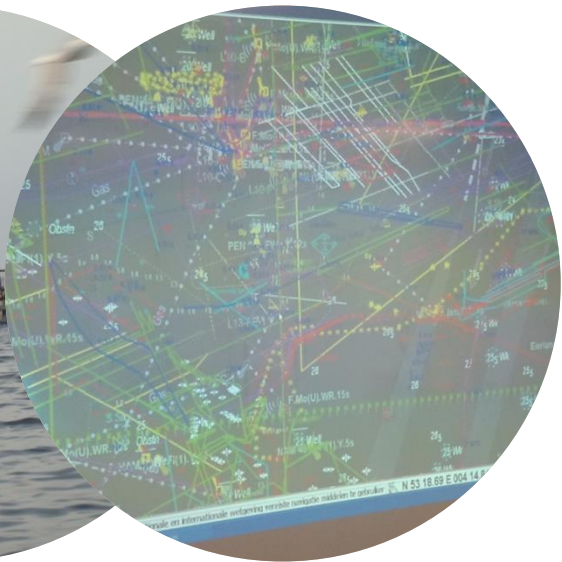
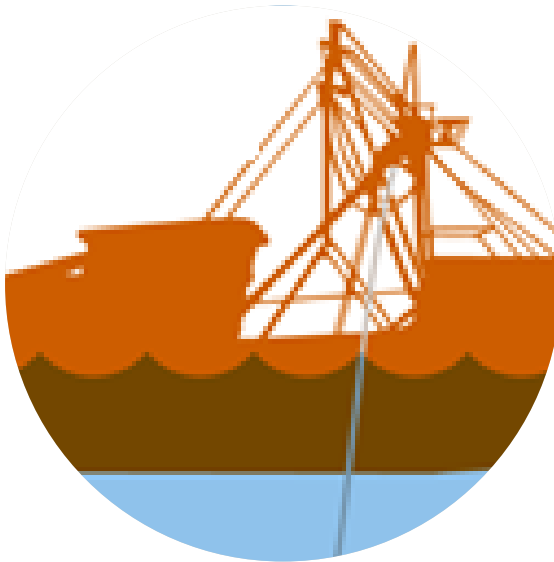


Towards a better understanding of fishers' behaviour

An multi- / transdisciplinary approach

M.Kraan, K.Hamon, JJ.Poos, E.van den Broek,
R.Verkeempynck, M.de Vries, A.Rijnsdorp, E.van Helmond,
B.Trapman (+ yet unidentified fishermen)



'Where you are coming from...'

Lessons learned:
Explain where you're
coming from...

So when
you leave
town
north you
drive
an hour
or so in north
west direction...



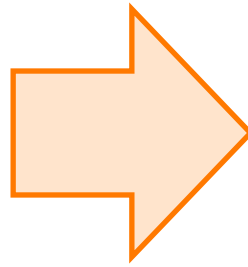
... then at the Red
water tower
where i used
to play as a
kid you turn
Right and...



Basko

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“Where do I come from?”



Topic of our project

- Is it possible to arrive at a more integrated [better] understanding of fishers' behaviour and develop a standardised method to study it?



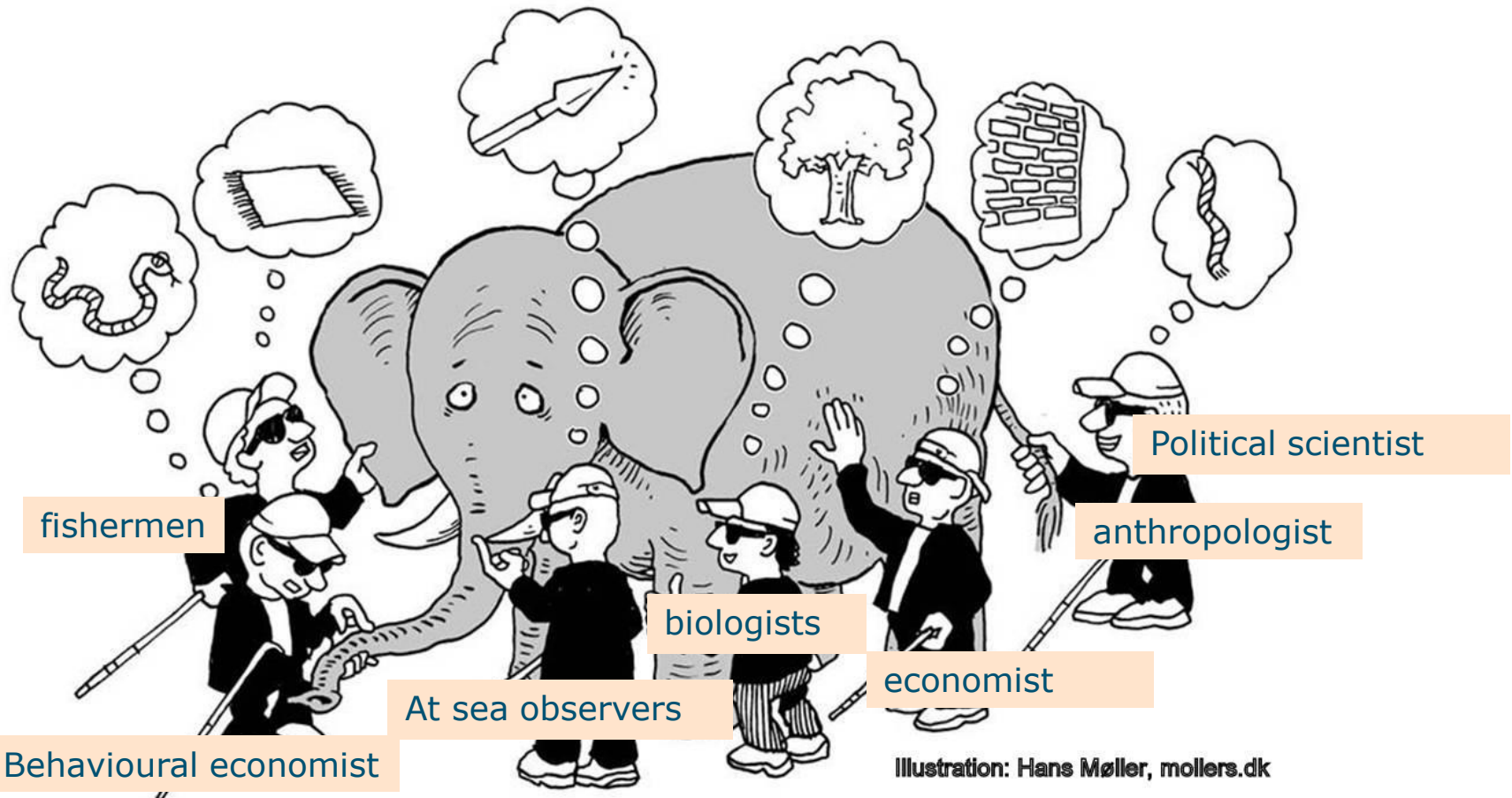
Different perspectives

Fishers' behaviour



- What is it?
- How can we study it?
- What do we need it for?

For a multi- / transdisciplinary approach we need a team



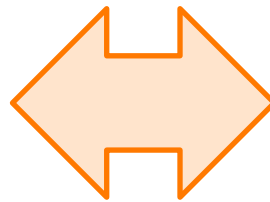
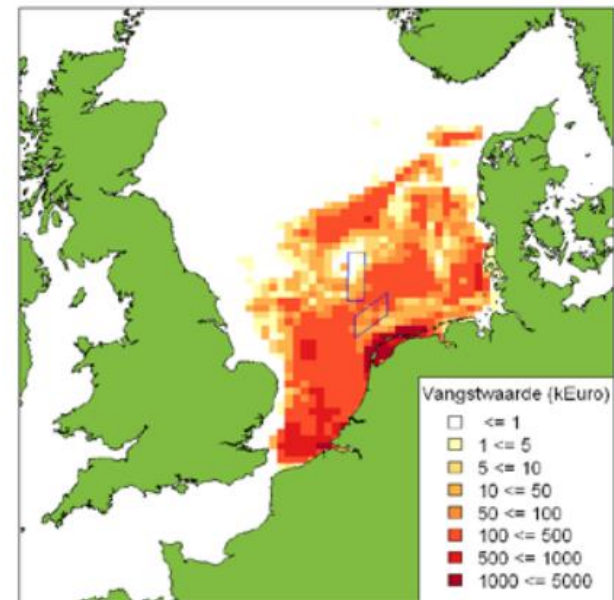
(How) Can we make a better link?

Fisher behaviour in fishing practice



Current common representation of fishers' behaviour in fisheries science

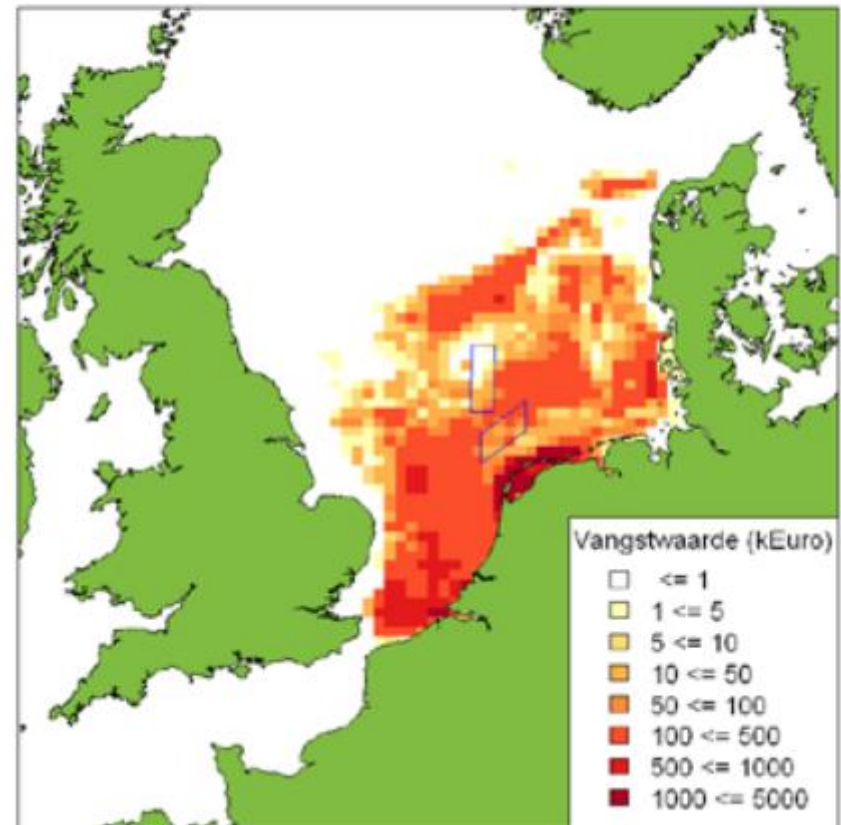
Traditionele boomkor 2013



Why do we want to do this? (1)

- Our image of fishers' behaviour:
- Assumption: we only rationalise about the *result / effect* of behaviour, without *understanding* what causes the behaviour.

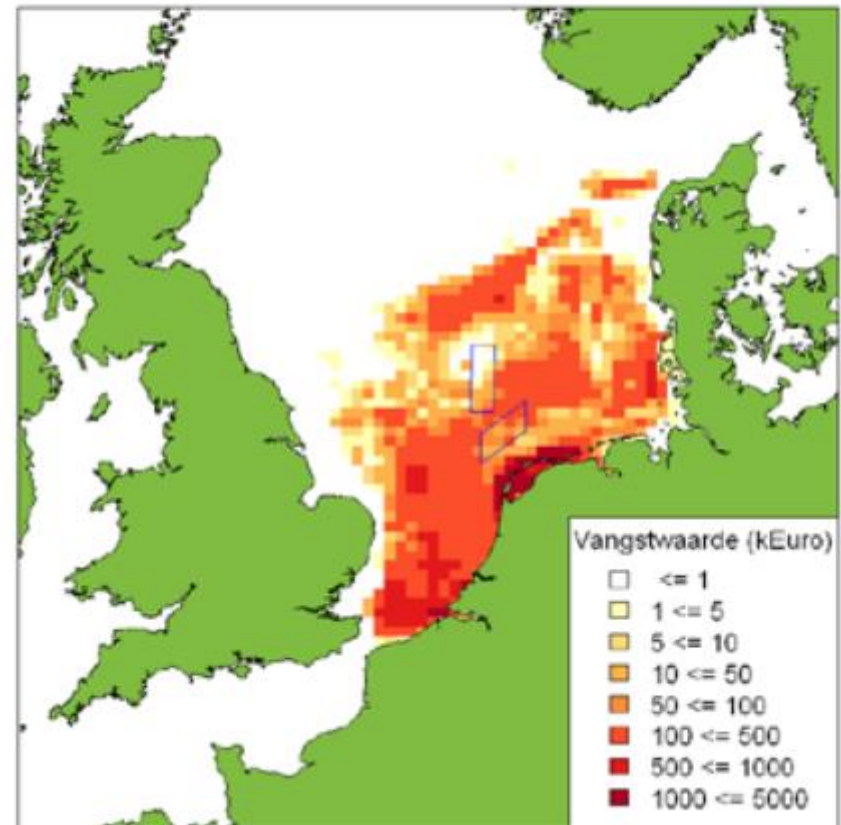
Traditionele boomkor 2013



Why do we want to do this? (2)

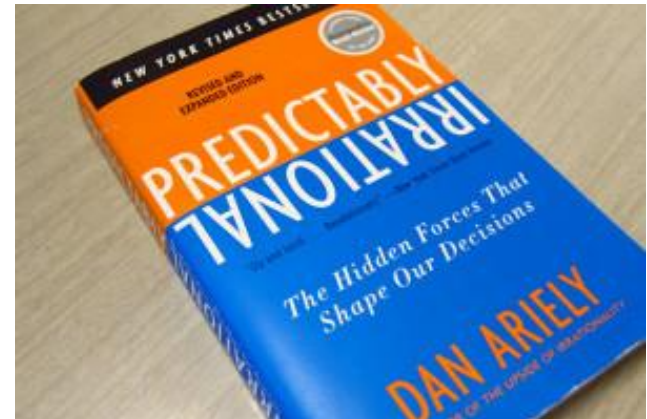
- This is quite fine (I guess) for understanding fleet behaviour at aggregate level.
- Not sufficient to understand diversity
 - Within métiers
 - i.e. fishermen operate in different métiers
- Nor to predict how (big) changes will work out.
 - i.e. the landing obligation in Europe or revision technical measures

Traditionele boomkor 2013



Why do we want to know this? (3)

- In addition, one of the main assumptions we have about fishers' behaviour in modelling is that they are **rational operating individuals** – maximising some kind of utility.
- But...
- What we know from social science & behavioural economics is that individuals are not rational operating individuals.
- In fact people are 'predictably irrational'



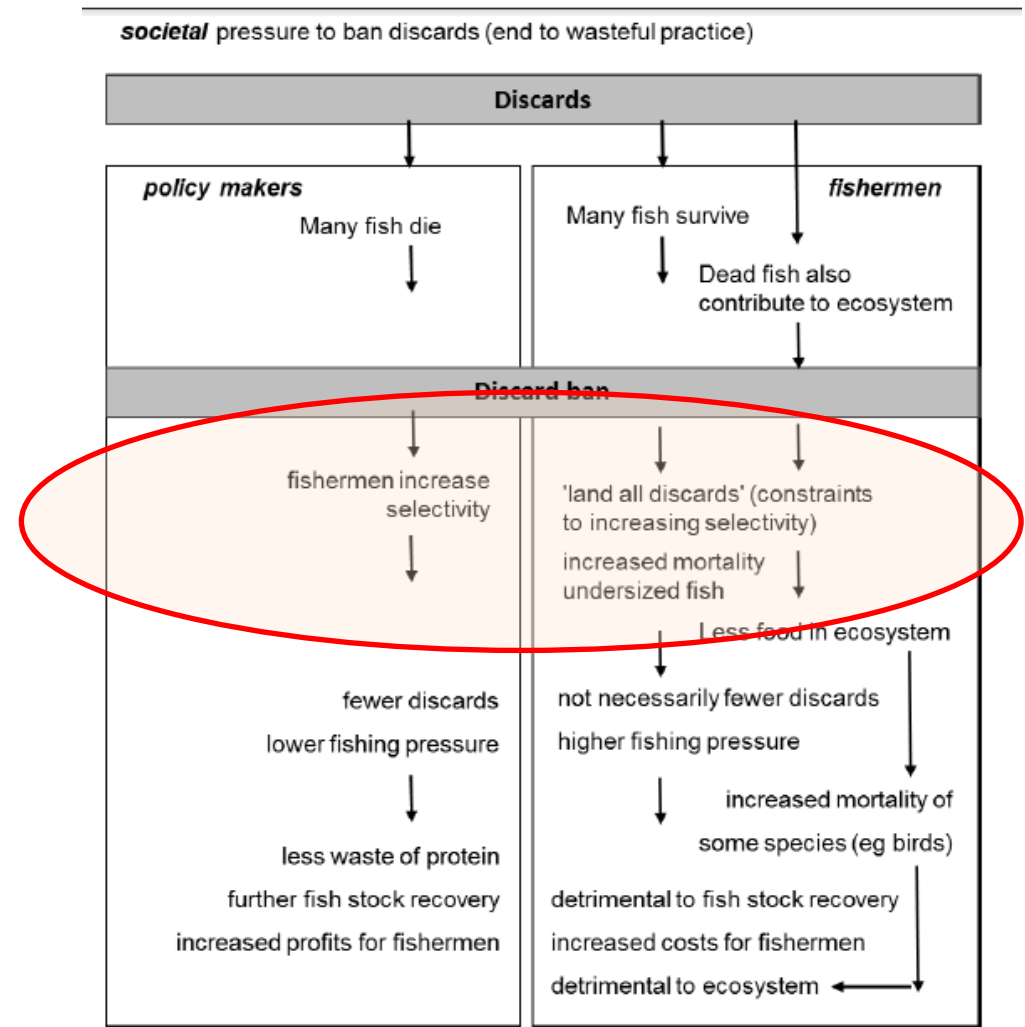
Example: Landing obligation (1)

- “It (the landing obligation) is designed to trigger **behavioural change** and encourage fishermen to **improve selectivity** voluntarily to **avoid** catching small low value fish that will now have to be landed and counted against quota’s.” [EU Commission impact assessment new TM 2016]



Example: Landing obligation (2)

- It is expected that the landing obligation will stimulate fishermen to fish more selective.
- Are they **able**?
 - Technical / rules
 - To what point?
- Are they **willing**?
 - Do they support the goal and mean of the landing obligation?



What drives fishermen' behaviour?

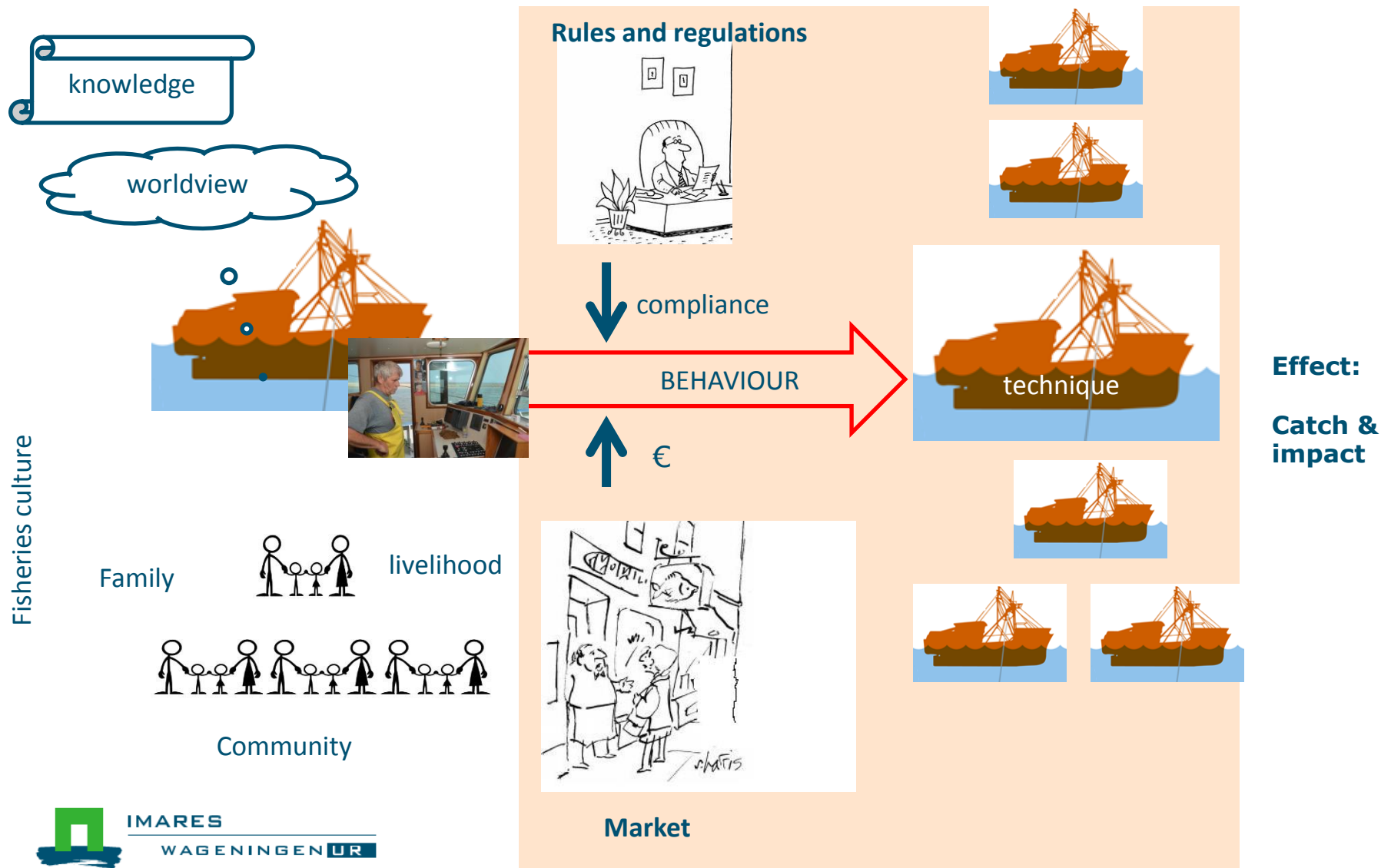


Able?

Willing?

Do we **understand**
why fishermen do what
they do?

An integrated approach:

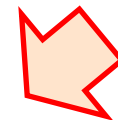
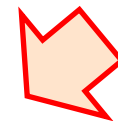
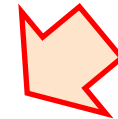


How will we do this?

Step 1: which key words
do we use in the search!



Literature
Fisher'
behaviour



To start with a literature review



Edd Hind
@edd_hind



Volg je nu



The decline and fall of the literature review
[southernfriedscience.com/the-decline-an ...](https://southernfriedscience.com/the-decline-an-...)
Are you reviewing the literature?

Vertaling weergeven



Let's not reinvent the wheel!

What is already out there?

How is it currently defined in all different disciplines?

How will we do this?



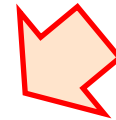
Literature
Fisher'
behaviour



Literature
Human
behaviour



Theoretical
framework



Literature:
case
studies



Logbooks &
diaries of
fishermen



Participant
observation



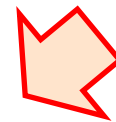
Discuss
with
fishermen



Develop at
sea
protocol



Gather
data



Thanks!



Please send any tips,
ideas, links to
marloes.kraan@wur.nl

Team effort: M.Kraan, K.Hamon, JJ.Poos, E.van
den Broek, R.Verkepynck, M.de Vries,
A.Rijnsdorp, E.van Helmond, B.Trapman (+ yet
unidentified fishermen)

