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# Executive Summary

Evaluation should be seen as a **key part of the communications process**, and not a bolt-on at the end, and thought needs to be put into understanding exactly what **outcomes** can and should be measured. At a bare minimum, organisations should ensure they have ways for measuring how they perform in the media, how informed their staff are, and how campaigns are performing. Good evaluation **raises the profile of communications and brings boardroom credibility**.

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An outcome is a **measurable change in behaviour, attitudes or opinions**. Research is the starting point of any campaign, and knowing how somebody behaved prior to a campaign and how they behaved afterwards is key. Communications is pointless without research and evaluation.

**The audience is at the heart of any communications activity**. By understanding the motivations and behaviours of a particular audience, you will both be able to plan your communications activity more effectively, and also develop a robust approach to evaluation.

Evaluation does not need to be expensive nor overly complex. Start simple by doing whatever desk research you can in order to understand your audience and current issues. By also looking around to see what information already exists on a particular audience and how it behaves, thinks and feels about different issues, you can quickly **build up benchmarks** to which you will be able to compare later.

**Use whatever information you have available to identify your target customer groups**. This could for example be through an existing database such as a council tax register, or through a mailing list. **Avoid targeting everybody** to bring greater focus to your communications activity, and to make the evaluation process easier.

When evaluating traditional media such as newspaper articles and radio coverage, the focus should be on the **quality, not the quantity** of coverage. We recommend following the **Barcelona Declaration of Measurement Principles** in approaching any evaluation exercise. These can be applied to new as well as traditional media.

With more communications taking place online, more thought and resource needs to be put into evaluating this area. Many evaluation tools exist, some of which we discuss in this report. However, there is **no hard and fast rule over which tools should be used**. The **key is knowing what to do with the data** that is produced. We therefore, we advocate investing in analysts and evaluation tools using the 90/10 ratio. "If you would like to invest \$100 in making smart decisions, then invest \$10 in tools and invest \$90 in smart brains".<sup>1</sup>

**Evaluation is constantly changing**, and no-one should claim to know all the answers or offer an off-the-shelf approach. Unless there is a clear plan as to what your communications are trying to achieve, you might as well just count the number of press releases you send out. **Good evaluation helps bring clarity to the objectives of your organisation**. Further, it helps bring a fresh perspective to your communications, allowing you to assess what works and what does not, allowing you to fine tune your approach. Everyone can improve the communications they do through good evaluation.

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<sup>1</sup> Kaushik, A (2010), Web Analytics 2.0, USA, Wiley Publishing

## Appendix C: The Albert Model

Westminster have developed a mathematical tool to enable realistic targeting for a number of campaigns. ALBERT has been incorporated into our planning process, using an automated spreadsheet with survey data, so we instantly know the effect of targeting specific groups or areas.

ALBERT is a practical model that enables Westminster to pre-determine the amount of people to target and where to find them. It is a mathematical model based on conversion rates, so we can predict the outcome of any campaign at a given conversion rate. The model itself was essentially a variation of a percentage rate.

$$\text{Predicted result} = \frac{\text{Number of people satisfied before campaign} + \text{extra people satisfied after campaign}}{\text{Number of people in Westminster}}$$

In mathematical terms, the model is represented this as follows:

T = number of people in target group  
 B = number of people in Borough  
 C = conversion rate

S<sub>t</sub> = Satisfaction of target group  
 S<sub>b</sub> = Satisfaction of Borough  
 S<sub>tb</sub> = Target satisfaction rate for borough

$$S_{tb} = \frac{((T \times (1 - S_t) \times C) + (S_b \times B))}{B}$$

Once finalised this had an immediate application, as it told us that in targeting terms, there were elements we had control over and therefore only three ways to improve campaign results.

- Targeting groups with higher levels of non-satisfaction
- Targeting more people
- Increasing the conversion rate through targeting people for whom the message was most relevant or else using the medium most relevant to them

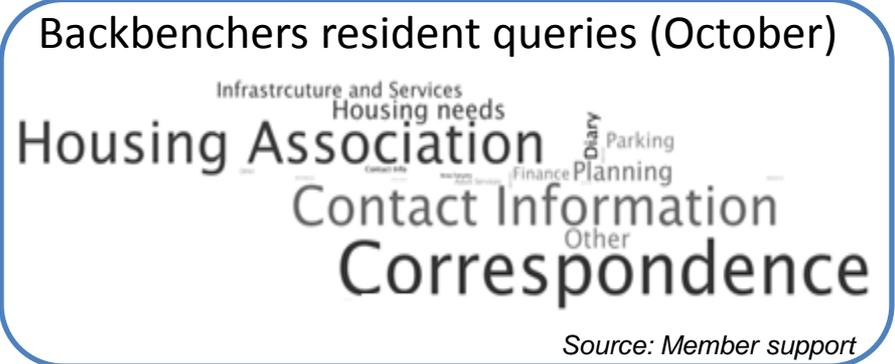
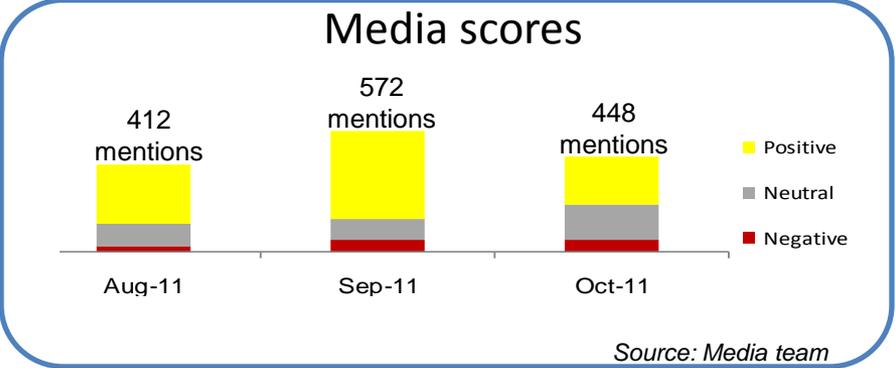
Additionally, by rearranging the terms of the equation, we could compute:

- The number of people to target to achieve a given conversion rate
- The conversion rate required to hit any given target

The model allows us to predict the impact of a campaign on a relevant metric. As budgets grow ever tighter, we are increasingly using it for cost-benefit analysis as we scale back activity, to make sure we only concentrate on those areas and activities that have the greatest effect.

# Westminster City Council Reputation Report – November 2011

## MEDIA/CONTACT EVALUATION



## RADAR

	<b>Community Governance Review</b> • Looking across the city. Seeking to empower communities • 12 week consultations 14 <sup>th</sup> November 2011 - 3 <sup>rd</sup> February.	<b>Long-term impact</b>
	<b>Parking Policy Decisions</b> • Cabinet agreed to implement 9 policies • Due go live 9 <sup>th</sup> January 2012 • Review of on-street parking tariffs	<b>Medium-term impact</b>
	<b>Gang Summit</b> • 70 key stakeholders discussed serious youth violence • First stage of community engagement programme underpinning the Your Choice programme	<b>Long-term impact</b>
	<b>Every Older Person Matters</b> • Service changes happening: Taxi Card consultation • Tea Dance – 18 <sup>th</sup> December • Fall in satisfaction in this customer group	<b>Medium-term impact</b>
	<b>Customer Care</b> • Closure of remaining OSS 16 <sup>th</sup> December • New Post Office contract • New Your OSS continuing roll out	<b>Short-term impact</b>
	<b>Parliament Square</b> • By-law for Parliament Square and surrounding area being sought	<b>Short-term impact</b>

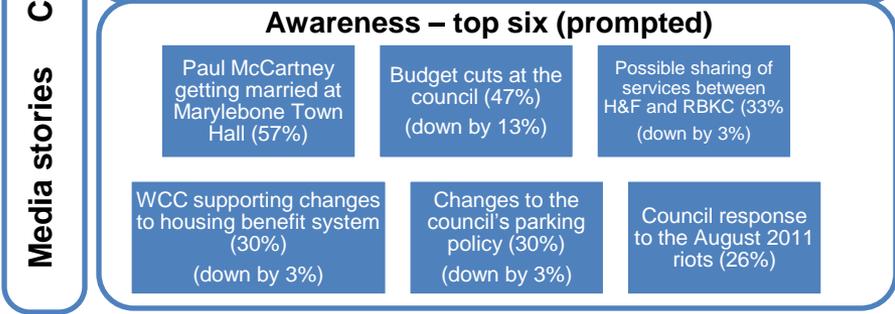
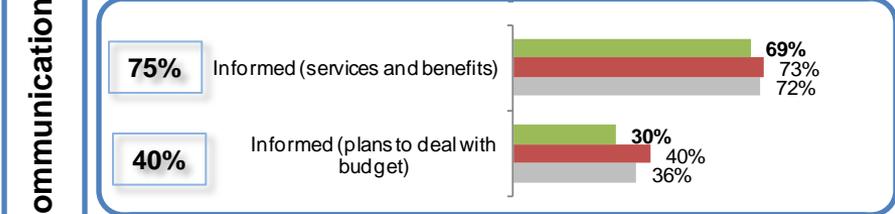
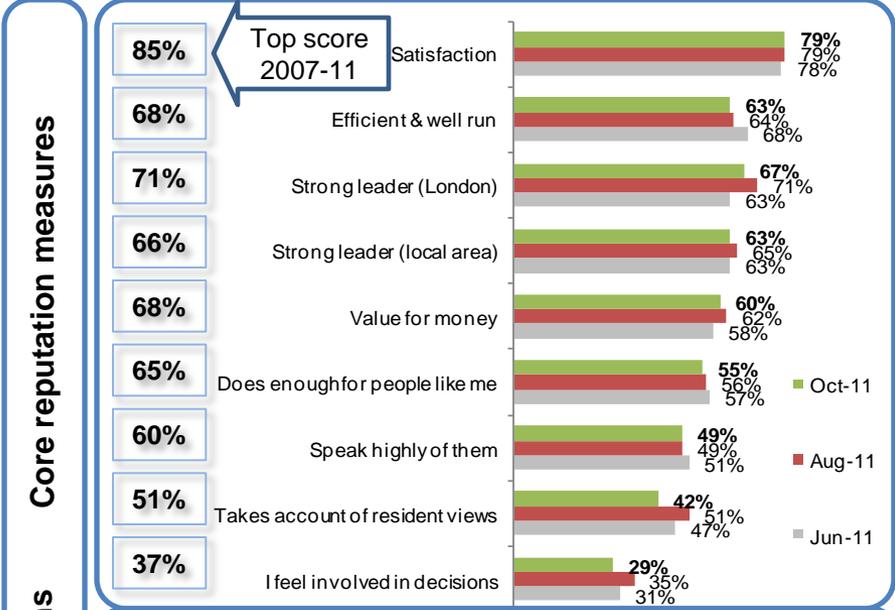
## CORPORATE DIARY

14 December Parliament Square to be cleared	18 December Tea Dance	31 December Leader's New Year letter	1 January New Year's day parade
January 9 <sup>th</sup> New Parking Policy goes live	16 January Future funding for local authorities round table		

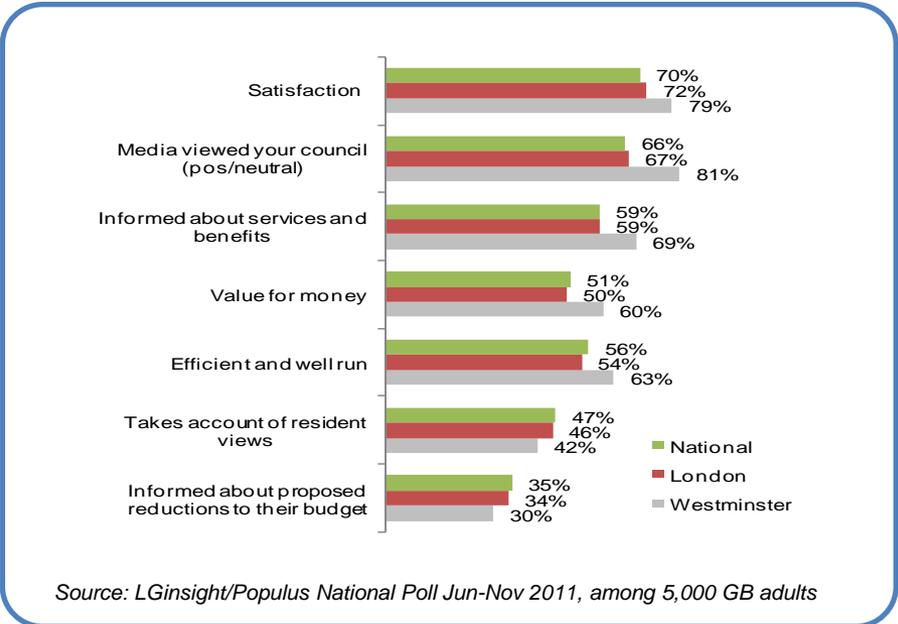


# Westminster City Council Reputation Report – November 2011

## REPUTATION TRACKER - RESIDENTS



## NATIONAL POLL FINDINGS



## REPUTATION TRACKER TELLS US

- **Council reputation and service performance remains strong** with positive impact of initiatives such as prioritising housing for workers, the response to the riots and the “Nice Save” recycling campaign
- **Perceptions that the council listens to residents views when making decisions has fallen** from 51% in August to 42% now
- **Falls in perceptions of “listening” are mainly linked to older people being less positive about the council** (now in line with other age groups) and **there has been a fall in the number who feel the council is handling customer contact well** probably due to changes to One Stop Shops

Source: Westminster City Council Reputation Tracker, October 2011, 500 residents