Appendix 1. Variables used in spatial and relational analyses

Table A1.1. Variables used for characterizing forest conflicts

Variable name	Description
Actors in conflict	Categories: individuals or groups; communities; government
Causes of conflict	Categories: illegal logging; landownership
Intensities of conflict	Categories and examples: negotiation (conciliation); complaint (legal complaints); tension (threats, protracted and latent conflicts, lack of land titles); direct action (protests, roadblocks, kidnappings, land invasions); confrontation (violent clashes, sometimes with injured people, land disputes); killing (violent clashes that result in deaths)
Weighted conflicts	Sum of the forest conflicts multiplied by their intensity (1=negotiation, 2=complaints, 3=tension, 4=direct actions, 5=confrontations, 6=deadly confrontations) and actors (2=individuals or groups, 4=communities, 6=government) for each community

† Conflicts were documented from secondary sources (newspaper articles, academic literature, and interviews with key informants) and from the 2007 Agricultural, livestock and forestry census.

Table A1.2. Variables used for characterizing population in relational analyses

Category	Source	Description
Migration	PC	Population involved in permanent or circular migration (sum of migration subcategories)
Permanent	PC	Population that emigrated to the United States of America between 2005 and 2010 and remained there during the census survey
Circular	PC	Population that resided in United States of America or in another Mexican state in June 2005 but were back during the census survey
Immigration	PC	Population born in another state
Total	PC	Population residing habitually in the locality
Paid work	PC	Economically active population (population over 12 years old employed or that looked for a job in the week before the survey)
Tertiary	EC	Population employed in the tertiary sector
Secondary	EC	Population employed in the secondary sector
Primary	ALF	Population employed in the primary sector (sum of primary sector subcategories)
Agriculture	ALF	Population involved in commercial agriculture (sum of agricultural households that sell all their crops plus half of the ones that sell part of their crops)
Livestock	ALF	Population involved in commercial livestock breeding (half of the peasant households that own livestock)
Forest	ALF	Population engaged in commercial forest activities (sum of the peasant households involved in timber processing, logging or resin tapping)
Labor	ALF	Population hired in the primary sector
Household	PC	Population that belongs to the household sector (sum of economically inactive population plus population between 0 and 12 years old)
Subsistence	ALF	Population involved in subsistence activities (population retired and involved in housework minus the total economically inactive population)
Agriculture	ALF	Population that grow crops for self-consumption (sum of agricultural households that consume all their crops plus half of the ones that consume part of them)
Livestock	ALF	Population that breed animals for self-consumption (half of the peasant households that own livestock)
Forest	ALF	Population that extract forest products for domestic purposes (number of peasant households that collect firewood)
Care work	PC	Population over 12 years engaged in housework
Dependents	PC	Dependent population (population retired plus the population between 0 and 12 years old)

† PC stands for 2010 Population census, gathered from published data at locality level; EC for 2009 Economic census, gathered from published data at municipal level; and ALF for 2007 Agricultural, livestock and forestry census, gathered from microdata at locality level. All censuses come from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Table A1.3. Variables used for characterizing benefits in relational analysis

Category	Source	Description
Migration	CONAPO	Benefits received as remittances in 2004
Total	EC, SIAP, ALF	Annual benefits (sum of remittances plus benefits from the paid work and subsistence sectors)
Paid work	EC, SIAP, ALF	Annual benefits plus salaries from the paid work sector (sum of benefits from all the economic sectors)
Tertiary	EC	Annual net benefits plus salaries from the tertiary sector
Secondary	EC	Annual net benefits plus salaries from the secondary sector
Primary	SIAP, ALF	Annual net benefits plus salaries from the primary sector
Agriculture	SIAP	Annual gross benefits from commercial agriculture (sum of the value of all produce except corn)
Livestock	SIAP	Annual gross benefits from commercial livestock breeding (value of all livestock products except standing livestock)
Forest	ALF	Annual gross benefits from timber and resin extraction. Computed using 7400 MXN as the price per tone of resin[1], and 1227 MXN as the price of timber per cubic meter[2]
Labor	ALF	Annual benefits obtained as salaries in the primary sector. Computed using 4000 MXN as the monthly salary of a laborer
Subsistence	SIAP, ALF	Annual monetary value from subsistence activities (sum of the subsistence categories)
Agriculture	SIAP	Annual monetary value from subsistence agriculture. We assumed that all the corn cultivated was for self-consumption
Livestock	SIAP	Annual monetary value from subsistence livestock breeding. We equated subsistence livestock breeding to the standing livestock. We only used bovine cattle in Figure 7
Forest	ALF	Annual monetary value from firewood collection. We used 100 MXN as the price per cubic meter of firewood[3]

† CONAPO stands for National Population Council, from the Bank of Mexico, gathered from published data from 2014 at municipal level; EC for 2009 Economic census, from INEGI, gathered from published data at municipal level; SIAP for Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service from SAGARPA, gathered from published data from 2007 at municipal level; and ALF for 2007 Agricultural, livestock and forestry census, from INEGI, gathered from microdata at locality level.
[1]CONAFOR (2013), [2]CONAFOR (2010), [3]COFOM (2007)