Beyond academia: researching for impact

A third sector perspective

Helen Stockton
Senior Research & Policy Officer
NATIONAL ENERGY ACTION



Contents

- National Energy Action who are we?
 What do we do?
- 2. Working in the 'third sector'
- 3. Evidence-based policy and practice and working with academia
- 4. Any questions



1. National Energy Action

- Who we are
- What we do



National Energy Action (NEA)

NEA's Vision: An end to fuel poverty

Our mission: To ensure that everyone in the UK can afford to meet their energy needs in the home, sufficient for good health, comfort and wellbeing

- Campaigning to ensure that the needs of fuel-poor households are recognised and addressed
- Researching and analysing the causes and extent of fuel poverty and developing policies that will address the problem
- Developing and managing delivery projects that show innovative ways of tackling fuel poverty
- Providing advice and guidance on good practice in delivering energy efficiency services
- Training and national qualifications to improve standards
 and quality of energy advice

 Action for Warm Homes

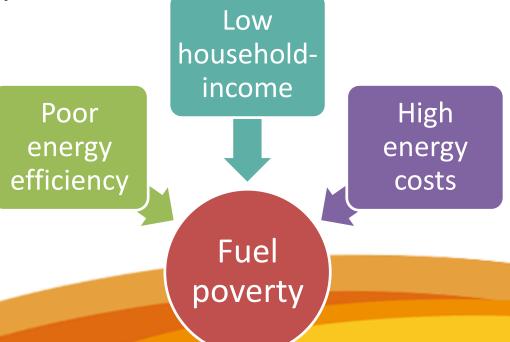
Fuel poverty?

Social welfare issue: housing, energy and health.

 More recently become an issue linked to climate change, carbon reduction and social justice.

 "The inability to afford the energy required to heat and power your home to the standard required for health and

wellbeing".



Action for Warm Homes

2. Working in the 'Third Sector'

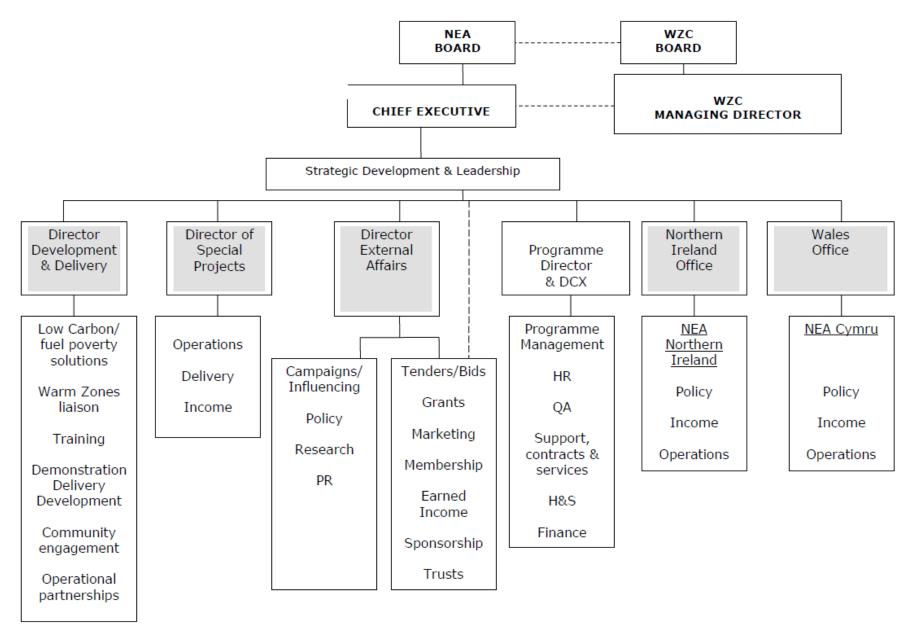
- Third sector overview
- Translating and transferring academic skills into roles outside academia
- Working for NEA and my role



Working in the third sector

- Varied sector: NGOs; not-for-profit; community & voluntary sector; social enterprises; charities etc.
- Charities have some defining characteristics:
 - Clear set of charitable aims and objectives with structured teams and activities
 - -independent of government and business
 - –not-for-profit: surpluses reinvested into the charity
 - -provide a wider public benefit.
- Working in the Third Sector can be demanding, but also varied, exciting and highly motivating

National Energy Action: Family Tree



How we achieve our charitable aims:



Working in the voluntary sector: *skills* & *experience*

Hard skills

Soft skills

Other skills

Experience

- Transferable skills: knowledge and capability to perform your role: applied research skills (methods, analysis, reporting); distilling and communicating complex concepts; developing recommendations based on empirical evidence
- IT skills e.g. Microsoft Office applications, analysis packages SPSS, nvivo
- communication skills, team work, self motivation, initiative, verbal and written abilities, planning and time management, hard work and commitment.
- Understanding of the sector and cross-sector relationships
- Interpersonal skills and networking
- Flexibility and willingness to get involved with other activities
 e.g. a campaign or media event recognising the links
 between research and other aspects of the organisation
- Demonstrate how your previous experience can be translated in your new role: e.g. previous work experience, research, voluntary work, etc.
- Skills and experiences from involvement in student bodies or activities, leadership skills etc.

What my job involves

- Research, policy and practice a cyclical relationship
- Initiate, design, develop and conduct programmes of research and policy analysis relevant to NEA's objectives.
- Prepare reports and summaries on the outcomes of research programmes for publication and to disseminate the contents to appropriate audiences.
- Identify research topics for the charity and develop new programmes of work.
- Preparation of funding applications and respond to tenders.
- Develop effective working partnerships with individuals and institutions involved in research on fuel poverty and energy efficiency in the UK and beyond.

Evidence-based policy and practice and working with academia

- Transforming research into evidencebased policy and practice
- Impact
- Working with academia: knowledge transfer and knowledge brokering



Transforming research into evidencebased policy and practice

- Policy and practice should be evidence-based
- NEA's research is both formative (to improve a programme) and summative (assess outcomes)
- Research is used as a campaigning and lobbying tool, to bring about change or to maintain the status quo
- Policy rarely changes dramatically; it is incremental
- Co-production: NEA works collaboratively with decision makers and other key stakeholders, including the academic sector, to optimise problem identification and resolution



Policy impact: some examples

- The Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000
- The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2001
- Warm Zones and area-based approach (CESP)
- Greater equity in the domestic energy market
- Virtual end to disconnection from energy supply
- Warm Home Discount
- Increased ECO funding for fuel poverty
- All-Party Parliamentary Group on Fuel Poverty
- Fuel Poverty Advisory Group
- Smart meters code of practice and extra help
- NICE guidance on reducing Excess Winter Mortality
- On-going Government commitment to eradicate fuel poverty



NEA and academia: knowledge exchange and knowledge brokering

- NEA has worked closely with the sector for several years and recognises academia's role in knowledge creation and as producers of robust research and evidence
- More recently the multi-faceted nature of fuel poverty has broadened interest across many disciplines: geography, engineering, built environment, law, politics, sociology, psychology...
- Role for academia: high quality research and producers of knowledge, new research questions, new approaches to framing the problem – social, environmental... and translating research for policy and practice
- Role for NEA: co-production, knowledge brokering
- Examples of co-production: i) advisory; ii) partnership and collaboration; and knowledge exchange

Any Questions?



www.nea.org.uk

helen.stockton@nea.org.uk

