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## Economic and socioeconomic data types, uses, methods and frequency of collection at a national level

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### *Summary*

1. This paper presents the different data types that can be used to conduct economic and socioeconomic analysis described in Working paper 8. It provides an indication of the methods that can be used to collect data at the national level and the frequency of data collection, although this can vary according to the purpose of the analysis.
2. These data can be collected as part of an ongoing monitoring programme, or for a one-off study. In general terms, collection of economic and social data on a regular basis can assist with the management of fisheries and aquaculture. It provides additional information and trends that can be combined with ecological, production or catch data to detect or anticipate a change or an impact. This also facilitates the production of specific analyses when the need arises.

### *Notes*

3. Types of analysis and data types are not mutually exclusive. Some data are needed for multiple analysis types or data types, for example, demographic data is often collected as part of most surveys. Some data might be available from other sources such as from other government divisions (e.g. statistics, tourism) or from NGOs or local organisations.

\*Key informants include interviews and focus group discussions



Economic data types	Uses/importance	Methods/tools	Frequency
Selling price per type of commodity	Monitoring of price variations, detection of changes in the market, combination with quantity sold	market surveys, key informants*	Weekly - Monthly
Income / revenue	Assessment of the production level, representativity of the sector in the global economy	key informants	Annually
External revenue ( <i>subsidies, other activity...</i> )	Assessment of the profitability of a sector and its level of autonomy	key informants	Annually
Cost of new investments (boat, engine, building, large equipment, etc.)	Assessment of the feasibility and viability of a project	key informants	Annually (or before a specific project)
Operational and fixed costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cost of inputs (ice, baits, fuel, fishing gear, baskets, fingerlings, spats...)</li> <li>○ Cost of services used (maintenance, reparation, delivery...)</li> <li>○ Fixed costs (electricity, water supply, loan, rent...)</li> <li>○ Wages</li> </ul>	Monitoring of price variations, assessment of the profitability, adaptation of the production and marketing strategy	key informants	Annually
Number of employees	Assessment of representativity of the sector in global economy	key informants	Annually



Social and socio-economic data types	Uses/importance	Methods/tools	Frequency
Context data (local economy; geopolitical and governance regime; public infrastructure and services; culture and social aspects; access to resources)		Secondary information, Key Informants	4-10 yrs
Demographics (e.g. age, sex, cultural/ethnic groups, livelihoods, socioeconomic status)	Characterisation of target populations; key analysis factors (i.e. to compare results, e.g. across different age groups, sex, socioeconomic status)	Secondary information, surveys	4-5 yrs (or after specific event)
Fishing characterisation (e.g. who fishes in household; where; access to resources; fishing arts; frequency; purpose; etc)	Characterisation of target populations; analysis of potential sources of inequality; analysis of (potential) impact of management decisions	Key informants, surveys	4-5 yrs (or after specific event/for specific project)
Dependency on marine resources (e.g. which resources and ecosystems; for household use; for income)	Characterisation of target populations; analysis of (potential) impact of management decisions	Key informants, surveys	4-5 yrs (or after specific event/for specific project)
Vulnerability to climate change and other disasters (e.g. food and water security; livelihood diversity; social capital; dependency on natural resources; exposure to threats; access to information; capacity)	Characterisation of target populations; analysis of (potential) impact of management decisions; development of policies and projects to reduce impact and/or to improve resilience	Key informants, surveys	4-5 yrs (or after specific event/for specific project)
Level of awareness/information/knowledge (e.g. access to information; sources of information; level of understanding of specific items like regulations or concepts; perceptions and attitudes to specific items)	Assessment of impact of specific campaigns or projects	Key informants, surveys, action research	1-5 yrs (or before and after specific campaign/project)
Opinion, perception, attitudes and/or behavioural data (e.g. opinion on specific management options; on resource status; on a governance regime)	Assessment of impact of specific campaigns or projects; development of policies and projects to improve management	Key informants, surveys, action research	1-5 yrs (or before and after specific campaign/project)
Gender and social inclusion aspects (e.g. roles; activities; cultural perceptions; differentiated access to resources)	Characterisation of target populations; analysis of (potential) impact of management decisions; development of policies and projects to improve social inclusion	Key informants, surveys, action research	4-5 yrs (or before and after specific campaign/project/ decision)



Social and socio-economic data types	Uses/importance	Methods/tools	Frequency
Management effectiveness (e.g. impact of management decisions on natural resources; social aspects and economic aspects; perception of quality of governance regimes like inclusivity; fairness and appropriateness)	Assessment of impact of specific management programmes, policies or projects; development of policies and projects to improve management	Key informants, surveys, action research	4-5 (or before and after specific project/ programme/ decision)
Identification of problems, threats and solutions	Development of policies and projects to improve management or to address specific issues	Key informants, surveys, action research, Delphi method	one-off, ideally before starting an intervention
Geographical data (spatial and temporal distribution of activities, management zoning)	Assessment of local uses of natural resources and ecosystems and their evolution in time; development of management plans and zoning; assessment of impact of management and policy decisions	Community mapping, key informants	4-5 yrs (or after specific event/for specific project)
Available resources (physical, economic, social, skills, services)	Feasibility assessment for a specific project, like the development of livelihoods; resilience and recovery from impacts.	Key informants, surveys, action research	4-5 yrs (or after specific event/for specific project)
Institutional or governance (can include formal and informal institutions, legal, policy, regulation and management)	Feasibility assessment for a specific project, like the development of livelihoods, CBFM.	Secondary information, Key Informants, action research	One-off, as part of a governance improvement intervention
Impact assessment	Assessment of impacts of a particular event/disaster, to inform assistance programmes	Key informants, surveys, action research	One-off, after a specific event