

A Comparative Analysis of the Multi-Mode Chesapeake Bay Menhaden Survey

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**An Assessment of the Social and Economic Importance
Of Menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) (Latrobe, 1802)
In Chesapeake Bay Region**

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- <http://web.vims.edu/GreyLit/VIMS/mrr11-14.pdf>

Survey Modes

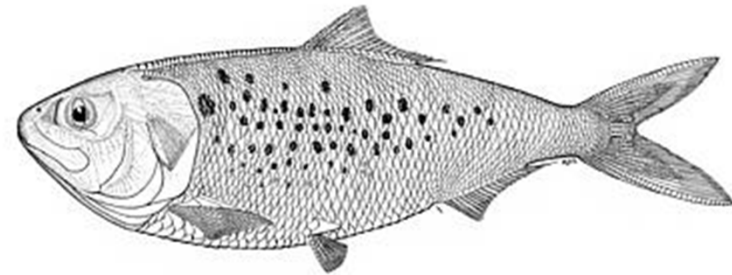
	Advantages	Disadvantages
Mail	Visual aids	Time, lack of control over skip patterns
In-person	Visual aids, Control over skip patterns	Interviewer effects
Telephone	Control over skip patterns	No visual aids, Interviewer effects
Internet	Visual aids, time, control over skip patterns	Self-selection
Hybrids	All of the above	

SP Survey Mode Literature

	phone	mail	in-person	internet
Ethier et al. Land Econ (2000)	x	x		
Berrens et al., JEEM (2004)	x			x
Hudson et al. AEL (2004)		x		x
Marta-Pedrosa et al., Ecol. Econ. (2007)			x	x
Olsen, ERE (2009)		x		x
Nielsen, REE (2011)			x	x
Lindhjem and Navrud (2011)	x	x	x	x

This Study

- Compare (inexpensive) mail, internet and telephone surveys
 - Response rates
 - Item nonresponse
 - Sample composition
 - Attitudes
 - Behavior
 - Willingness to pay





Data Collection

- “tailored design method” where the budget allowed (Dillman, Smyth and Melani, 2008).
- Samples: Maryland and Virginia
- Time in the field
 - Mail: 4 months
 - Telephone: 52 days
 - Internet: 4 days

Survey Response

Mode	Response Rate	Item Nonresponse Rate	Sample Size
Mail	10%	57%	434
Telephone	36%	50%	766
Internet	---	22%	831

Virginia Sample

	Census	Combined	Mail	Phone	Internet
Persons 65 years old and over, 2009	12%	11%	14%	11%	8%
Female persons, 2009	51%	50%	71%	46%	44%
High school graduates, age 25+, 2000	82%	91%	96%	92%	88%
Bachelor's degree or higher, age 25+, 2000	30%	29%	39%	32%	22%
Median household income, 2008	\$61.2	\$62.5	\$62.5	\$42.5	\$62.5

Maryland sample

	Census	Combined	Mail	Phone	Internet
Persons 65 years old and over, 2009	12%	9%	12%	9%	8%
Female persons, 2009	52%	44%	70%	36%	37%
High school graduates, age 25+, 2000	84%	92%	97%	92%	89%
Bachelor's degree or higher, age 25+, 2000	31%	33%	47%	31%	27%
Median household income, 2008	\$70.5	\$62.5	\$62.5	\$42.5	\$62.5



Experimental Design

- 3 scenarios
 - “Maintenance” – avoid a 10% decrease
 - Decrease harvest by 10%
 - Decrease harvest by 50%
- 4 tax amounts
 - \$10, \$30, \$60, \$90

Attitudes: “Concern” (decrease)

- To decrease the harvest of the menhaden “reduction” fishery in the Bay by **10% (50%)** will require more rigorous monitoring. This approach could decrease the total sales of menhaden by about **\$6 (\$30)** million, wages and salaries paid to fishermen and processor employees by about **\$1.1 (\$5.7)** million, employment by **30 (150)** individuals and taxes paid to Virginia by approximately **\$340,000 (\$1.7 million)**. The impact on the Maryland economy would be minimal.

How concerned are you about the decrease of menhaden harvest on the Virginia economy?

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Very concerned	15%	23%	17%
Somewhat concerned	38%	41%	45%
Not too concerned	38%	23%	28%
Not concerned at all	11%	13%	10%
$\chi^2 = 36.09$ (df = 6)			

Ordered Logit: Dependent variable = Concern

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Distance	Positive (p=.10)	Positive (p=.01)	
State	Negative (p=.05)	Negative (p=.01)	Negative (p=.01)
Decrease		Negative (p=.01)	
Scope		Positive (p=.01)	Positive (p=.07)
Model χ^2	13.12	58.91	27.90
LR Test: $\chi^2 = 52.17$ (df = 7)			

Visited

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Visited	77%	74%	56%
Trips	11.39	11.82	4.99
Day trips	9.08	9.88	3.84
Distance	64.18	57.89	87.43
$\chi^2 = 77$ (df = 2)			

Logit: Dependent variable = Visited

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Travel cost	Negative (p=.05)	Negative (p=.01)	Negative (p=.01)
VA	Positive (p=.05)	Positive (p=.05)	
Income	Positive (p=.01)		Positive (p=.01)
Model χ^2	42.17	58.91	60.13
LR Test: $\chi^2 = 88$ (df = 4)			

Truncated Negative Binomial: Dependent variable = Day trips

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Travel cost	Negative (p=.01)	Negative (p=.01)	Negative (p=.01)
VA	Negative (p=.01)	Positive (p=.01)	Positive (p=.01)
Income		Positive (p=.01)	Positive (p=.01)
CS/trip	\$37	\$44	\$54
LR Test: $\chi^2 = 624$ (df = 5)			



Payment vehicle

- The program for enforcing the restriction on catch and monitoring is costly and will require additional state taxes. We estimate that a typical Virginia and Maryland household would pay about \$10 in higher state taxes each year for the next 10 years.



Referendum vote

- Suppose that the proposal is put to a referendum vote. If a majority of all households in Virginia and in Maryland voted for the proposal it would pass, the menhaden harvest would be decreased and you would have about \$10 less to spend each year for the next 10 years.



Continued ...

- If a majority of all households in Virginia and Maryland voted against the proposal then it would fail, commercial fishing of menhaden would remain at current levels and it would cost you nothing.

If the vote were held today would you vote for or against the proposal?

	Mail	Phone	Internet
For	42%	51%	31%
Don't Know	30%	39%	31%
Against	31%	10%	37%

$\chi^2 = 166$ (df = 4)

How sure are you about your vote on the proposal?

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Very sure	44%	57%	32%
Somewhat sure	29%	28%	30%
Not too sure	15%	11%	18%
Not at all sure	12%	4%	20%
$\chi^2 = 145$ (df = 6)			

Ordered Logit: Dependent variable = Vote

	Mail	Phone	Internet
Tax		Negative (p=.01)	Negative (p=.05)
Decrease			
State			
Scope	Negative (p=.10)		
Concern			Negative (p=.01)
Income			
Visited	Positive (p=.05)		Positive (p=.01)
Model χ^2	16.21	28.10	46.45
LR Test: $\chi^2 = 140.64$ (df = 10)			



Conclusions

- We find differences in:
 - Response rates
 - Item nonresponse
 - Sample composition
 - Attitudes
 - Behavior
 - Willingness to pay
- Combined modes reduce sample bias and may increase accuracy