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The Future of Social Marketing

Olivier Serrat
Asian Development Bank

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The Future of Social Marketing

Abstract

{Excerpt} Social marketing is the use of marketing principles and techniques to effect behavioral change. It is a concept, process, and application for understanding who people are, what they desire, and then organizing the creation, communication, and delivery of products and services to meet their desires as well as the needs of society, and solve serious social problems.

Organizations have never had such powerful information and communication technologies with which to interact with clients, audiences, and partners; explore, find, capture, store, analyze, present, use, and exchange information data and information about them; and tailor products and services accordingly. Along with that, never before have end users expected to interface so closely with organizations and with one another to define and shape what they need. In its highest form, marketing is now considered a social process, composed of human behavior patterns concerned with exchange of resources or values. It is no longer a mere function used to increase business profits.

Keywords

Asian Development Bank, ADB, poverty, economic growth, sustainability, development

Comments

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The Future of Social Marketing

By Olivier Serrat

Social marketing is the use of marketing principles and techniques to effect behavioral change. It is a concept, process, and application for understanding who people are, what they desire, and then organizing the creation, communication, and delivery of products and services to meet their desires as well as the needs of society, and solve serious social problems.

Introduction

Marketing is at a crossroads. Until 1960, when Theodore Levitt wrote *Marketing Myopia*,¹ it had not been considered a serious function of strategic management. From there, the discipline developed at such pace that *Marketing Management*,² Philip Kotler's classic textbook, is in its 13th edition counting 816 pages.

Organizations have never had such powerful information and communication technologies³ with which to interact with clients, audiences, and partners; explore, find, capture, store, analyze, present, use, and exchange information data and information about them; and tailor products and services accordingly. Along with that, never before have end users expected to interface so closely with organizations and with one another to define and shape what they need. In its highest form, marketing is now considered a social process, composed of human behavior⁴ patterns concerned with exchange of resources or values.⁵ It is no longer a mere function used to increase business profits.

Tellingly, in the 2010s, the attention of public sector agencies, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector is increasingly drawn to the potential of social marketing. In an age of climate change, environmental destruction, natural resource shortages, fast population growth, hunger and poverty, as well as insufficient social



¹ Theodore Levitt. 1960. *Marketing Myopia*. *Harvard Business Review*. July–August.

² Philip Kotler and Kevin Keller. 2008. *Marketing Management*. Prentice Hall. The topics covered brand equity, customer value analysis, database marketing, e-commerce, value networks, hybrid channels, supply chain management, segmentation, targeting, positioning, and integrated marketing communications.

³ They encompass radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.

⁴ Human behavior is the population of behaviors exhibited by human beings under specific conditions and influenced by culture, values, ethics, rapport, authority, persuasion, coercion, attitudes, emotions, hypnosis, and/or genetics.

⁵ The motivation to become involved in an exchange is to satisfy needs.

services, what contributions might marketing make? Expressly, some ask whether the tools of marketing can be used to promote public goods in areas other than public health, the traditional arena of social marketing.⁶ Might, for instance, its applications help encourage wider socially and environmentally beneficial behavioral changes, promote protective behaviors, prevent risky behavior, increase use of community services, or facilitate the formulation and adoption of new policies and standards? The behavior, that is, not just of individual citizens but also of public sector agencies, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector.

Definition

The term “social marketing” was coined by Philip Kotler and Gerald Zaltman⁷ in 1971. Drawing from bodies of knowledge such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, and communication theory—with practical roots in advertising, public relations, and market research—it is the application of principles and techniques drawn from the commercial sector to influence a target audience to voluntarily accept, reject, modify, or abandon a behavior for the benefit⁸ of individuals, groups, organizations, or society as a whole. Its intent is to create positive social change. It can be applied to promote merit products and services or to make a target audience avoid demerit products and services and thus promote its well-being.

The Dimensions of Social Marketing

Some consider social marketing to do little but use the principles and practices of generic marketing to achieve noncommercial goals. This is an oversimplification: social marketing involves changing seemingly intractable behaviors in composite environmental, economic, social, political, and technological circumstances with (more often than not) quite limited resources. If the basic objective of corporate marketers is to satisfy shareholders, the bottom line for social marketers is to meet society’s desire to improve quality of life.⁹ This requires a long-term planning approach that moves beyond the individual end user to groups, organizations, and society, characterized in the figure below. Hence, the desired outcomes of social marketing are usually ambitious: the products are more complex, demand is diverse, the target groups are challenging, the necessary involvement of end users is greater, and competition is more varied. However, like generic marketing, behaviors are always the focus: social marketing is also based on the voluntary (but more difficult)¹⁰ exchange of costs and benefits between two or more parties. To this end, social marketing too proposes a useful framework for planning, a framework that social marketers can associate with other approaches at a time when global, regional, national, and local problems have become more critical. (The other approaches might include advocacy; mobilizing communities; building strategic alliances with public sector agencies, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector;¹¹ and influencing the media.) Unsurprisingly, besides public health,¹² social marketing is being applied in environmental,¹³ economic,¹⁴ and educational¹⁵ fields, among others.

⁶ Famously, as long ago as 1952, research psychologist Gerhart Wiebe posed the much-quoted question, “Why can’t you sell brotherhood and rational thinking like you sell soap?” He then argued that the success of mass persuasion, in terms of motivating behavior, is a function of the audience member’s experience with regard to five factors: (i) the force, (ii) the direction, (iii) the mechanism, (iv) the adequacy and compatibility, and (v) the distance. See Gerhart Wiebe. 1952. Merchandising Commodities and Citizenship on Television. *The Public Opinion Quarterly*. Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 679–691.

⁷ Philip Kotler and Gerald Zaltman. 1971. Social Marketing: An Approach to Planned Social Change. *Journal of Marketing*. Vol. 35, pp. 3–12.

⁸ Behavior will change only if perceived benefits outweigh perceived costs.

⁹ This does not mean that commercial marketers cannot contribute to achievement of social good.

¹⁰ Social marketing asks target audiences to do something for which social marketers will not always be able to give immediate payback, or show them something in return, most importantly in the near term. In addition, they must usually concentrate on removing barriers to an activity while enhancing the benefits.

¹¹ Many social marketing issues are so complex that one organization cannot address them alone.

¹² Applications include cholesterol, tobacco prevention, safety, drug abuse, drinking and driving, seatbelt laws, nutrition, obesity, physical activity, HIV/AIDS, immunization, mental health, breast feeding, breast cancer screening, and family planning.

¹³ Instances are pollution, energy conservation, clean air, safer water, recycling, and preservation of forests and national parks.

¹⁴ Areas relate to attracting investors, revitalizing older cities, boosting job skills and training, and civic involvement.

¹⁵ Cases in point are literacy and stay in school.

Figure 1: Types of Social Change by Time and Level of Society

	Micro Level (Individual)	Group Level (Organization)	Macro Level (Society)
Short-Term Change	Behavior Change	Change in Norms (Administrative Change)	Policy Change
Long-Term Change	Lifestyle Change	Organizational Change	Sociocultural Evolution

Source: Adapted from Sidney Levy and Gerald Zaltman. 1975. *Marketing, Society, and Conflict*. Prentice Hall.

In the United Kingdom, the National Social Marketing Center has worked to clarify the salient features of social marketing. Building on work by Alan Andreasen in the United States, it has drawn social marketing benchmark criteria. They aim to ease understanding of the principles and techniques of social marketing, encourage consistency of approach leading to impact, uphold flexibility and creativity to tailor interventions to

Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.
—Margaret Mead

different needs, facilitate capture and sharing of transferable learning between interventions, and assist monitoring and evaluation of interventions. Other criteria, critical to successful interventions, might have been included, e.g., strategic planning, partnership and stakeholder engagement,

monitoring and evaluation, etc. However, those that the National Social Marketing Center promotes are unique to social marketing. The criteria are

- **Orientation.** This implies a strong client orientation, with importance attached to understanding where the customer is starting from, e.g., their values, experiences, knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and needs, and the social context in which they live and work.
- **Behavior.** This refers to a clear focus on understanding existing behavior and key influences upon it, alongside developing clear behavioral goals. These can be divided into actionable and measurable stages, phased over time.
- **Theory.** This connotes the use of behavioral theories to understand human behavior and to build programs around this understanding.
- **Insight.** This calls for gaining a deep understanding and insight into what moves and motivates people.
- **Exchange.** This rests on the use of the “exchange” concept—understanding what is being expected of people, and the real cost to them.
- **Competition.** This hinges on the use of the “competition” concept. This means understanding factors that impact on people and compete for their time.
- **Segmentation.** This demands that the audience be clarified using segmentation to target people effectively.
- **Methods Mix.** This requires the use of a mix of different interventions or methods to achieve a behavioral goal. When used at the strategic level this is referred to as the intervention mix. When used operationally, it is described as the marketing mix.



Table: Social Marketing Benchmark Criteria

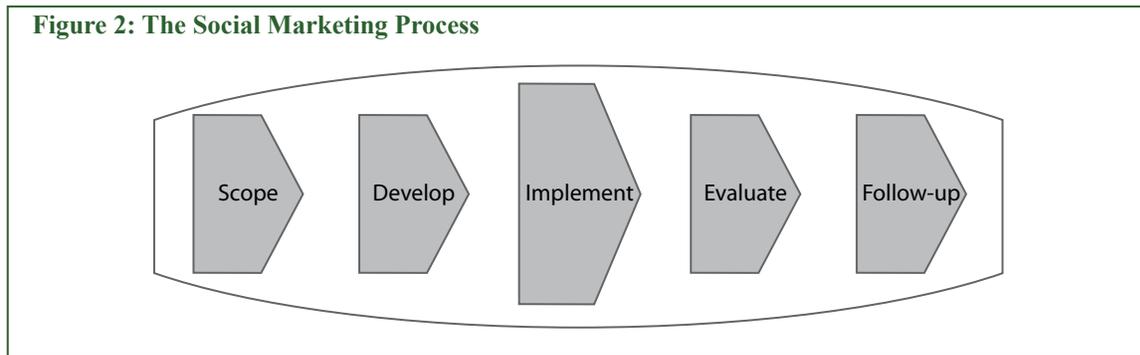
Criterion	Explanation
Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A long-term outlook based on continuing programs rather than one-off campaigns underpins the intervention. The intervention should be strategic rather than tactical. Since the orientation is on relationships—and building a reputation takes time, authenticity, and consistency in words and actions—notions of branding are relevant. A broad and robust understanding of the target group is developed that focuses on understanding everyday lives. Formative research is used to identify the target group's values, experiences, knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and needs and build a relationship through participation at all stages in the development of the intervention. A range of different qualitative and quantitative research techniques combining data from various primary and secondary sources is used to inform understanding.
Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broad and robust behavioral analysis is undertaken to gather a rounded picture of current behavioral patterns and trends for both the problem and desired behavior. The intervention focuses on specific behaviors, not just information. The intervention seeks to consider and address domains related to the formation and establishment of behavior, the maintenance and reinforcement of behavior, behavioral change, and behavioral controls based on ethical principles. The intervention has specific actionable and measurable behavioral objectives and associated indicators.
Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated and open theory framework is used. Theory is used transparently to inform and guide development and theoretical assumptions to be tested as part of the social marketing process. The social marketing process takes into account behavioral theory across four primary bio-physical, psychological, social, and environmental or ecological domains.
Insight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focus is placed on gaining deeper understanding of what moves and motivates the target group. Social marketers conduct formative, process, and evaluative research to discover barriers to behavioral change and develop approaches that address them. The intervention is based on identifying and developing actionable insights using considered judgment.
Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intervention incorporates an exchange analysis of the full cost to the target group of achieving the proposed benefit. Costs can be financial, physical, social, etc. Incentives and disincentives are considered and tailored according to the target group, based on what it values. The exchange may be tangible or intangible.
Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal and external forces that compete with the behavioral change are analyzed. Strategies aim to minimize the potential impact of competition by considering positive and problematic external influences and influencers. The factors that compete for the time and attention of the target group are considered.
Segmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional targeting, such as demographic, is used, but not relied on exclusively. Deeper segmented approaches are used that focus on what moves and motivates the target group, drawing on greater use of geographic, psychographic, and behavior-related data. The intervention is tailored to specific target group segments and does not rely on "blanket" approaches. Future lifestyle trends are considered and addressed.
Methods Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of methods, tailored to the selected target group segments, is used to establish an appropriate synergistic mix that avoids reliance on one-size-fits-all approaches. The strategic social marketing intervention considers four primary domains related to informing and encouraging, servicing and supporting, designing and adjusting the environment, and controlling and regulating. In operational social marketing, the intervention considers the best application of the marketing mix that consists of the four Ps of product (or service), place, price, and promotion.^a An intervention that only uses promotion is social advertising, not social marketing. Elements of the intervention are pretested with the target group.

^aIn social marketing, the product (or service) is the behavior being exchanged with the target audience for a price and benefit. It is not necessarily (indeed, not usually) a tangible item, and must compete successfully against what is being enjoyed from the current behavior. The place is where the target audience will perform the desired behavioral change (or where it may be thinking about the issue). To ease access, interventions should be moved to places that the target audience frequents, or when they perform the current behavior. The price is the cost or barriers the target audience faces in changing its behavior. The price can be financial, but the more important costs are social and emotional, e.g., time, effort, lifestyle, and psychological costs. Promotion relates to communication messages, materials, channels, and activities that will effectively reach the target audience about product (or service), place, and price variables. They include advertising, media relations, events, personal selling, entertainment, and direct mail. Social marketers may need to be very creative in the ways they promote products and services vis-à-vis sometimes hard-to-reach populations.

Source: Adapted from National Social Marketing Center. 2010. Available: www.nsmcentre.org.uk/

The Importance of Process

The stages of the social marketing process will be familiar to anyone who has been involved in project or program development. However, the National Social Marketing Center highlights in particular the importance of the scoping stage—it drives the entire process. At the scoping stage, the primary concern is to establish clear, actionable, and measurable behavior goals to ensure focused development throughout the rest of the process. The effectiveness of social marketing rests on the demonstration of direct impact on behavior; it is this feature that sets social marketing distinctly apart from communication or awareness-raising approaches (where the main focus is on highlighting information and helping people understand it). The aim of the scoping part of the process is to define the objectives of the intervention and what the stakeholders want to achieve. This requires close engagement and much insight. At this stage, social marketers attempt to understand what moves and motivates the end users to determine how the behavioral goals might be reached. Referring to generic marketing, it might be useful to consider this stage as that when the product or service is defined.



Source: National Social Marketing Center. 2010. Available: www.nsmcentre.org.uk/

The complexity of marketing a societal behavioral change requires that the process of social marketing be well structured. Yet, there may have been insufficient discussion of a step-by-step methodology for the social marketing process in the literature. The principal stages followed in public health applications in the United States are initial planning, formative research, strategy development, program development and pretesting of material and nonmaterial interventions, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The core marketing principles, the four Ps, are at the heart of this process because they are used at the initial planning stage.

Box 1: A Quick Guide to Social Marketing

1. Take advantage of prior and existing successful campaigns.
2. Start with target markets most ready for action.
3. Promote single, simple, doable behaviors.
4. Identify and remove barriers to behavioral change.
5. Bring real benefits into the present.
6. Highlight costs of competing behaviors.
7. Promote a tangible product or service to help target audiences perform the behavior.
8. Consider nonmonetary incentives in the form of recognition and appreciation.
9. Have a little fun with messages.
10. Use media channels at the point of decision making.
11. Get commitments and pledges.
12. Use prompts for sustainability.

Source: Philip Kotler and Nancy Lee. 2007. *Marketing in the Public Sector: A Roadmap for Improved Performance*. Pearson Education, Inc.

Note: Messages should be vivid, personal, and concrete. They should be delivered by individuals or organizations that are credible. They should be framed to indicate what individuals are losing by not acting. If the messages are threatening, social marketers should make sure they are coupled with specific instructions for the actions to take. The instructions should clearly relate to the desired behavioral change and be specific. They should make it easy for people to remember what to do, how to do it, and when to do it.

Social Marketing for a Sustainable Future

Given the roots they share, both generic and social marketing have seen a move to relational capital and relationship marketing, away from transactional thinking. Somewhat belatedly, the private sector came to realize that it is easier, and more profitable, to retain clients than to continually attract new customers. Social marketing adopted that thinking earlier simply because it must embrace long-term strategic approaches. Indeed, the inescapable need for long-term thinking in social marketing and the related development of appropriate principles and techniques now position it advantageously in the quickening fight against global, regional, national, and local problems.

Box 2: Case Study: Tonle Sap Environmental Management—Formulating and Implementing a National Environmental Education and Awareness Campaign

Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity are a priority for Cambodia, which relies heavily on land, water, and biotic resources and is on the verge of rapid urban, industrial, and agricultural development. In such cases, environmental policies should be fitted to the conditions and traditions of the country. Implementation will not be successful without the active participation of all citizens, especially those who depend on natural resources.

When Cambodia nominated in 1996 the Tonle Sap for designation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as a biosphere reserve, the government recognized that the site should respond to the conservation, development, and logistic functions of a biosphere reserve and that education and public awareness should be given importance. At the national level, information on conservation and sustainable use, as practiced in biosphere reserves, should be included in school programs and teaching manuals and in media efforts. At the local level, involvement of local communities should be encouraged, information for visitors should be produced, and environmental education centers should be promoted.

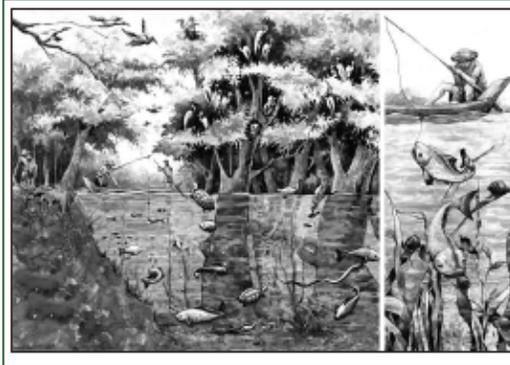
Since its creation in 1993, the Ministry of Environment has worked toward such ends. As a result, an Interministerial Steering Committee for Environmental Education was established that year with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme's Environmental Technical Assistance Project. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization was associated with related environmental education activities, particularly with developing environmental education materials for school curricula and producing teacher guides for primary and secondary schools. A special program for educating monks was also put in place. However, many of these activities were interrupted when the Environmental Technical Assistance Project ended in 1998. Considering the importance of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and the severity of the threats against it, it is urgent that progress in environmental education and awareness continue and that a national campaign be mounted in support. This would also help Cambodia meet obligations under the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity that stress the importance of education and public awareness on biodiversity.

The goal of the project is sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap basin. The objective that formulation and implementation of a national environmental education and awareness campaign will help accomplish is strengthened natural resource management coordination and planning for the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, particularly by establishing a coordination framework and information dissemination mechanisms. The outputs needed to formulate and implement the campaign are as follows: (i) publicizing the Tonle Sap's environmental importance, (ii) integrating concern for natural resources, and (iii) developing formal and nonformal environmental education. These outputs will be defined by the target audience, i.e., the general public and the press, decision makers, schoolchildren (at primary and secondary levels), university students, and communities living in the Tonle Sap region.

Source: Extracted from ADB. 2002. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Loan and Technical Assistance Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project*. Manila. Available: www.adb.org/documents/rtps/cam/rrp_cam_33418.pdf. More information on the Tonle Sap Initiative is at www.adb.org/projects/tonle_sap/. See also Live & Learn Environmental Education. 2005. *Building a Sustainable Future: A Strategic Approach to Environmental Education in the Tonle Sap Region, Cambodia*. Available: www.livelearn.org/resources/reports/basf-Cambodia.pdf.

Box 3: Case Study: Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods—Educating for Protection of Natural Resources

In Cambodia, decentralization and deconcentration have boosted local autonomy and participation in national development. Accordingly, the structures supporting this effort—at central, provincial, district, and commune levels—have received considerable assistance. But, given their short history, the impact on improved livelihoods, though encouraging, has been modest: there remains a need to strengthen institutions and processes at all levels. This includes improving cross-sectoral linkages in development planning, building skills for community-driven development, and raising awareness of the need to protect natural resources. Component 3 of the Project plans to build skills and awareness for sustainable livelihoods.



Source: Live & Learn Environmental Education. 2006. *Good People, Good Environment: The Community Environment Awareness Flipchart*. Available: http://www.livelearn.org/resources/manuals/comm%20flipchart_english.pdf

Specifically, to help raise awareness of the need to protect natural resources, the Project will (i) assemble educational materials on natural resource management, including those developed under component 3 of the ADB-assisted Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project; (ii) hold environmental awareness forums for staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Women's Affairs, their provincial departments, and commune leaders; (iii) prioritize villages according to their potential impact on resource extraction; (iv) assemble, train, and equip a mobile training team to extend environmental awareness in priority villages; (v) deliver the environmental awareness program; and (vi) conduct monitoring and evaluation. The activities will build on achievements under component 1 of the Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project, according to the principles developed under an ADB-assisted pilot and demonstration activity conducted in 2004.^a

^aSee ADB. 2004. *Regional Technical Assistance for Promoting Effective Water Management Policies and Practices (Phase 3)*. Manila. Pilot and Demonstration Activity in the Kingdom of Cambodia for Developing and Testing Environmental Education and Awareness Methodologies and Tools. Available: www.adb.org/documents/tars/reg/t_reg_6123_pda.pdf. See also Live & Learn Environmental Education. 2004. *Environmental Issues in the Tonle Sap: A Rapid Assessment of Perceptions*. Available: www.livelearn.org/research/rap-tonlesap2004.pdf; *Learning Circle Facilitators' Guide to Promote Sustainable Development in the Tonle Sap*. Available: www.livelearn.org/resources/manuals/lc/facilitatorsguidetonlesap.pdf; *Community Theater Guide to the Water Awareness Program*. Available: www.livelearn.org/resources/manuals/theatreguide.pdf

Source: Extracted from ADB. 2005. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a Proposed Asian Development Fund Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project*. Manila. Available: www.adb.org/documents/rrps/cam/39603-cam-rrp.pdf. More information on the Tonle Sap Initiative is at www.adb.org/projects/tonle_sap/

In 2009, Philip Kotler and Nancy Lee contributed to expand the traditional scope of social marketing by considering global poverty, 90% of which is found in developing countries,¹⁶ from the viewpoint of the marketer.¹⁷ They examined how marketing perspectives might drive poverty solutions that work by (i) segmenting the poverty

A small group of thoughtful people could change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

—Margaret Mead

¹⁶ Applying social marketing principles and techniques in developing countries is not new. Poverty is affected by behavioral choices, and behavior is influenced by the creation, communication, and delivery of products and services that modulate it. Therefore, from the 1980s organizations such as the World Bank started to use the term “social marketing” and have continued to promote interest in it. However, Philip Kotler and Nancy Lee’s book is a valuable addition to the toolbox of development aid. It describes and illustrates with actual cases the major steps in planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and controlling social marketing programs for poverty reduction; this level of analysis had been missing in all the previous work on helping the poor.

¹⁷ Philip Kotler and Nancy Lee. 2009. *Up and Out of Poverty*. Pearson Education, Inc.

marketplace (who are the potential market segments for our efforts?); (ii) evaluating and choosing target market priorities (who should we focus on first or most?); (iii) determining desired behavior changes (what do we want them to do?); (iv) understanding barriers, benefits, and the competition for change (what do they think of the idea?); and (v) developing a desired positioning and strategic marketing mix (what do they need to do this?). They stressed the need to ensure an integrated approach by developing a social marketing plan and elucidating the distinct roles of the public sector, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector in poverty reduction.

Box 4: Outline of Social Marketing Planning

Executive Summary

A brief summary highlighting plan stakeholders, background, purpose, target audience, major marketing objectives and goals, desired positioning, marketing mix strategies (4Ps), and evaluation, budget, and implementation plans.

1.0 Background, Purpose, and Focus

Who's the sponsor? Why are they doing this? What social issue and population will the plan focus on, and why?

2.0 Situation Analysis

2.1 SWOT: Organizational Strengths and Weaknesses, and Environmental Opportunities and Threats

2.2 Literature review and environmental scan of programs focusing on similar efforts: activities and lessons learned

3.0 Target Audience Profile

3.1 Demographics, geographics, relevant behaviors (including risk), psychographics, social networks, community assets, and stage of change (readiness to buy)

3.2 Size of target audience

4.0 Marketing Objectives and Goals

4.1 Campaign objectives: specifying targeted behaviors and attitudes (knowledge and beliefs)

4.2 SMART goals: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound changes in behaviors and attitudes

5.0 Factors Influencing Adoption of the Behavior

5.1 Perceived barriers to the targeted behavior

5.2 Potential benefits of the targeted behavior

5.3 Competing behaviors and forces

5.4 Influence of important others

6.0 Positioning Statement

How do we want the target audience to see the targeted behavior and its benefits relative to alternative or preferred ones?

7.0 Marketing Mix Strategies (Using the 4Ps to Create, Communicate, and Deliver Value for the Behavior)

7.1 Product: Benefits from performing behaviors and any products or services offered to assist adoption

Core Product: Desired audience benefits promised in exchange for performing the targeted behavior

Actual Product: Features of basic product or service e.g., HIV/AIDS test, exercise, number of daily fruits and vegetables

	Augmented Product: Additional products and services to help perform the behavior or increase appeal
7.2	Price: Costs that will be associated with adopting the behavior and any monetary and nonmonetary incentives and disincentives Costs: Money, time, physical effort, psychological Price-Related Tactics to Reduce Costs: Monetary and nonmonetary incentives and disincentives
7.3	Place: Making access convenient Creating convenient opportunities to engage in the targeted behaviors and/or access products and services
7.4	Promotion: Persuasive communications highlighting product or service benefits, features, fair price, and ease of access Messages Messenger Creative and Executional Strategy Media Channels and Promotional Items
8.0	Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation
8.1	Purpose and audience for monitoring and evaluation
8.2	What will be measured: inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact
8.3	How and when measures will be taken
9.0	Budget
9.1	Costs for implementing marketing plan, including additional research and monitoring and evaluation plan
9.2	Any anticipated incremental revenues, cost savings, or partner contributions
10.0	Plan for Implementation and Campaign Management
	Who will do what and when, including partners and their roles?

Source: Philip Kotler and Nancy Lee. 2009. *Up and Out of Poverty*. Pearson Education, Inc.

Note: Other downloadable planning documents for prioritizing target audiences, determining desired behaviors, identifying audience barriers, using the 4 Ps for reducing audience barriers, and developing a comprehensive social marketing plan are at *Up and Out of Poverty*. 2010. Available: www.upandoutofpoverty.com/

Further Reading

ADB. 2010a. *New-Age Branding and the Public Sector*. Manila. Available: www.adb.org/documents/information/knowledge-solutions/new-age-branding-and-the-public-sector.pdf

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For further information

Contact Olivier Serrat, Head of the Knowledge Management Center, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (oserrat@adb.org).

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Asian Development Bank

ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to two thirds of the world's poor: 1.8 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 903 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

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Knowledge Solutions are handy, quick reference guides to tools, methods, and approaches that propel development forward and enhance its effects. They are offered as resources to ADB staff. They may also appeal to the development community and people having interest in knowledge and learning.

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Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel +63 2 632 4444
Fax +63 2 636 2444
knowledge@adb.org
www.adb.org/knowledgesolutions