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Angling for Answers: Research Approaches

A New Ball Game: Substance Conference 2011

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Outline

Introduction: Research approaches

Part 1: The Social Value of Football Research

- The problem of social value
- Approaches
- Developing frameworks and tools

Part 2: The Social and Community Benefits of Angling

- Researching angling tourism in rural communities
- Researching angling participation
- Young people research
- Making data accessible

1: Social Value of Football

Outline

- Ways to evaluate social value
- Research social value of football clubs
- Different ownership structures
- Regulatory framework
- 2008 2010

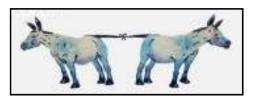
Phases:

- One Literature Review, Working Papers
- Two Qualitative Survey; Case Studies
- Three Dissemination





1 (ii) The Problem of Social Value



Core business V programmes
Intervention impacts V intrinsic value
Social impact V social accounts/audit
Quantified V qualitative
Fixed point of time V progress
Multiple approaches V Reporting requirements

1 (iii) Primary Research

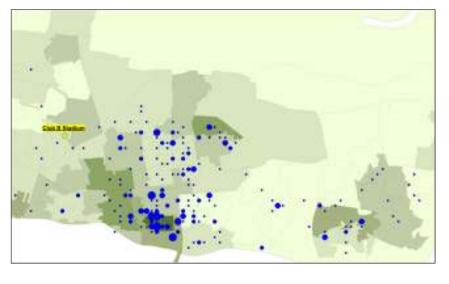
- 1. Interview Survey 10 clubs, all levels
- 2. Case Studies 4 clubs (2 fan owned, 2 not)
 - i) Internal stakeholder perceptions
 - · Qualitative interviews
 - ii) External stakeholder perceptions
 - Qualitative interviews fans, residents, business, local councils
 - · Surveys fans
 - iii) Community department monitoring and evaluation
 - iv) Social Audit Bundle of clubs
 - Local Spending; Investment in Local Community; Staffing; Environmental Impact; Supporters; Governance

1 (iv) Key Findings

- 1. All activities impact core business and interventions
- 2. Need to understand **internal and external stakeholder** perceptions that the **core business** affects
- 3. Need for holistic approach
- 4. Little evidence of football evidencing and reporting
- 5. Can highlight good practice
- 6. Notable added value for community-owned clubs
- 7. Need ways to make process easier, accessible

1 (v) Visualising Social Value: Fans FANS FRIENDLY FRIENDLY FAMILY COCAL SHOWING COMMITTED TO COMMITTED

1 (vi) Visualising Social Value: Communities



1 (vii) Developing Social Audit Tool



Section A - External Audit	Section B - Internal Audit
1. Impact of Work	7. Governance:
2. External Stakeholder Survey	8. Financial Performance
	9. Member Econsmic
3. Local Economic Contribution 4. Ethical Procurament and Investment	Participation
	 Member Democratic Participation
	11, Staff Participation in
Nivestment in Com- munity and Cooperative Initiatives	Training and Education
	12. Staff injury and Absorbactors
s. Environmental Impact	13. Staff Profile
	54. Future Developments

Part 2: Social and Community Benefits of Angling 2009-11

BLF research:

- · Third sector research
- To influence policy and practice
- Identified evidence gaps





Three Core Issues:

- 1. Angling Participation
- 2. Young People and Angling
- 3. Angling and Rural Communities Assynt Case Study

2 (i) Assynt Angling Research

Purpose:

- Impact of angling in rural area
- Data gathering
- Development for community benefit
- Sustainability

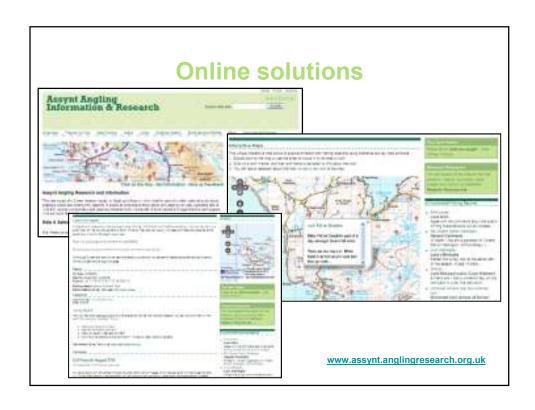
Problems:

- Remote
- Lack of data collection
- Dispersed visitor population
- Voluntary organisations

Approaches:

- Working with local organisations
- Online
- Map-based
- Information provision > research engagement
- Tools for ongoing information





Applying Learning

- · Location based information
- Information provision to engage
- Comment and feedback facility
- Particularly suitable to dispersed provision
- Can use to show services



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2 (ii) Young People

Aim of Research

- To identify the benefits of angling for socially excluded young people
- Action research/case study of national charity Get Hooked On Fishing (GHOF)



GHOF peer mentor teaching young person, Liverpool

Methodology

- · Very little previous research existed
- No coherent information on spread and type of angling engagement work
- Young people identified benefits and barriers that related to young people's participation in angling more generally
- A clear need for contextualisation alongside the GHOF case study

Methodology included:

- Intensive, qualitative fieldwork at case study sites
- Action research with GHOF
- Scoping tools (for contextualisation)



No Short Cuts- the importance of fieldwork

Research on socially excluded young people

- -suspicious of 'outsiders'
- -fierce loyalty to project staff
- -'hard to reach'
- -potential for orthodox answers

Qualitative Fieldwork:

- -multiple site visits
- -involvement of project staff
- -case study tracking of development
- -opportunity to use observation of participation as spark for discussion

Statistics: May 2009-Feb 2011

- 428 hours
- 184 young people
- 282 adults including coaches, parents, teachers, youth services
- 95 site visits, of which 62 were GHOF



Action research

- Start: GHOF had basic evidencing of outputs
- Included a diverse range of projects and activities
- · Research aim:
 - to understand the beneficial outcomes of angling intervention work
 - in the process assist GHOF projects to identify and evidence outcomes themselves
 - · What was unique about angling offer?
 - What were the key outcomes?
 - · How did practice affect outcomes?
- End point:
 - GHOF's confidence in continued ability to demonstrate impact long after the research has finished
 - Use of Views.

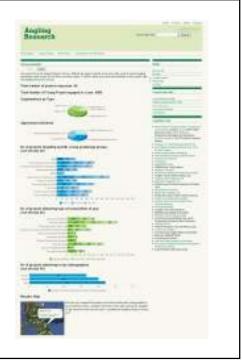


Example of GHOF outcome case study from 2010 report The 'Added Value 'of angling intervention programmes.

Live statistics

- Online survey of angling projects
- 45 participants
- · Generating live statistics
- Participants can access data as it's produced
- Links added alongside contribution and mapped

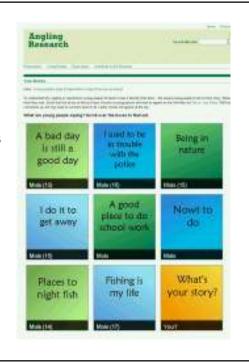
http://www.anglingresearch.org.uk/youngpeople results



Your Stories

- Feeding back young people's voices
- Opportunity to see quotes and potential to gather data
- Useful model for interactive organisation websites
- But must have a delay

http://www.anglingresearch.org.uk/youngpeople_stories



2 (iii) Participation

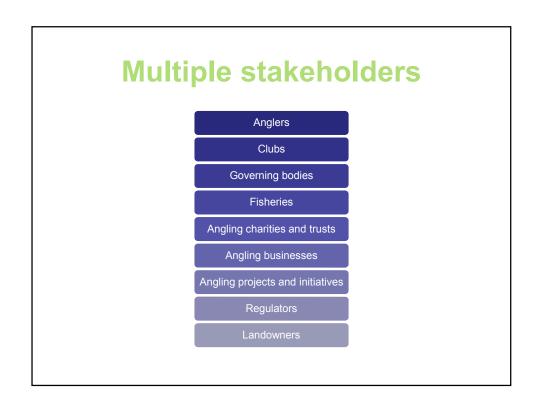
Primary aims

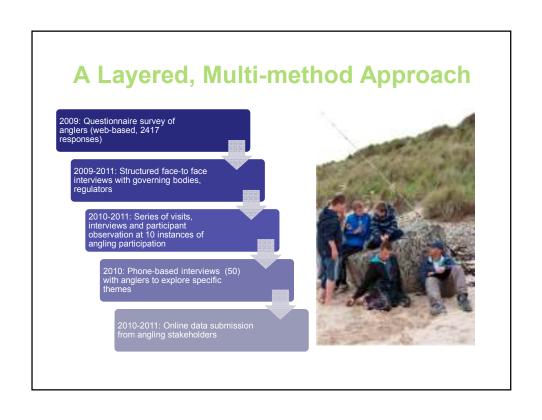
- i. What constitutes angling participation in England and Scotland?
- ii. How does angling participation deliver social and community benefit?

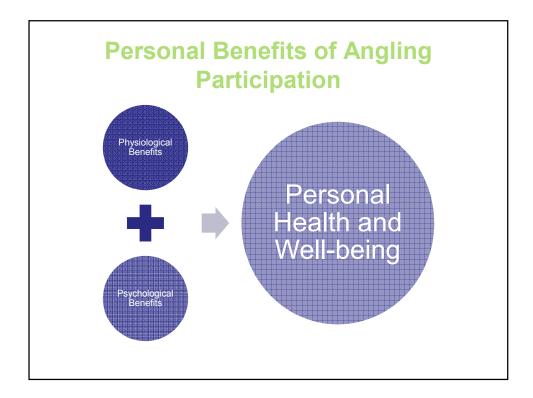


What is the importance of this research to angling?

- Angling participation involves much more than the act of catching a fish.
- Gap in knowledge about the benefits of angling
- 'Hidden' nature of angling participation
 - A lot of angling occurs away from public view; non-angling public not aware of benefits
- · Evidence-based policy and activities
 - If we want to protect, fund, and change, we need evidence
 - This research is about collecting evidence of the benefits of angling





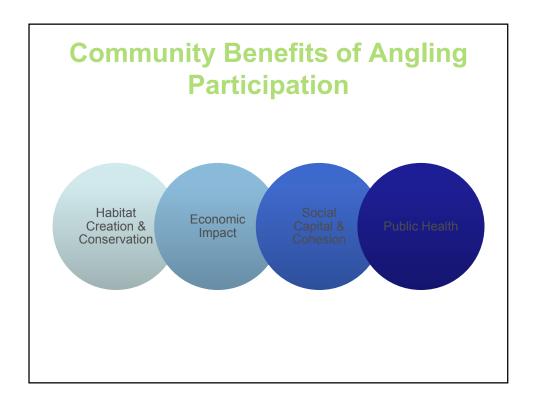


Measuring and evaluating physiological benefit

- · Angler self-assessment of physical exertion
 - · Survey of participants
 - · Online comment tool
- Observation of angling practice
 - · Participant observation
- Physiological impairments
 - · Disability or long-standing illness
- Basic physiological monitoring and evaluation
 - · Data from heart-rate monitor

Measuring and evaluating psychological benefit

- Angler self-assessment
 - · Survey, interview
- Stakeholder assessment/perceptions
 - Interviews with fishery owners, club officials, coaches, mentors, parents and carers
- · Individual social and psychological context
 - · Mental health, social deprivation



Measuring and evaluating community benefits

- Habitat creation & conservation
 - Action research partnership with Trout in the Town project
- Economic impact
 - Economic impact survey in Assynt
- Social capital & cohesion
 - Research partnership with angling clubs and social inclusion projects
- Public health
 - Research partnership with specialist programmes, such Mind Get Active in West Sussex and Albrighton Moat & Gardens in Telford







