Social Science 101 for Environmental Outreach

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Welcome

Training Agenda

- Understanding the social science disciplines
- Defining the problem
- Analyzing stakeholders
- Break
- Engaging stakeholders
- Analyzing data



Social Science

Social science is the process of describing, explaining, and predicting human behavior and institutional structure in interaction with their environments.

NOAA Science Advisory Board Social Science Working Group Report, 2009



Social Science Disciplines



- Anthropology
- Geography
- Political science
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Economics



Social Science Disciplines

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSIdaTSG2Gg



Social Science Disciplines



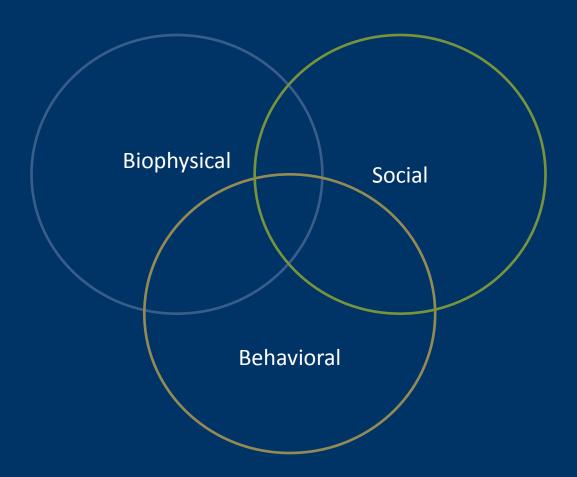








Problem Definition





Problem Definition

"If I were given one hour to save the planet, I would spend 59 minutes defining the problem and one minute resolving it."

Albert Einstein

Defining the problem











Stakeholders are those who have an interest or are affected by a decision or those who have influence or power in a situation.



- People who live, work, play, or worship at or near a resource
- People interested in the resource, its users, and its use or non-use
- People interested in the processes used to make decisions
- People who pay the bills
- People who represent community members or who are legally responsible for public resources







Position





Interest





Stakeholder Analysis

Used to identify and understand those who have an interest or stake in an issue





Stakeholder Analysis

How did it go?

What did you learn?

Any surprises?



Recap



Stop, Think, Evaluate











Is the action.....

- Special
- Major
- Required
- Controversial

Consider the following factors.....

- Resources
- Skills
- Time
- Legitimacy







Techniques and Methods Exercise

- 2 Recommendations
- 1 'Don't do'
- Why

Techniques and Methods



Data and Analysis

There's no such thing as qualitative data. Everything is either 1 or 0.

- F. Kerlinger

All research ultimately has a qualitative grounding.

- D. Campbell

	Quantitative Data	Qualitative Data
Objectives	Precise measurement; Statistical generalization	Complete, detailed description; Analytical generalization
Data	Numeric	Words, pictures, objects
Pros	Efficient	May miss context
Cons	Data are rich in context	Time-consuming





(Adapted from Neill, 2007)



Data and Analysis

- Survey question responses
- Focus group and interview notes and transcripts
- Observations and field notes
- Photographs
- Documents
- Newspapers and magazines



Data and Analysis



Value of Mixed Methods

Focus Groups

Interviews

Surveys



Techniques and Methods: Observation

Document visible social activity and behavior





Techniques and Methods: Interviews

Elicit answers to questions from one person at a time, face-to-face or by telephone

- Informal
- Semi-structured
- Structured





Techniques and Methods: Focus Groups

Elicit answers to questions from 8 to 12 participants in a structured group, in person







Techniques and Methods: Surveys

Collect data via telephone, mail, Internet, or in person, using an ordered list of questions



Help Is Available

University departments and research institutes

Anthropology, education, geography, environmental or natural resource economics, psychology, sociology, and others

Rural development, survey centers, policy, and others

NOAA

Sea Grant (via university-based programs), Office for Coastal Management

Private consultants

Social science research firms

Market research firms

Questions?

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