Preferences for managing mosquito borne disease outbreaks in Western Australia

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Wetlands, swamps and artificial lakes are ecologically significant however they provide breeding grounds for mosquito borne disease, which can have negative impacts on human health. There are several ways to reduce the number of mosquitoes - chemical application, habitat removal and public education - and these have varying impacts on the ecological value of these sites. We use a discrete choice experiment to value the reduction in risk of contracting two mosquito borne diseases, Ross River virus and Murray Valley encephalitis, and the management actions used to reduce the risk. We employ a scale extended latent class model to capture the varying response behaviours in relation to the risk and management attributes. We find this model provides valuable insights into preferences for management actions used to reduce mosquito borne disease infection risk.




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