

You're in the home stretch now! The first four exercises have helped you address the critical exhibiting success factors and build a firm foundation for executing an effective and profitable exhibiting program.

You've probably heard the old saying "*what gets measured, gets done.*" Now we're going to discuss some simple exhibiting performance metrics you can use to assess your exhibit performance, value received, and Return on Investment.

**CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR #5: MEASURE YOUR PERFORMANCE, VALUE and ROI**

1. **Refer back to your three SMART exhibiting goals and assess progress made toward each goal.**
2. **Use the [Exhibiting Cost Control tool](#) to track where your exhibiting dollar was spent.** Compare it to the benchmarks and determine if you were over or under budget in each major spend area.
3. **Use the [Exhibiting & Financial Performance Metrics tool](#) to determine how your exhibit program performed.** At a minimum, be sure to calculate the metrics shown below.
4. **Compare your actual exhibit interactions to your Exhibit Interaction Capacity goal.** A quick and easy way to do this is to multiply your lead count 2.4 (an industry benchmark-stop to literature ratio).
  - a. Example: 50 leads x 2.4 = 120 Interactions.
5. **Calculate your Cost Per Interaction** by dividing your total show investment by the number of interactions.
  - a. Example: \$10,000 investment/120 interactions = \$83 Cost Per Interaction
  - b. As a benchmark, the average cost of a field sales call is \$596 to \$1,114 (Source: CEIR)
6. **Calculate your Cost Per Lead** by dividing your total show investment by the number of leads captured.
  - a. Example: \$10,000 investment/50 leads = \$200 Cost Per Lead
  - b. As a benchmark, the average cost of a tradeshow lead is \$283 (Source: Exhibit Surveys, 2013)
  - c. Also compare to your average sale amount, value of a customer, other shows, and other lead generation media.
7. **Calculate Potential Lead Revenue Value** of your leads by multiplying the number of leads captured by your average sale amount or value of a customer.
  - a. Example: 50 leads x \$2,500 average sale amount = \$125,000 Potential Lead Revenue Value
8. **Calculate Potential Lead Value ROI** by dividing the Potential Revenue Value by your total show investment.
  - a. Example: \$125,000/\$10,000 investment = \$12.50 to \$1 Potential Lead Value ROI
9. **Calculate Hard Dollar Return on Investment** by tracking at-show sales orders and leads that convert to sales over time, then comparing to total show investment.
  - a. Example: \$65,000 at and post show sales /\$10,000 investment = \$6.50 to \$1 Hard Dollar ROI

As you can see from these measurement exercises, tradeshow deliver significant cost savings in terms of face-to-face contact, and a potentially high return on investment, when executed properly.

For a deeper dive on this critical exhibiting topic, we recommend these resources available at the online [Exhibitor ROI Center](#):

View On-Demand Webinars:

- Inside Your Exhibiting Numbers: How to Measure Performance, Value and ROI
- Getting the Most from Pre- During and Post-Show

Download:

- Exhibiting & Financial Performance Measurement Tool (Excel Spreadsheet)
- Measure Your Performance, Value and ROI Planning Exercise

Read:

- Exhibit Measurement Made Easy – How to Measure Exhibiting Results and Return on Investment

We hope you completed all five of these exhibitor exercises and you use these exercises, not just for Pittcon, but for every show you do going forward.

We hope you have a productive and profitable experience at Pittcon and we look forward to having you as an exhibitor again next year. In the meanwhile, if you have any questions, or if there is anything we can do, please feel free to contact us. Thank you!