

Identifying Risks, Challenges and Solutions

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Understanding Incentives for Livestock Biosecurity Investments & Efforts Closing General Session Glynn Tonsor Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University **April 6, 2016**

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➢Ongoing education can help



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 - but we <u>must consider economic incentives</u>
 > effectiveness & practicality
 > private-public distinctions
 > absolute vs. relative value
 > producer's expectations
 - ➤role of globalization

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Bottom-line: lack of knowledge is likely NOT sole reason for partial implementation of recommended biosecurity measures

Perspective on Economics

 Science of decision-making and allocation of limited resources

Centers on trade-offs and incentives for action



Broader Perspective on Animal Health/Disease Risk

- Key biological processes underlie risk.
 - Clearly a role for epidemiologists, veterinarians, etc.



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Human activities also endogenously impact risk
 & ultimate impacts of adverse events

Effectiveness & Feasibility

 Why create something with low odds of adoption?

- How would investors on Shark Tank react?



Effectiveness & Feasibility

- Why create something with limited odds of adoption?
 - How would investors on Shark Tank react?

- Just because a biosecurity measure "works" doesn't mean it will be 100% implemented
 - Feasibility, effectiveness, & net econ. value are key
 - E.coli vaccines for fed cattle are prime example

Private-Public Considerations

- Private decision
 - Invest where MY benefits > MY costs
 - May <u>partially</u> capture impact on neighbors, broader industry, etc.
- Public decision
 - Take action so SOCIAL benefits > SOCIAL costs

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- Consider ind. animal ID in beef cattle industry
 - Pendell et al. 2013 (Food Policy)
 - » Small + in exports (~S. Korea) offsets costs of full, national Age & Source Verification program
 - » Yet a segment of producers would be better w/o ASV & losing market access

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 - » Segment of producers would be better w/o ASV & losing mkt access

What is socially optimal is not necessarily optimal for every individual!

Incentive Compatibility

- USDA APHIS HPAI Indemnity Claims
 - Proposed move to make payment eligibility tied to having a biosecurity plan in place

 Producers currently have limited incentive to fully & quickly share information externally

Absolute vs. Relative Assessment

• We often conduct benefit-cost assessments of single biosecurity measures in isolation.

- "If positive should implement"

- In reality, the <u>relative</u> merit ACROSS available biosecurity measures is key.
 - Consider case of 2 measures with returns on investment of 15% and 5%

Reference Points in Producer Decisions?

- What level of risk do producers expect and manage around?
 - If near 0%, we are frustrated by "irrational behavior" of partial biosecurity
 - If different threshold is used (e.g. 1 event/20 yrs),
 this reference point is central to producer decisions

Globalization's Role

• Expanding trade can increase:

Volume and Potential for adverse events

Economic impact when adverse event occurs



Globalization's Role

- Expanding trade can increase
 - Volume and Potential for adverse events
 - Economic impact when adverse event occurs

"9 billion in 2050" + U.S. Comparative Advantages + Growing role of trade =

interest and need to better understand economics of biosecurity efforts

Preliminary Expert Survey Findings

Relative Benefit-Costs Differences

	Industry Sectors	Benefits	Costs	Difference
Dairy	Retailers	21.0	9.1	11.9
	Processors	26.9	18.4	8.5
	Dairy Producers	52.1	72.6	-20.4
Beef	Retailers	16.6	5.6	11.0
	Processors	20.9	9.7	11.2
	Feedlot	28.0	30.8	-2.8
	Stocker/Backgrounder	16.3	22.3	-5.9
	CowCalf	18.1	31.6	-13.5
Swine	Retailers	12.2	2.6	9.5
	Processors	17.4	8.1	9.2
	Finishing	21.6	25.1	-3.5
	Nursery	14.9	23.6	-8.6
	Sow-Breeding	33.9	40.6	-6.6

N=86 (35 beef, 34 dairy, 17 swine) as of 4/1/16

More information available at:



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