



Responding to Shocks in UK Coastal Communities

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Resilience of Coastal Communities

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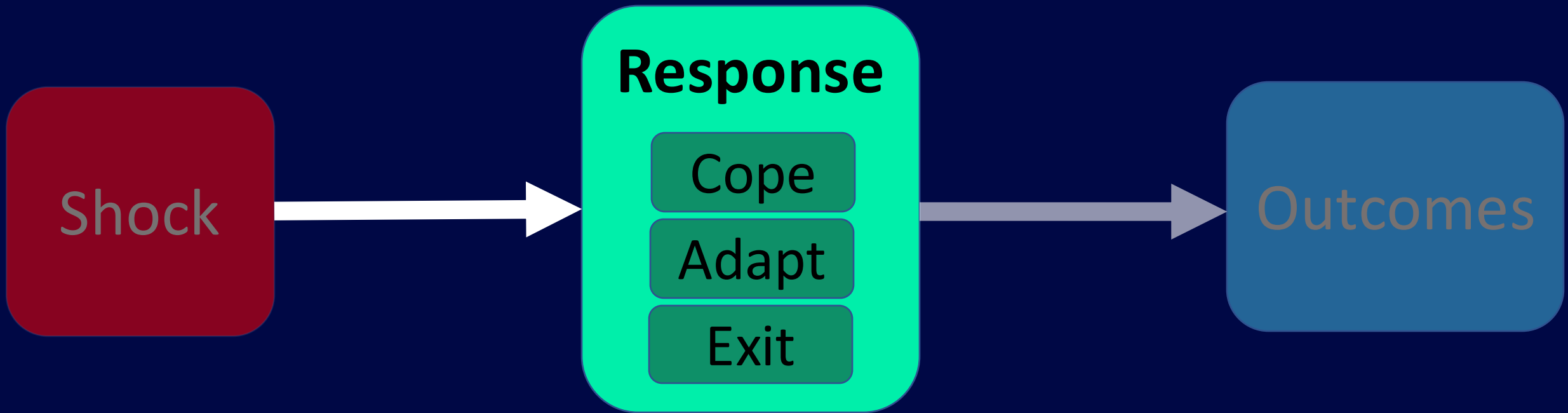
Wellbeing



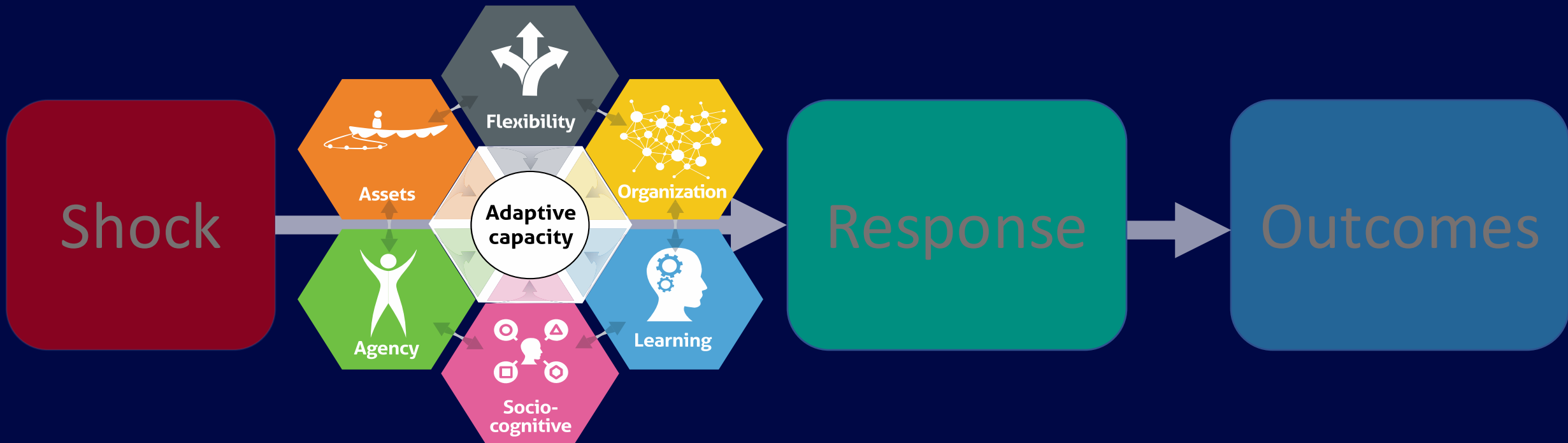
Resilience



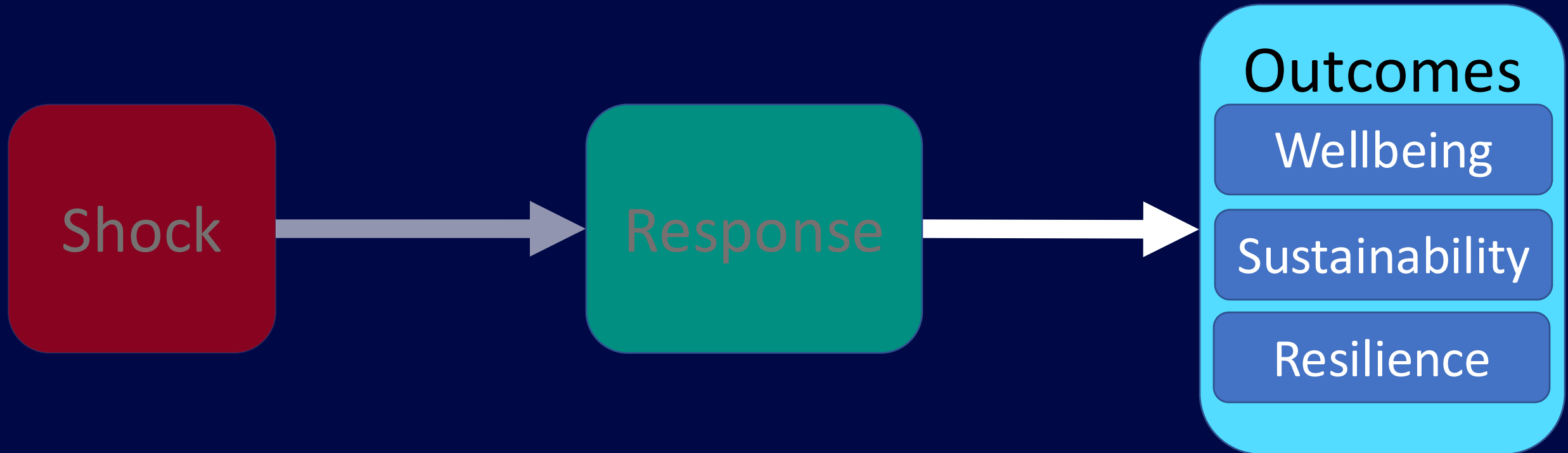
Sustainability

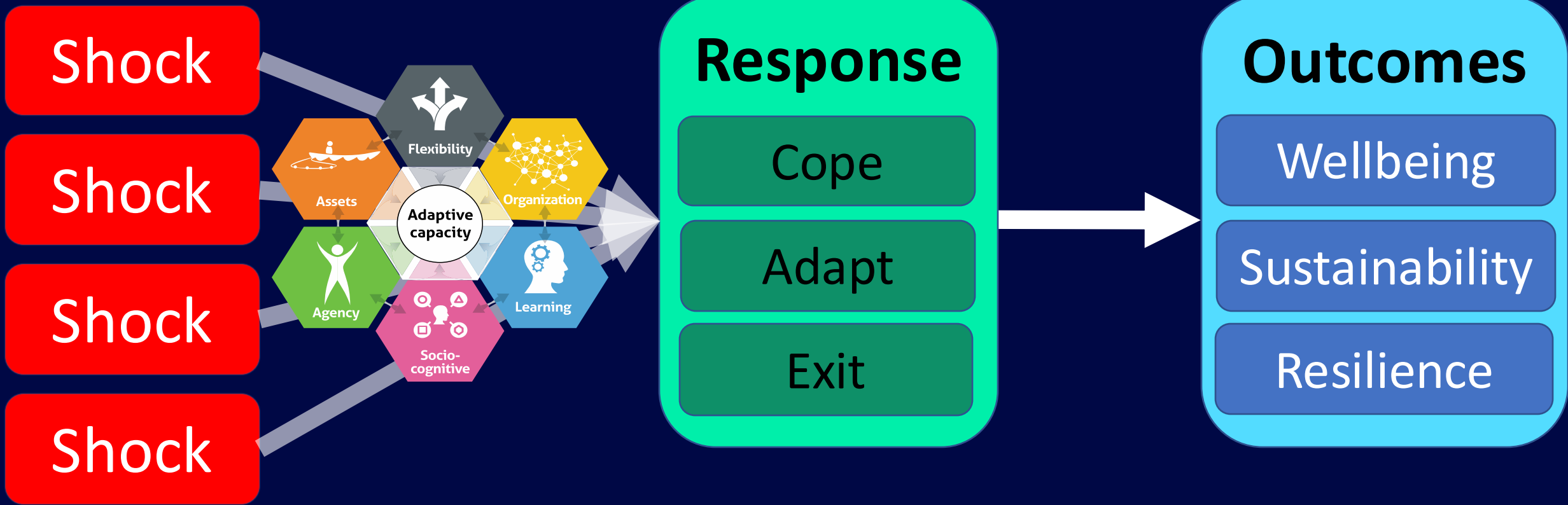


Bene et. al. 2016, Cinner et. al. 2009
Coulthard et. al. 2012 , Ojea et. al. 2020



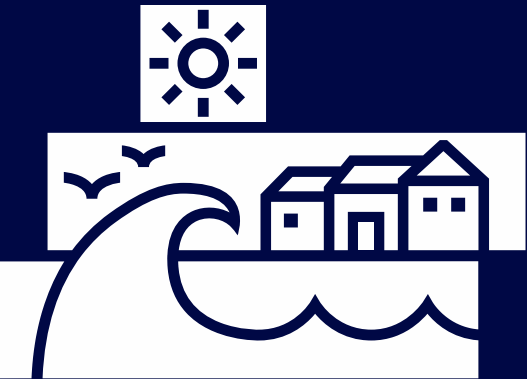
Cinner and Barnes 2019





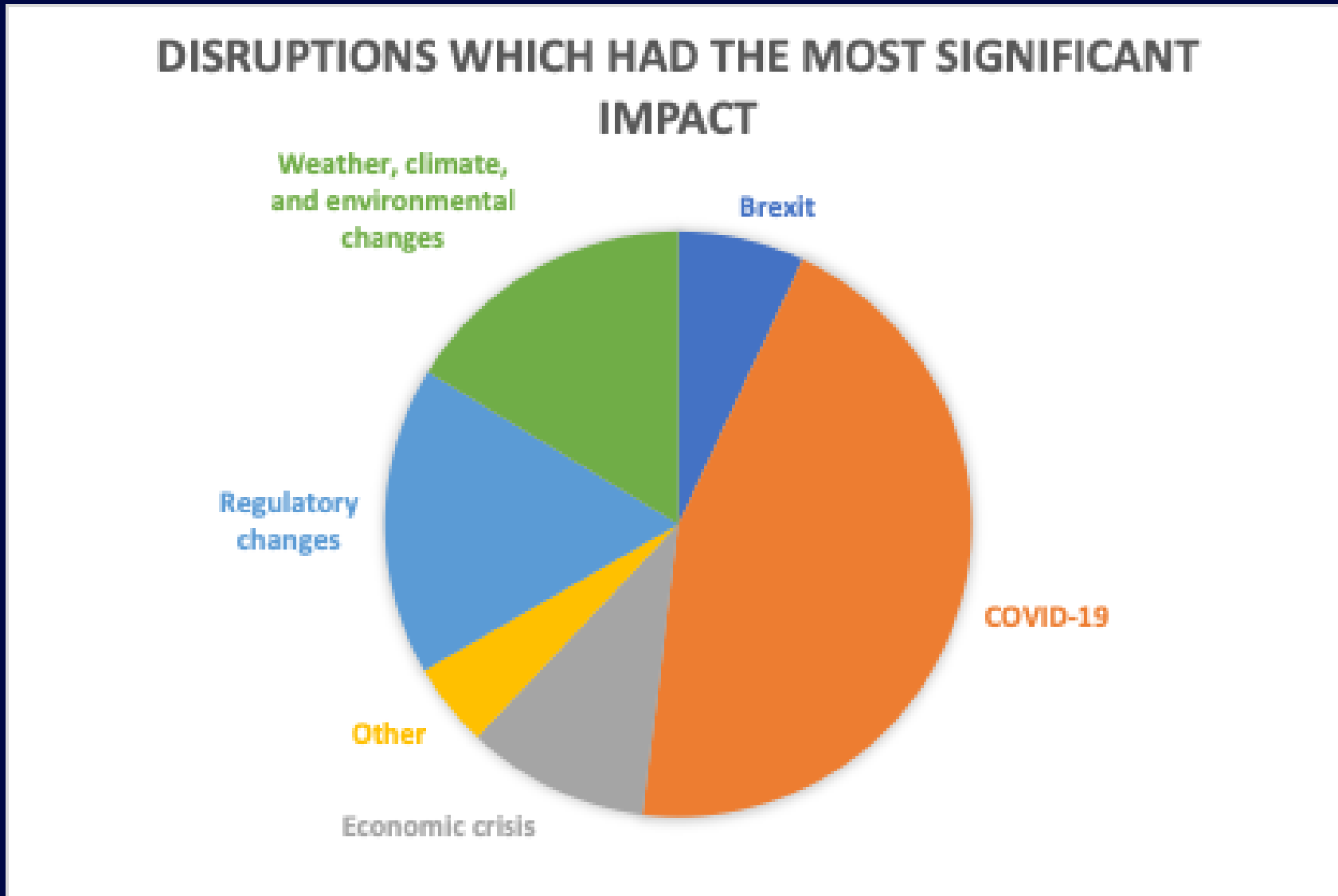
Research questions:

1. How are marine resource users responding to contemporary changes?
2. What factors help them to respond effectively to achieve the nexus objectives of wellbeing, resilience and sustainability?
 - 129 surveys across south-west (55 fishers; 74 tourism operators)
 - 24 follow-up interviews

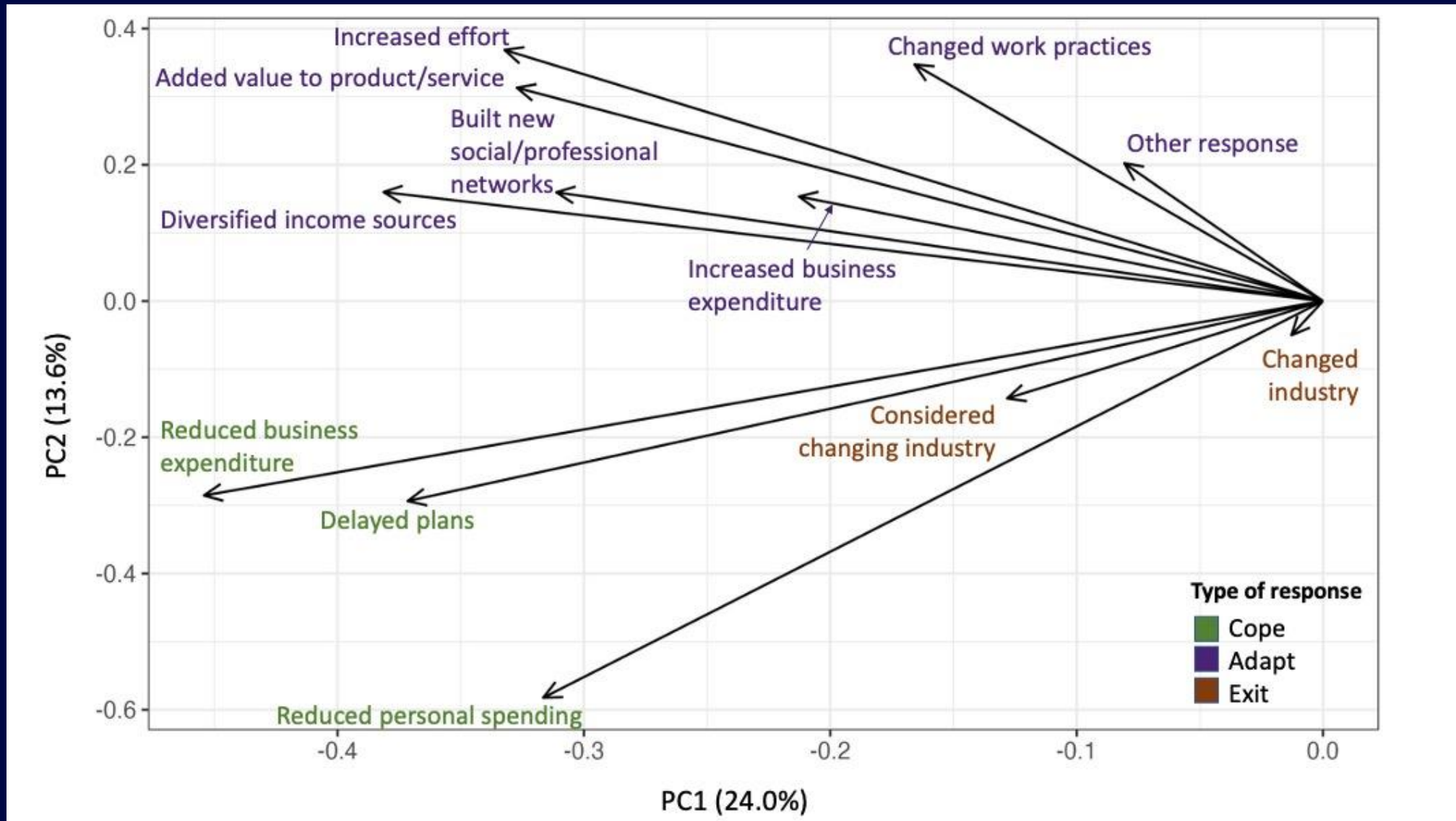


ROCC
Resilience of Coastal Communities

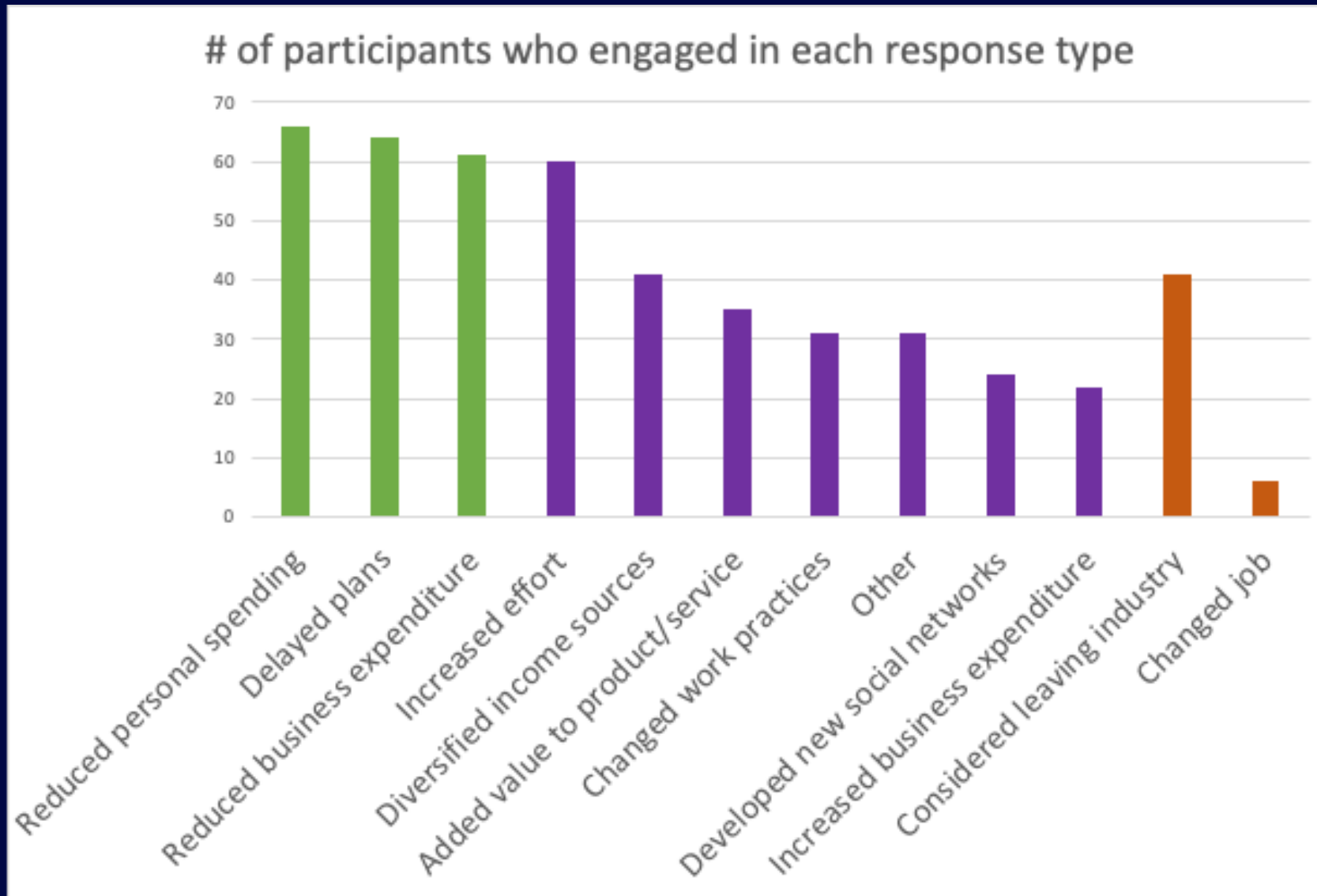
Responses



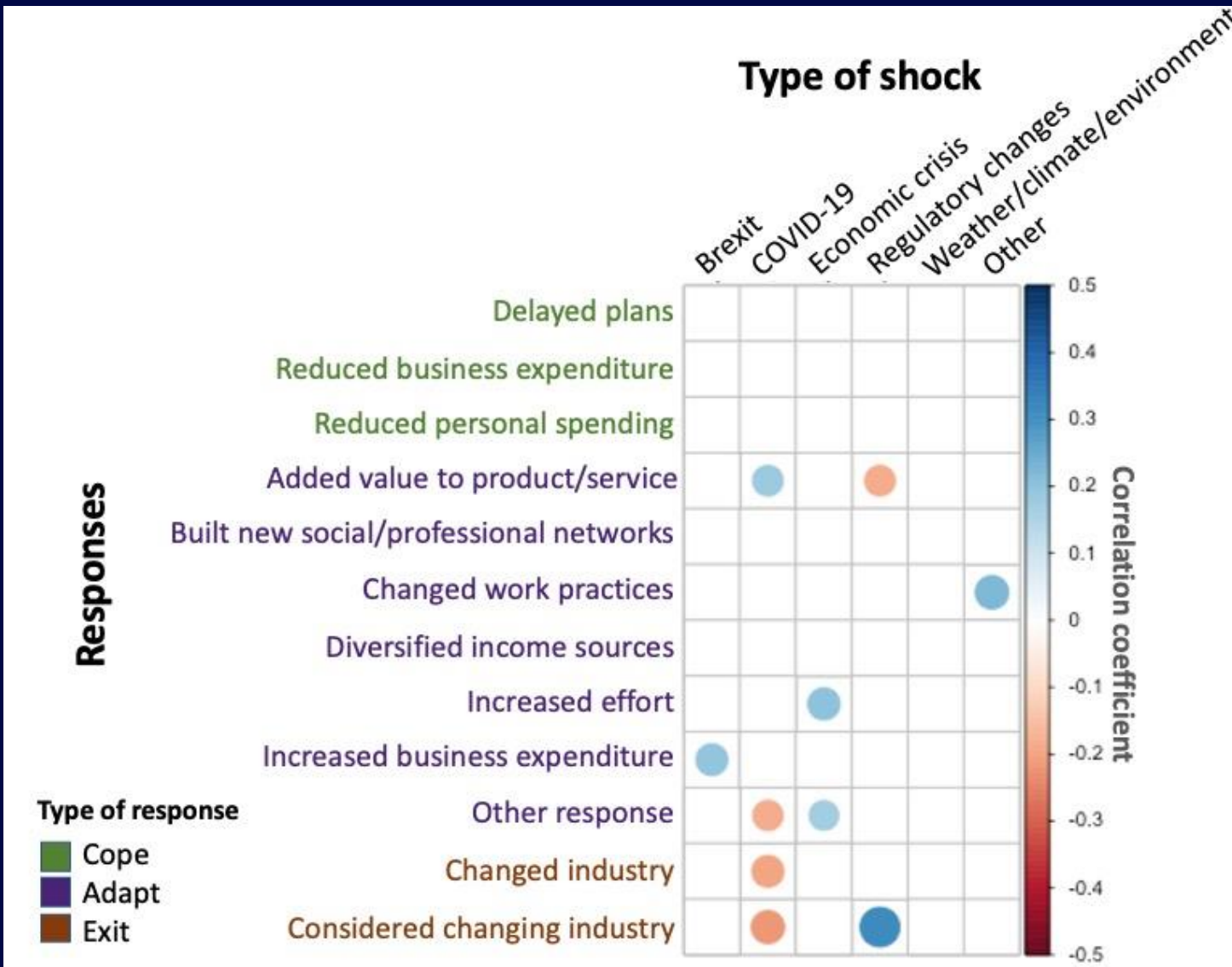
Responses



Responses

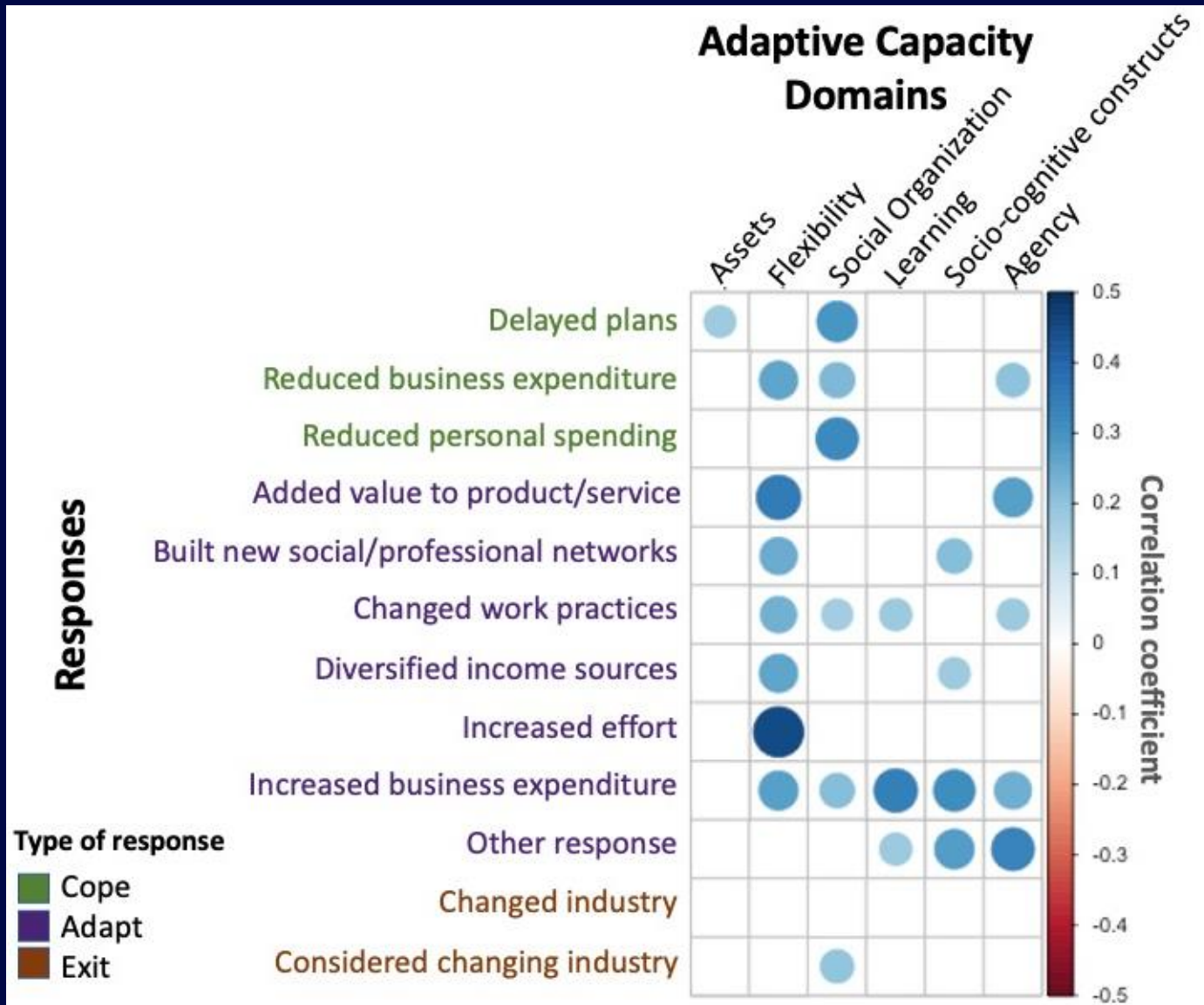


Responses by shock type



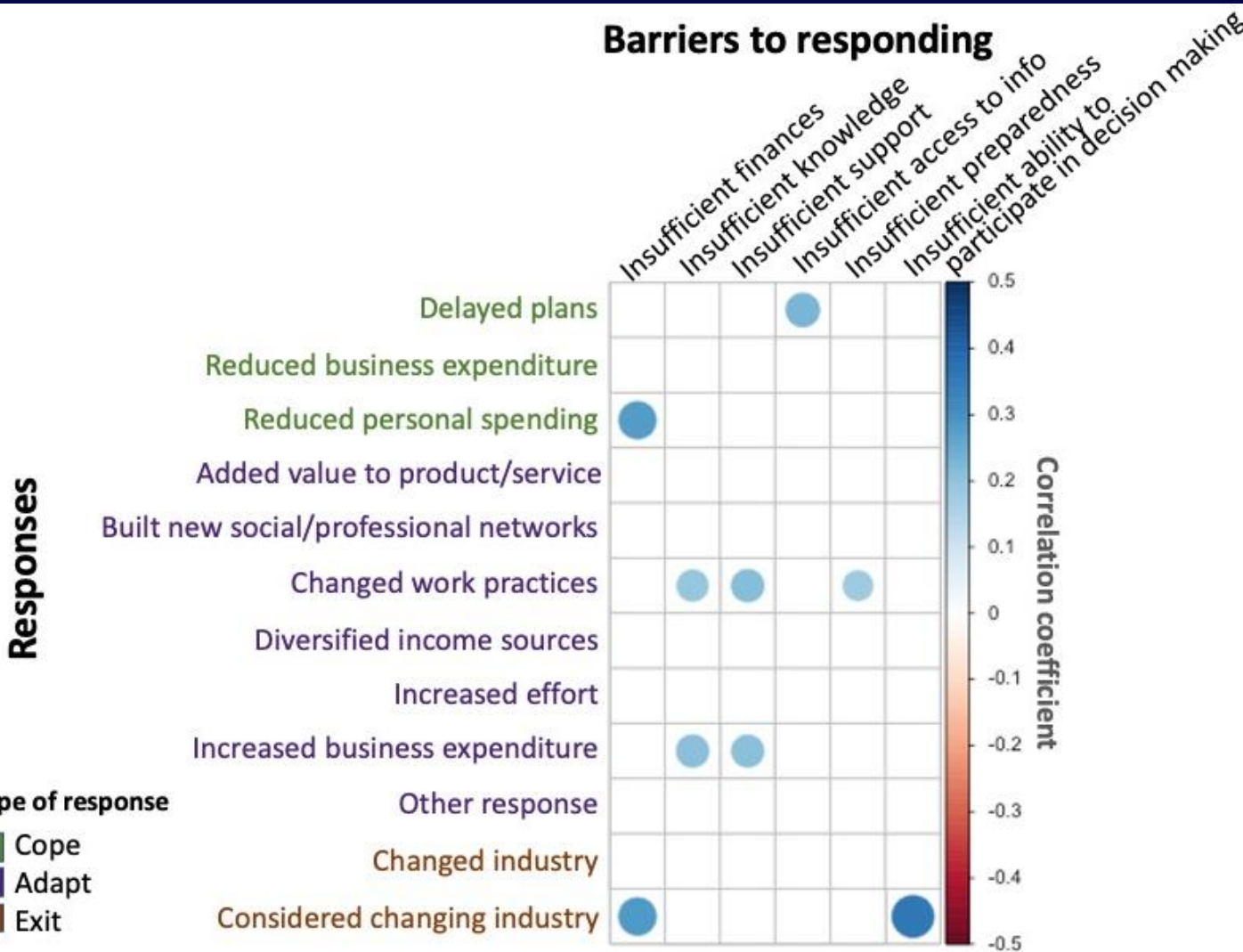
- Some effect of type of shock on how people responded
- COVID-19 and regulatory changes most different
- Significant positive correlation between adding value to products/services for COVID-19 and corresponding negative correlation for regulatory changes
- Regression analysis- significantly more likely to take an exit response due to regulatory changes than COVID-19

Adaptive capacity and responses



- Flexibility most utilized domain and associated with the most types of responses, particularly critical for adaptation.
- Agency and social organization also important
- Adaptive responses associated with drawing on a more diverse range of adaptive capacity domains
- Social networks associated with coping and exit responses (regression analysis)
- Personal and situational attributes rather than physical resources

Barriers to responding



- Inability to participate in decision making significantly associated with considering **changing industry**, i.e. a lack of agency.
- Links between lack of agency, exit responses, and regulatory changes.
- Exiting due to a lack of adaptive capacity rather than high levels of adaptive capacity facilitating transformation

Factors influencing outcomes

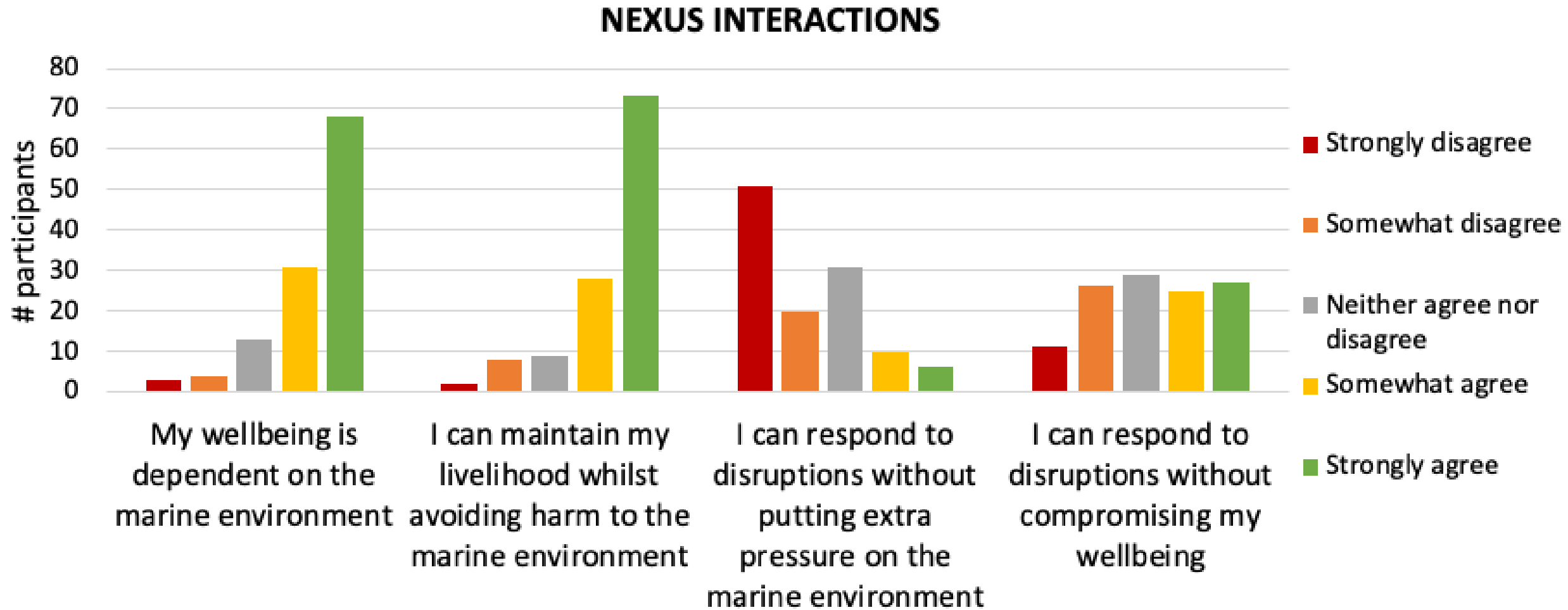
How well they felt they responded overall:

- Type of shock (COVID-19 better than environmental changes)
- People with high agency felt they did better

Subjective wellbeing (perceived quality of life)

- Negatively associated with a lack of social support, i.e. people with better social support systems felt less of an impact on quality of life
- Exit responses associated with feeling they responded worse, lower material wellbeing and lower subjective wellbeing

Wellbeing-Sustainability-Resilience Nexus



Factors influencing outcomes

- Only 15/129 participants (11%) achieved positive outcomes across our resilience, sustainability and wellbeing indicators following the disruption and how they responded to it (4 or 5 on 5-point Likert scales)
- 54/129 participants (42%) achieved neutral or positive outcomes across the nexus (3-5 on 5-point Likert scales)
- Overall, most people were not able to respond to disruptions in a way which maintained wellbeing, sustainability and resilience.

Conclusion



Wellbeing



Resilience



Sustainability