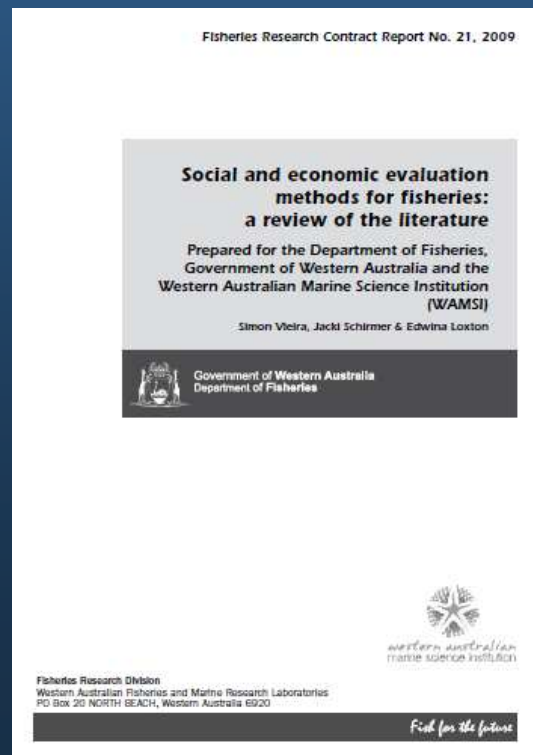


4.5.1 Review of methods for completing social and economic assessments for use in EBFM

Jenny Shaw



(Vieira, Schirmer and Loxton (2009) Fisheries Research Contract Report No. 21, 90pp.)

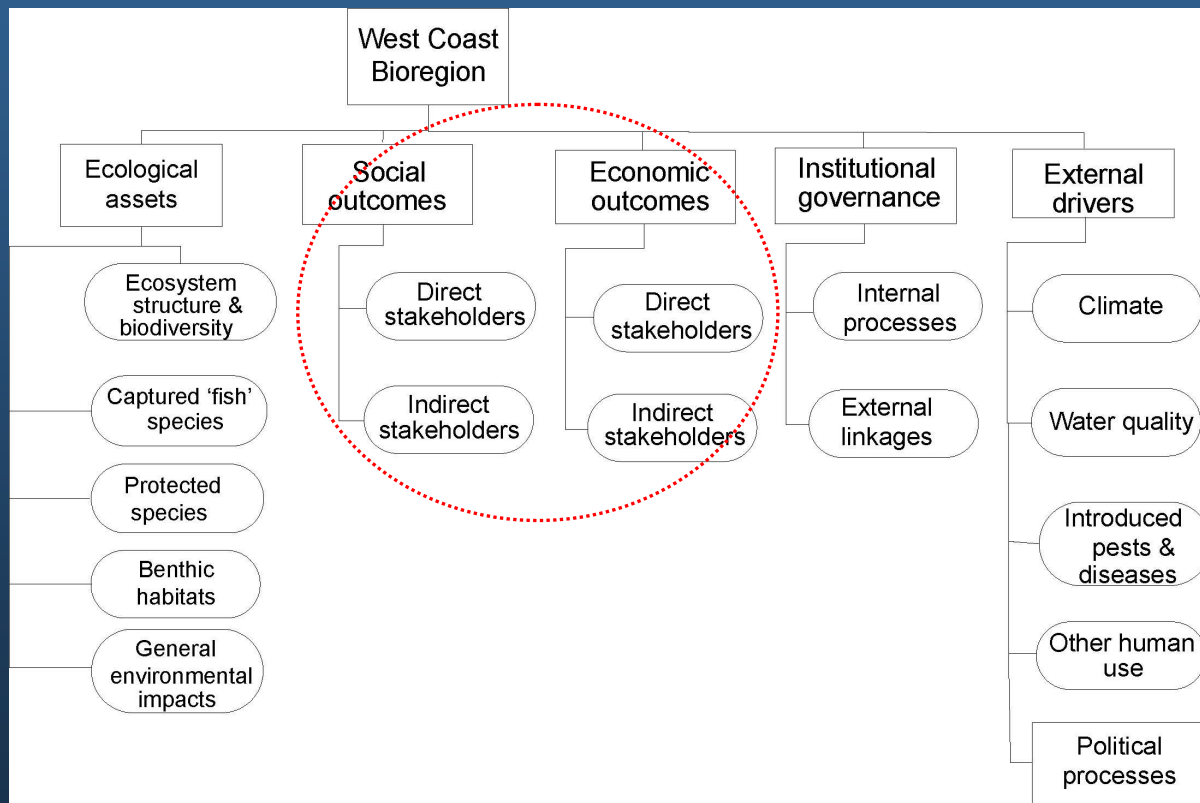
4.5.1 Aim: To identify methods of social and economic data collection and analysis for use in EBFM

Evaluation methods assessed were

- Market-based and non-market based evaluations
- Non-specific economic evaluations (e.g. bioeconomic modelling, economic impact assessments)
- Conceptual frameworks for social evaluation
- Collection and analysis of common types of social data

Relevant EBFM assets

EBFM assets of relevance



Relevant findings

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT METHODS

Cost - High

a) Non-market based evaluations

Good with large amount of recreational data, fisher behaviour difficult to incorporate

b) Bioeconomic modelling/Regional EIAs

High data requirements, can be used to investigate alternative management options, need economic multipliers

Cost – Med-high

a) Market-based evaluations

Good when main driver is market, not good when environmental or recruitment fluctuations drive productivity

Cost - Low

a) Economic valuation: benefit transfer

Low reliability

High cost,

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS

Data needs for Social Assessment and Social Impact Assessment identified

Cost - Low

a) Media analysis

Provides info. about public perceptions, often influenced by media bias

b) Document analysis

Depends on type and availability of document/reports, useful for a reviewing current knowledge

c) Analysis of demographic and other statistics

Quality depends on quality of available data

Cost – Med-high

a) Focus groups/workshops

High quality data but may be influenced by group dynamics, difficult to get large sample size

Cost - High

a) Qualitative interviews

High quality data but difficult to get large sample size

INFORMING RE-ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

This project has produced a list of 'tools' for economic and social data collection and assessment

Such information will improve management by aiding the decision of which method to use in different situations according to:

- a) the specific needs of the study
- b) the availability of resources (time and money)