Evaluating the economic benefits of invasive species management in non-timber forests

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Issue: white pine blister rust in high-elevation forests



USDA Forest Service







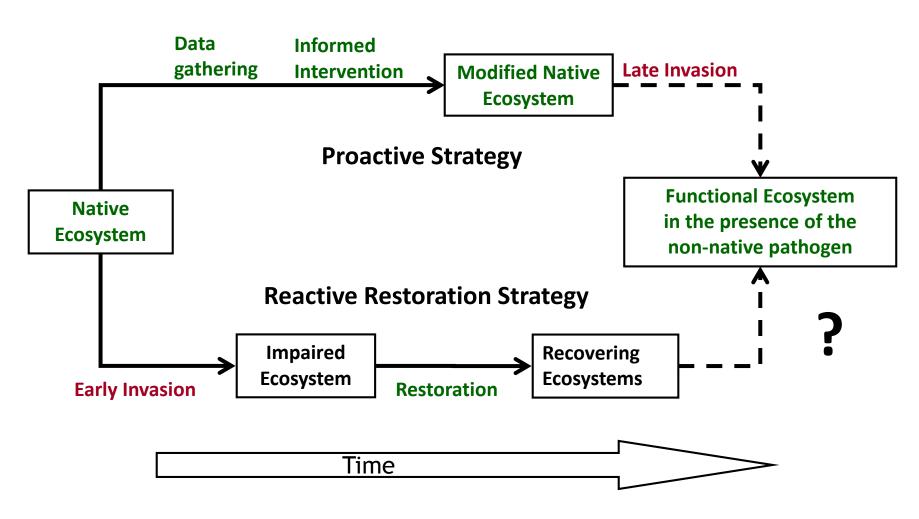
USDA Forest Service



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Problem: Management is required to sustain pine populations and ecosystem function



Proactive Strategy

- Facilitate adaptation
 - Increase prevalence of (natural) resistance to rusts
- Specific types of treatment
 - Select thinning
 - Prescribed burning
 - Plant seedlings (screened for genetic resistance)

Schoettle and Sniezko (2007). Proactive intervention to sustain highelevation pine ecosystems threatened by white pine blister rust. Journal of Forest Research 12: 327–336.

Research questions

Policy level

What are the ecosystem services from these forests?

- Recreation?
- Existence?

Overall willingness to pay for management of forests -> contingent valuation (CV)

Local level (management-unit?)

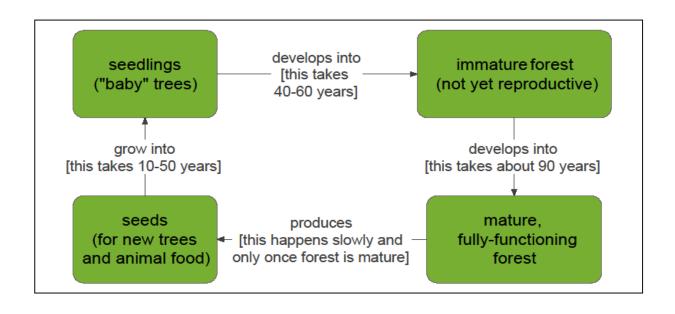
Does public have preferences over management details?

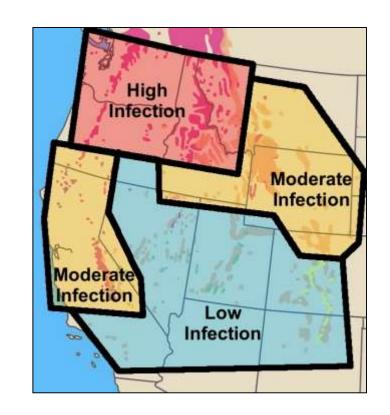
- Proactive strategy?
- Types of treatments?
- Marginal values?

Attributes of programs matter -> choice experiment (CE)

Approach: stated preference survey

• Iterative process with other researchers, general-public focus groups





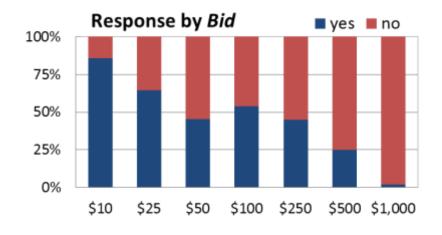
- Questions on attitudes, experience, etc.
- Two stated preference experiments
- Respondents generally match demographics; use probability weights

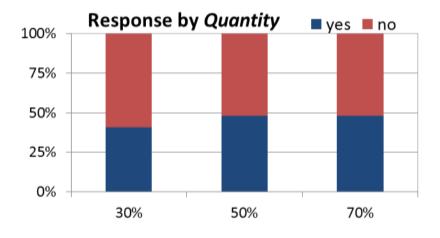
Contingent valuation (CV)

"Suppose managers treat quantity% of the high-elevation forests in the Western United States.

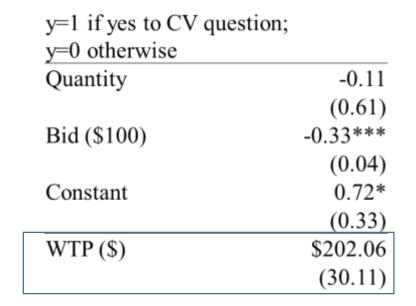
As a result, these acres will be healthy in 100 years from now. The remainder of the acreage would not be treated.

Would your household be willing to pay a one-time cost of \$bid to fund this program?"





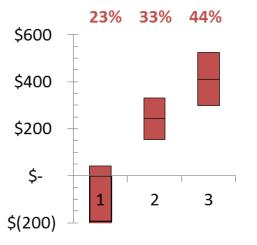
Contingent valuation (CV)



Attitudes (group-level averages)

It is important HEF exist for future generations	4.3
It is important HEF provide recreation	3.5

Joint Latent Class Model CV & Specific Attitudes



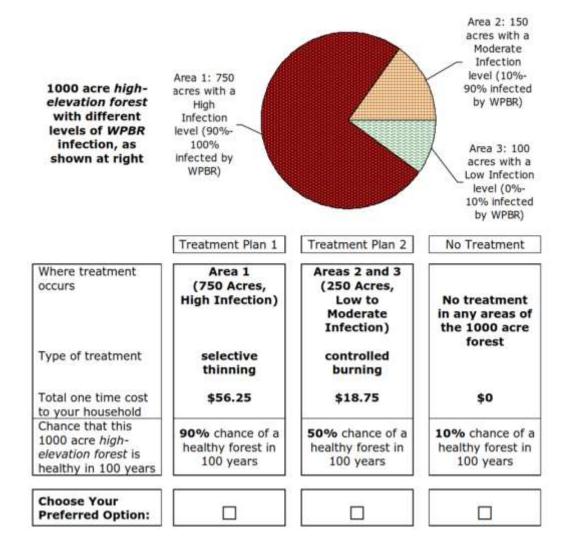
3.1	4.1	4.9
2.8	3.5	4.0

On scale of 1 [strongly disagree] to 5 [strongly agree]

- Significant benefits overall
- Mostly existence values
- 3 stakeholder groups:
 - High benefits, primarily protection (33%)
 - Higher benefits, protection and recreation (44%)
 - Don't care for forests (23%)

Meldrum (2015). Comparing different attitude statements in latent class models of stated preferences for managing an invasive species. Ecological Economics, 120: 13-22.

Choice experiment (CE)



Attributes

- Total cost p=0.02
- Where (acres + infection) + p=0.08
- Management type [not sig.]
- LR chance of health + p<0.01

Stratified sample

• Order (CV before CE)

- p=0.06

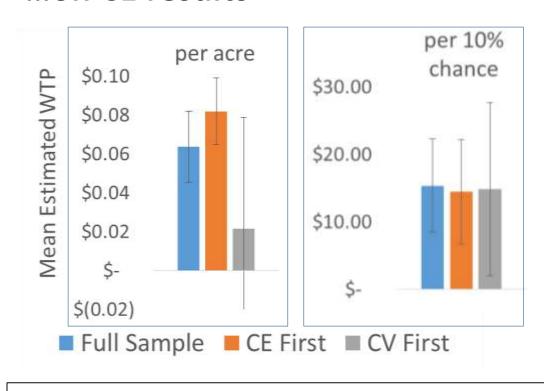
Infection level

- [not sig.]
- Status quo chance (10 or 25%)

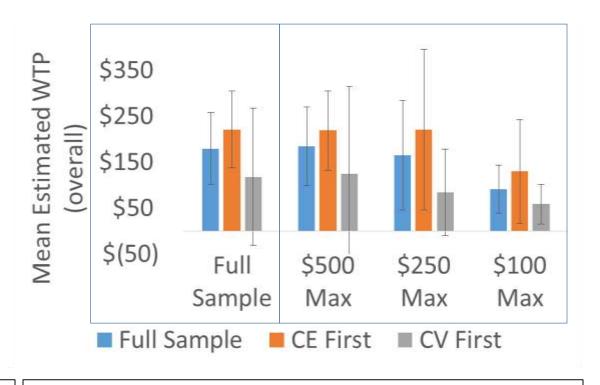
Long-run health and cost matter
No preference over "type"
Weak negative effect from CV first

Order effects

...on CE results



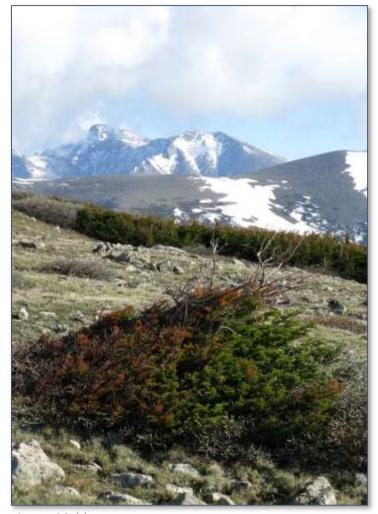
...on CV results



CV first: Status quo more likely CE first: more precise Order indicator not significant CE first: more precise, less fat tail effect

Lessons Learned

- Public benefits from (proactively) managing WPBR?
 - Significant overall
 - Existence values are primary
 - Recreation & tourism are secondary
- Valuing program (instead of outcome)?
 - No preferences over management options
 - Consistent with existence values and "do what works"
- Combining CE and CV in same study?
 - CV -> CE decreased precision (More difficult?)
 - CE -> CV increased precision
 - (Useful information? Or anchoring?)



James Meldrum