#### CENTRE FOR CORPORATE COMMUNICATION



2017 Celebrating 10 Years of Shaping the Future of Corporate Communication in Norway.

#### PR and Corporate Communication Measurement Summit



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## Latest Developments in Evaluation of Communication Breakthroughs at Last!

**Jim Macnamara** PhD, FAMI, CPM, FAMEC, FPRIA Professor of Public Communication, University of Technology Sydney Visiting Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science



#### THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### **This presentation**

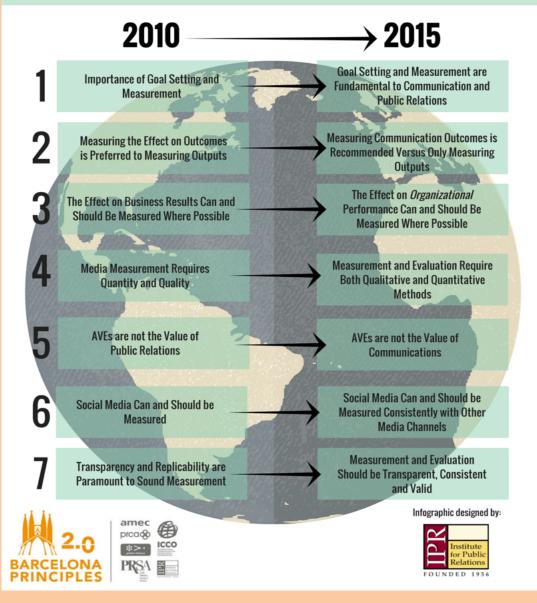
#### Recap some fundamentals

- Key principles
- The basis of evaluation frameworks and models where do they come from?

#### New frameworks and models for evaluation

- European Commission evaluation framework
- US Task Force on standards
- UK Cabinet Office evaluation framework
- AMEC Integrated Evaluation Framework
- NSW Government Evaluation Framework
- A taxonomy of evaluation stages, steps, metrics, and methods to apply in practice
- Case studies best practice evaluation applied

### **BARCELONA PRINCIPLES 2.0**



- Goal setting and measurement are fundamental for communication and PR
- Measuring communication outcomes is recommended versus only measuring outputs
- The effect on organizational performance can and should be measured where possible
- Measurement and evaluation require both qualitative and quantitative methods
- AVEs are not the value of communications
- Social media can and should be measured
- Measurement and evaluation should be transparent, consistent and valid





### **Measurement vs. evaluation**

#### MEASUREMENT

- The taking of measures
- The collection and analysis of data in relation to a particular object, process, or condition
- SO WHAT?





#### **EVALUATION**

- "Making a **judgement**" about the value or significance of something (Oxford and Merriam-Webster dictionaries)
- Evaluation is the systematic acquisition and assessment of information to provide useful feedback about some object" (Trochim, 2006, para, 3)
- "The systematic application of research procedures to understand the conceptualization, design, implementation, and utility of interventions (Valente, 2001, p. 106)
- Assessing results against **objectives**





### **SMART objectives**

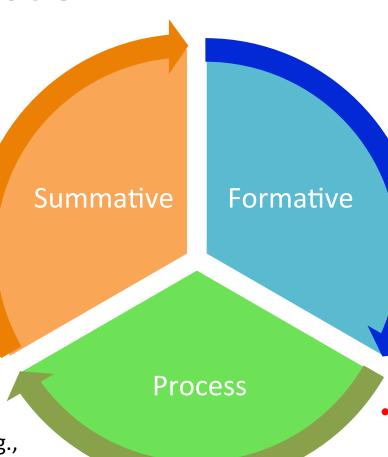
Specific	Contain numbers, percentages, dates
Measurable	Have a measurement plan for each stage
Attainable	Be realistic
Relevant	Linked to organisational objectives and goals
Timed	Achieved by a specific date





#### Three types of evaluation

- Insights / learning (what has been learned that can inform future strategy, policy, etc?)
- Impact (what has happened as a result of the communication?)
- Outcomes intermediate and long-term (what attitude or behaviour change has occurred?)
  - Monitoring and tracking immediate outcomes (e.g., what response are we getting?



- **Baseline** (e.g., what is the current level of awareness)
- Precedents (have other similar programs worked in the past?)
- **Pre-testing (**will what we propose work?)
- **CEA** (is it the most costeffective approach?)

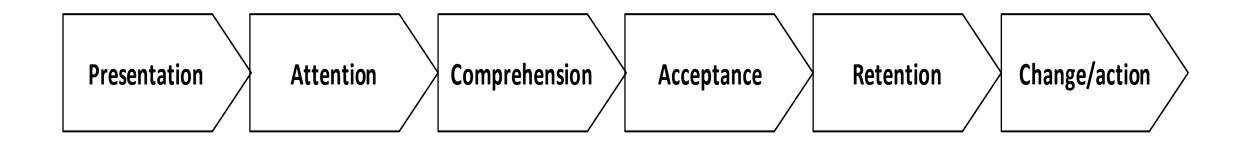
 Monitoring and tracking outputs (e.g., are we reaching the audience?)





### Information processing / communication theory

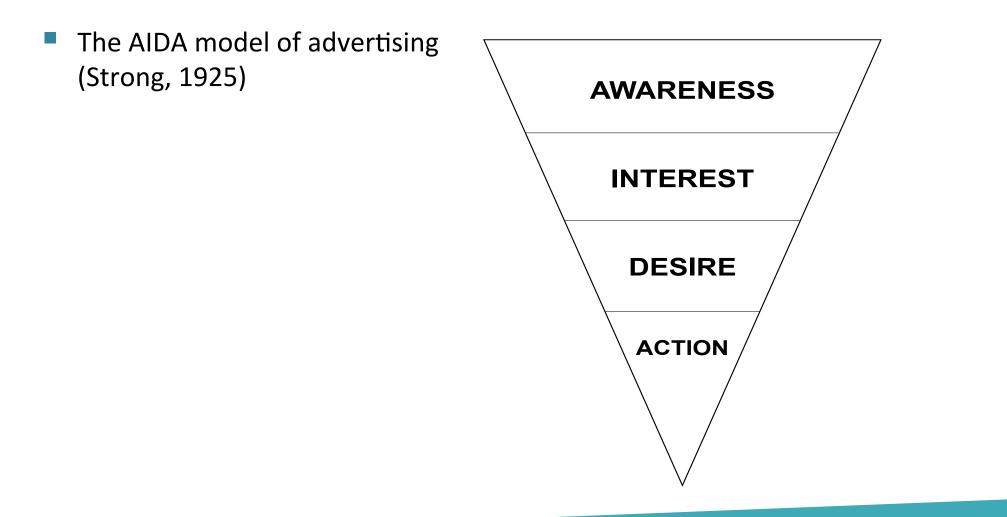
Six stages of communication (W. J. McGuire, 1968, 1969)







### Advertising models and the 'marketing/sales funnel'







### Information processing / communication

- Exposure
- Attention
- Interest and/or liking
- Comprehension
- Cognition, particularly cognitive elaboration (thinking about the message)
- Acquiring skills or knowledge required to deal with the issue (if necessary)
- Attitude change, particularly to agreement (what McGuire calls "yielding")
- Storing information in memory (retention)
- Retrieving information (i.e., recall)
- Deciding to act in accordance with information (intention)
- Action/behaviour
- Cognitive integration of behaviour (e.g., reinforcement)
- Encouraging others to behave similarly what McGuire called "proselytizing" and what is commonly regarded in modern marketing as 'advocacy' (McGuire, 1999, 2001)

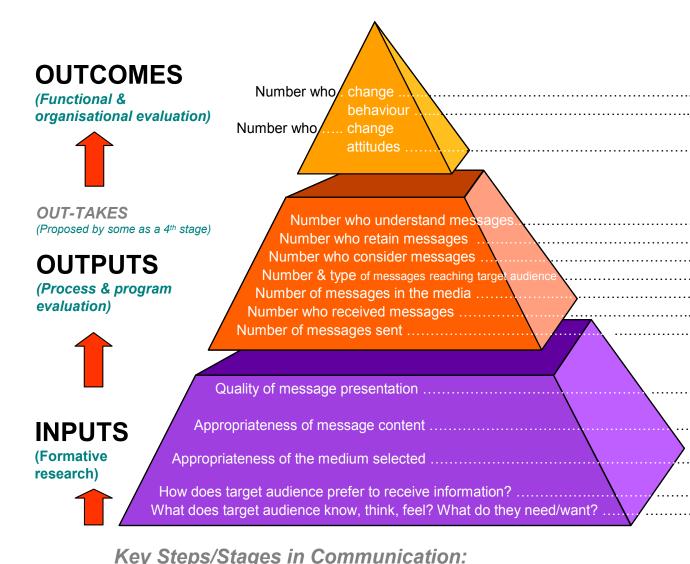
#### The PII model of evaluation (Cutlip, Center, & Broom, 1985)

Social and cultural change Number who repeat behaviour Number who behave as desired INPACT Number who change attitudes Number who change opinions Number who learn message content Number who attend to messages and activities MPLEMENTATION Number who receive messages and activities Number of messages placed and activities implemented Number of messages sent to media and activities designed Quality of message and activity presentations

Appropriateness of message and activity content

ORE RANTION Adequacy of background information base for designing program

### Pyramid model of PR research (Macnamara, 2002, 2005)



Measurement Methodologies: (formal & informal)

Quantitative surveys (large scale structured) Sales; Voting results; Adoption rates; Observation

Focus groups; Surveys (targeted) (eg Customer, Employee or Shareholder Satisfaction); Reputation studies

Focus groups; Interviews; Complaint decline; Experiments Interviews; Focus groups; Mini-surveys; Experiments Response mechanisms (1800, coupons); Inquiries Media Content Analysis; Communication Audits Media Monitoring (clippings, tapes, transcripts) Circulations; Event attendances; Web visits & downloads Distribution statistics; Web pages posted

Expert analysis; Peer review; Feedback; Awards

. Feedback; Readability tests (eg. Fog, Flesch); Pre-testing

Case studies; Feedback; Interviews; Pre-testing (eg. PDFs)

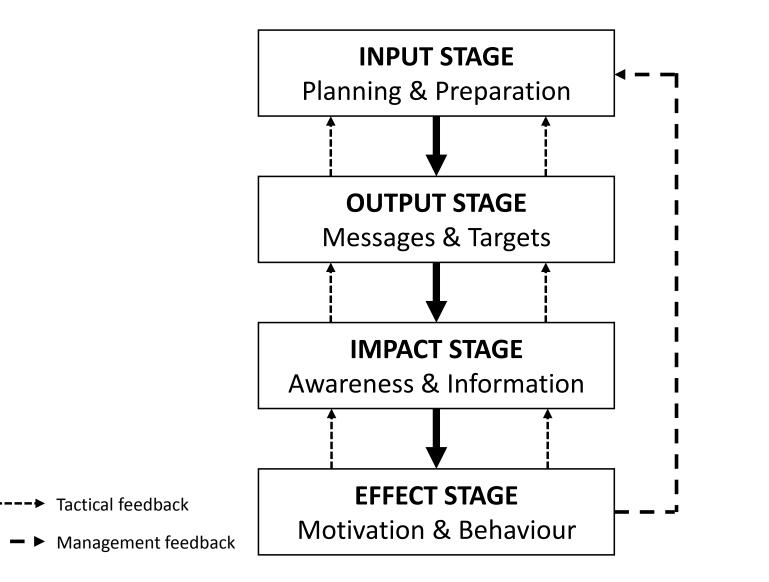
Academic papers; Feedback; Interviews; Focus groups Observations; Secondary data; Advisory groups; Chat rooms & online forums; Databases (*eg. Customer complaints*)

#### PR effectiveness yardstick (Lindenmann, 1993)

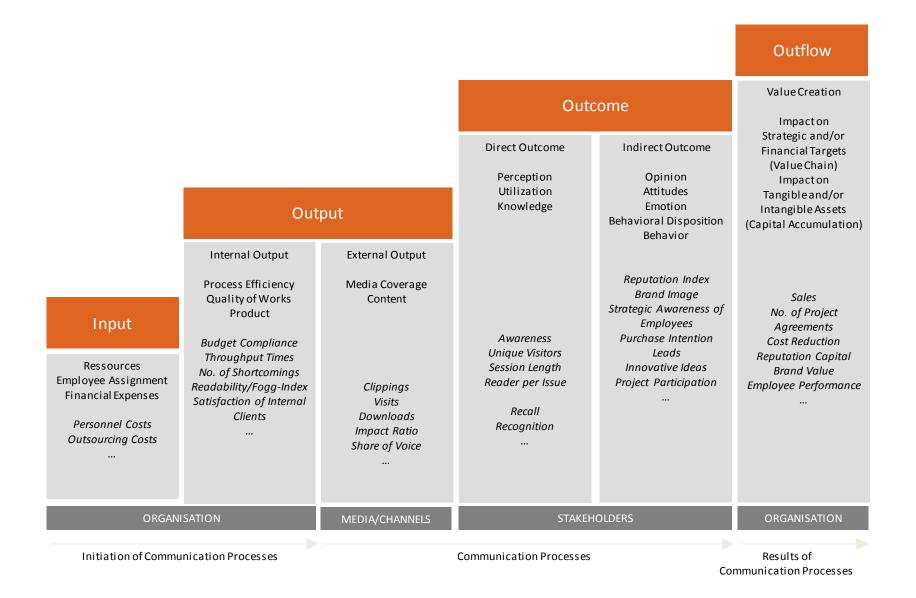
YARDSTICK **CTIVENESS** EFFE **RLEATIONS** PUBLIC

#### ADVANCED Measuring: Behaviour change **OUTCOMES** Attitude change Opinion change LEVEL #3 INTERMEDIATE Measuring: Retention OUTGROWTHS Comprehension Awareness Reception LEVEL #2 OUTPUT Measuring: Target audiences **OUTPUTS** Impressions Media placements LEVEL #1

### Noble & Watson's united model (Noble & Watson, 1999)



#### **Communication controlling** (DPRG/GPRA, 2000; DPRG/IPV, 2009)



#### European Commission (EC, 2015a)

**The European Commission's** *Better Regulation Guidelines* uses the terms:

- -Inputs
- -Outputs
- —Results
- -Impact (EC, 2015a)



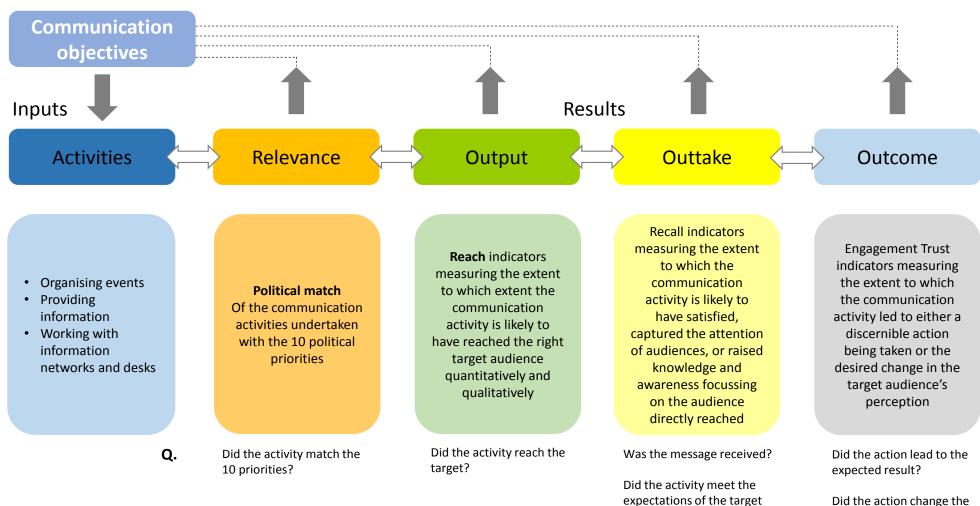
### **European Commission**





#### **European Commission evaluation model** (EC, 2015b)

**10** political priorities



audience?

perception of the EU?



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### **PR evaluation landscape**

- Inputs / preparation
- Activities / implementation
- Outputs
- Outtakes
- Outcomes / outflows / outgrowths
- Results / effects / impact







"I couldn't understand why PR needed to stand apart from the dominant approach to performance alignment and management adopted by the majority of functions one might find in a typical organization"

Philip Sheldrake

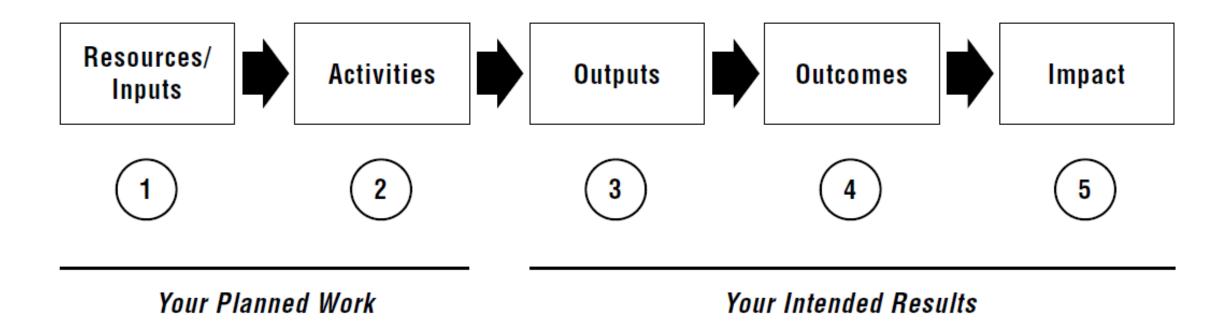
The Measurement Standard, December 8, 2015, para. 6





#### **Program theory and program logic models**

Basic program model evolved since the 1970s (Kellogg Foundation, 2004, p. 1).



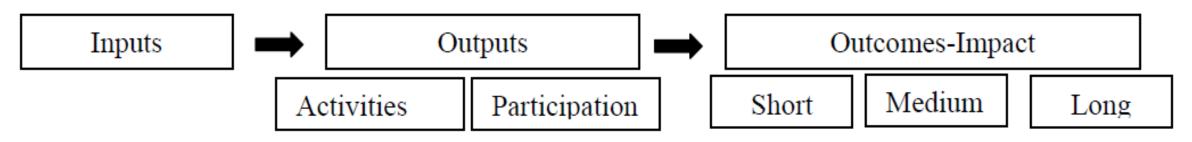




#### Program theory and program logic models

Program logic model developed by the University of Wisconsin University Cooperative Extension Program (UWEX) (Taylor-Power & Henert, 2008, p. 5)

#### Program Logic Model Framework



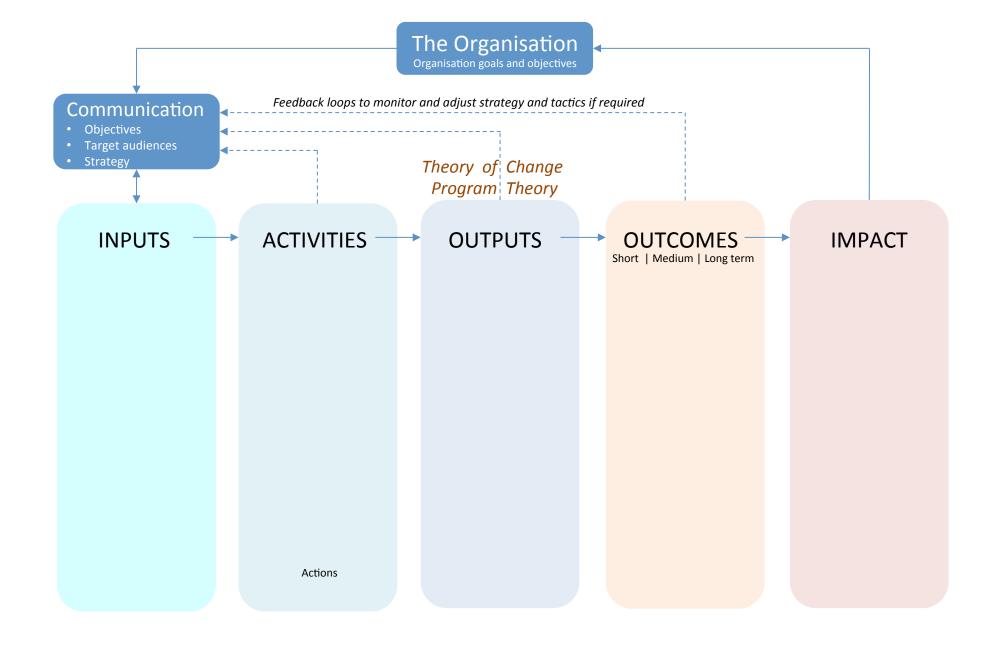


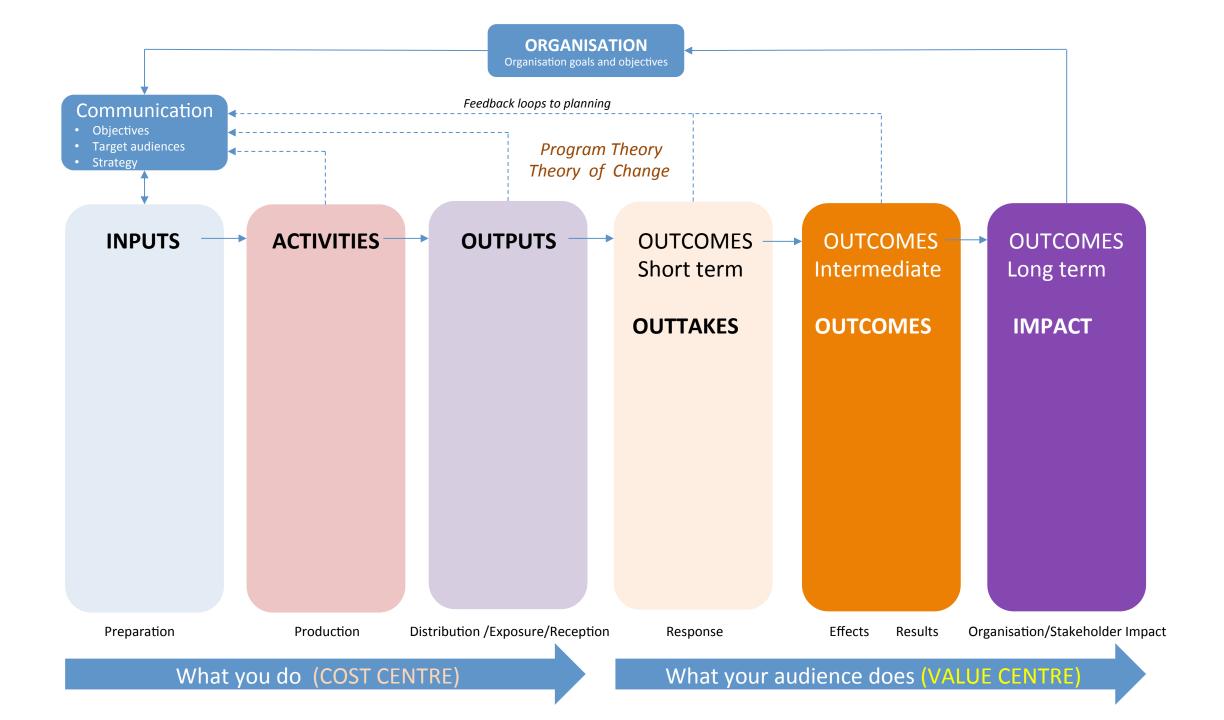


#### Program and PR evaluation models (1985–early 2000s)

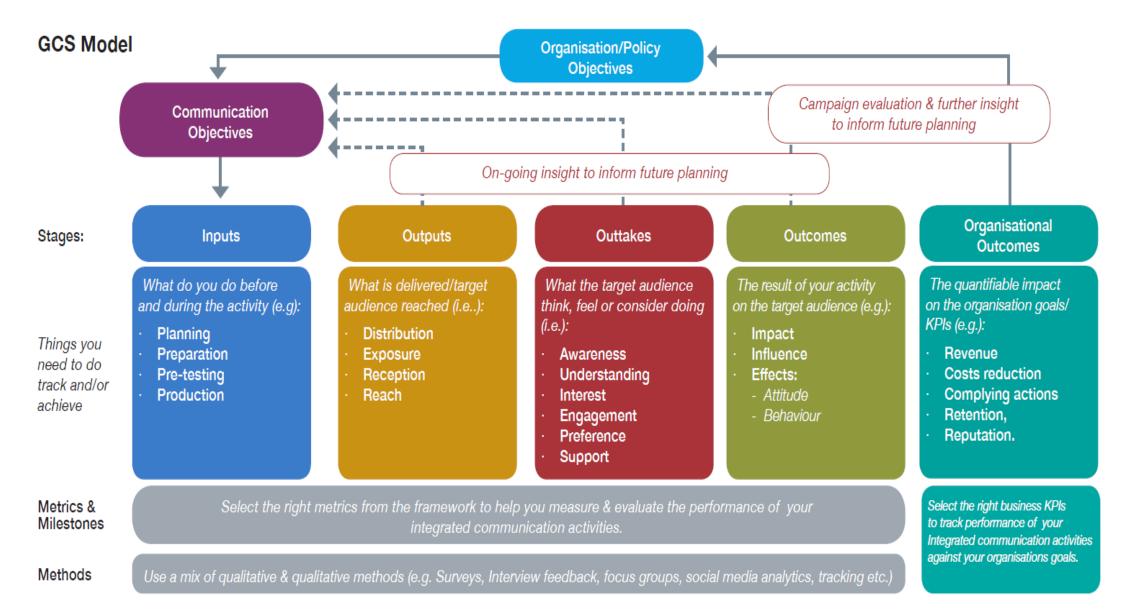
Basic program logic model – UWEX (Taylor-Power & Henert, 2008)	Expanded program logic model – UWEX (Taylor-Power & Henert, 2008)	Classic Program Logic Model (e.g., Kellogg Foundation (1998/2004)	Cutlip, Center & Broom (1985) 'Pll model'	Macnamara's Macro model' (1992)	Lindenmann's Effectiveness Yardstick (1993, 1997a)	IPRA Gold Paper on Evaluation (1994, pp. 10, 18–19)	Fairchild (1997, 2001); Fairchild & O'Connor, IPR Toolkit ( 1999)	Lindenmann Standards and Guidelines, 1997b, 1997c)	Noble & Watson's 'Unified Model' (1999)	Grunig & Hon 'relatinships' model	DPRG/ GPRA (2000), DPRG/ICV (2009) models	Likely Performance Measurement Framework (2000)	Macnamara's 'Pryamid' model (2000, 2002a, 2002b)	Lindenmann's 'guidelines' (2002/2003)	
Input	Inputs	Inputs		Inputs		Inputs	Inputs (hinted)		Input		Input		Inputs		9
		Activities	Planning												
Output	Outputs <ul> <li>Activities</li> <li>Participation</li> </ul>	Outputs	Implement- ation	Outputs	Outputs (basic)	Outputs	Output	Outputs	Output	Outputs	Output	Outputs	Outputs	PR Outputs	14
							Outtake					Outtakes	Outtakes	PR Outtakes	4
					Outgrowths (inter- mediate)										1
Outcomes	Outcomes <ul> <li>Short-term</li> </ul>	Outcomes			Outcomes (advanced)	Outcomes	Outcome	Outcomes		Outcomes	Outcome	Outcomes	Outcomes	PR Outcomes	12
	<ul><li>Intermediate</li><li>Long-term</li></ul>	Impact	Impact	Results				Business / organization outcomes	Impact	Relationships	Outflow	Outgrowths		Business / organization outcomes	5
									Effect						1

#### (Macnamara, 2016)





#### UK Government Communication Service evaluation framework (GCS, 2015)





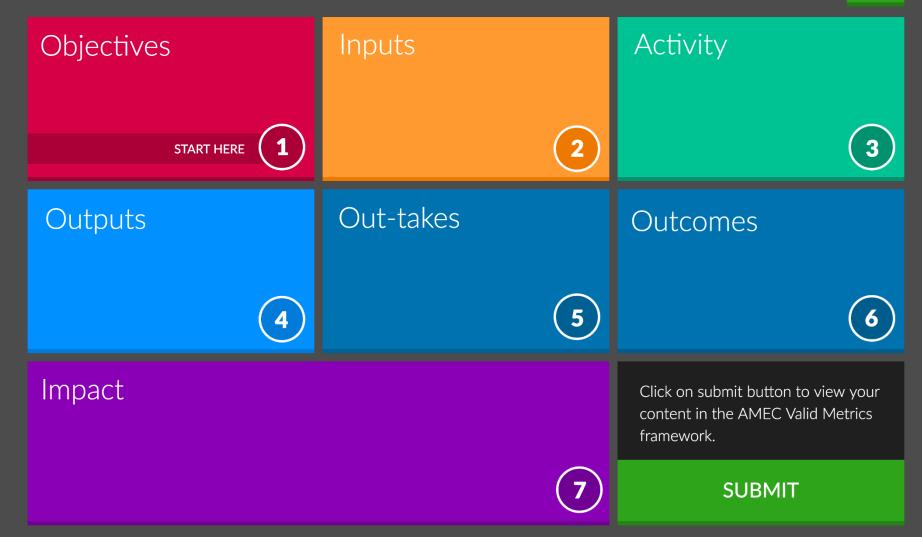


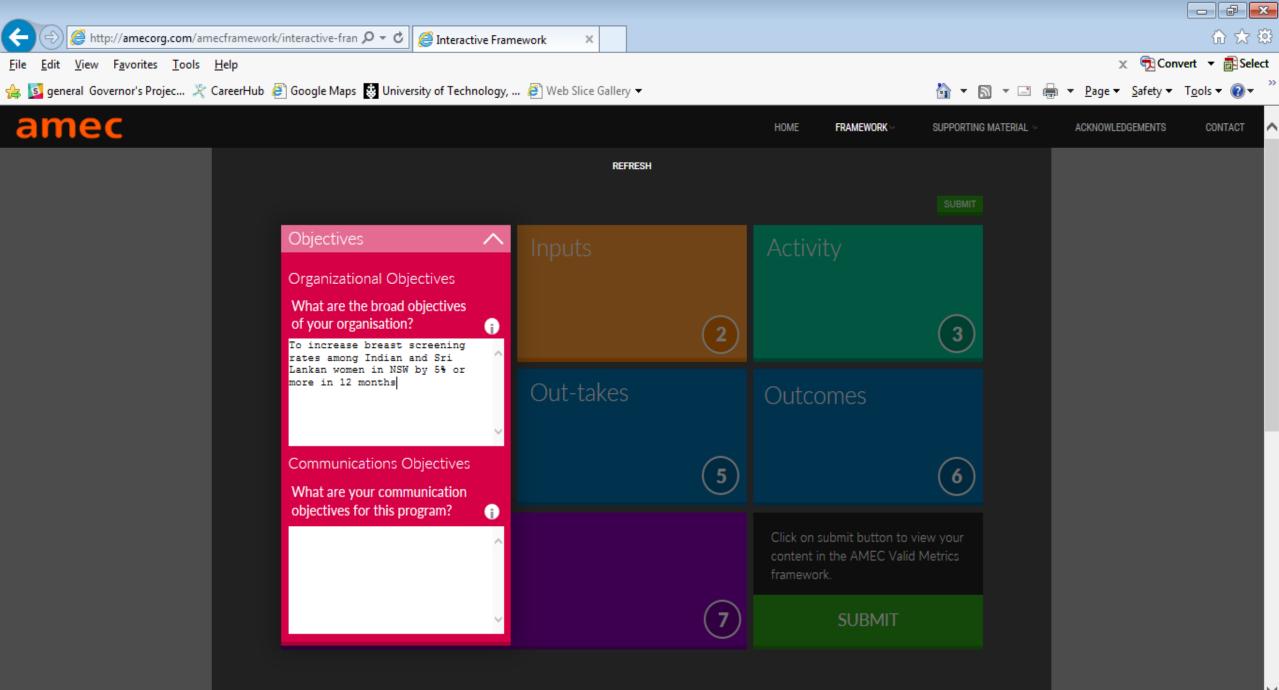
#### **AMEC Integrated Evaluation Framework (AMEC, 2016)**

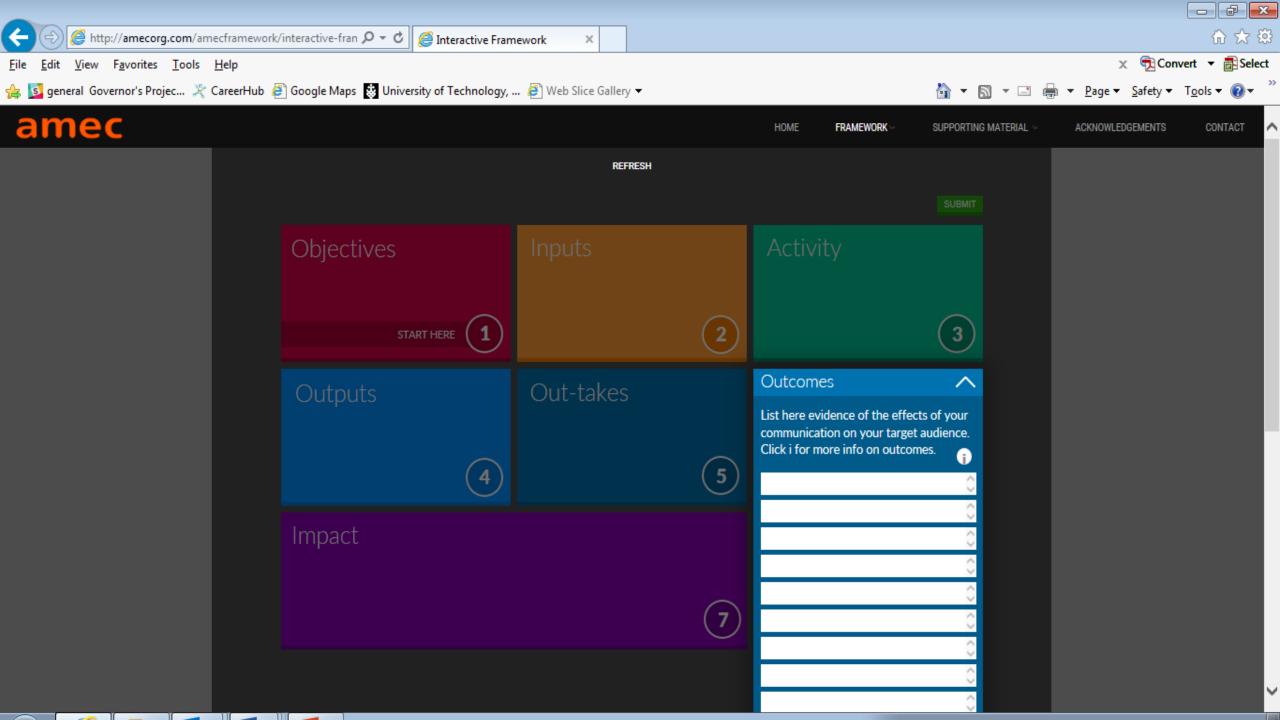
# INTEGRATED EVALUATION FRAMEWORK by amec

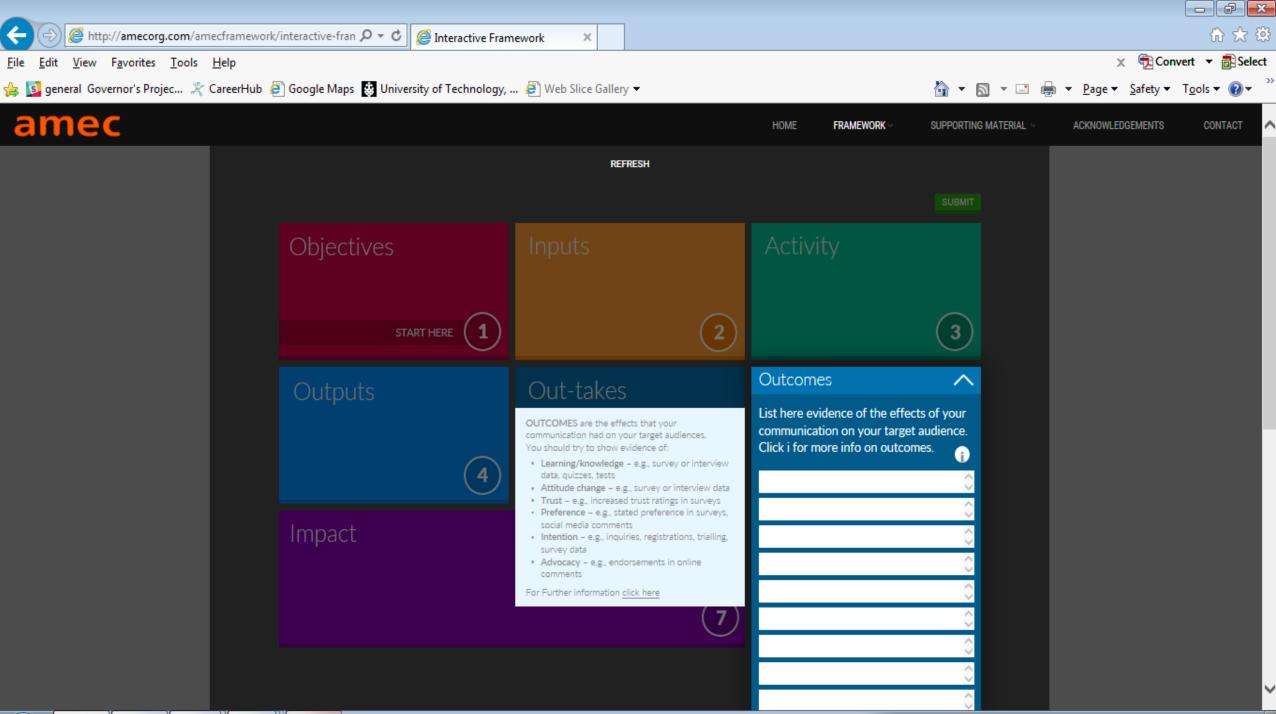
amec

SUBMIT









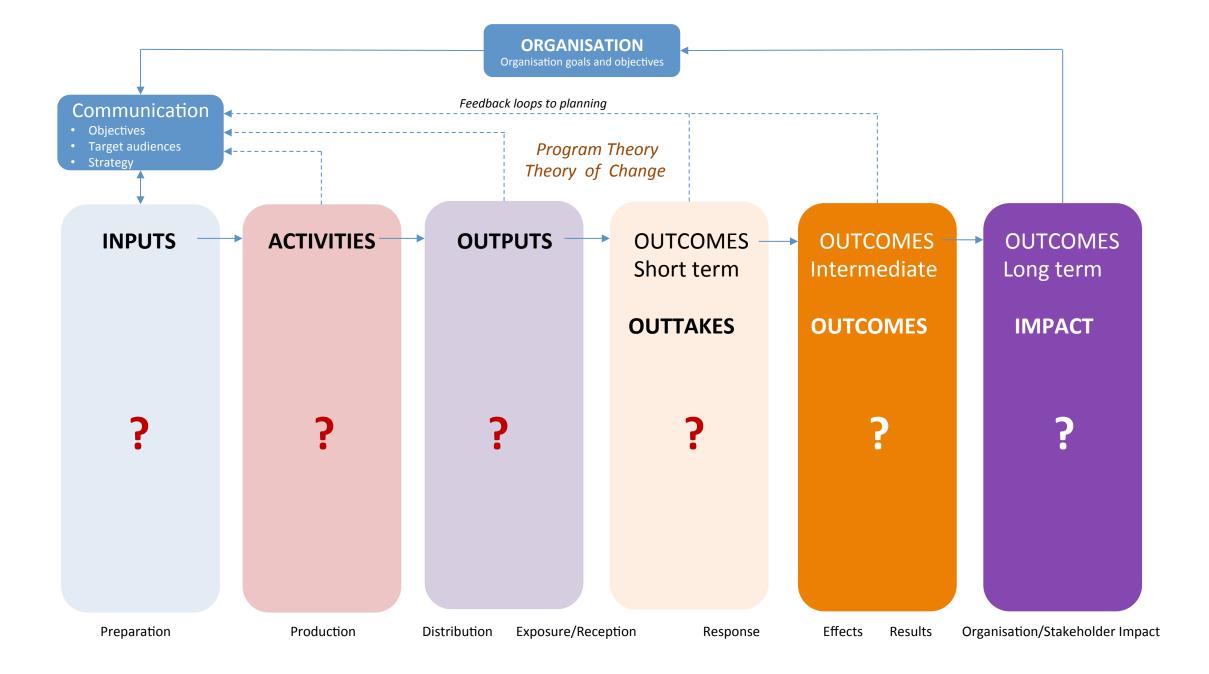
#### Valid Metrics Framework by amec

					PLAN, SET TARGETS	S& OTHER I	NPUTS
	ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVES		TARGE	ET AUDIENCE	STRATEGY	
FREFARATION	NHSBT encourages people to donate organs, blood, stem cells and tissues and ensures that a safe and adequate supply of blood to hospitals in England and North Wales.	Recruit new blood donors by drawing attention to the need for new volunteers to come forward		General public 18-24 year olds Black and Asian minority ethnic groups (BAME)		40% reduction in new donors coming forward over the last decade. Only 5% of Black, Asian and minority ethnic people have given blood in the past year	
	IMPLEMENT	MEASURE ACTIVITY		AUDIENCE RESP	ONCE & EFFECTS		ORGANISATION & STAKIEHOLDER EFFECTS
	ACTIMITY	OUTPUT	0	UT-TAKES	OUTCOMES		IMPACT
	<ul> <li>E Working with organisations to remove the letters A, O and B</li> <li>E Press releases on NHSBT research with hard hitting facts</li> <li>E Placing spokesperson quotes in press releases for interview</li> <li>E Case studies on real life stories of donors and repients</li> <li>E Events targeting ethnic minority groups</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mainstream media coverage doubled from 230 to 459 articles</li> <li>97% of articles delivered a key message</li> <li>62% of coverage featured a spokesporson</li> <li>79% of articles featured a call to action</li> <li>69% of 18-24 year olds and 73% of ethnic groups reached</li> </ul>	20k 12k tweets and #MissingType 11k visitors to		Total registrations increased for 47k BAME registrations increased Registrations from young adu than doubled	i by 151%	Total donor registrations exceeded the monthly target of 40k. Significant correlations between media coverage and donor registrations. Social media analysis used to make business case to optimise website for mobile. Positive results from experimental regional media tactics





F	OUTPUT	OUT-TAKES	OUTCOMES
H H H	<ul> <li>doubled from 230 to 459 articles</li> <li>97% of articles delivered a key message</li> <li>62% of coverage featured a spokesperson</li> <li>79% of articles featured a call to action</li> <li>69% of 18-24 year olds and 73% of ethnic groups reached</li> </ul>	Rise in social media posts from 8k to 20k12k tweets and retweets of #MissingType hashtag11k visitors to campaign website with 17% clicking through to book appointment	Total registrations increased from 22k b 47k BAME registrations increased by 151% Registrations from young adults more than doubled
10.8	3 x 7.50 in 🔳		

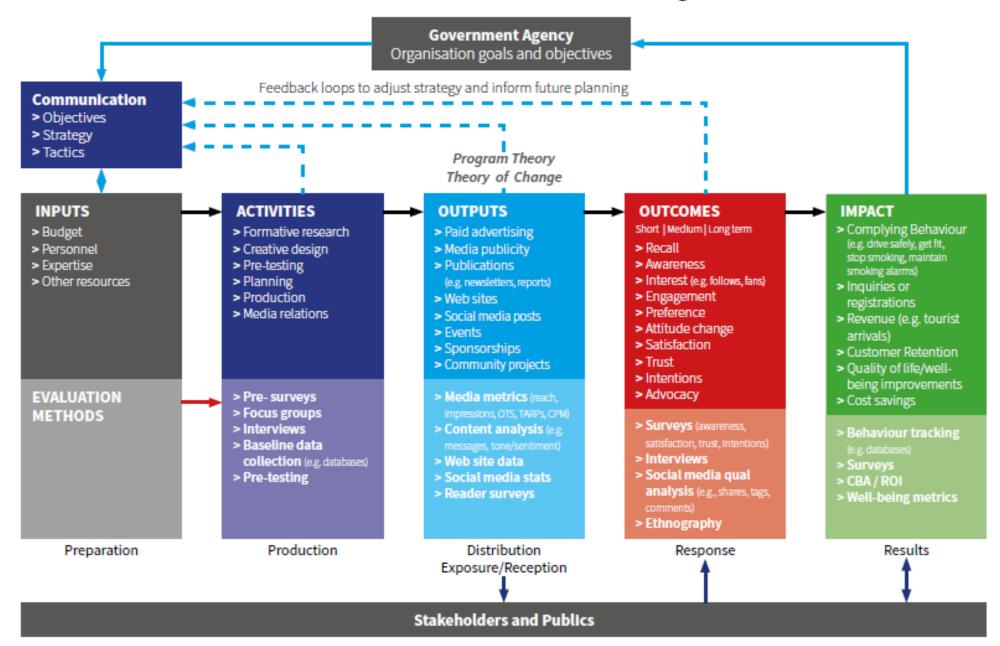


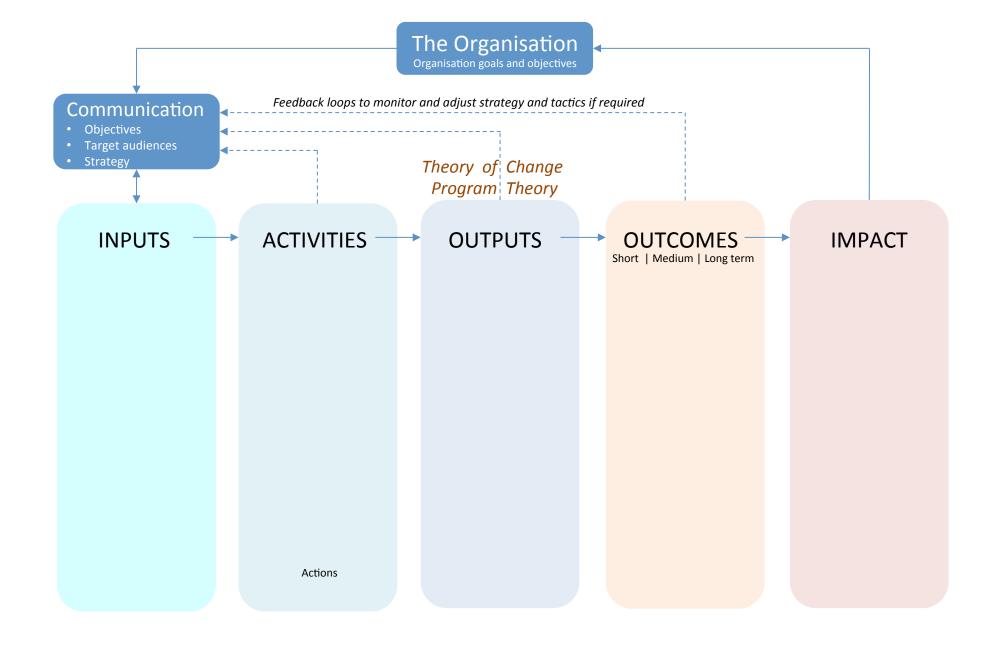
### **Taxonomy of evaluation – 6-stage model**

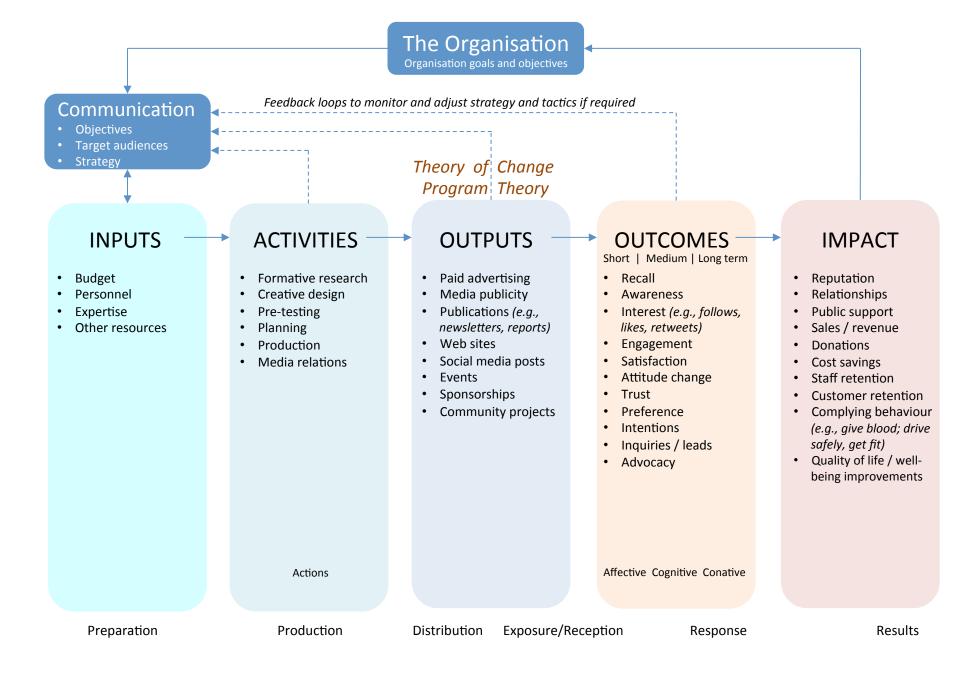
STAGES Macro-level Short definition	INPUTS <sup>1</sup> What you need in preparation for communication	ACTIVITIES Things you do to plan and produce your communication	OUTPUTS What you put out that is received by target audiences	OUTTAKES <sup>2</sup> Short-term outcomes What audiences do with and take out of your communication	OUTCOMES <sup>3</sup> Intermediate Effects that your communication has on audiences	IMPACT <sup>4</sup> Long-term The results that are caused, in full or in part, by your communication <sup>5</sup>
<b>KEY STEPS</b> Meso-level	<ul> <li>Objectives</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>Resources (e.g., staff, agencies, facilities, partnerships)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Formative research</li> <li>Planning</li> <li>Production (e.g., design, writing, media buying, media relations, media partnerships, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Distribution</li> <li>Exposure</li> <li>Reception</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Attention</li> <li>Awareness</li> <li>Understanding</li> <li>Interest / liking</li> <li>Engagement</li> <li>Participation</li> <li>Consideration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learning / knowledge</li> <li>Attitude change</li> <li>Satisfaction</li> <li>Trust</li> <li>Preference</li> <li>Intention</li> <li>Advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reputation</li> <li>Relationships</li> <li>Compliance / complying actions</li> <li>Organisation change</li> <li>Public/social change</li> </ul>
Example METRICS & MILESTONES Micro-level	<ul> <li>SMART objectives</li> <li>Targets / KPIs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Baselines / benchmarks (e.g., current awareness)</li> <li>Audience needs, preferences, etc.</li> <li>Strategic plan</li> <li>Evaluation plan</li> <li>Pre-test data (e.g., creative concepts)</li> <li>Content produced (e.g., media releases, Websites)</li> <li>Media relations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Publicity volume</li> <li>Media reach</li> <li>Impressions/OTS</li> <li>Share of voice</li> <li>Tone/sentiment/ favourability</li> <li>Messages placed</li> <li>Posts, tweets, etc.</li> <li>Advertising TARPs</li> <li>E-marketing volume</li> <li>CPM</li> <li>Clickthroughs</li> <li>Event attendance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unique visitors</li> <li>Views</li> <li>Response (e.g., follows, likes, tags, shares, retweets)</li> <li>Return visits/views</li> <li>Recall (unaided, aided)</li> <li>Positive comments</li> <li>Positive response in surveys, etc.</li> <li>Subscribers (e.g., RSS, newsletters)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Message acceptance</li> <li>Trust levels</li> <li>Statements of support or intent</li> <li>Inquiries</li> <li>Leads</li> <li>Registrations (e.g., organ donor list)</li> <li>Brand preference</li> <li>Trialling</li> <li>Joining</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Public/s support</li> <li>Meet targets (e.g., blood donations; cancer screening membership, etc.)</li> <li>Sales increase</li> <li>Donations increase</li> <li>Cost savings</li> <li>Staff retention</li> <li>Customer retention/loyalty</li> <li>Quality of life / wellbeing increase</li> </ul>

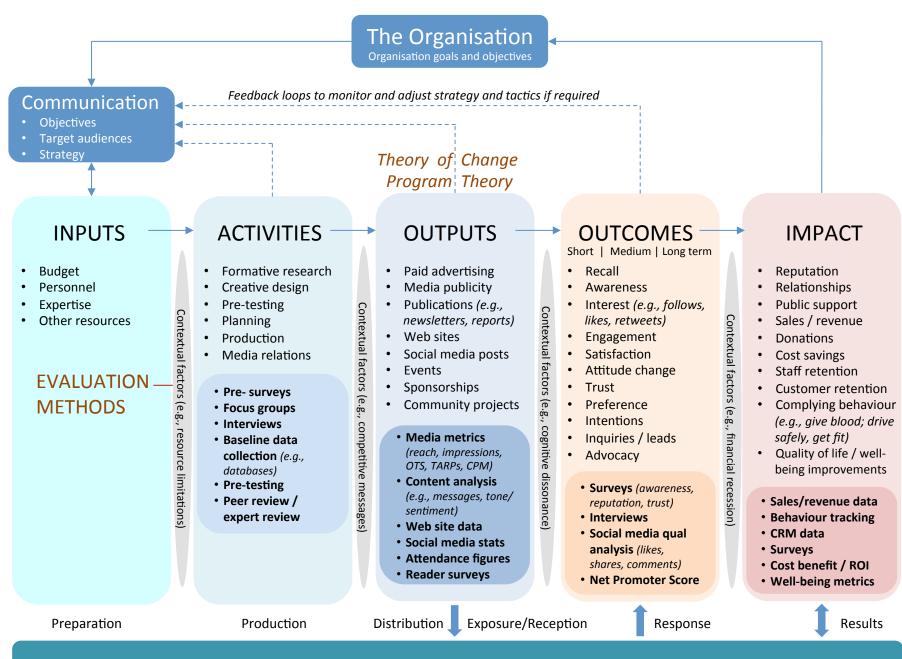
	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outtakes	Outcomes	Impact
Example METRICS & MILESTONES Micro-level	<ul> <li>SMART objectives</li> <li>Targets / KPIs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Baselines / benchmarks (e.g., current awareness)</li> <li>Audience needs, preferences, etc.</li> <li>Strategic plan</li> <li>Evaluation plan</li> <li>Pre-test data (e.g., creative concepts)</li> <li>Content produced (e.g., media releases, Websites)</li> <li>Media relations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Publicity volume</li> <li>Media reach</li> <li>Impressions/OTS</li> <li>Share of voice</li> <li>Tone/sentiment/ favourability</li> <li>Messages placed</li> <li>Posts, tweets, etc.</li> <li>Advertising TARPs</li> <li>E-marketing volume</li> <li>CPM</li> <li>Clickthroughs</li> <li>Event attendance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unique visitors</li> <li>Views</li> <li>Response (e.g., follows, likes, tags, shares, retweets)</li> <li>Return visits/views</li> <li>Recall (unaided, aided)</li> <li>Positive comments</li> <li>Positive response in surveys, etc.</li> <li>Subscribers (e.g., RSS, newsletters)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Message acceptance</li> <li>Trust levels</li> <li>Statements of support or intent</li> <li>Inquiries</li> <li>Leads</li> <li>Registrations (e.g., organ donor list)</li> <li>Brand preference</li> <li>Trialling</li> <li>Joining</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Public/s support</li> <li>Meet targets (e.g., blood donations; cancer screening membership, etc.)</li> <li>Sales increase</li> <li>Donations increase</li> <li>Cost savings</li> <li>Staff retention</li> <li>Customer retention/loyalty</li> <li>Quality of life / wellbeing increase</li> </ul>
<b>METHODS</b> of evaluation	<ul> <li>Internal analysis</li> <li>Environmental scanning</li> <li>Feasibility analysis</li> <li>Risk analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Metadata analysis (e.g., past research and metrics)</li> <li>Market/audience research (e.g., surveys, focus groups, interviews)</li> <li>Stakeholder consultation</li> <li>Case studies (e.g., best practice)</li> <li>SWOT analysis (or PEST, PESTEL, etc.)</li> <li>Pre-testing panels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Media metrics (e.g., audience statistics, impressions, CPM)</li> <li>Media monitoring</li> <li>Media content analysis (quant)</li> <li>Media content analysis (qual)</li> <li>Social media analysis (quant and qual)</li> <li>Activity reports (e.g., events, sponsorships)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Web statistics (e.g., views, downloads)</li> <li>Social media analysis (qual – e.g, comments)</li> <li>Feedback (e.g., comments, letters)</li> <li>Ethnography (observation)</li> <li>Netnography (online ethnography)</li> <li>Audience surveys (e.g., re awareness, understanding, interest, opinion)</li> <li>Focus group (as above)</li> <li>Interviews (as above)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Social media analysis (qual)</li> <li>Database statistics (e.g., inquiry tracking identifying sources)</li> <li>Ethnography (observation)</li> <li>Netnography (online ethnography)</li> <li>Opinion polls</li> <li>Stakeholder surveys (e.g., re satisfaction, trust)</li> <li>Focus groups (as above)</li> <li>Interviews (as above)</li> <li>Net Promoter Score (NPS)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Database records (e.g., blood donations, health outcomes, membership, etc.)</li> <li>Sales tracking</li> <li>Donation tracking</li> <li>CRM data</li> <li>Staff survey data</li> <li>Reputation studies</li> <li>Cost Benefit Analysis/ Benefit Cost Ratio</li> <li>ROI (if there are financial objectives)</li> <li>Econometrics</li> </ul>

#### NSW Government Evaluation Framework for Advertising and Communication









Stakeholders, Publics, Society





#### Measurement and evaluation (traditional model)

Findings primarily used for reporting



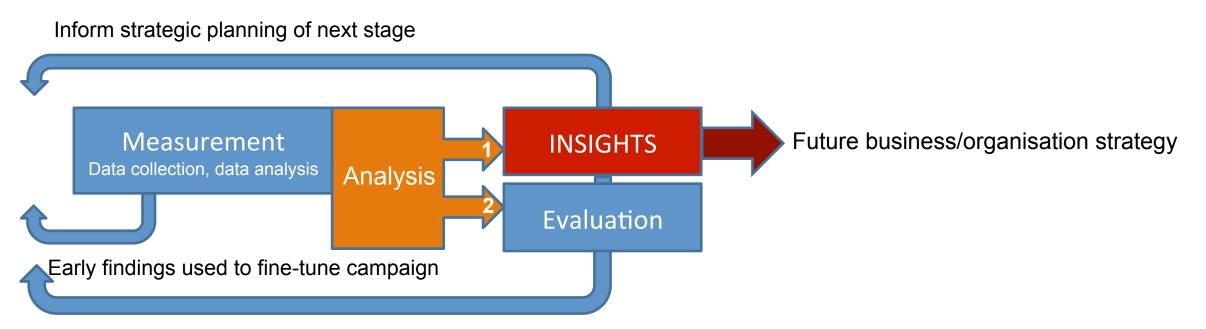
Early findings used to fine-tune campaign







### **The MAIE Model**



Reporting and performance management and review







mult cultural health communication





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#### **Case study: Youth anti-cannabis campaign**









## **Questions & Discussion**