Supplementary material for 'Global survey reveals a lack of social marketing skills in the conservation sector and shows supply of training doesn't meet demand

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Appendix 1: Survey questions

Section 1: The need

Please refer to the below key definitions when answering the survey questions.

Social marketing for biodiversity conservation (hereafter referred to as "social marketing"): The ethical application of marketing techniques to encourage voluntary behaviour change in target groups for the benefit of biodiversity". In this definition the term "biodiversity" includes humans.

Social marketing skills: The ability to design, implement, and monitor social marketing activities.

Effective conservationist: Someone with the skills (e.g. social marketing skills) to help achieve conservation impact.

Conservation impact: The measured, positive change in the:

- Status of biological targets (e.g. improved status of rhino population)
- Threats to biological targets (e.g. reduced river pollution)
- Human behaviours driving threats to biological targets (e.g. reduced bushmeat consumption).
- 1. Which of the following best describes your past, current, and future application of social marketing activities as part of your conservation work?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Have done this in the past			
Currently doing this			
Plan to do this in the future			

2. Please select an opt	ion below to complete the following sentence:	'Gaining skills in
social marketing is	for me to be an effective conser	vationist'.
not important at all		

of little importance of some importance very important absolutely essential

3. How would you rate your current skill level in social marketing?

None (no skills)

Basic (able to handle simple tasks)

Intermediate (able to handle most types of tasks)

Advanced (able to handle all tasks)

Expert (able to handle all tasks and a role model or coach for others)

4. To be effective in your current role, what is your desired future skill level in social marketing?

None (no social marketing skills needed to be effective)

Basic (need to be able to handle simple social marketing related tasks to be effective) Intermediate (need to be able to handle most types of social marketing related tasks to be effective)

Advanced (need to be able to handle all social marketing related tasks to be effective) Expert (need to be able to handle all social marketing related tasks and be a role model or coach for others to be effective)

Section 2: The supply of training

5. Which of the following best describes the type of training you have received in social marketing (please select all that apply).

I have NOT had any training

Self taught

Informal "on-the-job" training provided by colleagues

Classroom training provided by colleagues

Classroom training provided by an external (non academic) training provider

Classroom training provided by an external (academic) training provider

Classroom training provided by an internal trainer

Online learning from your organisation's online learning site

Online learning from an external (non academic) provider's online learning site

Online learning from an external (academic) provider's online learning site

Other

- 6. If relevant, please write the name of the organisation(s) that provided this training, the name of the training course(s) and web link(s)
- 7. Please select an option below to complete the following sentence: 'The training listed was _____ in enabling me to more effectively design, implement, and monitor social marketing activities'.

question not applicable very useful

somewhat useful not very useful not at all useful
8. If you hold any certification related to social marketing skills please list them here:
Section 3: The demand for training
9. Please select an option below to complete the following sentence: 'Receiving additional training in social marketing is for making me a more effective conservationist'.
not important at all of little importance of some importance very important absolutely essential
10. Which of the following learning options would you be interested in to gain more skills in social marketing (please select all that apply):
Classroom training provided by an external (non academic) training provider Classroom training provided by an external (academic) training provider Classroom training provided by an internal trainer Online learning from your organisation's online learning site Online learning from an external (non academic) provider's online learning site Online learning from an external (academic) provider's online learning site Not interested in training in this area
11. Please select an option below to complete the following sentence: 'Gaining a certification in social marketing is to me'.

not important at all of little importance of some importance very important absolutely essential

12. Please explain the reasons behind your above answer.

Section 4: Barriers

13. How would you rate the following barriers with respect to you receiving training in social marketing?

	Major barrier	Minor barrier	Not a barrier
Lack of funds			
Lack of time			

Lack of available training courses		
Lack of institutional value for these		
skills		

14. Please list any additional major barriers that are preventing you from receiving training in social marketing.

Section 5: The availability of best practice

Best practice: A standardised set of procedures that are accepted or prescribed as being most effective.

15. Please list here any documents that you think represent a best practice in social marketing (document name, lead author, and web link if possible).

16. If you proposed a best practice in	n the previous question, please select an option below to
complete the following sentence:	'The best practice I listed is
to me as a refere	ence material that helps to design, implement, and
monitor social marketing activities'.	
question not applicable	

very useful somewhat useful not very useful not at all useful

17. Please select an option below to complete the following sentence:

'A best practice in a social marketing for wildlife conservation is _______ for me to be a more effective conservationist'.

not important at all of little importance of some importance very important absolutely essential

Section 6: Other training needs

18. List (in order of decreasing importance) the top 3 additional subjects that you would like to become more skilled at, to help you be a more effective conservationist.

Section 7: Background information

- 19. What is your job title?
- 20. Which country are you employed in?
- 21. What is the name of the organisation you work for?
- 22. Which of the following options best describes your organisation?

Government organisation Conservation NGO Donor organisation Training organisation Consultant firm Independent consultant

23. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

No formal education (University of life)
Primary school (elementary school, up to age 12)
Secondary school (high school, age 12+)
Trade/technical/vocational qualification
Bachelors degree (undergraduate, e.g. BA, BSc)
Masters degree (e.g. MA, MSc)
Doctorate degree (e.g. PhD, DPhil)

24. Which age category applies to you?

under 18

18-29

30-39

40-49

50-59

60+

25. What is your gender?

Male

Female

Other

Prefer not to say

Appendix 2: Survey distribution method

To increase global representation of survey responses we aimed to find suitable participants from every country. We first identified websites of relevant organisations where we believed conservation practitioners or interested parties may be found. To do this, firstly, we spent a minimum of 30 minutes per country searching in Google search engine using the following search terms in varying combinations: 'conservation', 'environment', 'wildlife', 'animal', 'organisation', 'charity', 'education', along with each country name. Further terms were included for flagship species or ecosystems which we believe be of particularly high conservation effort relevant to the country being searched, for example, 'turtle', 'primate', 'marine', 'bird', 'forest', 'rainforest', mangrove', and 'wetland'. Google was also used to find the relevant government departments for each country, for example the environment or forestry departments. Second, we searched the following lists: Charity vault, Earth directory, and relevant Wikipedia pages for relevant contacts.

From each website we extracted relevant email addresses. After omitting role-based addresses (for example, info@...com as they are associated with high bounce rates and spam complaints) and duplicates, we had 11,250 email addresses we sent the survey to. Of these, 10.9% of emails were read, 1.8% were not delivered and 2% of recipients clicked on the link to the survey in the email.

We also sent the survey to author contacts which included two conservation email groups (n = 1,084).

The response rate can only be estimated as the survey was shared via social media and participants were asked to share the survey with others they thought would be interested. If we assume the survey was successfully delivered to the 10.9% of people who we know read the email out of the 11,250 addresses identified via email searches, n = 1,226 and the 1,084 author contacts, the response rate can be calculated as the following:

Appendix 3: Best practices in social marketing

The best practices given by survey participants are summarised in Table 1. We have made no judgement of the suitability and relevance of best practices lists.

Table 1. Best practices list by survey participants

	Best practice in social marketing listed
1	Amer W, Ashong S and Tiomoko D (2015). Guide de gestion des réserves de
	biosphères de l'UNESCO en Afrique.
	http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/images/Manual_frz_f
	ull_web_access.pdf
2	Audubon tools of Engagement: A Toolkit for Engaging People in Conservation.
	http://web4.audubon.org/educate/toolkit/toolkit.php
3	Boss, S. (2008) The Cultural Touch. Stanford Social Innovation Review
	https://ssir.org/articles/entry/the_cultural_touch
4	Bruce Byers (2000) Understanding and Influencing Behaviors: A Guide. Washington
	DC, USA. World Wildlife Fund.
	http://www.brucebyersconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Behaviors-in-
	Conservation-Guide-2000.pdf
5	Clayton and Meyers (2015) Conservation Psychology. Understanding and promoting
	human care for nature. Wiley-Blackwell. ISBN-10: 1405176784
6	Community based social marketing. www.cbsm.com
7	Dessart F.J., van Bavel R, (2017) Two converging paths: behavioural sciences and
	social marketing for better policies, Journal of Social Marketing, 7, 355-365.
8	Donovan R and Henley, N (2010) Principles and Practice of Social Marketing: An
	International Perspective. Cambridge University Press ISBN-10: 052116737X

9	French J and Gordon R (2015) Strategic Social Marketing. SAGE Publications Ltd.
10	ISBN-10: 1446248615 Futerra. Branding Biodiversity, the New Nature Message
	https://www.wearefuterra.com/wp-
11	content/uploads/2015/10/Branding_Biodiversity.pdf Futerra. Sell the Sizzle
11	T decital Self the Sizzio
	https://www.wearefuterra.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Sellthesizzle.pdf
12	Goldberg M and Fishbein (2015) Social Marketing: Theoretical and Practical
13	Perspectives. Psychology Press. ISBN-10: 1138876623 Hesselink F, Goldstein W, van Kempen PP, Garnett T and Dela J (2007)
13	Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) A toolkit for National Focal Points and NBSAP coordinators (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and IUCN: Montreal, Canada
	https://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit/2008/doc/CBD-Toolkit-Complete.pdf
14	Jenks, B (2015) Driving Change Through Pride of Place. Stanford Social Innovation Review
	https://ssir.org/articles/entry/driving_change_through_pride_of_place
15	Kotler P, and Armstrong G, Wong V, and Saunders J (2007) Principles of Marketing.
16	Pearson, Prentice Hall, New Jersey. ISBN-10: 0136132375 Lee, N.R and Kotler P. (2011) Social Marketing: Influencing Behaviors for Good.
10	SAGE Publications, Inc. ISBN-10: 1412981492
17	McKenzie-Mohr (2011) Fostering Sustainable Behavior: An Introduction to Community-Based Social Marketing. New Society Publishers ISBN-10: 0865716420
18	National Social Marketing Centre (NSMC) Big Pocket Guide to using social marketing for behaviour change
	http://www.thensmc.com/sites/default/files/Big_pocket_guide_2011.pdf
19	National Social Marketing Centre (NSMC) Planning Guide and Toolkit
	http://www.thensmc.com/toolkit
20	Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, Conservation Measures Partnership.
	http://cmp-openstandards.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CMP-OS-V3-0-Final.pdf
21	Rare Pride Handbook. (2007) A guide for inspiring conservation in your community. Rare, Arlington, Virginia.
	http://www.rareplanet.org/sites/rareplanet.org/files/rare_pride_handbook_english_low _res.pdf
22	Rare pride: The marketing of conservation
	https://rmportal.net/library/content/tools/biodiversity-conservation-tools/putting-
	<u>conservation-in-context-cd/communication-and-education-approaches-resourses/RARE-Pride-The-Marketing-of-Conservation/at_download/file</u>
23	Sen, A. (1983). Development: Which Way Now? Economic Journal, Vol. 93 Issue
	372. Pp. 745-762.

24	Seth Godin's website
	http://sethgodin.strikingly.com
25	Stewart, D (2015) The handbook of persuasion and social marketing. Santa Barbara,
	CA. Praeger Publishers. ISBN-10: 1440804044
26	Wildlife Consumer Behaviour Change toolkit
	www.changewildlifeconsumers.org
27	Wood, M. Introduction to the Principles of Social Marketing. Brighton Business
	School
	http://wsmconference.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/ESMC-Intro-to-Social-
	Marketing-Sept-2014.pdf
28	www.learnmarketing.net
29	www.lynda.com
30	www.yacutinga.com
	www.yacutinga.com/manifiesto-etica-empresarial/