

SOCIAL MARKETING 101 March 9, 2020

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NFPRHA Conference





SMANA SOCIAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Advancing Behavior Change for Social Good



OVERVIEW

Develop and integrate marketing concepts with other approaches to influence actions that benefit communities for the greater social good (SMANA 2017).





COMPONENTS

- Step-by-step, data-driven process
- Removes barriers and enhances benefits
- Outcomes not outputs
- Not social media (although a tool)
- The 4 P's



EXAMPLES





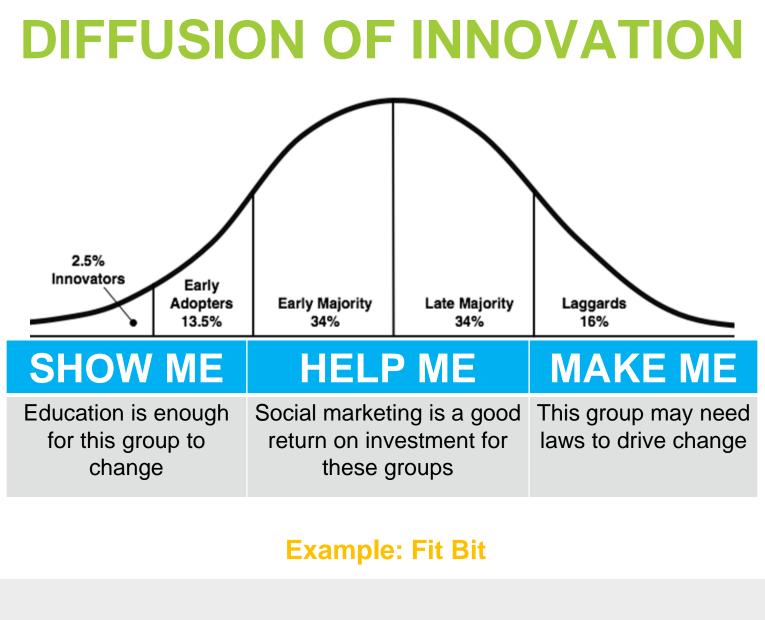
Today is the day I choose a healthier future.



Pledge to lose 10% and we'll mail you the free MI Healthier Tomorrow starter kit.







Adapted from: Rogers, E. (1995) Diffusion of Innovation and Lee, N. and Ward D.

SOCIAL MARKETING STEPS

- 1. Identify desired action
- 2. Segment audience
- 3. Research barriers and benefits
- 4. Develop strategies that reduce barriers and enhance benefits
- 5. Pilot and implement strategies
- 6. Monitor and evaluate the project



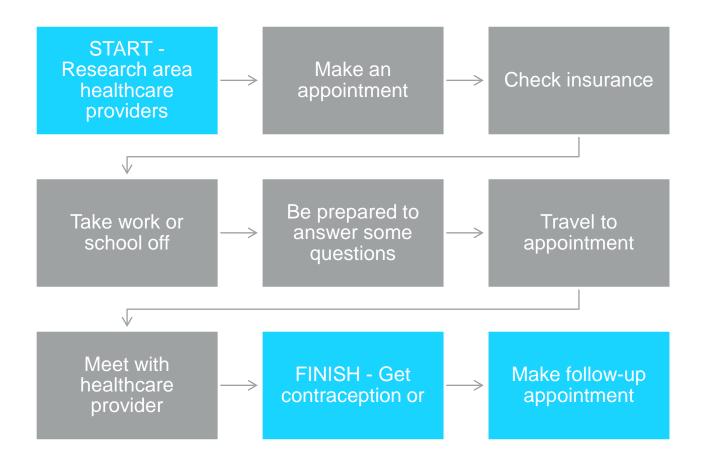
1: OUTCOME

- What does success look like?
- What is purpose or focus?
- What is measurable?





1: SUB-ACTIONS





2: SEGMENTATION

Traditional Communication Approach:



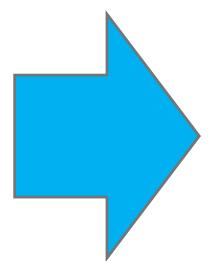
Assumes that people	Create	\rightarrow	Barrier – Lack of funding
	different	\rightarrow	Action – Make appointment
are → different	strategies for different groups		Demographics – Homeowners in Lincoln NE
	0	\rightarrow	Message – Don't forget



3: RESEARCH

Focus on exchange
What are barriers to action?
Types of

research



- Focus Groups
- Interviews
- Journey mapping
- Literature Reviews
- Message Testing
- Observations
- Photo voice
- Surveys (Intercept, Phone, Mail, Web)



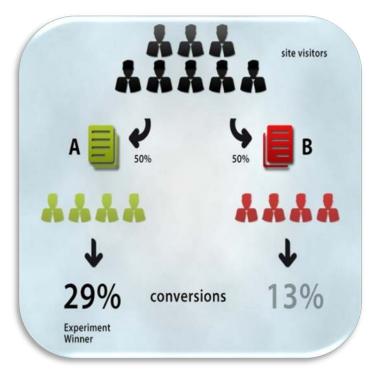




4: STRATEGY					
Commitment	Communication	Convenience	Defaults		
Diffusion	Feedback	Framing	Heuristics		
Incentives	Norms	Prompts	Storytelling		
SMANA					

5: PILOT/ IMPLEMENT

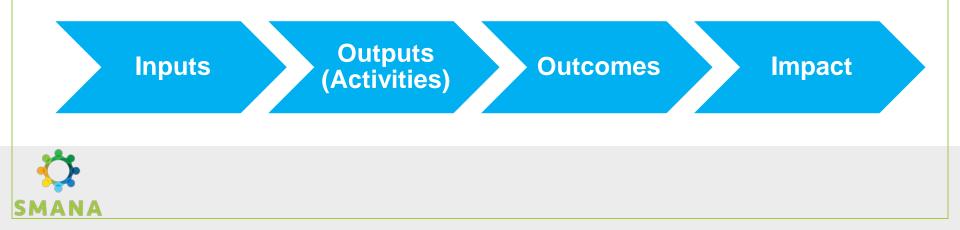
- Test with your priority audience segments
- Refine until it is effective
- Test alternative methods against one another
- Demonstrate to funders the worthiness





6: MONITOR/ EVALUATE

- Monitor regularly, tweak as needed
- Evaluate outcome
- Consider valid measures
- Utilize logic models



SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL

Public policy – national, state, local

Community – relationships btwn organizations

Organizational – groups & institutions

Interpersonal – family & friends

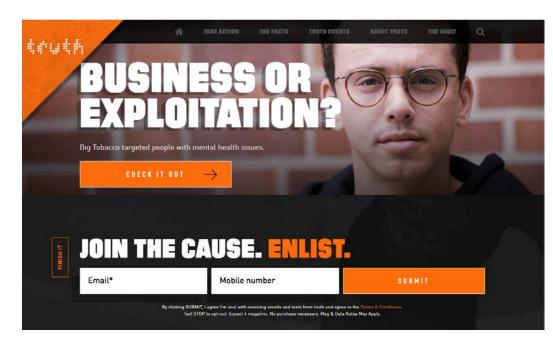
Individual



SYSTEMS THINKING

McLeroy (1988)

EXAMPLE: SMOKING













LEARN MORE AT: Roundtable Session, Handouts and www.SMANA.org

