

Attendance, 50+ Miles, Predicted

Enter the number of people predicted to travel a distance of over 50 miles to attend the activity. When requesting funds, organizations should provide an estimate of figure and a method for determining it. If lodging tax funds were used for an activity not expected to generate measurable attendance (such as a general marketing campaign or an expenditure related to facility upkeep), leave the field blank and use the Notes section to explain.

Attendance, 50+ Miles, Actual (Estimated)

Enter the total number of people who traveled more than 50 miles to attend the activity. Organizations using lodging tax funds should quantify this figure. If lodging tax funds were used for an activity not expected to generate measurable attendance (such as a general marketing campaign or an expenditure related to facility upkeep), leave the field blank and use the Notes section to explain.

Attendance, 50+ Miles Method

Select the method used to determine the number of people who traveled more than 50 miles to attend the activity from the dropdown menu.

Count Methods

- **Direct Count:** Actual count of visitors using methods such as paid admissions or registrations, clicker counts at entry points, vehicle counts or number of chairs filled. A direct count may also include information collected directly from businesses, such as hotels, restaurants or tour guides, likely to be affected by an event.
- **Indirect Count:** Estimate based on information related to the number of visitors such as raffle tickets sold, redeemed discount certificates, brochures handed out, police requirements for crowd control or visual estimates.
- **Representative Survey:** Information collected directly from individual visitors/participants. A representative survey is a highly structured data collection tool, based on a defined random sample of participants, and the results can be reliably projected to the entire population attending an event and includes margin of error and confidence level.
- **Informal Survey:** Information collected directly from individual visitors or participants in a nonrandom manner that is not representative of all visitors or participants. Informal survey results cannot be projected to the entire visitor population and provide a limited indicator of attendance because not all participants had an equal chance of being included in the survey.
- **Structured Estimate:** Estimate produced by computing known information related to the event or location. For example, one jurisdiction estimated attendance by dividing the square footage of the event area by the international building code allowance for persons (3 square feet)

Please Explain

Enter notes about the specific type of method used to determine the attendance count (such as vehicle counts, informal survey, etc.). Definitions for the methods are provided in the Glossary.