Social Marketing Can Make People Healthier

THE EVIDENCE THAT SOCIAL MARKETING WORKS

WHAT IS SOCIAL MARKETING?

Social Marketing is an approach that uses marketing principles and concepts, such as product and packaging design, pricing, place and promotion, to influence demand and supply and promote use. The objective is to ensure user-friendly product design, appropriate pricing, efficient sales and distribution, and effective communications to influence the behaviors that benefit individuals and communities for the greater good. Social Marketing programs help grow health markets by selling products through private sector outlets (like pharmacies and private clinics), delivering health services through social franchising, and conducting outreach promoting healthy behaviors.

HOW DOES SOCIAL MARKETING LEAD TO BETTER HEALTH?

SOCIAL MARKETING CAN BRING CHANGES IN -

2. PROGRAM **EXPOSURE**

3. BEHAVIORAL **FACTORS**

4. BEHAVIOR **CHANGE**

5. HEALTH **OUTCOMES**





Behavioral factors mediate the process of behavior change, such as knowledge of and attitudes toward the behavior or perceived access to a product or service.



Behavior change is defined as the adoption of the health behavior being promoted, such as condom use, uptake of family planning, or sleeping under a bednet.



Health outcomes include measures such as cases of HIV, malaria, diarrhea, or tuberculosis averted, or unintended pregnancies prevented.

THE SOCIAL MARKETING EVIDENCE BASE: COMPILING THE DATA

In response to questions about the effectiveness of social marketing in global health, we systematically reviewed all literature published over two decades on social marketing for several health areas; reproductive health, malaria, child survival, and tuberculosis in developing countries.

Out of 17,504 studies GATHERED AND EVALUATED

125 STUDIES MET THE INCLUSION CRITERIA





- ASSESSED using the 8 Social Marketing Benchmark Criteria
- CHARACTERIZED as Quasi-Experimental or Experimental
- CODED FOR RESULTS THAT WERE Exclusively Positive & Statistically

Significant, Mixed, or not Statistically Significant



Results were tallied across:

5 HEALTH AREAS



HIV

45

Reproductive

Health







Survival



Tuberculosis

3 OUTCOME CATEGORIES







Behavioral **Factors** 81

Behavior Change

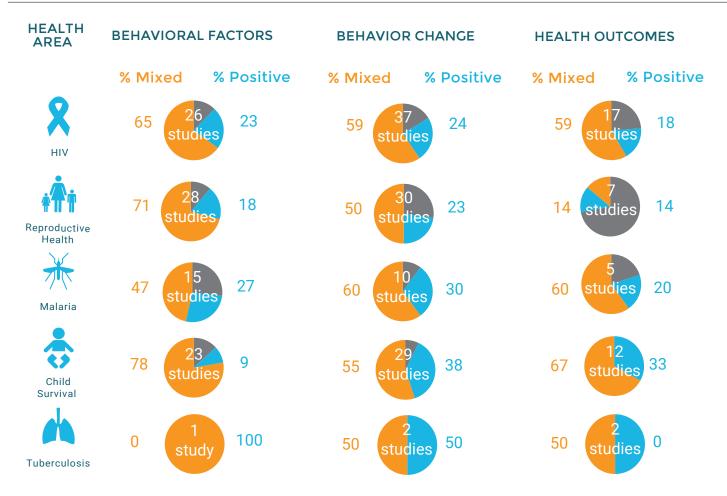
Health Outcomes 42

of studies measuring

of studies targeting

Malaria

17



Percentages represent the the number of studies reporting mixed or positive results by health area reporting each outcome category. Gray portions of the chart represent studies that had non-significant results or did not report significance.

ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS

- There is **robust evidence on social marketing** to promote the use of condoms, family planning, and nutrition supplements for pregnant women and children.
- Interventions addressing specific social marketing benchmark criteria audience insight, exchange, competition, method mix, and audience segmentation — are more likely to achieve positive results.
- Key evidence gaps limit the assessment of the effectiveness of social marketing for other health interventions, such as tuberculosis case-finding, safe abortion, and immunization.
- Strengthening the quality of evidence on social marketing will require investment in more rigorous evaluations.

LEARN MORE: EXPLORE THE EVIDENCE



Visit the Social Marketing Evidence Base at http://www.psi.org/research/evidence/social-marketing-evidence-base/ Read the published article at

https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czw088





