



# Modeling Social and Policy Dynamics in Lake Champlain Basin

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# Adaptation Strategies

- “Spontaneous” Versus “Planned” Adaptation
- “Planned” Adaptation Strategies in Agriculture
  - **Technological Developments** (crop development, early warning systems, irrigation systems)
  - **Government Programs** (subsidy and grant programs, insurance programs, resource management)
  - **Farm production practices** (crop diversity, intensification level, cover cropping, buffers, BMPs)
  - **Farm financial management** (crop insurance, crop shares and futures, income stabilization programs, household income)

(Sources: Zia 2013 & Smit and Skinner 2002)

# Overview

- Behavioral Mechanisms in Land-Use Transition Agent Based Model (LUT ABM)
- Complex feedbacks among the coupled natural and human systems in LCB: A system dynamics modeling (SDM) approach

# Behavioral Mechanisms in LUT ABM

## II. Decision making agents obtain information, update their expected utilities or social psychological functions to determine land use and land ownership for land cells

### Agricultural landusers

Farmers incorporate new and updated information pertaining to intrinsic properties of land holdings and farms

- (1) crop (corn or hay),
- (2) dairy (confined, pasture, or confined pasture),
- (3) crop & dairy

### Forest landusers

Decision making agents incorporate new and updated information

- (1) private
- (2) public (federal, state, town, or non-profit)

### Urban landusers

Cities grow in fractals

- (1) residences
- (2) businesses

## III. Decision making agents determine whether to adopt Nutrient Management Practices (NMPs)

### Agricultural landusers

Farmers adopt NMPs, determine crop types and/or change existing farming practices on land grid cells based on properties of land holdings and farms

### Forest landusers

Decision making agents determine whether to adopt NMPs

### Urban landusers

Households and businesses adopt NMPs

# Predicting Behaviors in Response to Policy Interventions

- Competing underlying theories to explain and predict behaviors in response to policy interventions

## 1. Expected Utility Theory (Rational and Bounded Rational Versions)

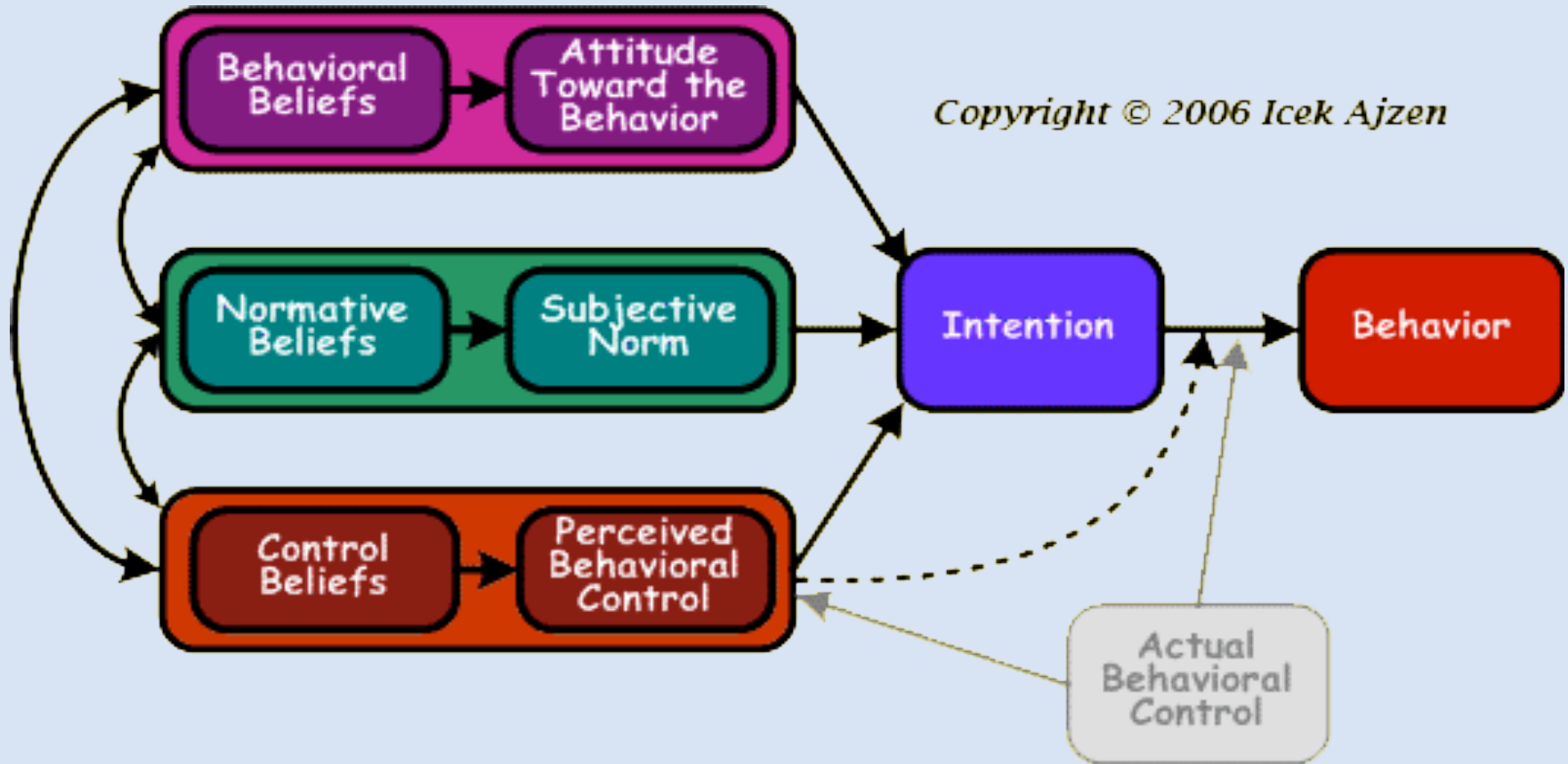
Maximize Expected Utility  $EU(X)$ , where

$$EU(x_1, x_2, x_3) = k_1u(x_1) + k_2u(x_2) + k_3u(x_3) + k_4u(x_1)u(x_2) + k_5u(x_1)u(x_3) + k_6u(x_2)u(x_3) + k_7u(x_1)u(x_2)u(x_3)$$

For a decision making problem with three attributes  $x_1, x_2, x_3$

## 2. Theory of Planned Behavior

# Theory of Planned Behavior



[Updated Source: Fishbein and Ajzen (2010) *Predicting and Changing Behavior*]

# Predicting NMP Adoption Under Alternate Policy and Behavioral Scenarios

- A pilot-tested 22-page 43-question survey instrument being implemented by NASS, USDA on a stratified random sample of Vermont farmers
- Bounded-rational (Conjoint Analysis) approach to estimate the likelihood of NMP adoption under alternate policy incentives and regulations
- Theory of Planned Behavior approach to estimate the likelihood of NMP adoption under different behavioral and social norm conditions





# Conjoint Analysis Question Example

14. There are many different conservation practices that farmers use.

Suppose an agency offered to pay you to implement conservation practices on your farm for one year. Payments would be offered on a per acre basis. Conservation practices may be offered singly or in groups. Which combination of practices would you be mostly likely to implement?

Consider each of the following combinations and rank them 1-7, with 1 being the one you are most likely to choose, and 7 being the one you are least likely to choose.

Please refer to the appendix for definitions of conservation practices if needed.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES	RANK (1-7)
You will be paid \$30/acre to implement conservation tillage.	
You will be paid \$90/acre to implement cover cropping.	
You will be paid \$105/acre to implement conservation buffers.	
You will be paid \$120/acre to implement conservation tillage <u>and</u> cover cropping.	
You will be paid \$170/acre to implement conservation buffers <u>and</u> conservation tillage.	
You will be paid \$175/acre to implement cover crops <u>and</u> conservation buffer strips.	
You will be paid \$205/acre to implement cover crops, conservation buffers <u>and</u> conservation tillage.	



# Theory of Planned Behavior Questions

32. How do you feel (very bad, neutral, or very good) about the adoption of the following (new or existing) nutrient management practices for your farming operation in the next one to three years? Please circle each practice on a scale from “very bad” (1) to “very good” (7):

Planned crop rotations	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
Soil test at least once every 3 years	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
Strip cropping	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
N,P and K application at rates recommended by soil tests	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
Buffers at edge of field	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
Cover cropping	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A
Reduced tillage	Very Bad 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Very good 6	7	N/A

# Theory of Planned Behavior Questions

33. The next question is designed to help us understand who (friends and/or family, neighbors, or other farmers) may most strongly influence your decision to adopt conservation practices.

Under each conservation practice, please tell us how strongly you agree or disagree that friends and family, neighbors, or other farmers think you should adopt that practice, if applicable.

If not one influences your decisions, you can choose “not applicable” (N/A).

Planned crop rotations								
Your friends and/or family think you should adopt	Strongly agree 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Strongly disagree 6	7	N/A
Your neighbors think you should adopt	Strongly agree 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Strongly disagree 6	7	N/A
Other farmers think you should adopt	Strongly agree 1	2	3	Neutral 4	5	Strongly disagree 6	7	N/A
Soil tests at least once every 3 years								

# Theory of Planned Behavior Questions

34. Are you confident that you can adopt/continue implementing the following Nutrient Management Practices? Please circle each practice on a scale from highly confident (1) to no confidence (7):

Planned crop rotations	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A
Soil test at least once every 3 years	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A
Strip cropping	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A
N,P and K application at rates recommended by soil tests	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A
Buffers at edge of field	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A
Cover cropping	Highly confident 1	2	3	4	5	No confidence 6	7	N/A

# Theory of Planned Behavior Questions

35. If you do not already use the following practices, do you intend to adopt them in the next three years? Please circle for each practice on a scale from highly likely (1) to highly unlikely (7).

Practice	I already use this practice (y/n)	If No, please fill out this column						
Planned crop rotations		Highly likely 1	2	3	4	5	6	Unlikely 7
Soil test at least once every 3 years		Highly likely 1	2	3	4	5	6	Unlikely 7
Strip cropping		Highly likely 1	2	3	4	5	6	Unlikely 7
N,P and K application at rates recommended by soil tests		Highly likely 1	2	3	4	5	6	Unlikely 7
Buffers at edge of field		Highly likely 1	2	3	4	5	6	Unlikely 7

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# Complex Feedbacks

- SDM developed by Meals et al. (2008a, b)
- Improving this SDM and calibrating for Missisquoi and Winooski watersheds

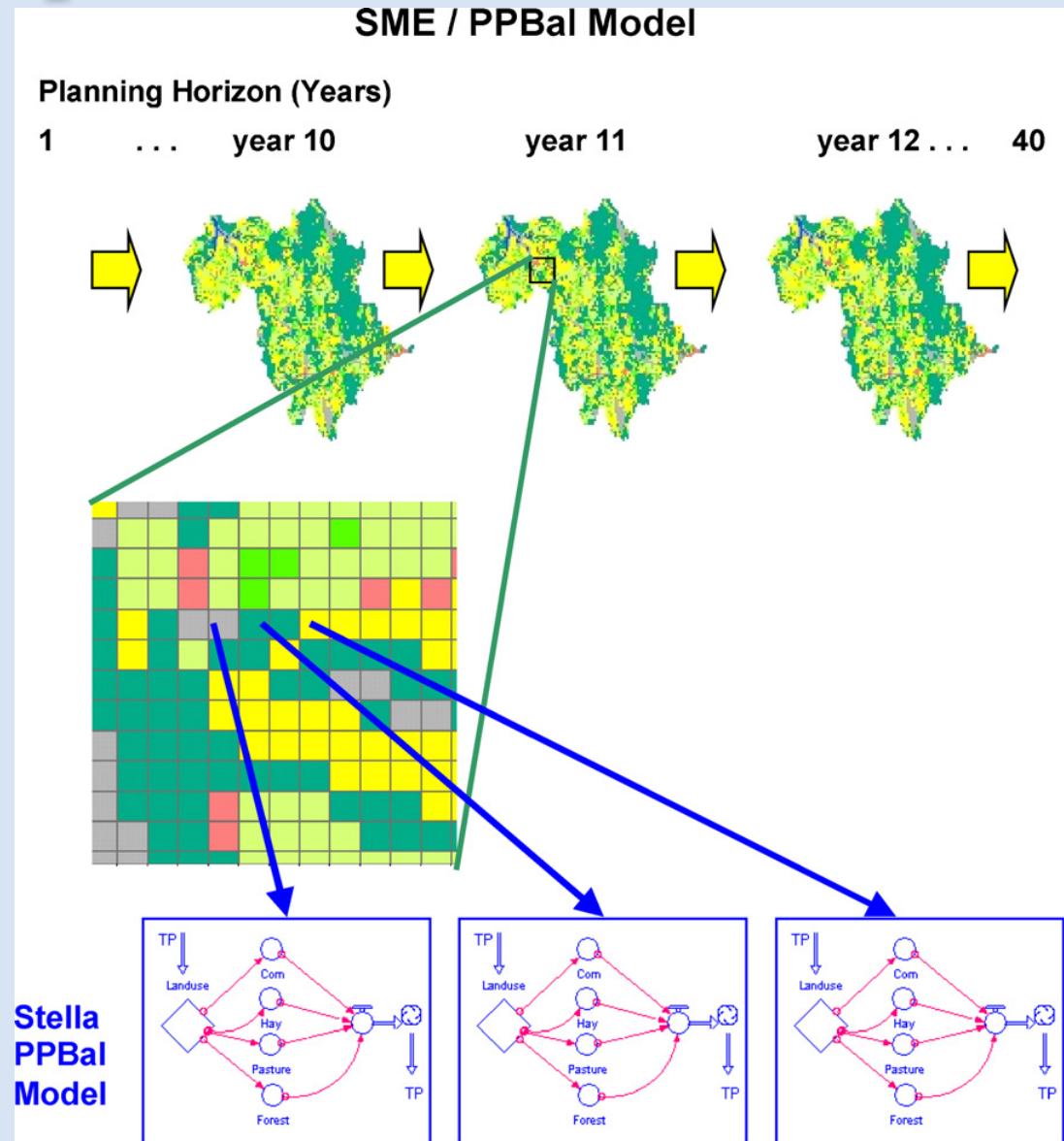
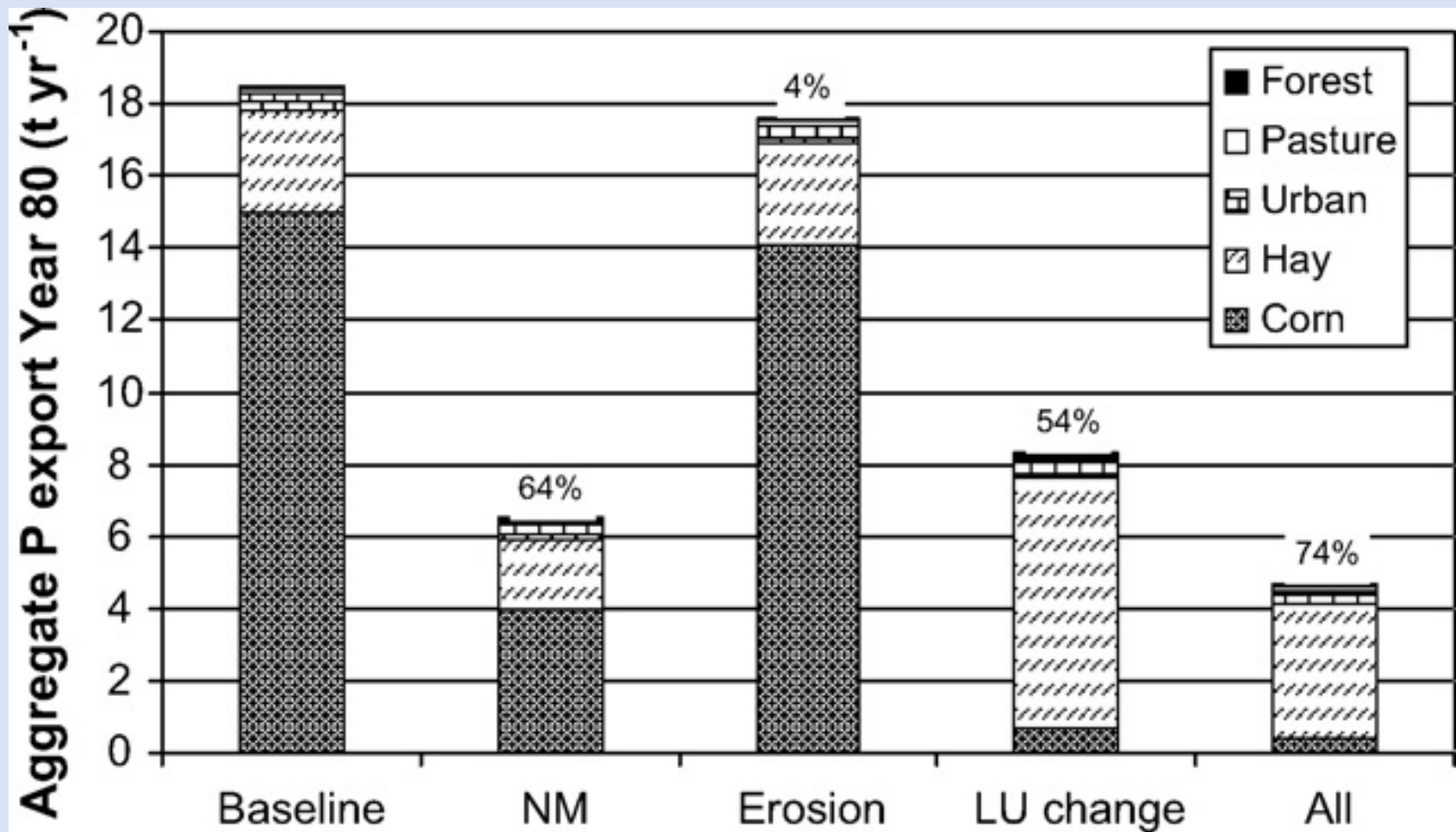
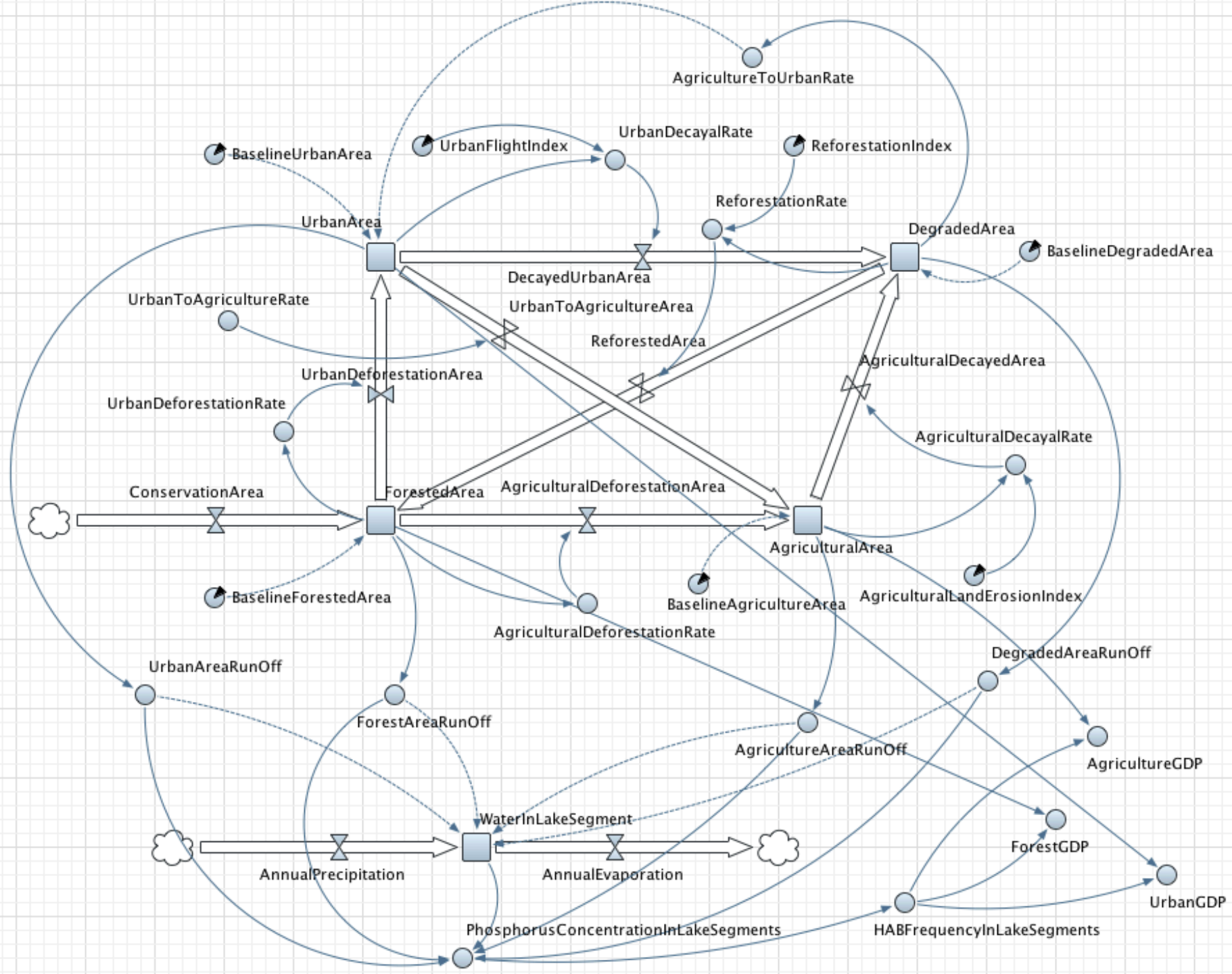


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of the DISPLA approach based on the *Spatial Modeling Environment* (SME) and the *PPBalModel*.



**Fig. 13.** Plot showing the sum of P export from modeled pixels in the test watershed at the end of 80-year DISPLA simulations. Numbers above bars represent reductions relative to baseline scenario.





# Complex Feedbacks: Unresolved Issues

- Identifying precipitation and extreme event variability impacts on land-use transitions and NMP adoptions in LCB
  - Focus groups, interviews, data mining in progress
- Predicting conditions for the emergence of alternate stable states in the terrestrial and lake systems
  - Deepening collaboration with Q2 and Q1 modeling teams
- Predicting the economic, social and ecological impacts of deteriorating water quality scenarios in Lake Champlain
  - A PhD student expected to investigate this in collaboration with ANR. Public opinion surveys already in progress
- Representing and communicating uncertainty across natural and human system models
  - Collaboration with Q1, Q2 and IAM teams. IAM workshop in September 2013.