



## **Research / Evaluation submission: Template Submission Guidance Notes**

These notes are to help you complete the Research / Evaluation session template that is available from the conference website. The aim of the Research / Evaluation sessions at conference is to share research or evaluation findings related to social marketing policy projects interventions or approaches, including preliminary results. Papers should also aim to share implications of research for social marketing practice and further research or evaluations. Submissions should be focused on Social Marketing strategy, projects, campaigns, interventions, policy, systems, design and or products; however, they may also be focused on the development of new concepts, ideas or theories related to Social Marketing. The area of study or analysis may concern large scale issues, national or international interventions or smaller local, pilot or developmental projects concerning smaller or more targeted groups. All applications will be peer reviewed and applicants may be asked to provide additional information about the proposed session if the original application is not clear.

1. First please create an EasyChair account for your submission. Note that all author names and contact details will be gathered in EasyChair and should not be included in your submission document to allow for blind reviewing.
2. Please select the 'Research / Evaluation' submission type within the first stage of your EasyChair Submission.
3. Please complete the provided template and upload it as the 'paper' part of your submission within the EasyChair Submission portal. The page limit is five (5) A4 sides (inclusive to the abstract, figures, tables, etc.). PLUS two pages of references.
4. Supporting assets may also be uploaded with your submission if desired such as video or poster content.
5. Further notes against the submission template are presented below.

<b>Research / Evaluation submission: Template</b>	
<b>Name of person completing the template</b>	Add lead organiser and any other facilitators, speakers, panel members etc.
<b>Contact details</b>	Please add full contact details including email, organisation telephone number and full postal address.
<b>Title of the paper</b>	Please include an explanatory title that will aid delegates in their selection of sessions to attend.
<b>Conference track</b>	Please indicate here which of the main conference tracks this submission best relates to. Please see the full list of conference tracks below.
<b>Abstract</b>	Include a brief abstract outlining the focus, methods and findings of the research / evaluation.
<b>Introduction and background / rationale</b>	<p>State the social problem being focused on</p> <p>State any theoretical or knowledge gaps addressed</p> <p>Set out the research aims/objectives and questions</p> <p>State the theoretical framework or conceptual ideas being used to frame the study</p>
<b>Method / approach</b>	<p>State the data collection approach</p> <p>Include sample details</p> <p>State data collection process</p> <p>Indicate research instrument details (interview questions/measures/discussion guide)</p> <p>State analysis techniques used</p>
<b>Results / Findings</b>	<p>Show the results or findings.</p> <p>Provide excerpts from your data to illustrate your findings.</p>
<b>Figures and tables</b>	<p>Figures and tables should be integrated within the text (not at the end of the paper)</p> <p>Figure and table headings should be concise and informative</p>
<b>Discussion</b>	<p>State the learnings from the programme and its limitations</p> <p>State what would you would recommend should be done differently in terms of the research or evaluation the future</p> <p>State what recommendations do you have for anyone else wanting to do similar research</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	State the contribution and implications for theory, practice and future research.
<b>References</b>	Please follow the referencing conventions as used by the Journal of Social Marketing. Please refer to the notes below for further details.

## **Referencing guidance:**

### **Citations and References**

Please follow the referencing conventions as used by the Journal of Social Marketing.

**Citations within the text** All citations should include author names and year of publication; where possible they should be followed by a punctuation mark. [for example, "Mary had a little lamb (Fox and Brown, 2012); its fleece was white as snow (French and Wise, 2014).]

- For three or more authors, use the first author's name followed by "et al." (in italics).
- A series of citations should be listed in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons. [for example (Fox and Brown, 2012; French and Wise, 2014).]

### **Reference list**

Please follow the referencing conventions as used by the Journal of Social Marketing.

#### ***For books***

Surname, Initials (year), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication. e.g. Harrow, R. (2005), *No Place to Hide*, Simon & Schuster, New York, NY.

***For book chapters*** Surname, Initials (year), "Chapter title", Editor's Surname, Initials, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages. e.g. Calabrese, F.A. (2005), "The early pathways: theory to practice – a continuum", in Stankosky, M. (Ed.), *Creating the Discipline of Knowledge Management*, Elsevier, New York, NY, pp. 15-20  
Surname, Initials (year), "Chapter title", Editor's Surname, Initials, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages. e.g. Calabrese, F.A. (2005), "The early pathways: theory to practice – a continuum", in Stankosky, M. (Ed.), *Creating the Discipline of Knowledge Management*, Elsevier, New York, NY, pp. 15-20.

#### ***For journals***

Surname, Initials (year), "Title of article", *Journal Name*, volume, number, pages. e.g. Capizzi, M.T. and Ferguson, R. (2005), "Loyalty trends for the twenty-first century", *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, Vol. 22 No. 2, pp. 72-80.

#### ***For published conference proceedings***

Surname, Initials (year of publication), "Title of paper", in Surname, Initials (Ed.), *Title of published proceeding which may include place and date(s) held*, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers. e.g. Jakkilinki, R., Georgievski, M. and Sharda, N. (2007), "Connecting destinations with an ontology-based e-tourism planner", in *Information and communication technologies in tourism 2007 proceedings of the international conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia, 2007*, Springer-Verlag, Vienna, pp. 12-32.

#### ***For unpublished conference proceedings***

Surname, Initials (year), "Title of paper", paper presented at Name of Conference, date of conference, place of conference, available at: URL if freely available on the internet (accessed date). e.g. Aumueller, D. (2005), "Semantic authoring and retrieval within a wiki", paper presented at the European Semantic Web Conference (ESWC), 29 May-1 June, Heraklion, Crete, available at: <http://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/file/aumueller05wiksar.pdf> (accessed 20 February 2007).

#### ***For working papers***

Surname, Initials (year), "Title of article", working paper [number if available], Institution or organization, Place of organization, date. e.g. Moizer, P. (2003), "How published academic research can inform policy decisions: the case of mandatory rotation of audit appointments", working paper, Leeds University Business School, University of Leeds, Leeds, 28 March. - See more at:  
[http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/products/journals/author\\_guidelines.htm?id=jsocm#sthash.ivIQOsKs.dpuf](http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=jsocm#sthash.ivIQOsKs.dpuf)

Conference Track	Description / Focus
1. Promoting global and local health and reducing the impact of disease through behavioural influence	<i>Non-communicable and communicable disease research, implementation and evaluation. Action at policy, strategy and operational programme delivery levels in both developed and developing world settings.</i>
2. Tackling and combating mis and disinformation	<i>Interventions, research and strategies for dealing with growing mis and disinformation and other influencing strategies designed to subvert positive social programmes. Information literacy, media regulation and online safeguarding</i>
3. Using citizen focused design thinking, participative design, actor engagement and co-creation	<i>Citizen insight and engagement in the deployment, implementation and evaluation of social marketing interventions. The use of design thinking, co-creation and prototyping in social marketing. Cross cultural issues. Individual, group, community, and/or organisational wellbeing. Non-mainstream communities and under-developed, developing, and non-first world societies intervention programmes and research.</i>
4. COVID-19, lessons learned and challenges ahead	<i>Sessions/presentations focused sharing learning from experience of dealing with the pandemic, new approaches, new theory and evaluation studies.</i>
5. Mental health and wellbeing	<i>Research and interventions aimed at promoting positive mental health, dealing with mental illness, stigmatisation, community well-being promotion, social capital development and community resilience and tolerance.</i>
6. Reducing crime, addressing domestic violence, people trafficking, promoting safety, security and social cohesion	<i>Action on understanding and combating crime and other forms of anti-social behaviour. Safety promotion and accident prevention, safer communities and social cohesion. National security, anti-radicalisation, people trafficking, migration and supporting refugees.</i>
7. Promoting equality and reducing inequality	<i>Including gender, race, disability, sexual orientation equity. Reducing poverty, action on promoting community empowerment, community and rural development.</i>
8. Global climate change, environment protection, over consumption and sustainability	<i>Prevention and problem-solving research and programme implementation, sustainable consumption, farming fishing. Environmental safeguarding, species protection and ecological campaigning. Links between environment, consumption, consumer behaviour and health.</i>
9. Digital and technological impact on social behaviour. New platforms and techniques, programme implementation and government policy	<i>Impact of new technology on human behaviour and influence. The use of technology, social media, and other forms of digital/ online community action. Technology applied to problem solving and collective action to address social issues.</i>

<p><b>10.</b> Reducing the impact of addiction including substance, misuse alcohol, tobacco and gambling</p>	<p><i>Prevention, treatment detection and harm reduction programmes. Research and evaluations across sectors, regions cultures and level of economic development.</i></p>
<p><b>11.</b> Interdisciplinary and cross sector action to influence behaviour for social good</p>	<p><i>Cross disciplinary, cross sector partnerships and coalitions. Strategies to reduce social problems and promote sustainable intervention programmes. Partnership management, stakeholder engagement and evaluation. Skills integration.</i></p>
<p><b>12.</b> Advancing theory, research in social marketing and behavioural influence</p>	<p><i>Innovative, new theoretical thinking/ research methods and approaches in social marketing theory. Looking at why social marketing sometimes fails. Learning from other sectors and disciplines.</i></p>
<p><b>13.</b> Using systems thinking to solve complex societal problems and influence social policy</p>	<p><i>Systems approaches to theory and research focused on systems analysis and developing systemic critical response to complex social challenges. Policy integration and upstream social marketing. Transformative services delivery, midstream social marketing social marketing management and planning.</i></p>
<p><b>14.</b> Critical Social Marketing</p>	<p><i>Critical social marketing examines the impact of commercial marketing and business on society and/or critically analyzes social marketing theories, concepts, discourses, and practice, to generate critique, conflict, and change that facilitates social good. This track encourages submissions that engage with critical theory and critical approaches to examining the impact of commercial marketing and institutions on society (e.g.alcohol/tobacco/food/neoliberalism); and encourages work advancing critical debate and reflexivity in social marketing such as critiques of current social marketing principles and practice.</i></p>