

KANTAR TNS.

**Can social media analytics
help us to understand
engagement with nature?**

Valuing Nature Conference

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13-14 November 2018



Background



Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment

- Visits to the outdoors and caring for the environment
- Continuous in-home survey for 10 years
- 40,000 interviews per year
- Lengthy questionnaire
- Complicated dataset
- Becoming less representative as response rates decline



The need for change...

- Changing information needs
- More accessible, deeper insight
- A broader audience
- A greater need to demonstrate value for money



An approach for the next ten years (and beyond)...

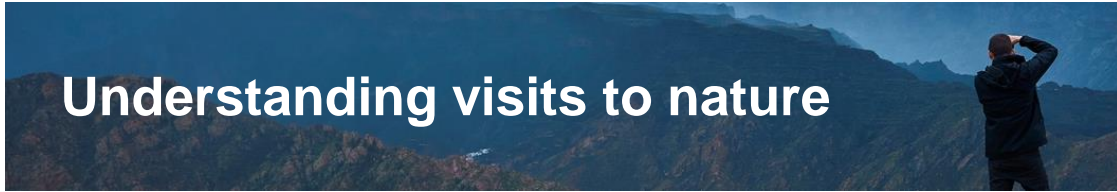
- Short, smart phone survey?
- Passive data?
- Social media?
- Other methods?

A social media pilot

- 1 **6 month's data** from multiple platforms.
- 2 18th September 2017 to 23rd March 2018
- 3 Limited to conversations taking place in England
- 4 **2.4 million** social media conversations analysed



Two areas of focus



Understanding visits to nature

What are the motivations for the various types of outdoor visits?

What are the types of behaviour associated with these visits?

How do certain events/seasonality affect visits?

Key metrics:

1 **Volume** of genuine conversations

2 **Engagement:** Sum of interactions on a post.

3 **Sentiment:** whether posts were positive, neutral or negative.



Understanding caring for the environment

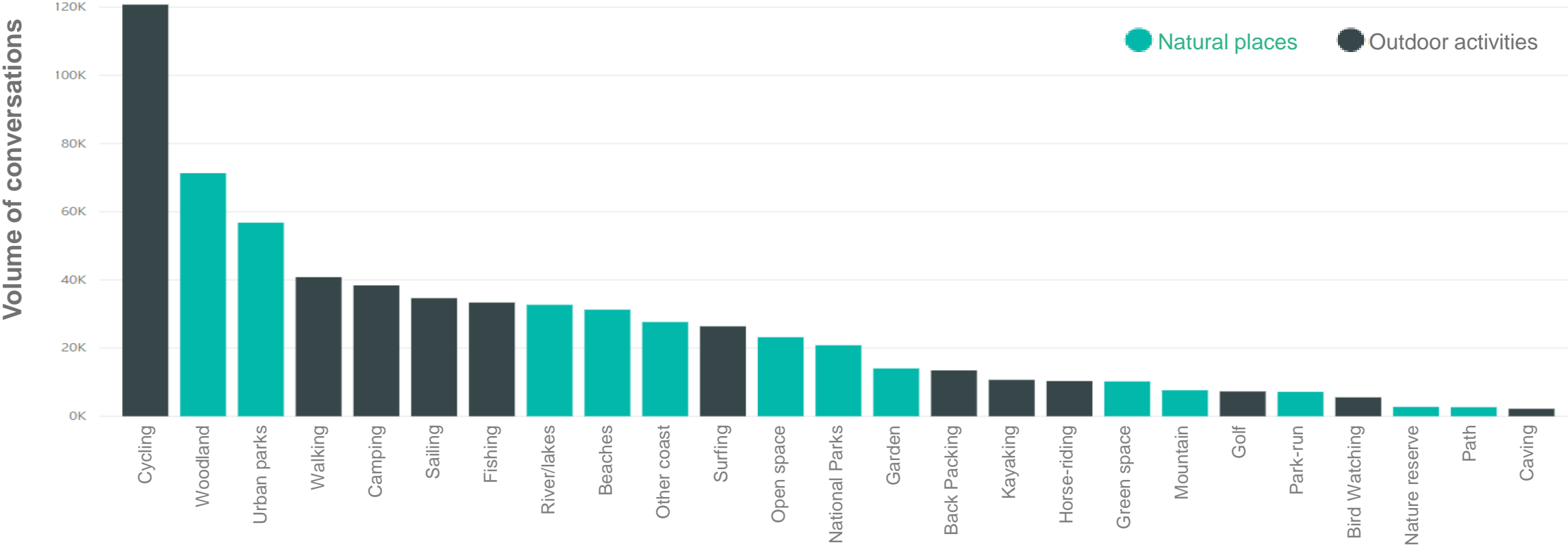
What are the most resonant topics driving interest in protecting the environment?

How is interest in these issues are triggered?

How has the landscape changed over the 6 month period of data collection?

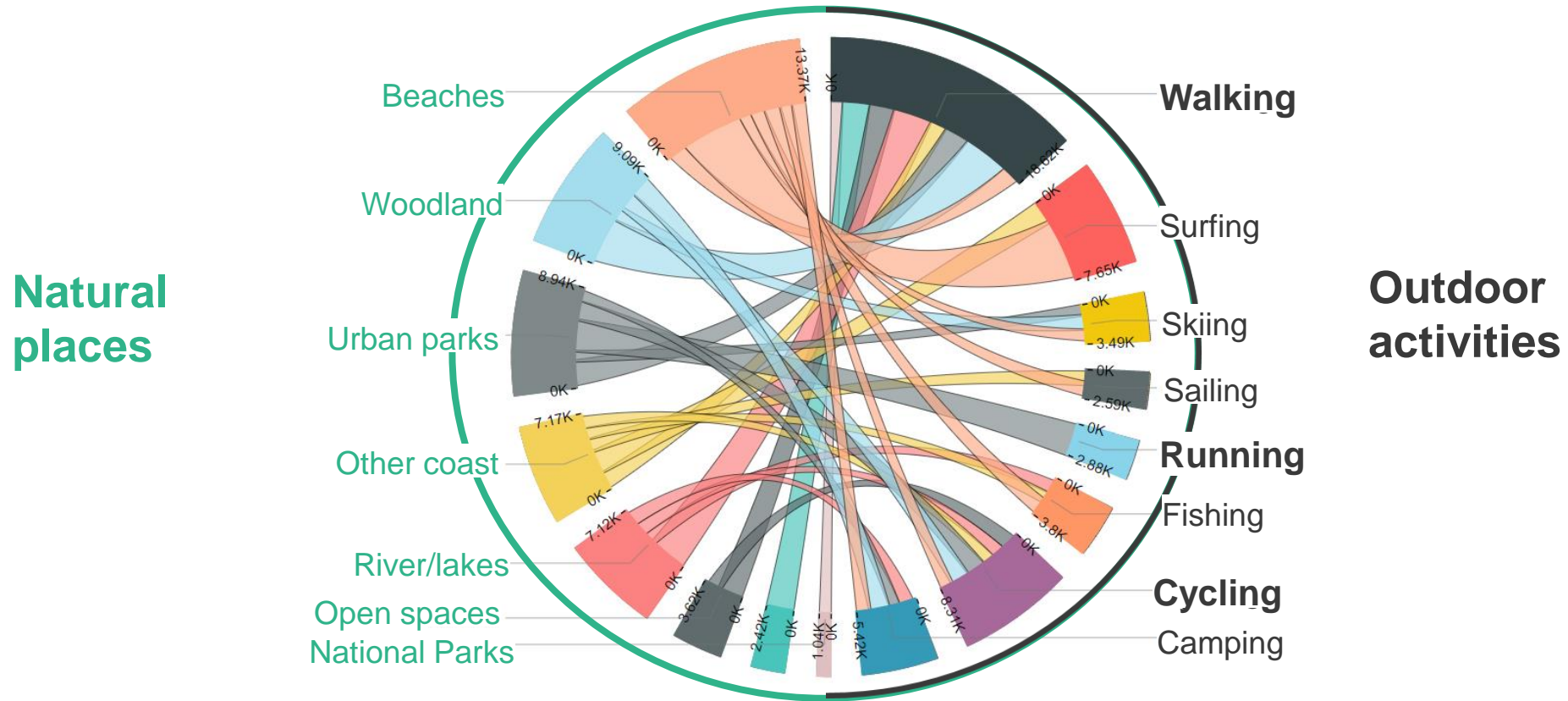
Cycling is the most talked about outdoor activity while woodland and parks are the most talked about places

Volumes of conversations by places and activities mentioned



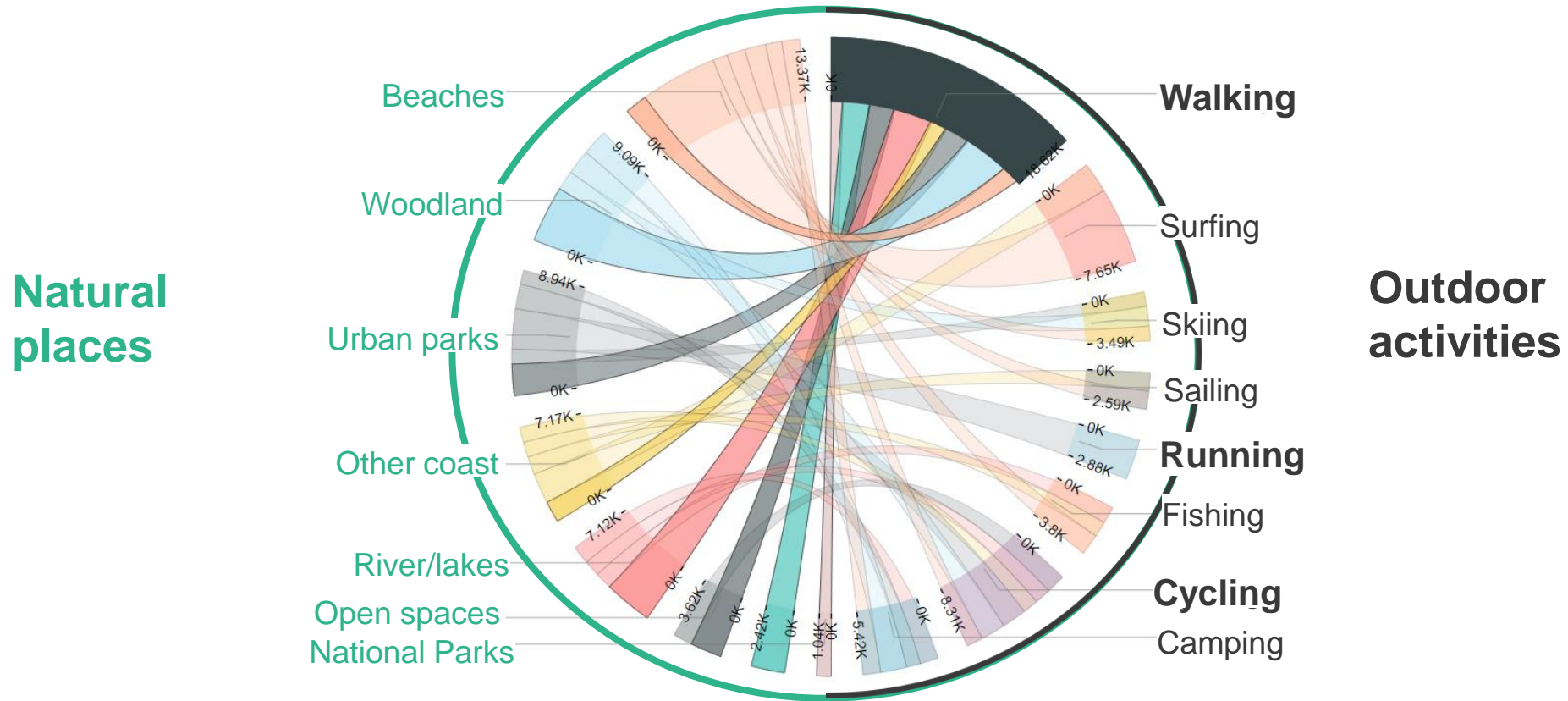
Conversations about walking include more references to natural places than conversations about running or cycling

Interactions between places and activities mentioned in conversations



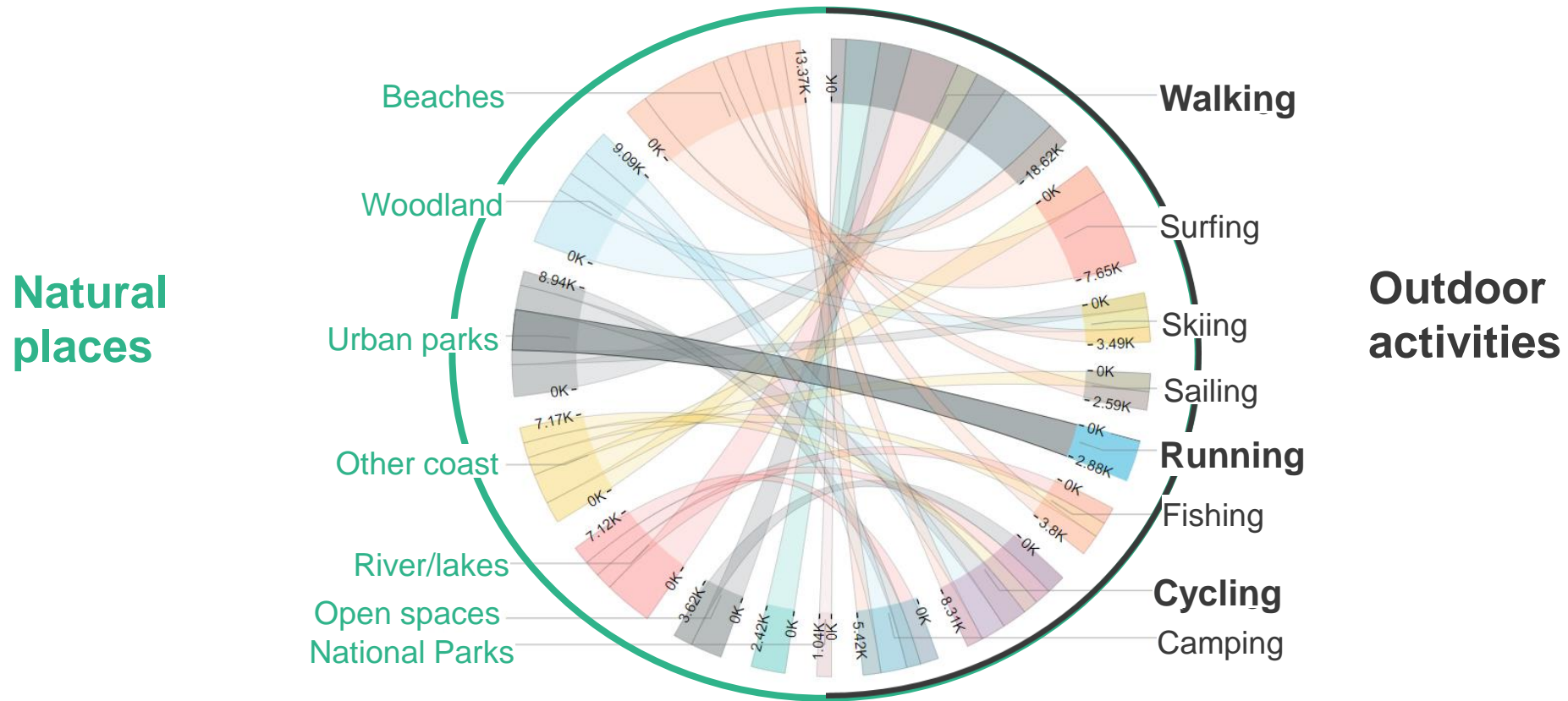
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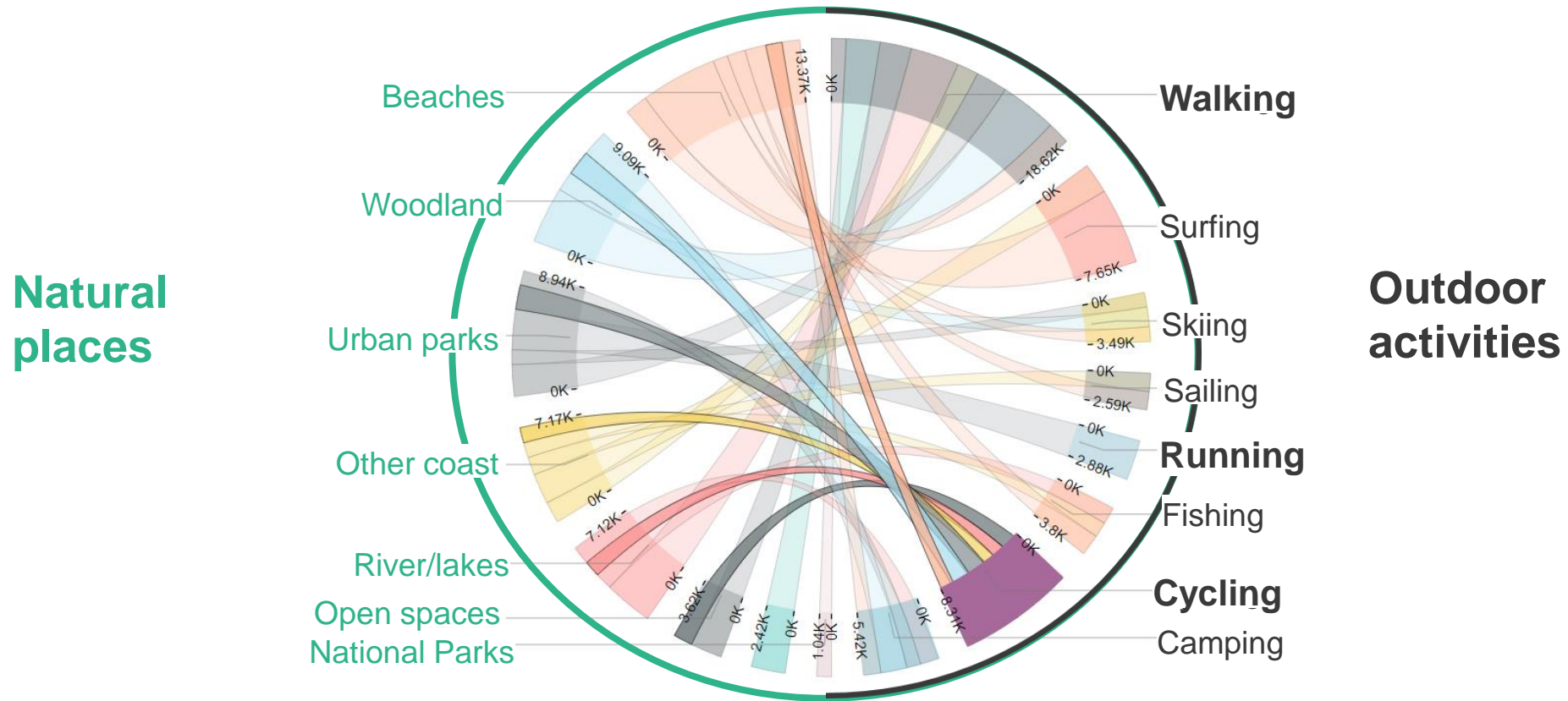
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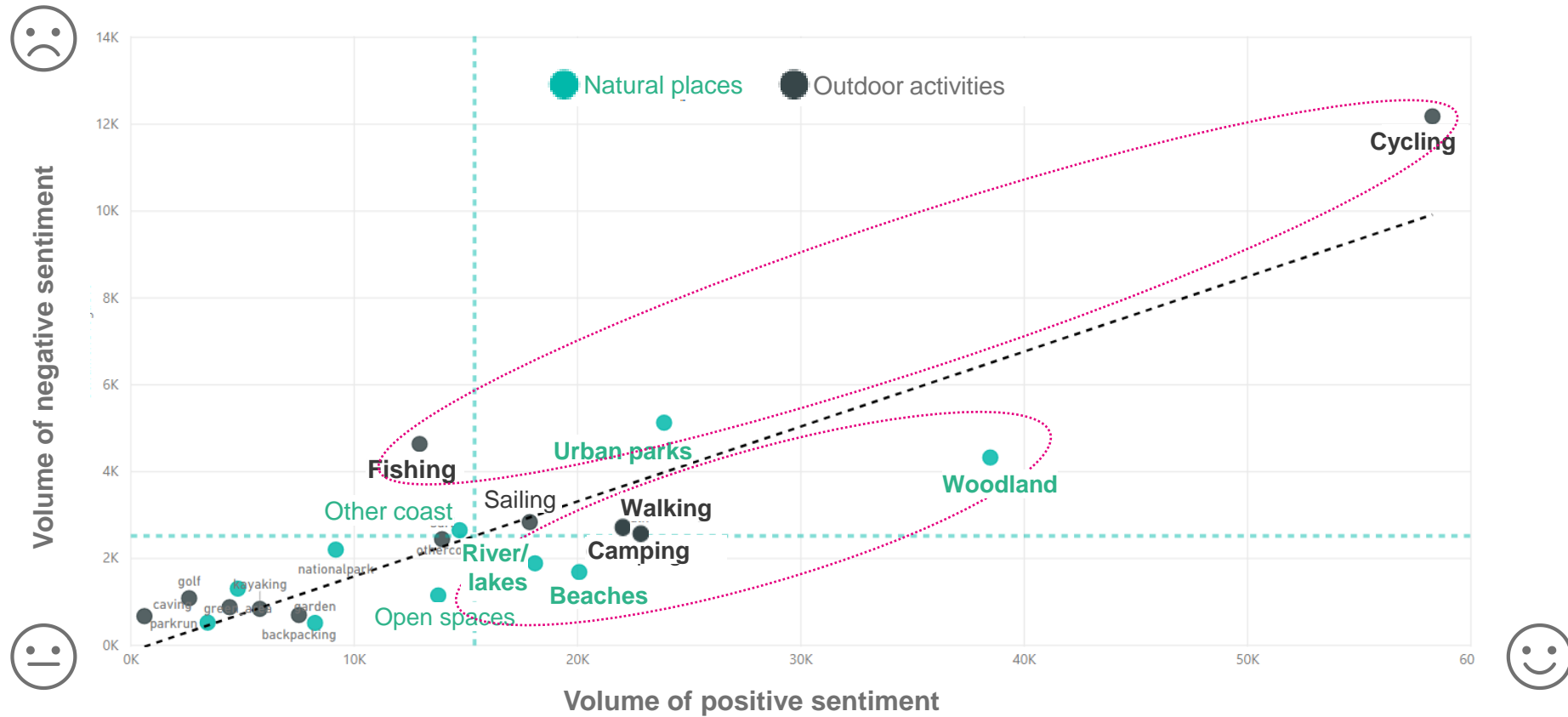
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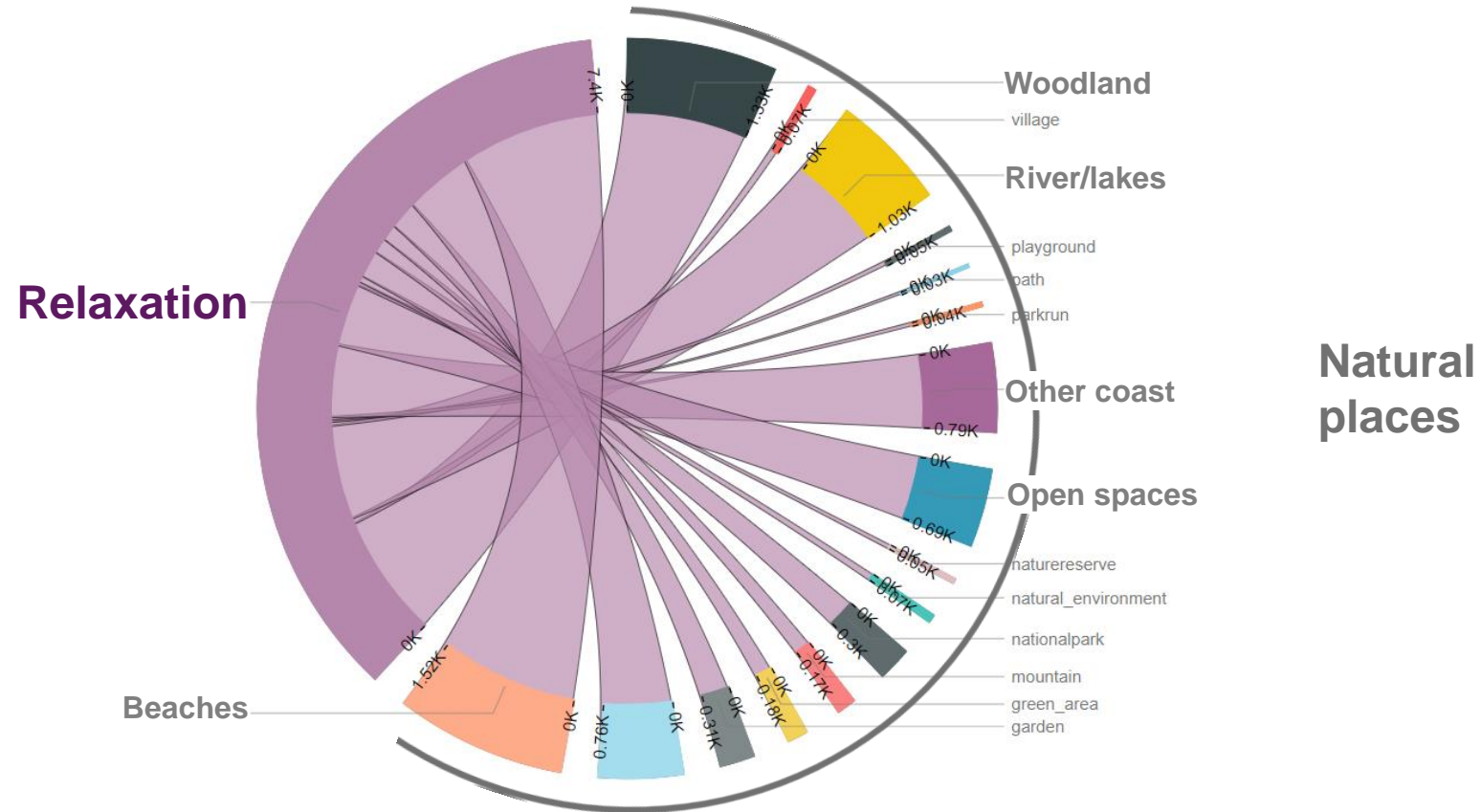
On balance, experiences in woodland and beaches and those involving walking or camping are the most positive

Volumes of positive and negative sentiment in conversations by places and activities mentioned



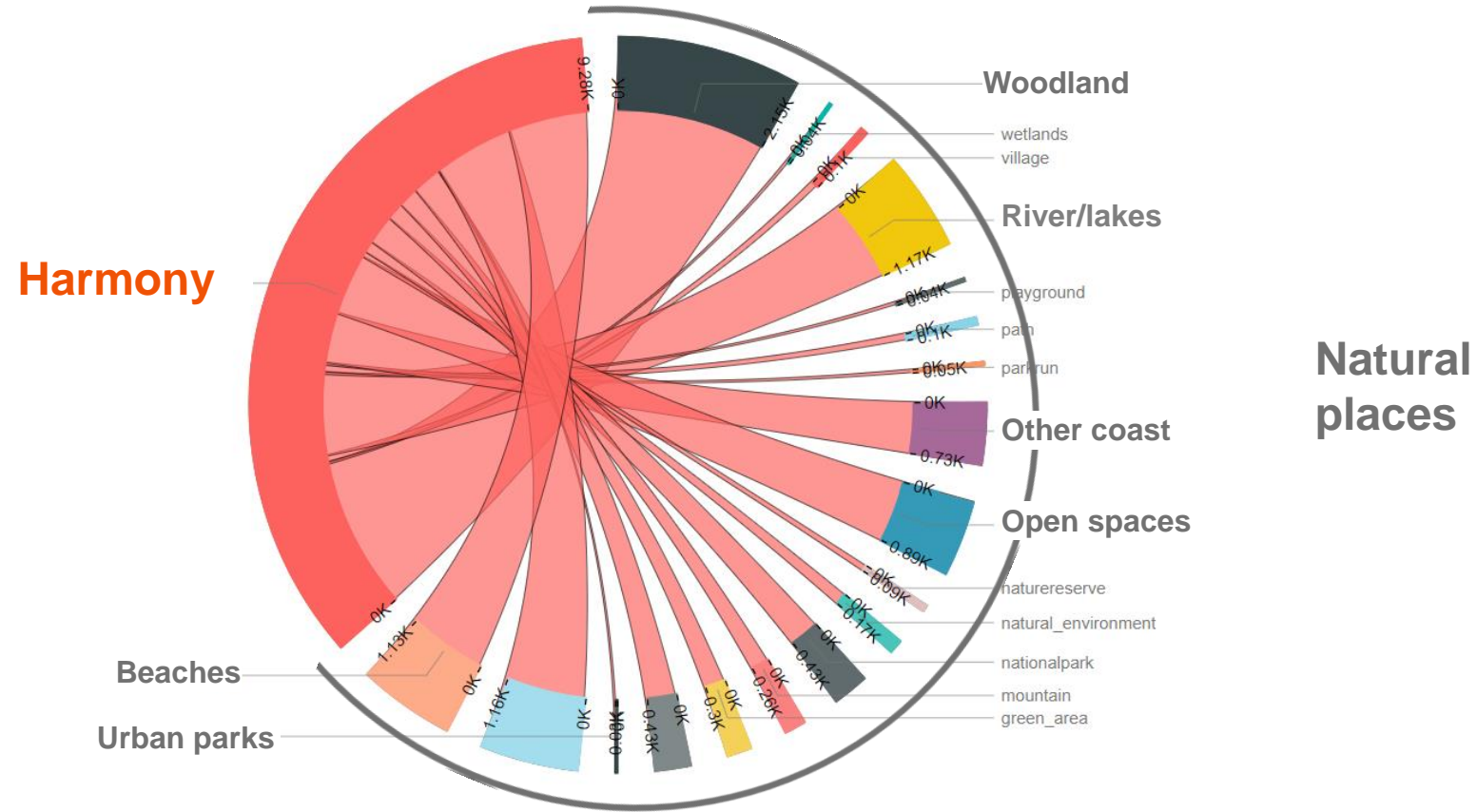
Motivations vary by place with relaxation most strongly associated with beaches, harmony with woodland and wellbeing across all places

Interactions between places and motivations mentioned in conversations



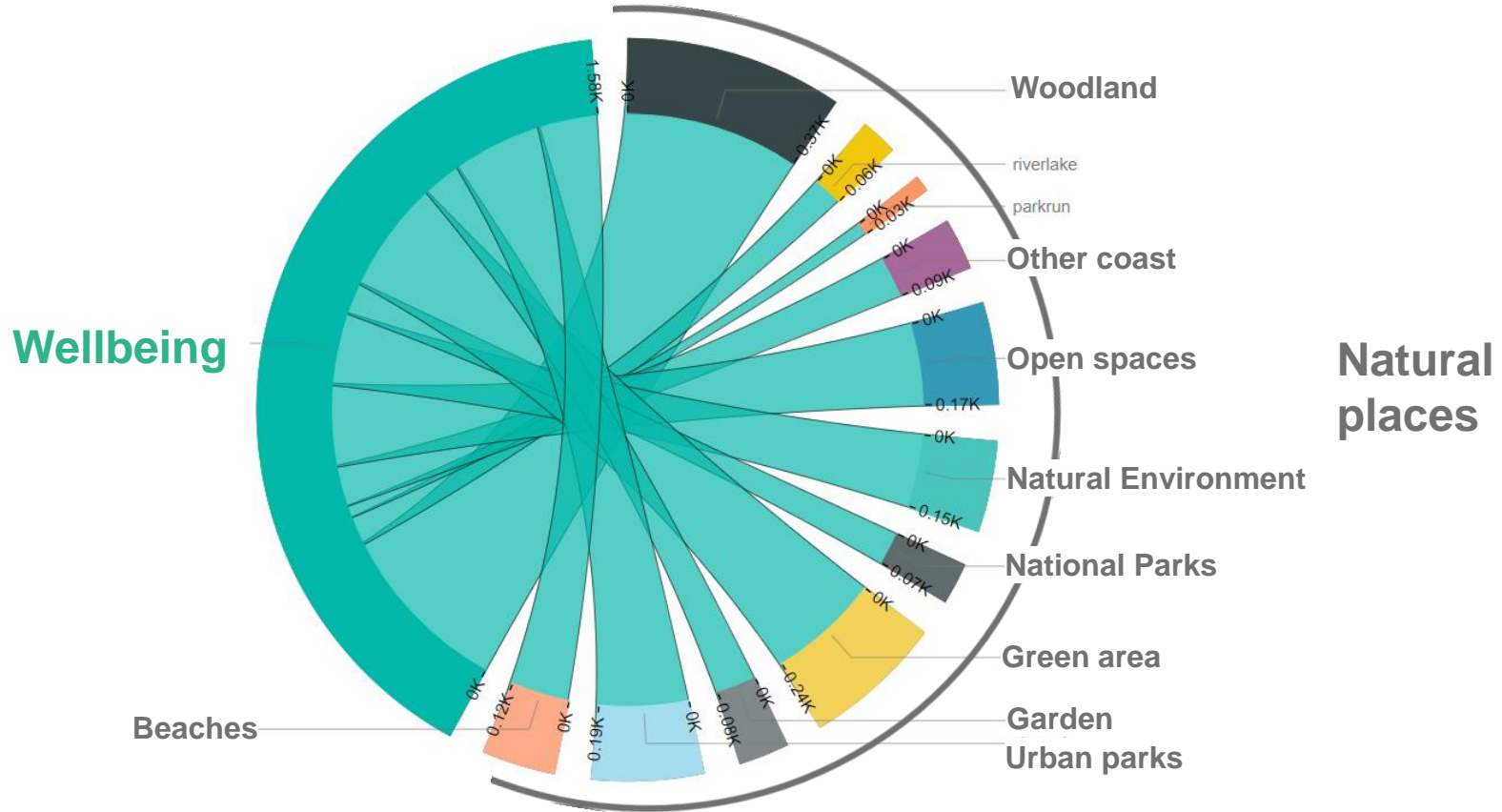
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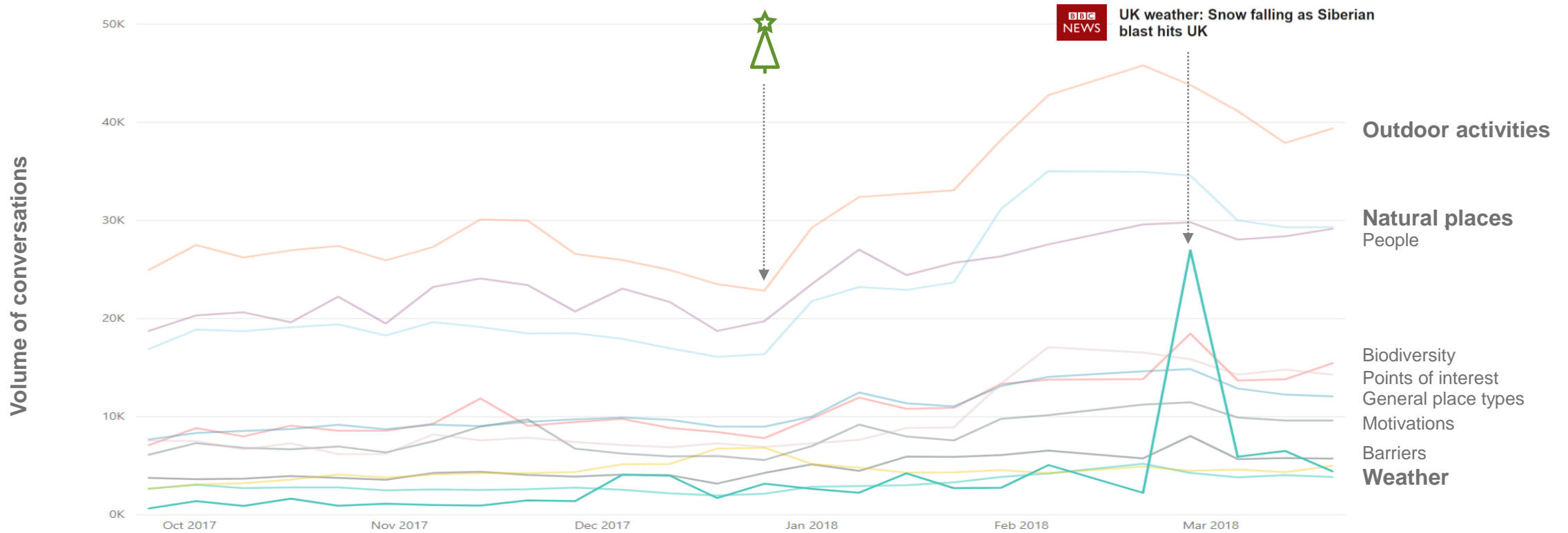
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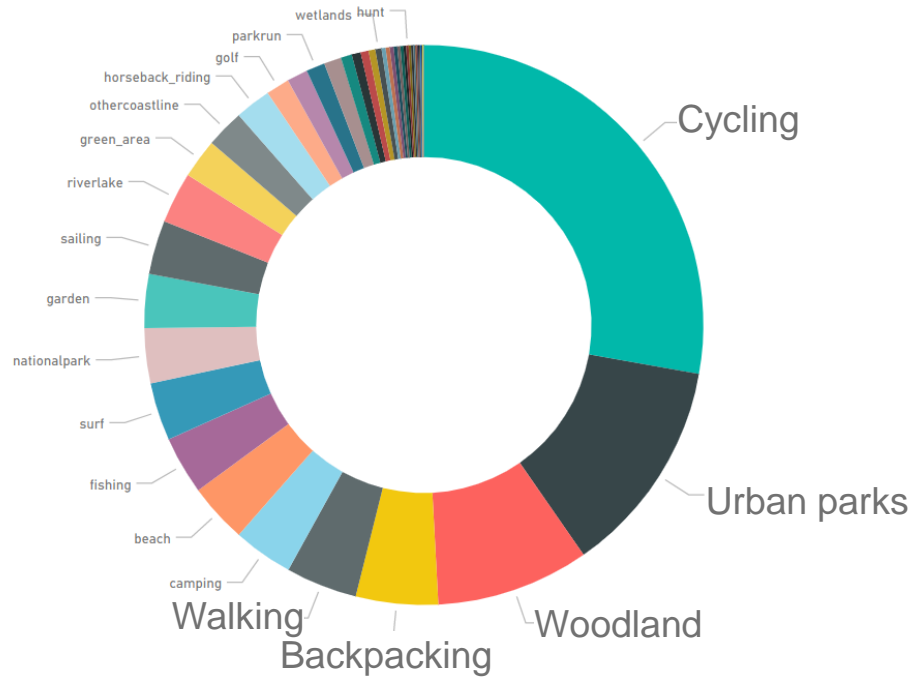
Volumes of conversations vary over time with interest in outdoor activities and natural places increasing after Christmas

Volume of conversations by topic October 2017 to March 2018

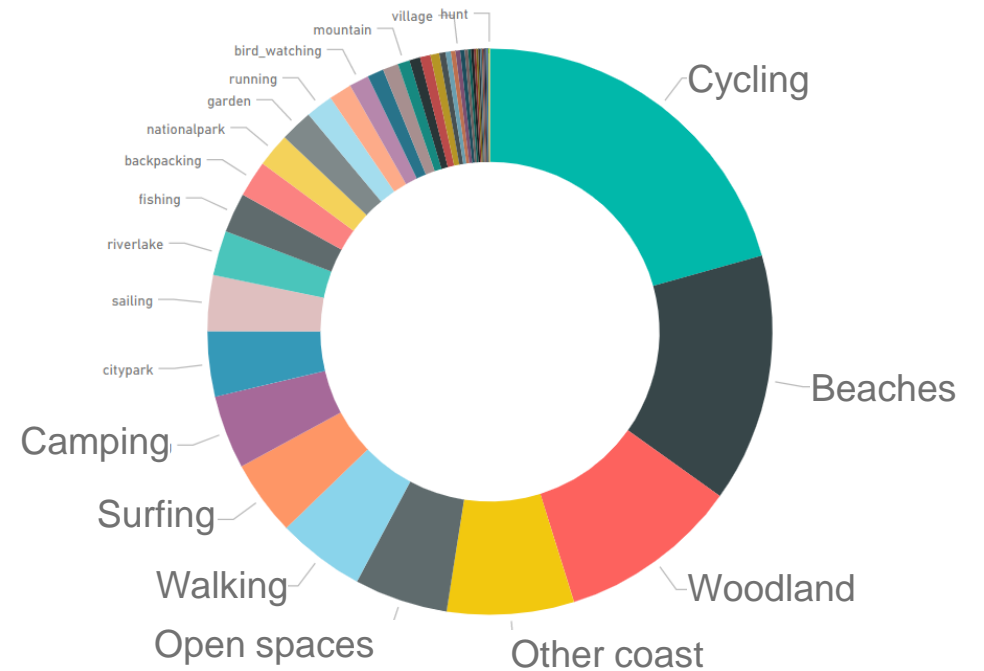


The pilot allowed us to 'deep dive' into topics of interest including specific activities, places and regional differences

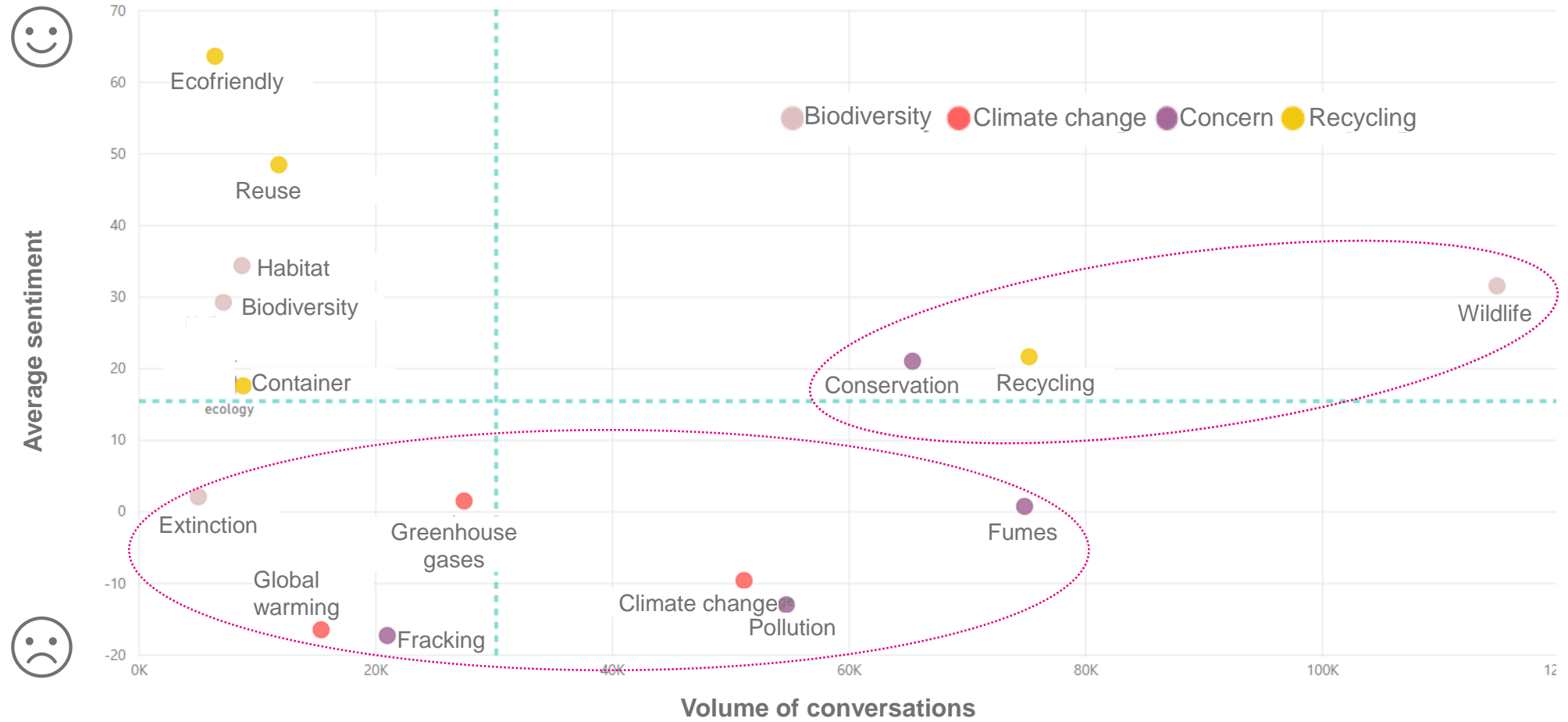
Volume of interactions in London



Volume of interactions in the South Downs



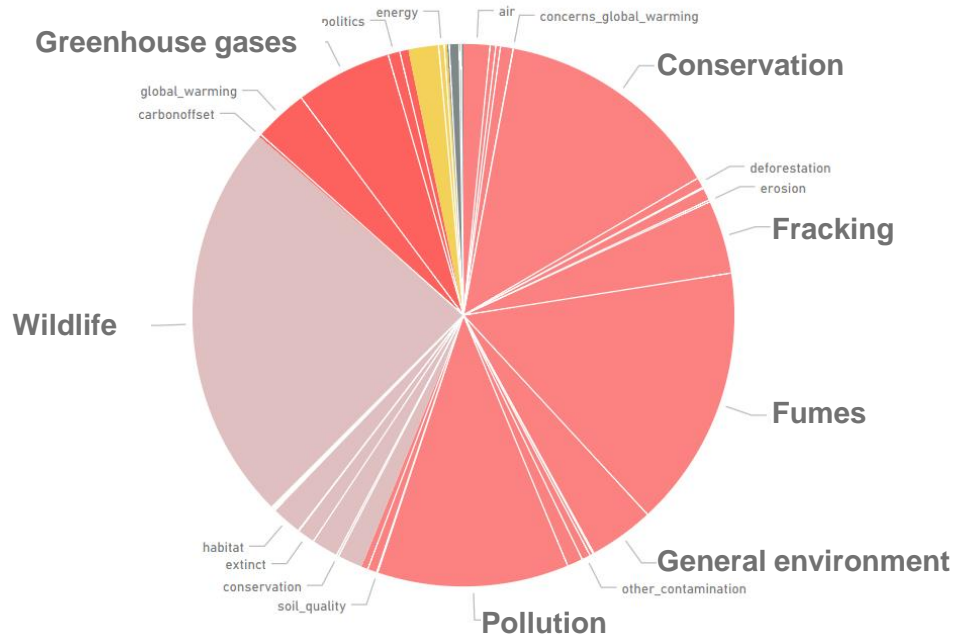
Conversations about caring for the natural environment centre on biodiversity recycling, pollution and climate change



Analysing volumes of conversations by topic highlights the ‘gap’ between concern and taking action

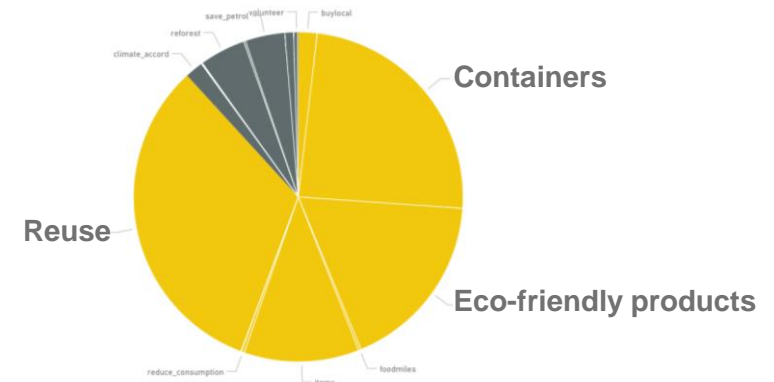
Carers: 1 million conversations

Those commenting on issues related to general concerns and issues related to protecting the environment

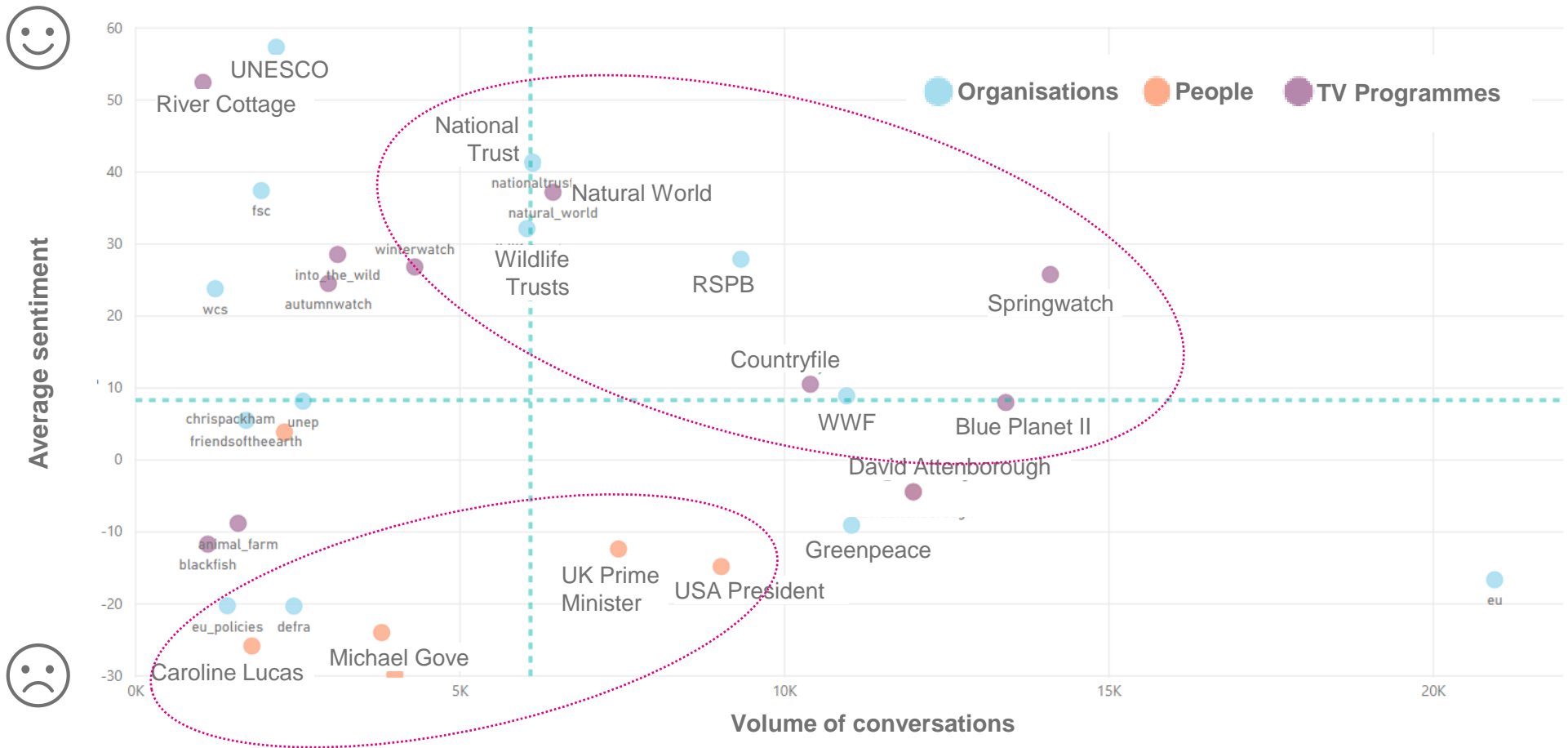


Doers: 20,000 conversations

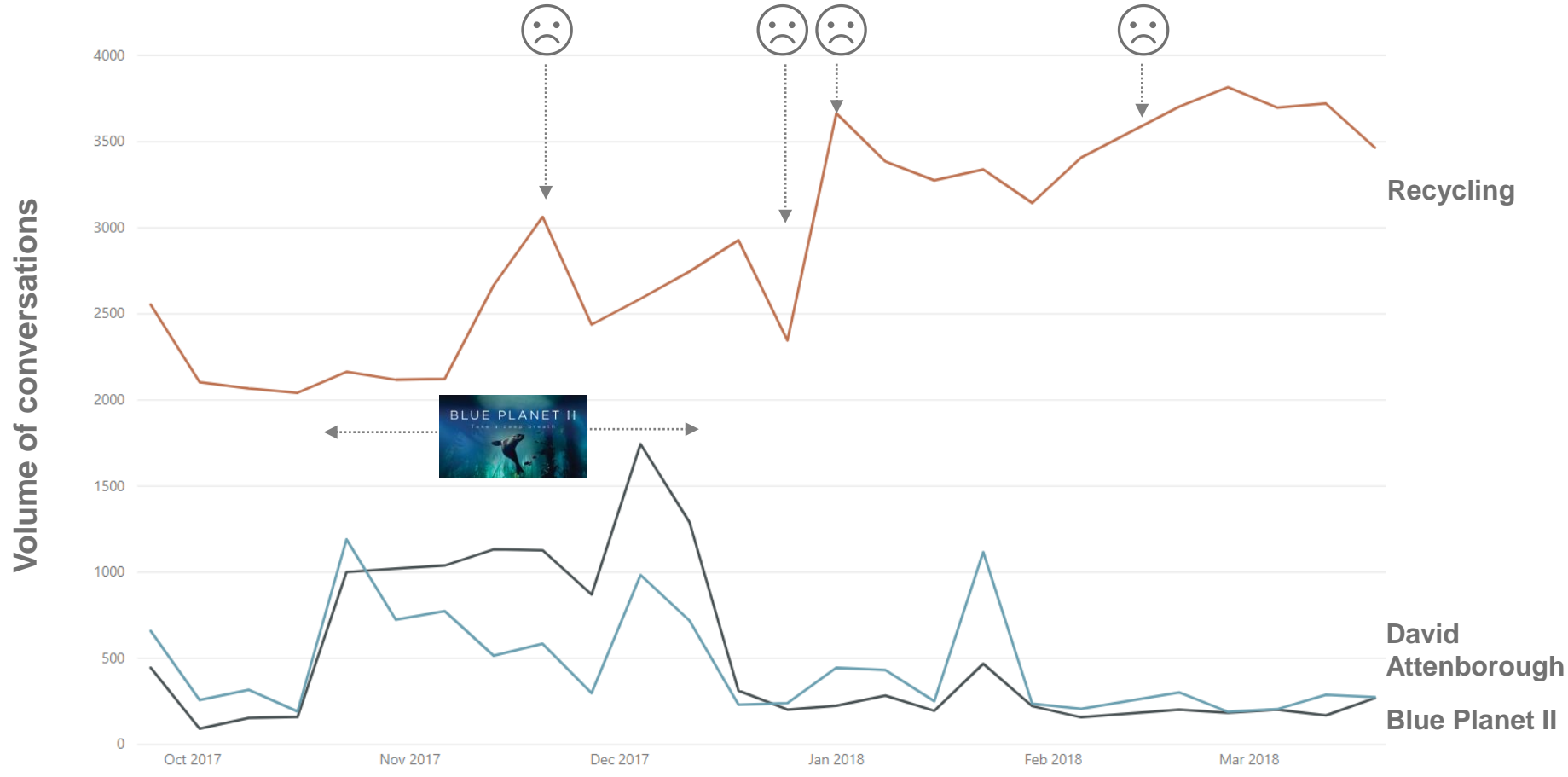
Defined as those mentioning specific, personal-level actions to protect/care for the environment



Conversations are driven by TV, organisations and individuals. Sentiment is most positive for organisations but most negative in relation to politicians



Deep dive – how Blue Planet II drove the debate on plastics



☹️ “ “ “ “ —————

We have choked this planet. And we have to stop. Now. Banning plastic straws and recycling coffee cups won't do it. We have to stop all unnecessary single-uses of plastic. Most. #plasticwaste #plasticpollution

☹️ “ “ “ “ —————

A mother whale lost her little baby due to plastic pollution and carried her baby's dead body with her for days before giving up and we cant even carry our plastic waste to a recycle bin“

Conclusions and next steps

Social media can provide a valuable source of insight on how the population is engaging with and caring for nature.

It allows us to :

- Measure and understand the effects of policy initiatives and marketing campaigns
- Track conversations to understand on what is driving engagement and interest.
- Track influences and influencers to understand what triggers interest – deep diving on specific trigger moments.

But the approach has its limitations:

- Those contributing to conversations are not fully representative of the population.
- The conversations taking place may not fully represent the discourse across the population.

Social media analysis is recommended as part of a future **package** of methods to replace MENE helping to enrich data collected from a national survey.