Using the WiRē approach to better understand WUI residents' relationships with wildfire: variation within and across communities







James Meldrum
U.S. Geological Survey
Fort Collins Science Center



Chris Barth
Bureau of Land Management
Montana/Dakotas

April 4, 2019

Webinar by the WiRē Team *for the* JFSP Fire Science Exchange Network California Fire Science Consortium & Southwest Fire Science Consortium

SOCIETY & NATURAL RESOURCES 2018, VOL. 31, NO. 10, 1132–1148 https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2018.1456592





Wildland-Urban Interface Residents' Relationships with Wildfire: Variation Within and Across Communities

James R. Meldrum^a (1), Hannah Brenkert-Smith^b (1), Patricia A. Champ^c (1), Lilia Falk^d. Pamela Wilson^e, and Christopher M. Barth^f

^aFort Collins Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Fort Collins, CO, USA; ^bInstitute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA; ^cRocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO, USA; ^dWest Region Wildfire Council, Montrose, CO, USA; ^eFireWise of Southwest Colorado, Durango, CO, USA; ^fFire and Aviation Management, Bureau of Land Management – Montana/Dakotas, Billings, MT, USA

ABSTRACT

Social science offers rich descriptions of relationships between wildland-urban interface residents and wildfire, but syntheses across different contexts might gloss over important differences. We investigate the potential extent of such differences using data collected consistently in sixty-eight Colorado communities and hierarchical modeling. We find substantial variation across responses for all considered measures, much of which occurs at the community-level. Our results show that many aspects of relationships with wildfire meaningfully differ both within and across communities. Our analysis suggests that some wildfire social science results will be relatively consistent across communities, whereas others will not, and this study contributes evidence to broader efforts for understanding which is which. As such, it provides important guidance for transferring the lessons of wildfire social science studies across contexts, and for practitioners who seek to understand the breadth of viewpoints within the communities with which they work.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 15 November 2016 Accepted 7 February 2018

KEYWORDS

Community variation; hazards; multi-scale analysis; quantitative models; wildfire; wildland-urban interface



https://wildfireresearchcenter.org/pubs-research/

SOCIETY & NATURAL RESOURCES 2018, VOL. 31, NO. 10, 1132–1148 https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2018.1456592





Wildland-Urban Interface Residents' Relationships with Wildfire: Variation Within and Across Communities

James R. Meldrum^a , Hannah Brenkert-Smith^b , Patricia A. Champ^c , Lilia Falk^d, Pamela Wilson^e, and Christopher M. Barth^f

*Fort Collins Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Fort Collins, CO, USA; *Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA; *Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO, USA; *West Region Wildfire Council, Montrose, CO, USA; *FireWise of Southwest Colorado, Durango, CO, USA; *Fire and Aviation Management, Bureau of Land Management -Montana/Dakotas, Billinos, Mr. USA

ABSTRACT

Social science offers rich descriptions of relationships between wildland-urban interface residents and wildfire, but syntheses across different contexts might gloss over important differences. We investigate the potential extent of such differences using data collected consistently in sixty-eight Colorado communities and hierarchical modeling. We find substantial variation across responses for all considered measures, much of which occurs at the community-level. Our results show that many aspects of relationships with wildfire meaningfully differ both within and across communities. Our analysis suggests that some wildfire social science results will be relatively consistent across communities, whereas others will not, and this study contributes evidence to broader efforts for understanding which is which. As such, it provides important guidance for transferring the lessons of wildfire social science studies across contexts, and for practitioners who seek to understand the breadth of viewpoints within the communities with which they work.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 15 November 2016 Accepted 7 February 2018

KEYWORDS

Community variation; hazards; multi-scale analysis; quantitative models; wildfire; wildland-urban interface

Risk Analysis, Vol. 35, No. 9, 2015 DOI: 10.1111/risa.12370 Understanding Gaps Between the Risk Perceptions of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Residents and Wildfire Professionals Environmental Hazards, 2015 Taylor & Francis http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17477891.2015.1080656 Climate change beliefs and hazard mitigation behaviors: homeowners and wildfire risk Hannah Brenkert-Smith at James R. Meldrum and Patricia A. Champ CSIRO PUBLISHING International Journal of Wildland Fire http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/WF13130 Cost shared wildfire risk mitigation in Log Hill Mesa, Colorado: survey evidence on participation and willingness to pay Copyright © 2017 by the author(s). Published here under license by the Resilience Alliance Brenkert-Smith, H., J. R. Meldrum, P. A. Champ, and C. M. Barth. 2017. Where you stand depends on where you sit: qualitative inquiry into notions of fire adaptation. Ecology and Society 22(3):7. https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-09471-220307 Where you stand depends on where you sit: qualitative inquiry into notions of fire adaptation Hannah Brenkert-Smith 1, James R. Meldrum 2, Patricia A, Champ 2 and Christopher M, Barth 4 DOI: 10.1111/risa.12465 Risk Analysis, Vol. 36, No. 4, 2016 Is Seeing Believing? Perceptions of Wildfire Risk Over Time **Environmental and Resource Economics** https://doi.org/10.1007/s10640-018-0286-0

Responding to Risky Neighbors: Testing for Spatial Spillover Effects for Defensible Space in a Fire-Prone WUI Community

Christopher M. Barth⁴ · Lilia C. Falk⁵

Travis Warziniack - Patricia Champ - James Meldrum - Hannah Brenkert-Smith -

CrossMark

https://wildfireresearchcenter.org/pubs-research/

SOCIETY & NATURAL RESOURCES 2018, VOL. 31, NO. 10, 1132–1148 https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2018.1456592





Wildland-Urban Interface Residents' Relationships with Wildfire: Variation Within and Across Communities

James R. Meldrum^a (b), Hannah Brenkert-Smith^b (b), Patricia A. Champ^c (b), Lilia Falk^d, Pamela Wilson^e, and Christopher M. Barth^f

*Fort Collins Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Fort Collins, CO, USA; *Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA; *Snocly Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO, USA; *West Region Wildfire Council, Montrose, CO, USA; *FireWise of Southwest Colorado, Durango, CO, USA; *Fire and Aviation Management, Bureau of Land Management - Montana/Dakotas, Billings, MT, USA

ABSTRACT

Social science offers rich descriptions of relationships between wildland-urban interface residents and wildfire, but syntheses across different contexts might gloss over important differences. We investigate the potential extent of such differences using data collected consistently in sixty-eight Colorado communities and hierarchical modeling. We find substantial variation across responses for all considered measures, much of which occurs at the community-level. Our results show that many aspects of relationships with wildfire meaningfully differ both within and across communities. Our analysis suggests that some wildfire social science results will be relatively consistent across communities, whereas others will not, and this study contributes evidence to broader efforts for understanding which is which. As such, it provides important guidance for transferring the lessons of wildfire social science studies across contexts, and for practitioners who seek to understand the breadth of viewpoints within the communities with which they work.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 15 November 2016 Accepted 7 February 2018

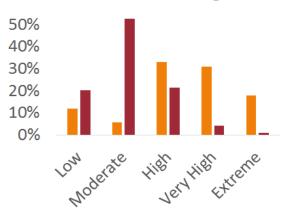
KEYWORDS

Community variation; hazards; multi-scale analysis; quantitative models; wildfire; wildland-urban interface Risk Analysis, Vol. 35, No. 9, 2015 DOI: 10.1111/risa.12370

Understanding Gaps Between the Risk Perceptions of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Residents and Wildfire Professionals

James R. Meldrum, 1.4 Patricia A. Champ, 2 Hannah Brenkert-Smith, 1 Travis Warziniack, 2 Christopher M. Barth, 3 and Lilia C. Falk 4

Overall Risk Rating



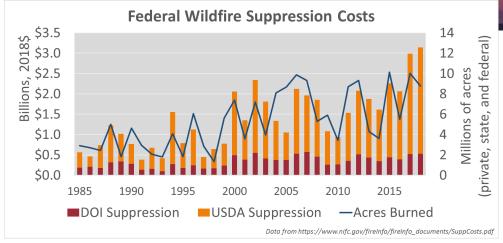
- Rapid Assessment
- Household Survey



The Wildfire Problem

Challenges and risks associated with wildland fire management are increasing both in complexity and extent.







The Wildfire Research (WiRe) Team

The Wildfire Research (WiRē) Team brings diverse expertise in economics, sociology, and wildfire risk mitigation to a multiyear research project on homeowner wildfire risk mitigation and community wildfire adaptedness.







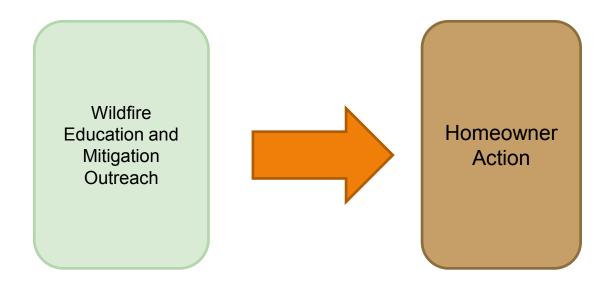






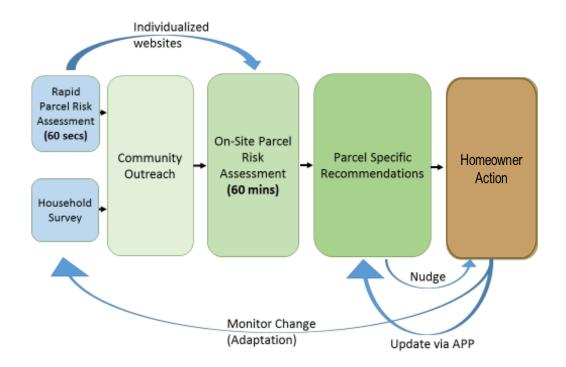


Naïve Model of Behavioral Change





WiRē (Wildfire Research) Conceptual Model





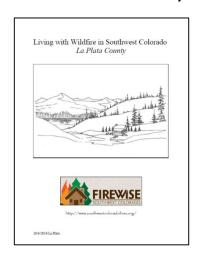
Cornerstone of Our Approach: Paired, Parcel-Level Data

rapid wildfire risk assessment





household survey





^{*}All data are collected and owned by practitioner stakeholders

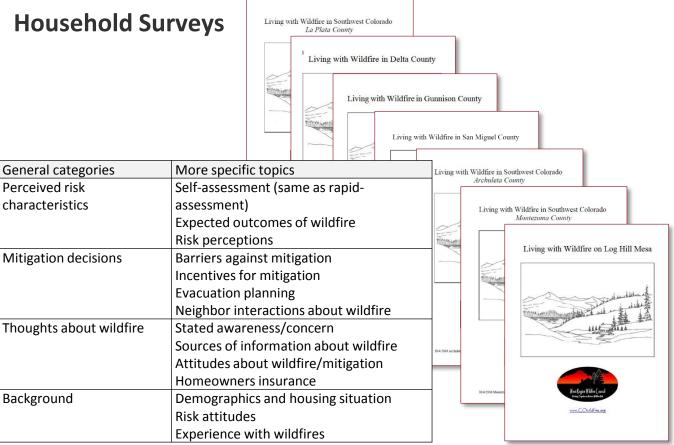
Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessment

		POINT
CATEGORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	S
Distance to	Greater than 150'	0
Dangerous	Between 50' - 150'	30
Topography	Less than 50'	75
Slope	Less than 20%	0
	Between 20% - 45%	20
	Greater than 45%	40
	Light	25
Background Fuels	Moderate	50
	Heavy	75
	Greater than 150'	0
Defensible	Between 30' - 150'	50
Space	Between 10' - 30'	75
	Less than 10'	100
	None/Greater than 30' from	0
Other	structure	
Combustibl es	Between 10' - 30' from structure	10
	Less than 10' from structure	30

		POINT	
CATEGORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	S	
Roofing Material	Class A	0	
	Class B or Class C	200	
	Non-Combustible	Ι ο	
Building Exterior	Log, Heavy Timbers	20	
	Wood, Vinyl	60	
	Γ.,	Τ.	
	None	0	
Decks & Fencing	Non-Combustible Deck/Fence attached to Structure	20	
	Combustible Deck/Fence	50	
	Posted and Reflective	0	
Address Visible	Posted, NOT Reflective	5	
Visible	Not Visible from the Road	15	
Ingress /	Two or More Roads In/Out	T 0	
Ingress / Egress	One Road In/Out	10	
Duitestan	Greater than 24'	0	
Driveway Clearance	Between 20' -24'	5	
	Less than 20'	10	

Overall Rating	Min	Max
Low	25	150
Moderate	151	175
High	176	270
Very High	271	365
Extreme	366	665

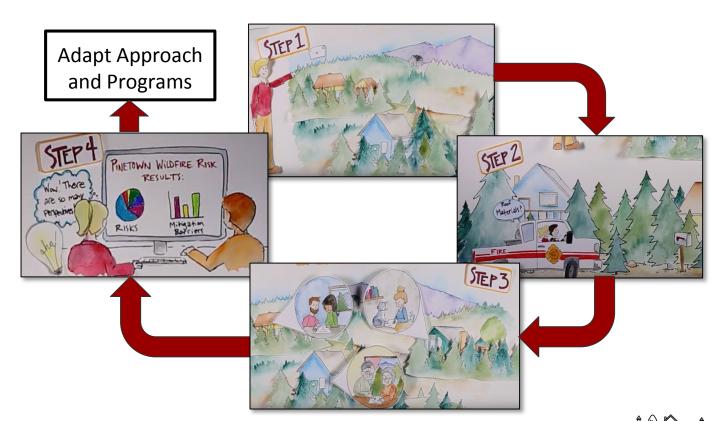








The WiRe Approach



SOCIETY & NATURAL RESOURCES 2018, VOL. 31, NO. 10, 1132–1148 https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2018.1456592





Wildland-Urban Interface Residents' Relationships with Wildfire: Variation Within and Across Communities

James R. Meldrum^a (1), Hannah Brenkert-Smith^b (1), Patricia A. Champ^c (1), Lilia Falk^d. Pamela Wilson^e, and Christopher M. Barth^f

^aFort Collins Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Fort Collins, CO, USA; ^bInstitute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA; ^cRocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO, USA; ^dWest Region Wildfire Council, Montrose, CO, USA; ^eFireWise of Southwest Colorado, Durango, CO, USA; ^fFire and Aviation Management, Bureau of Land Management – Montana/Dakotas, Billings, MT, USA

ABSTRACT

Social science offers rich descriptions of relationships between wildland-urban interface residents and wildfire, but syntheses across different contexts might gloss over important differences. We investigate the potential extent of such differences using data collected consistently in sixty-eight Colorado communities and hierarchical modeling. We find substantial variation across responses for all considered measures, much of which occurs at the community-level. Our results show that many aspects of relationships with wildfire meaningfully differ both within and across communities. Our analysis suggests that some wildfire social science results will be relatively consistent across communities, whereas others will not, and this study contributes evidence to broader efforts for understanding which is which. As such, it provides important guidance for transferring the lessons of wildfire social science studies across contexts, and for practitioners who seek to understand the breadth of viewpoints within the communities with which they work.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 15 November 2016 Accepted 7 February 2018

KEYWORDS

Community variation; hazards; multi-scale analysis; quantitative models; wildfire; wildland-urban interface

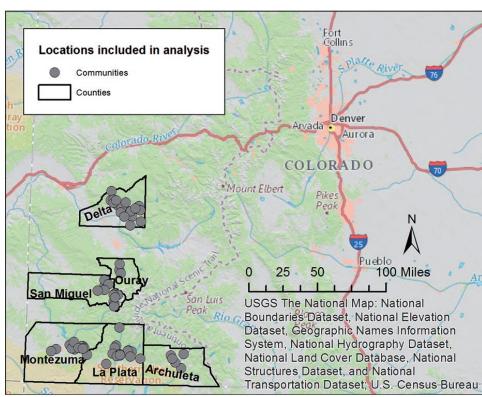


Study location

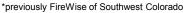


www.cowildfire.org











Descriptive statistics

	Full	County-	Community-
	sample	level	level
(denominator)	1	6	68
n (survey responses) N (assessed parcels) Coverage (n/N)	2234	372 (182-656)	32 (5-188)
	6506	1084 (462-1911)	91 (9-492)
	34%	36% (28-47%)	39% (22-70%)

("County-level" statistics show the average and range of county-level averages, and similar for community-level averages)

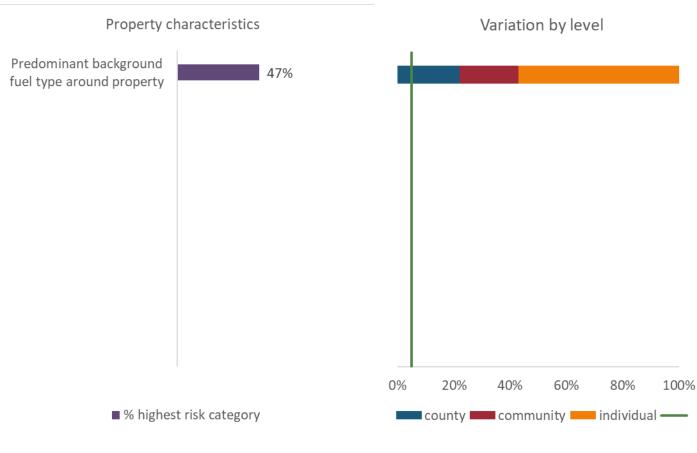


Descriptive statistics

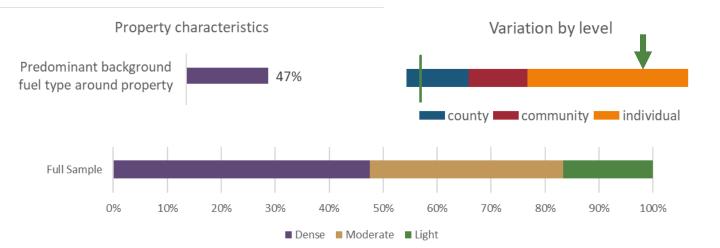
	Full sample	County- level	Community- level
(denominator)	1	6	68
n (survey responses) N (assessed parcels) Coverage (n/N)	2234 6506 34%	372 (182-656) 1084 (462-1911) 36% (28-47%)	32 (5-188) 91 (9-492) 39% (22-70%)
Age (years)	62	63 (60-65)	62 (46-74)
Retired (%)	47	49 (32-59)	48 (0-100)
Part-time residents (%)	33	33 (16-55)	30 (0-100)
Years at this home	13	12 (9-16)	13 (5-28)

("County-level" statistics show the average and range of county-level averages, and similar for community-level averages)

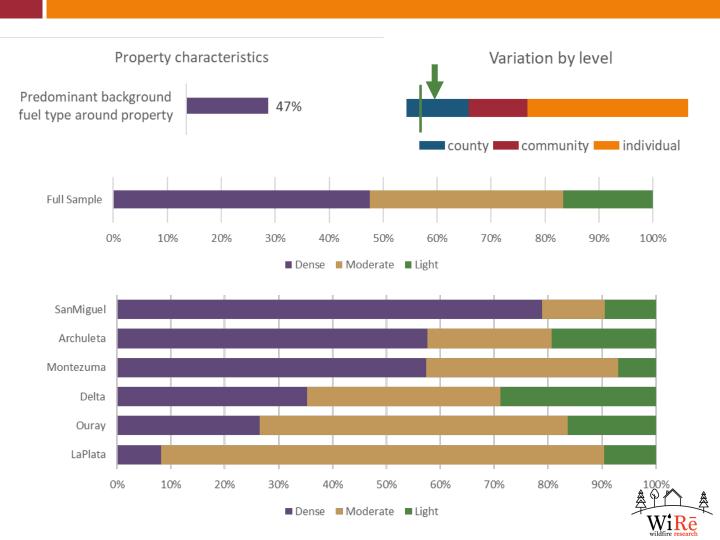




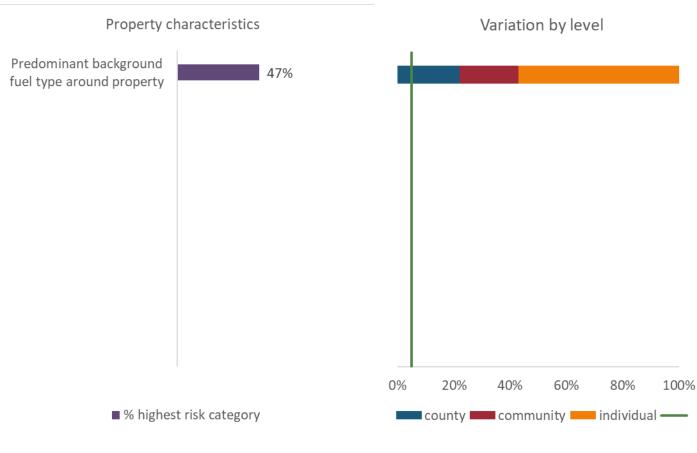






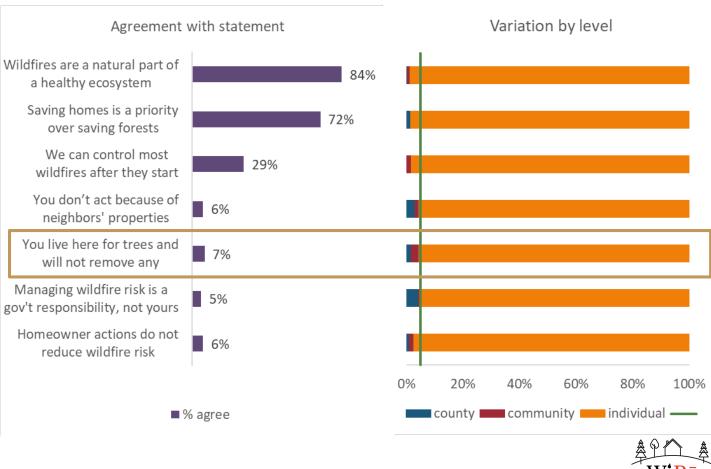


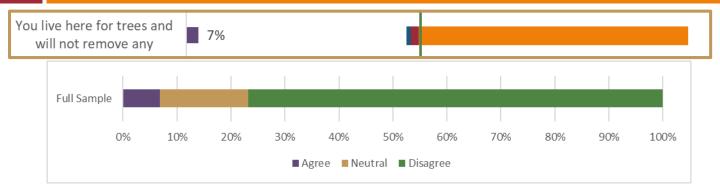




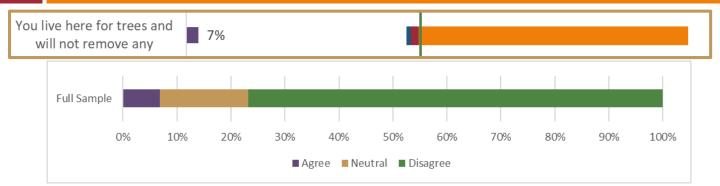


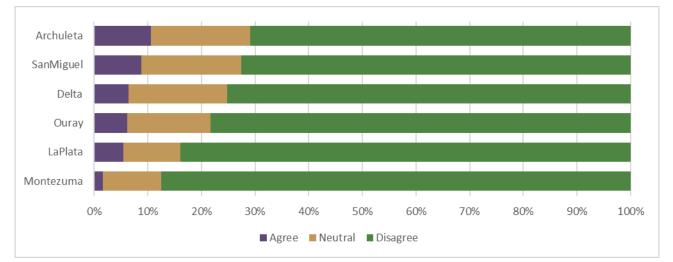
Attitudes



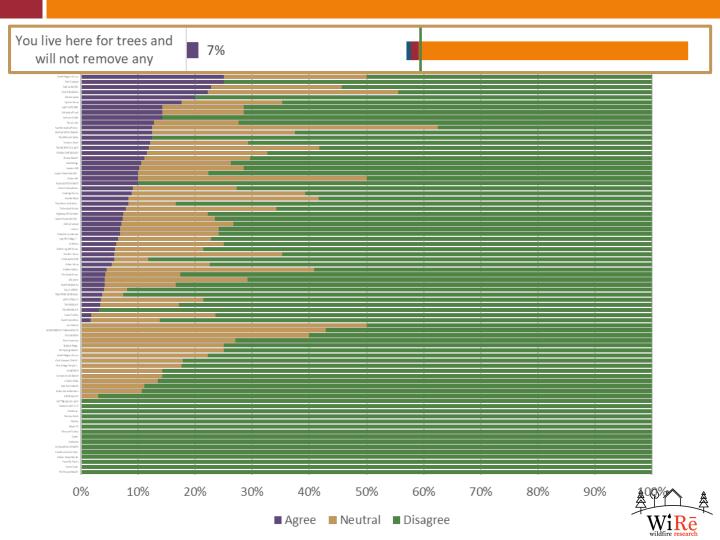




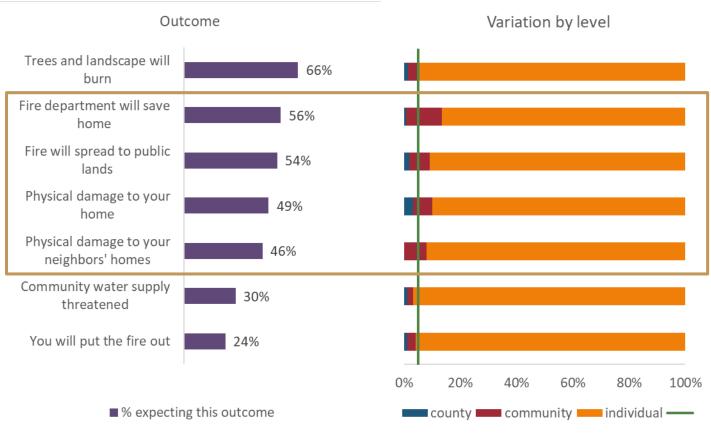






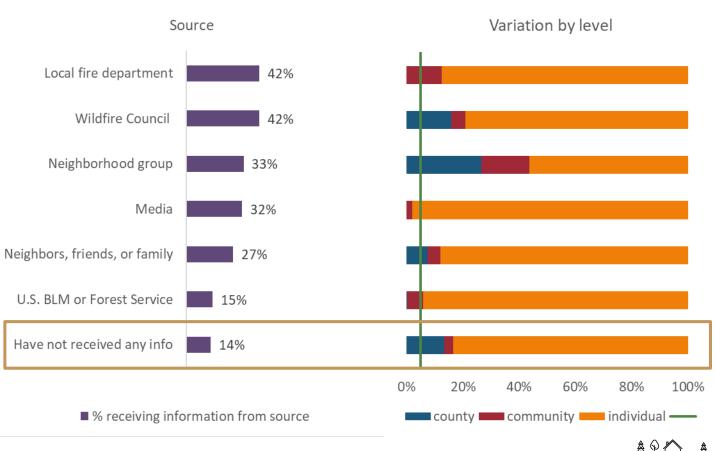


Expected outcomes of fire on property





Sources for information about wildfire



Reasons for not taking action to reduce wildfire risk



Key results

 Communities are made up of individuals with a wide array of perspectives related to wildfire and wildfire risk mitigation

Be cautious in generalizing within a community!

- □ Some variables relatively consistent across communities...
 - ☐ Especially general attitudes
- ...others change more across locations, including:
 - Expectations of what would happen during a wildfire
 - □ Where residents go to get information about wildfire
 - Types of barriers to risk reduction experienced

Be cautious in generalizing from different places!

Overall, we believe this type of information helps tailor approaches for different communities and contexts

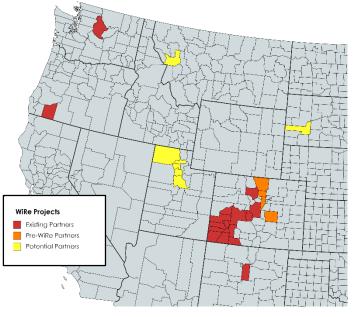


The WiRē Center and Next Steps





WiRe + Partners



- West Region Wildfire Council CO
- Wildfire Adapted Partnership (formerly Firewise of Southwest Colorado) CO
- Grand County Wildfire Council CO
- Fire Adapted Bailey CO
- Chaffee County CO
- Chelan County Fire District 1 WA
- Ashland Fire Rescue OR
- Santa Fe Fire Department NM
- Colorado Springs Fire Department CO
- Boulder County CO
- Jefferson County CO
- Larimer County CO
- Missoula County CSWG MT
- Rapid City Fire Department SD
- Wasatch Front UT



Testimonials...

"We've learned a ton. The perception of the public and access to information was different from what was originally thought. With the addition of a social science component we recognized a need for change in how we communicate, educate and participate."

~District Chief, John Bennett- Telluride Fire Protection District, Colorado

"As a result of the household surveys being conducted by the WiRē team, we are able to connect with landowners and spread the message regarding the risk of wildfire and the programs available to help landowners mitigate the risk."

~Jon Riley, the Community Wildfire Liaison with the Chelan County Fire District 1 in Wenatchee, Washington

The Wildfire Research (WiRe) Team



wildfireresearchcenter@gmail.com wildfireresearchcenter.org











