

Appendix 1.

Table A1.1. Descriptive SOC statistics for three groups of respondents based on gender, education and livelihoods

	n	mean	std.dev	min	Q1	median	Q3	max	ss1	ss2	ss3
Female	19	30.8	9.3	18	23.0	27.0	38.0	47	7.8	14.4	8.6
Male	24	36.0	11.1	21	28.0	34.0	44.5	59	9.7	15.6	10.7
Low education	20	27.2	6.2	18	22.5	25.0	32.0	41	6.8	13.4	7.0
High education	23	39.3	10.4	21	31.5	37.0	46.5	59	10.6	16.5	12.2
Secure livelihood	21	39.0	10.6	21	32.0	39.0	46.0	59	10.6	16.7	11.7
Insecure livelihood	22	28.6	7.8	18	24.0	27.0	32.0	41	7.1	13.5	8.0

The first two rows give statistics for female and male, with lower SOC scores on average for females. The second pair of rows show that average scores for highly educated respondents (mean 39.3) are much higher than for low -educated respondents (mean 27.2) whilst the variance is also much higher. The third pair of rows also show a large difference between the higher scores for respondents with a secure occupation and lower scores for those in the insecure category. The columns 1-8 of Table A1.1 summarise data plotted in the three boxplots (Fig.1). The final three columns show the mean sub-scale scores for the three components (where ss1=Comprehensibility, ss2=Meaningfulness, and ss3=Manageability) across the groupings.