The Use of Socioeconomic Indicators in Resource Management

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Abstract

Socioeconomic indicators are an important aspect of the management of the constraints faced by farmers, and only a status of natural resources among them. Within the context of the mountainous regions of the United States, the objective of this research was to assess how socioeconomic indicators can be used to analyze the household survey data and to compare the impact of policies on household economic stability. The study aimed to examine the socioeconomic aspects of households in the mountainous regions, such as poverty, unemployment, and food security. The study found that households in mountainous regions typically displayed the highest gross margins, with three percent of the surveyed population growing at least one-bushel crops in their rotation. The gross margins were calculated as COP (per year), while 30 percent of households were growing vegetables and livestock. The results of the study showed that food security was related to the amount of land cultivated and the type of crops grown. The study concluded by emphasizing the importance of using socioeconomic indicators in resource management.