

Indicator Methodology

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What are social indicators?

- Specific Information of Interest for a system, region, or locality
- Usually Standardized
- Normative Assumptions

Types of Social Indicators

- Direct or Indirect
 - Pre-natal care
 - Drs. Visits
 - Low Birth Weight Babies
- Objective or Subjective
 - Counts, Measures, Occurrences
 - Self-reports of well-being or appraisals
- Primary or Secondary
 - Collected by you or your agency for specific purpose
 - Collected by others for other purposes

Unit of Analysis for Indicator System

- Ideally Social Indicator Systems are Disaggregatable
- For NS 8 purposes communities make the most sense
 - There is recognition that many fisheries are regional and impacts are regional
 - Human Ecological approaches could address this but have not been adopted—tend to be cumbersome
 - Economists often engage in regional or county-level analysis due to data constraints
 - Community level can serve as context for more detailed (especially for SIA) “neighborhood” or sub-unit that is substantially engaged in fishing

Gulf of Mexico Indicators Project

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What the Literature Says about Dependency and Well-Being

- Historically most communities begin as natural resource dependent
- Most develop diversified economies—some do not— and are vulnerable to social and economic fluctuations
- This is because:
 - Resource values are determined by outside markets (they are price takers)
 - There are external (global) competitors who drive the price lower
 - In most cases high prices lead to product substitution
 - Technology increases efficiency--reducing the need for labor and flooding the market
 - The resources itself may be cyclical and abundance unknown
 - Resource regulations
 - The resource can be depleted
 - Natural resource dependence makes communities less resilient to natural and technological disasters

Fishing Dependency and Social Impact Assessment

- MSFCMA NS 8
- The Act defines fishing-dependent communities as “a community which is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew and United States fish processors that are based in such a community” ((Magnuson-Stevens Act, section 3(16)).

Fishing Dependency and Social Impact Assessment

- Federal law now mandates social impact assessment of fisheries regulations including allocations, reallocations, closures, restrictions, limited entry schemes, or any other policy change that might adversely impact fishing-dependent communities
- Legislation requires a comprehensive view of fishing dependence
 - Economic
 - Social

Fishing Dependency and Social Impact Assessment

Economic Dependence	
	Commercial fishing dependence
	Recreational fishing dependence
	Non-consumptive value dependence
Social Dependence	
	Institutional dependence
	Cultural heritage dependence
	Landscape and built environment dependence

Fishing Dependency and Social Impact Assessment

Commercial Dependence Indicators

- Percentage Labor Forces Employed in Agriculture, Fishing, and Hunting
- Pounds of Landings per 1,000 persons
- Commercial Fishing Permits per 1,000 Population
- Value of Landings per 1,000 Population
- Dealers With Landings per 1,000 Population

Recreational Dependence Indicators

- Charter Boat Permits per 1,000 Population
- Marinas and Related Businesses per 1,000 Population
- Marinas and Related Businesses Jobs per 1,000 Population
- Marinas and Related Businesses Gross Income per 1,000 Population
- Boat Launches per 1,000 Population

Fishing Dependency and Social Impact Assessment

Social Dependence Indicators

- Percentage Water Cover in the Municipality
- Boat Launches per 1,000 Population
- Percentage Labor Forces Employed in Agriculture, Fishing, and Hunting
- Marinas and Related Businesses per 1,000 Population
- Dealers With Landings per 1,000 Population

Fishery Dependence-Methods Literature

- Reliance Vs. Dependence
 - Dependence implies a definition and threshold criteria
 - Reliance preserves variability
 - Comparative framework

Resiliency-Vulnerability Literature

- Two ends of a continuum or separate concepts?
 - We use the language of continuum in the analysis as a heuristic aid and to simplify the analysis
 - We accept the validity of separate concepts
 - Respondents seemed to focus primarily on vulnerability in the emergent process

Resiliency-Vulnerability Literature

Vulnerability

- General agreement among disciplines
- Refers to the differential susceptibility of ecosystems, households, or social groups to losses

Resiliency-Vulnerability Literature

Resiliency

- Differing definitions among disciplines
- Ecology—return to functioning after disturbance
- FEMA literature—*Resistance* to damage and loss due to challenges
- Social Psychology—ability to buffer life events and adjust

Resiliency-Vulnerability Literature

- Resiliency suggests an Assets Approach as opposed to a Deficits Model of Vulnerability
- This dual concept is predictive in nature
- Helpful both in SIA and Disaster Response
- Like Dependency there is a direct link to Community Well-Being

Resiliency-Vulnerability Literature

Social Vulnerability And Resiliency	
	Population Composition
	Poverty
	Housing Characteristics
Economic Vulnerability And Resiliency	
	Economic Structure
Ecosystem/Natural Environment Resiliency	
	Natural Disasters
	Technological Disasters
	Regulatory Impacts
Social Disruption	
	Housing Disruptions
	Economic Disruptions
	Personal Disruptions

Domains of Resiliency-Vulnerability

- Population Composition
- Poverty
- Housing Characteristics
- Labor Force
- Natural / Technological Disasters
- Housing Disruptions
- Personal Disruptions
- Local Fish Stock Sustainability Index

Gentrification Literature

- Defined as displacement of lower or working classes by middle and upper class residents
- Initially focused on city ecology
- Later literature discusses rural and coastal gentrification
- Loaded term because of class distinctions and entanglement with age, race, gender, and ethnic status
- Displaced tend to have reduced socio-economic circumstances

Sources of Gentrification

- Supply-side economics and housing shortages
- Life style freedoms or the emancipatory social setting of the city
- Culture and Consumption in post-industrial society
- Ex-urban or leap-frog development in the countryside
- Sprawl

Inauthenticity of Coastal Gentrification

- Changing communities keep a fishing heritage “theme.”

Inauthenticity Process

- Traditional activities decline in favor of staged activities
- Conversion of production activities are shifted into consumption amenities
- Cultural heritage becomes a caricature.
- Authentic activities become difficult in the community.



Domains of Coastal Gentrification from the literature

- Urban Sprawl
- Natural Resource Migration
- Retiree Migration

Domains of Coastal Gentrification from the literature

Urban Sprawl Indicators

- Nearest City with 50,000 or greater population
- Changes in population density 2000-2007
- Percentage of homes built between 1995-1998
- Percentage of homes built between 1999-2000
- Percentage new residents in the last 5 years (lived in a different county 5 years ago)
- Percentage of homes less than \$100,000
- Cost of living index

Domains of Coastal Gentrification from the literature

People Attracted To Natural Amenities Indicators

- Percentage of homes rented
- Percentage of homes vacant
- Number of boat ramps within the municipality
- Percentage of water cover within the municipal boundaries
- Percentage of labor force in agriculture, farming, fishing, and mining

Domains of Coastal Gentrification from the literature

In-Migration of Retirees Indicators

- Percentage population over age 65
- Percentage population receiving social security
- Mean retirement income
- Percentage labor force in services