

Figures and Tables Vargas et al (NOT PUBLISHED)

Camila Vargas

17 de febrero de 2019

Setup

Methods

Table 1

Table 1: Description of indicators evaluated in our study regarding each of the selected variables, under two components of the SES framework

Diagnostic framework component	Indicator	Description
Actors (A)	NA	NA
A2. Socio-demographic	Age	Age of interviewed person.
NA	Gear	If they own any gear needed to carry out their work
NA	Education	Years of formal education
A3. History of use	Age of association	For how long has the association existed
NA	Year with RPA	Years a member has been officially registered under the RPA
A5. Leadership/ entrepreneur	Leadership	Perception of members on their leader's performance
NA	Entrepreneurship of the association	To what extent does the association is constant in time
A6. Norms/trust	Interaction with community	Level of satisfaction regarding the mutual support
NA	Trust in group members	How much do members trust in each other
NA	Norms accomplishment	To what extent do association's member perceive the norms
NA	Activity <ca>engagement	Attendance and participations in activities organized
A8. Importance of resource	Marine resource as primary income	Are marine resource a primary source of income
NA	NA	NA
Outcomes (O)	NA	NA
O1. Social Performance	Cooperation	How cooperative are the group member
NA	Efficiency	To what extent does the group achieve the goals
NA	Conflict resolution	How hard is to solve problems within the group

Figure 1

Results

Fig caption: Results from Kruskal-Wallis test showed significant differences in Leadership “(p= 0,0005)”, Entrepreneurship “(p=0,002)”, Activity engagement “(p=<0,0001)”, but not in Trust “(p=0,245)”, Norm accomplishments “(p=0,272)”, Community engagement “(p=0,212)”. Letters on the top of the bars represent Dunn’s posteriori tests’ results.

Fig caption Average degree in which groups evaluate social performance indicators: Efficiency (p<0,0001); (Cooperation p=0,002) and (Conflict resolution p=0,436). Scores go from 0 (nothing at all) to 20 (very much). Significant differences are represented by different letters and analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn’s posteriori tests.

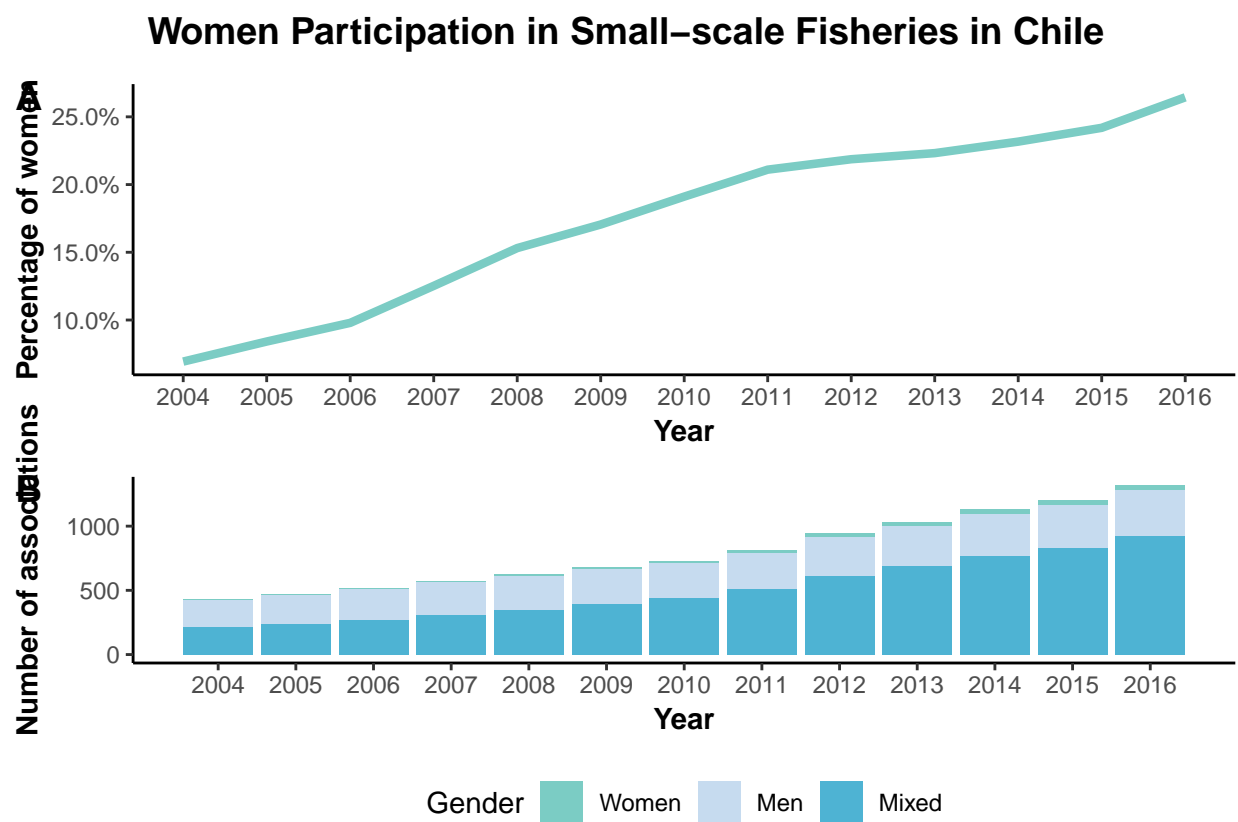


Figure 1: Women participation in small-scale fisheries in Chile. A) Percentage of women officially registered in the National Fisheries Service (RPA) through time. B) Number of mixed gender, only-women and only men associations officially registered per year. Data source: SERNAPESCA, 2017.

Small-scale Fisher's Perception on Association-level Variables

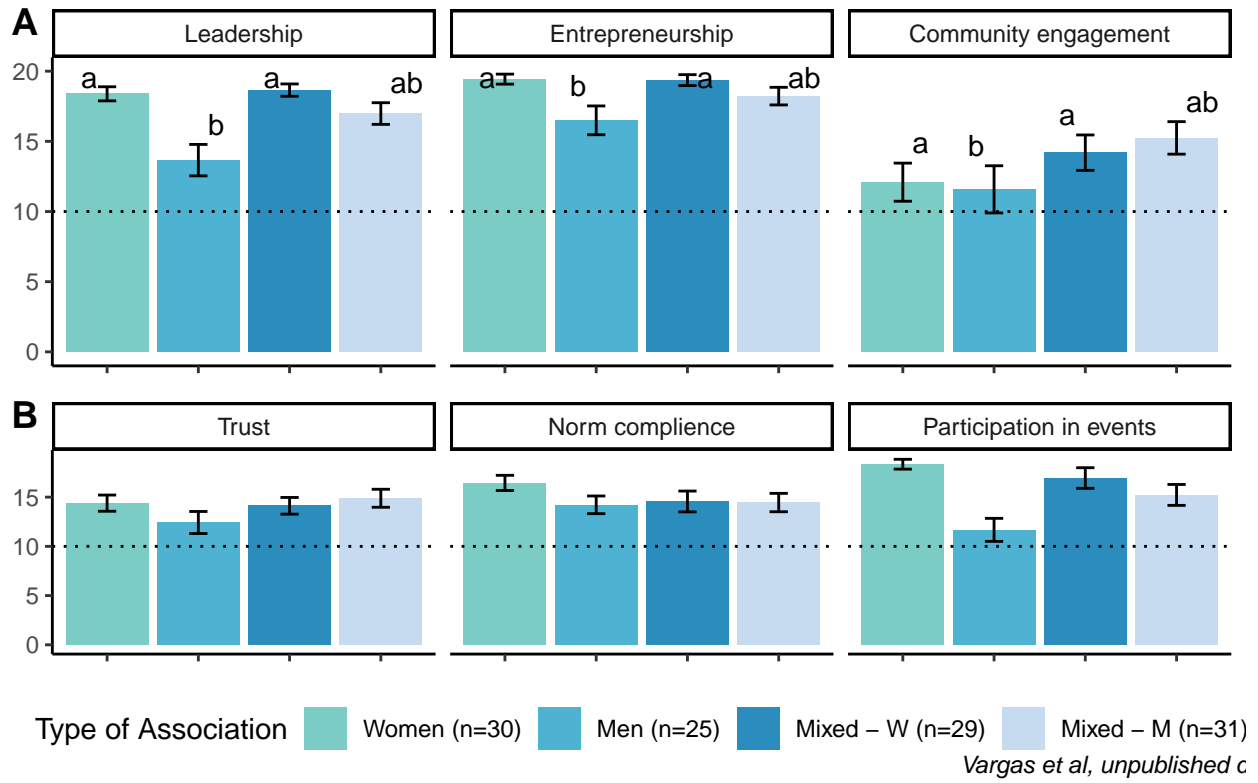


Figure 2: Average degree in which groups perceive association-level variables relevant for collective action. Scores go from 0 (nothing at all) to 20 (very much).

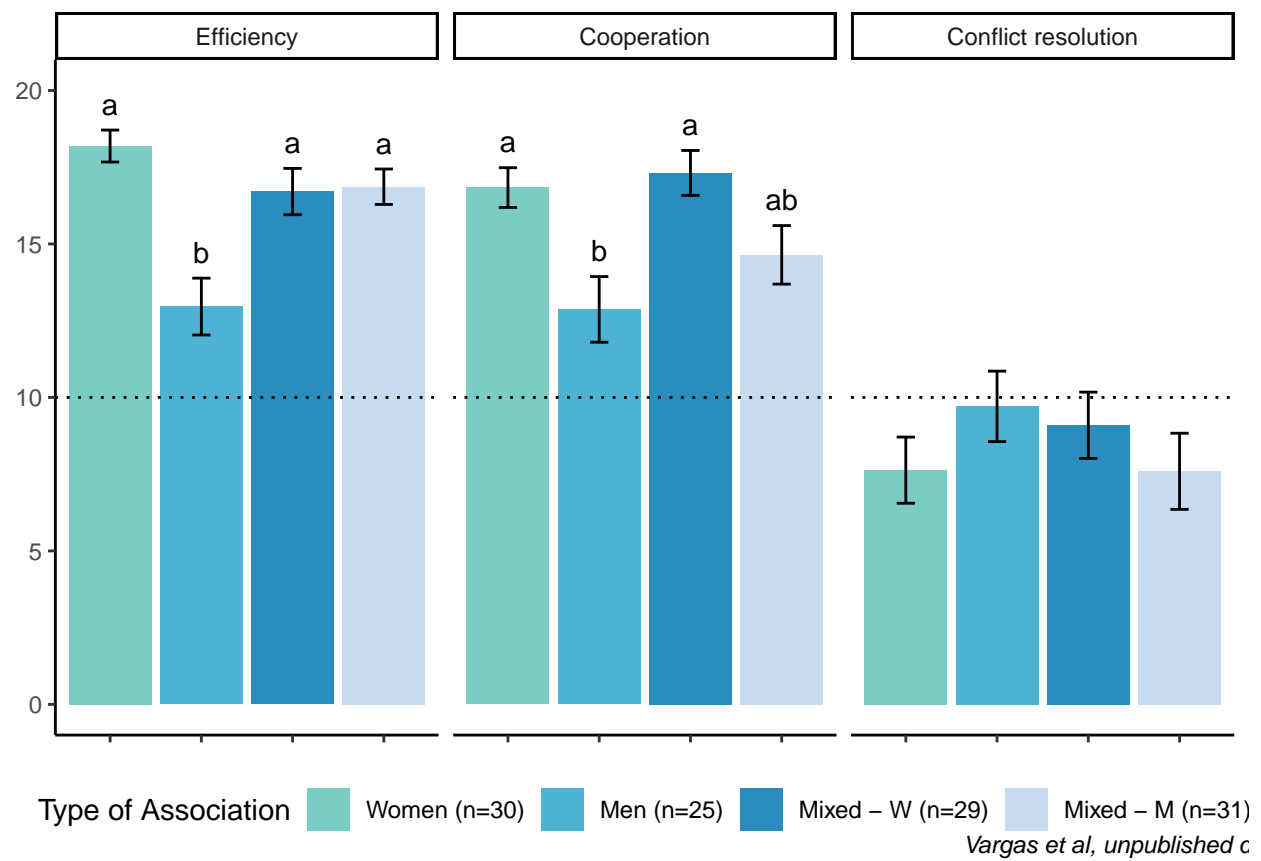


Figure 3: hola

Others

