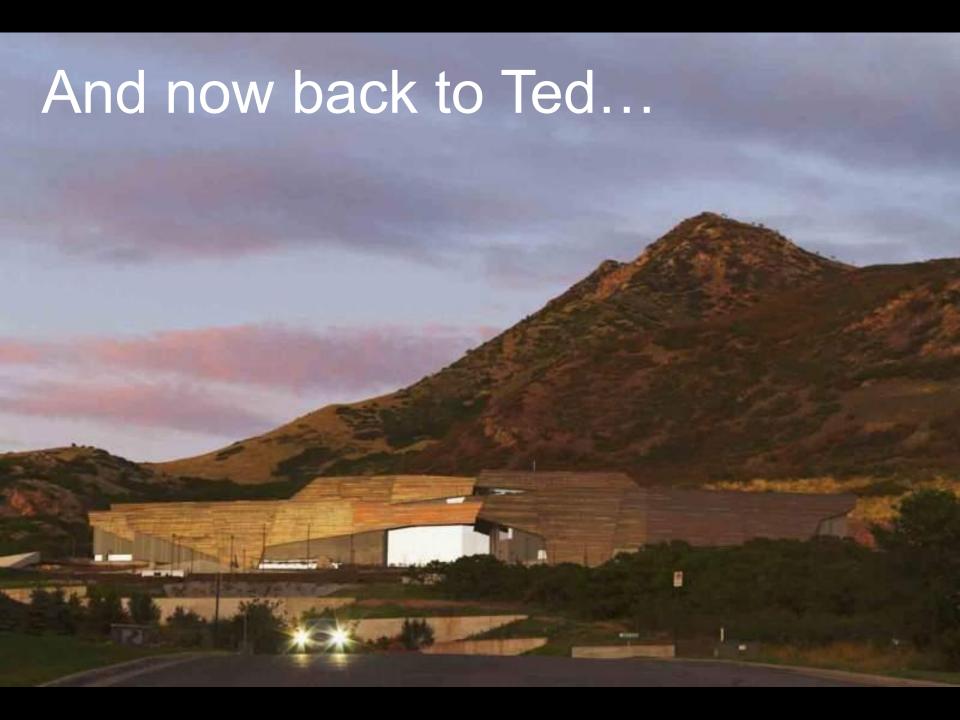


Local Presenting Partner











How to Project Attendance for Expanded or New Museum: Assume Expanded

Requirements of the Analyst Preparing Projections

- Independence... The objective is accurate projections not to make the boss/client happy
- Objectivity... Don't fall in love with your own ideas
- Realism ... Recognize that the projections must be achievable
- Judgment... Experience to consider implications of qualitative factors that may affect attendance because every formula has its weaknesses
- Thick Skin... Folks will disagree. Indicator of good projections if some believe projections are too high while others believe they are too low!



Attendance Projections Must be Built Upon...

- Analysis of existing and potential markets, including internal and external interview process
- Benchmarking against experience of specific museum types, comparable museums elsewhere and others in the same city
- Clear and agreed assumptions
- Sound judgment and experience





Methods to Project Attendance

To Project Attendance Start with **Quantitative Analysis: Extrapolation** from Existing Museum

Visitors per sq. ft. Exhibition Space in Existing Museum Applied to Exhibition Space in Expanded Museum.

- Total accurate, on-site visitors = 100,000
- Total exhibition sq. ft. = 10,000
- Visitors per sq. ft. exhibition space = 10.0
- Assumed exhibition sq. ft. after expansion = 15,000
- Apply 10.0 visitors per sq. ft. space to 15,000 sq. ft. leads to attendance estimate of 150,000 visitors



Quantitative Analysis: Ratios from 5 Comparable Museums in Other Cities

Visitors per sq. ft. Exhibition Space Applied to Exhibition Space in Expanded Museum.

- Mid-point of median and average attendance figures for five selected comparables = 200,000
- Mid-point of median and average size of exhibition space for five selected comparables = 15,000
- Visitors per sq. ft. exhibition space = 13.3
- Apply 13.3 visitors per sq. ft. space to 15,000 sq. ft. for expanded museum leads to rounded attendance of 200,000 visitors



Quantitative Analysis: Ratios from Comparable Museums in Other Cities

Visitors per 1,000 MSA Population Applied to MSA Population for Expanded Museum (Penetration Rate).

- Mid-point of median and average attendance figures for five selected comparables = 200,000
- Mid-point of median and average size of MSA populations for five selected comparables = 1,250,000
- Visitors per 1,000 MSA Population = 133.3
- Apply 133.3 visitors per 1,000 MSA population to 1,250,000 population for expanded museum leads to rounded attendance of 167,000 visitors



Quantitative Analysis: Ratios from Comparable Museums in Other Cities

Visitors per 1,000 Overnight Tourists Applied to Overnight Tourists for Expanded Museum.

- Mid-point of median and average attendance figures for five selected comparables = 200,000
- Mid-point of median and average size of overnight tourists for five selected comparables = 8,500,000
- Visitors per 1,000 overnight tourists= 23.5
- Apply 23.5 visitors per 1,000 overnight tourists to 7,000,000 overnight tourists for expanded museum leads to rounded attendance of 165,000



Quantitative Analysis: Other Methods

- Ranking How Expanded Museum Would Rank Relative to Other Museums in Same City
- Ratio of Visitors per Sq. Ft. Exhibition Space for Museums of the Same Type from Latest Comprehensive Surveys of:
 - American Alliance of Museums
 - Association of Art Museum Directors
 - Association of Children's Museums
 - Association of Science-Technology Centers



Quantitative Analysis: Averaging the Methods Used

Extrapolation from Existing Museum: 150,000

Exhibition Space Ratio from Comparables: 200,000

Population Ratio from Comparables: 167,000

Overnight Tourist Ratio from Comparables: 165,000

Ranking Against Museums in Same City: 140,000

Ratio from Exhibition Ratio from Survey: 175,000

Average from Various Methods Used: 166,000



Qualitative Analysis: Factors Suggesting Higher or Lower Attendance

- Site: parking availability/cost, access by public transportation, synergy with nearby attractions
- Building: size, amenities, attractiveness, features, including opportunities for rentals/events visitors
- Visitor Experience: appeal to various market segments
- Market: education and income of resident population, curriculum links, tourism trends
- Operations: admission charges, operating schedule, marketing expenditures
- Competition

Leads to adjusted attendance estimate



Variations of Attendance by Year

- Generally Year 3 is a stabilized attendance year, typical of other years unless there is a phased project
- Year 1 often 15-25% higher than stabilized attendance year
- Year 2 lower than opening year and sometimes lower or higher than Year 3



THANK YOU.

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Your Questions and Experiences