Valuing Environmental Goods An Assessment Of The Contingent Valuation Method Assessment | 3e8cde9b6f3d4f9c4f846d6

Handbook of Global Environmental Policy and Administration

Valuing Food Safety And Nutrition

The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour

Redesigning Environmental Valuation

Valuing Food Safety And Nutrition

During the last decades, environmental economics as a science has been very successful in improving our understanding of environment-economy interdependence. Using conventional economic methodology, environmental aspects have been explicitly incorporated into economic models making use of the concept of externality. This concept was already familiar to economists long before evidence of severe environmental deterioration found its way into the headlines and policy jurisdictions. But before that time, externalities were not considered being empirically very relevant; they seemed to be -like the example of the bees and the fruit trees - somewhat bucolic in nature. All that changed dramatically when it was no longer possible (or easy) to ignore the large-scale environmental disruption with its negative feedback on consumers and producers caused by growing pollution and excessive use of environmental resources. In diagnosing the discrepancy between private and social cost as the cause of the problem, the externality paradigm proved very useful. The correct diagnosis implies the straightforward cure to internalize all external cost, namely the damage cost of pollution. But it is one thing to identify the qualitative nature of the problem at an abstract conceptual level and quite another thing to place specific money values on pollution damage and society's valuation of the environment, respectively, in the context of specific pollution (control) problems. Very often it is controversial not only how inefficient the no-policy situation is but also what exactly the net benefit of any public action of reducing pollution is.

The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2013 im Fachbereich VWL - Umweltökonomie, , Veranstaltung: Environmental Economics, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Monetary valuation of environmental goods has by now become the subject of numerous economic books and articles. Interest in the topic seems to be increasing in the economics profession, and theoretical insight, methodological improvements and the numbers of empirical findings are expanding rapidly. The aim of such valuation is usually to incorporate environmental concerns into a cost-benefit analysis. Another purpose is to construct environmental policy tools. Adjusted national income measures Environmental value estimates have also been combined with macroeconomic models, e.g. to estimate welfare effects of a climate treaty. Further, estimated willingness to pay is now accepted in the USA as a basis for legal compensation claims for damages to natural resources caused by spill of hazardous substances (Nyborg, 1996) Valuation can simply be defined "as an attempt to put monetary values or to estimate the value of environmental goods and services or natural resources". It is a key exercise in economic analysis and its results provide important information about values of environmental goods and services. This information can be used to influence decisions about wise use and conservation of forests and other ecosystems. The basic aim of valuation is to determine people's preferences by gauging how much they are willing to pay (WTP) for given benefits or certain environmental attributes e.g. keep a forest ecosystem intact. In other words, valuation also tries to gauge how much worse off they would consider themselves to be as a result of changes in the state of the environment such as degradation of a forest. Economic valuation never refers to a stock, but only the change in a stock. If one speaks of the economic value of biodiversity, then one always means the economic value of a change of biodiversity. It is not a question of determining the 'true' value of biodiversity or ecosystems but valuing changes and comparing them with their benefits or costs. The economic concept of valuation is divided, e.g. between WTP and WTA, but it is possible of course. Then it is non-sense to ask 'how much are the African National Parks worth?' A plausible question in this case would be: 'WWF has proposed a new policy to prevent the huge losses of wildlife species from African National Parks. What is the monetary value of the benefits of this policy? Economists thus stress that the valuation should focus on changes rather than levels of biodiversity or ecosystem. []

Redesigning Environmental Valuation

Much applied environmental economics is concerned with the valuation of changes in environmental quality. Obtaining reliable valuation estimates requires attention to theoretical and econometric issues that are often quite subtle. Volume 2 of the Handbook of Environmental Economics presents both the theory and the practice of environmental valuation. It synthesizes the vast literature that has accumulated since the publication of the Handbook of Natural Resource and Energy Economics two decades ago. It includes chapters on individual valuation methods written by researchers responsible for fundamental advances in those methods. It also includes cross-cutting chapters that deal with aspects of welfare theory, uncertainty, experimental methods, and public health that are pertinent to valuation. Throughout the volume, attention is paid to research and policy issues that arise not only in high-income countries, where most of the theory and econometrics that underlie applied valuation methods have been developed, but also in poorer parts of the world. The volume provides a state-of-the-art reference for scholars and practitioners alike.
Zahlungsbereitschaft für kollektive Umweltgüter

Psychologists have been observing and interpreting economic behaviour for at least fifty years, and the last decade, in particular, has seen an escalated interest in the interface between psychology and economics. The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour is a valuable reference resource dedicated to improving our understanding of the economic mind and economic behaviour. Employing empirical methods – including laboratory experiments, field experiments, observations, questionnaires and interviews – the Handbook covers aspects of theory and method, financial and consumer behaviour, the environment and biological perspectives. With contributions from distinguished scholars from a variety of countries and backgrounds, the Handbook is an important step forward in the improvement of communications between the disciplines of psychology and economics. It will appeal to academic researchers and graduates in economic psychology and behavioural economics.

The Economic Value of Natural and Environmental Resource

Presenting case studies involving Rwanda, Nepal, Australia, Japan, and Mexico, including "real-time" policy and administrative questions, this versatile reference/text provides a wide perspective on national and international environmental problems and policies, featuring discussions with a regional emphasis as well as global significance. Pooling the work of over 60 international contributors in disciplines ranging from anthropology to political science, the Handbook of Global Environmental Policy and Administration illustrates how environmental concerns are incorporated into administrative functions and policy processes.

Environmental Program Evaluation

Contingent valuation (CV) measures what is called passive use value or existence value. The CV method has been used to measure the benefits of environmental policy actions. CV measures of economic value rely on choice. In CV studies, choices are posed to people in surveys; analysts then use the responses to these choice questions to construct monetary measures of value. The specific mechanism used to elicit respondents’ choices can take a variety of forms, including asking respondents whether they would purchase, vote, or pay for a program or some other well-defined object of choice. It can also be a direct elicitation of the amount each respondent would be willing to pay (WTP) to obtain an object of choice or the amount each respondent would be willing to accept (WTA) in compensation to give it up. This volume is composed of three sections. The first section provides background into the issues underlying the public and academic discussion regarding CV and the reliability of CV estimates of economic value. In addition, this section reviews the theory underlying the measurement of economic value and discusses those aspects of the theory most relevant to CV. The second section focuses on issues that have formed the core of the CV discussions including: sensitivity of WTP estimates to the size of the program offered, tests for theoretical consistency of CV results, and the sensitivity of CV results to context and numerous other features of the survey and its administration. The final section addresses the application of CV to actual economic valuation tasks and discusses the types of practical problems the CV researcher will encounter.

Valuing Environmental Preferences

This new edition of “Environmental and Natural Resources Economics” provides an accessible yet rigorous treatment of the subject, including the economics of sustainability. The new edition has been updated extensively throughout. A new chapter has been added on fisheries economics and policy, and the chapter on global climate change has been substantially rewritten to incorporate new scientific information and evolving public policy. Many new figures and tables have been added, and the glossary has also been expanded. Readers will appreciate the balanced and accessible coverage, and the integration of economics with science and public policy.

Valuing Rural Amenities

This authoritative two volume collection illustrates the most important methods for valuing non-priced environmental goods. It will be essential reading for new researchers as well as providing an excellent source of well-known material for scholars already working in this area. The first volume provides a variety of papers on different applications of opportunity cost, travel-cost, hedonic price and contingent valuation methods which emphasise both theory and practice. Classic articles on discrete choice, non-use values and the WTA v. WTP controversy are included. It also includes contributions from psychologists to identify anomalies in economic theory as well as developing more robust evaluation methods. The second volume addresses the problem of evaluation when there are multi-attribute goods and programmes and considers how the validity of results can be assessed. Allocative mechanisms for environmental resources are also illustrated with analysis of some of the property rights issues surrounding damage to resources. A series of case studies evaluate major issues: biodiversity; wetlands; landscape; noise; safety and air pollution. The volume concludes with the transfer of benefit estimates between sites, the usefulness of meta-analysis and two thought provoking articles concerning the meaning of valuation.

Contingent Valuation of Environmental Goods


Environment, Ethics, and Behavior

This volume offers a snapshot of the research that is ongoing in the area of value transfer. It provides relevant input for increasing the quality of cost-benefit analyses of projects with environmental and health impacts. The volume
This pioneering work in a complex, interdisciplinary, and still-developing field explores the prospects for a more comprehensive approach to evaluating environmental programs. Experts in the fields of biology, chemistry, ecology, economics, management, planning, sociology, political science, and public administration provide coherent, integrated perspectives on the task of environmental program evaluation. The essays are organized thematically, covering institutional, scientific, economic, and administrative topics. The volume will be a valuable text for practitioners, regulators, policymakers, and scholars in the fields of program evaluation, environmental policy, and environmental science. A volume in the series The Environment and the Human Condition.

Environmental and Natural Resources Economics

Non-market valuation is becoming increasingly accepted as an evaluative tool of economics related to environmental and resource protection. Freeman (economics, Bowdoin College) presents an overview of the literature, introducing the principal methods and techniques of resource valuation. Chapters cover the measurement of welfare changes, revealed and stated-preference models, nonuse models, aggregation of values across time, environmental quality assessment, input, longevity and health valuation, property value models, hedonic wage models, and recreational uses of natural resource systems. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

Environmental Economics

This is a practical book with clear descriptions of the most commonly used nonmarket methods. The first chapters of the book provide the context and theoretical foundation of nonmarket valuation along with a discussion of data collection procedures. The middle chapters describe the major stated- and revealed-preference valuation methods. For each method, the steps involved in implementation are laid out and carefully explained with supporting references from the published literature. The final chapters of the book examine the relevance of experimentation to economic valuation, the transfer of existing nonmarket values to new settings, and assessments of the reliability and validity of nonmarket values. The book is relevant to individuals in many professions at all career levels. Professionals in government agencies, attorneys involved with natural resource damage assessments, graduate students, and others will appreciate the thorough descriptions of how to design, implement, and analyze a nonmarket valuation study.

Environmental Valuation in South Asia

Most of the chapters in this volume are authored by staff or associates of the Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment (CSERGE). CSERGE is a research centre sponsored by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), which specialises in interdisciplinary work focussed on environmental management issues. We are grateful for the long term support that we have received from the ESRC. We would also like to acknowledge the efforts of Ann Dixon and SHin Pearce in the preparation of this volume. VII INTRODUCTION CHAPTER 1. ECOCOLOGICAL ECONOMICS AND COASTAL ZONE ECOSYSTEMS’ VALUES: AN OVERVIEW. Turner, R. K., Bateman, I. J. and Adger, W. N. 1. 1 Coastal zone pressure and sustainable challenge. The concept of coastal zones. The pressure of coastal zones over the last 50 years. The consequences of this process of change manifest themselves across a range of spatial and temporal scales. Indeed the juxtaposition of different spatial, functional and temporal scales that is inherent in the catchment-coastal ecosystems-seas/oceans continuum poses particularly difficult challenges for both science and resource management/governance.

Wirtschaftlicher Strukturwandel und Wirtschaftspolitik auf dem Wege in die wissensbasierte Ökonomie

Just as individuals have preferences regarding the various goods and services they purchase every day, so they also hold preferences regarding public goods such as those provided by the natural environment. However, unlike private goods, environmental goods often cannot be valued by direct reference to market price. This amkes economic analysis of the costs and benefits of environmental change problematic. Over the past few decades a number of methods have developed to address this problem by attempting to value environmental preferences. Principal among these has been the contingent valuation (CV) method which uses surveys to ask individuals how much they would be willing to pay or willing to accept in compensation for gains and losses of environmental goods. The period from the mid-1980s to the present day has seen a massive expansion in use of the CV method. From its original roots in the USA, through Europe and the developed world, the method has now reached worldwide application with a substantial proportion of current studies being undertaken in developing countries where environmental services are often the dominating determinant of everyday living standards. The method has simultaneously moved from the realm of pure academic speculation into the sphere of institutional decision analysis. However, the past decade also witness a developing critique of the CV method with a number of commentators questioning the underlying validity of its derived valuations. This volume, therefore, reflects a time of heated debate, as well as from commentators who see it as an interesting experimental tool regardless of the question of absolute validity of estimates. The book embraces the theoretical, methodological, empirical, and institutional aspects of the current debate. It covers US, European, and developing country applications, and the institutional frameworks within which CV studies are applied.

The Measurement of Environmental and Resource Values

Julia Schmidt-Wilke fuhr eine umfassende und systematische Bewertung der Instrumente der Nutzenmessung durch. Im Mittelpunkt stehen dabei die Kosten-Nutzen-Analyse, die Nutzwertanalyse und die Kostenwirksamkeitsanalyse.

Analyzing Superfund

In this collection of essays, leading social, cognitive and decision psychologists offer psychological theory and contemporary environmental and ethical issues.

Valuing Environmental Goods
This volume considers, in depth, some valuation methods and aspects of cost benefit analysis, and policy making in environmental economics. Part I contains a number of contingent valuation studies for non-market assets. Part II consists of contributions on the valuation of health and life, and deals with the benefits of reduced morbidity from air pollution control. In Part III, cost benefit analysis for environmental policy-making is discussed in a disequilibrium setting, and in a macroeconomic context. Finally, Part IV deals with aspects of policy-making, particularly benefit estimation for complex policies, and the international aspects of transboundary air pollution in Europe. The book should not only appeal to students and researchers in university departments of economics and "environmental sciences" but also to those working in public organisations and associated advisory institutes which are concerned with environmental problems.

Erfolgskontrolle von Umweltmaßnahmen

Contingent valuation (CV) measures what is called passive use value or existence value. The CV method has been used to measure the benefits of environmental policy actions. CV measures of economic value rely on choice. In CV studies, choices are posed to people in surveys; analysts then use the responses to these choice questions to construct monetary measures of value. The specific mechanism used to elicit respondents' choices can take a variety of forms, including asking survey respondents whether they would purchase, vote, or pay for a program or some other well-defined object of choice. Issues that can complicate this type of experiment include the ability of respondents to transfer value, the existence of non-market goods and services, and the ability to control for the measurement of economic value and existence value.

The Measurement of Environmental and Resource Values

This volume reviews a range of different valuation methodologies -- stated preferences, cost-benefit, revealed preferences, and others -- and looks at how these different approaches influence choices in rural policy.

Methods for Valuing Acidic Deposition and Air Pollution Effects

Renowned authors examine the importance of Commodity Marketing in various contexts and discuss the benefits of reduced morbidity from air pollution control. In Part III, cost benefit analysis for environmental policy-making is discussed in a disequilibrium setting, and in a macroeconomic context. Finally, Part IV deals with aspects of policy-making, particularly benefit estimation for complex policies, and the international aspects of transboundary air pollution in Europe. The book should not only appeal to students and researchers in university departments of economics and "environmental sciences" but also to those working in public organisations and associated advisory institutes which are concerned with environmental problems.

Valuing the Environment: Methodological and Measurement Issues

Elicitation of Preferences

To find more information about Rowman and Littlefield titles, please visit www.rowmanlittlefield.com.
This book focuses on the developing field of valuing food safety and nutrition. It evaluates the relative strengths, weaknesses, and requirements of the major methodologies employed in valuation research. The book includes a discussion on key factors such as information on consumer attitudes.

**Environmental Resource Valuation**

Economists and psychologists have, on the whole, exhibited sharply different perspectives on the elicitation of preferences. Economists, who have made preference the central primitive in their thinking about human behavior, have for the most part rejected elicitation and have instead sought to infer preferences from observations of choice behavior. Psychologists, who have tended to think of preference as a context-determined subjective construct, have embraced elicitation as their dominant approach to measurement. This volume, based on a symposium organized by Daniel McFadden at the University of California at Berkeley, provides a provocative and constructive engagement between economists and psychologists on the elicitation of preferences.

**Economics of Coastal and Water Resources: Valuing Environmental Functions**

Contingent valuation is a survey-based procedure that attempts to estimate how much households are willing to pay for specific programs that improve the environment or prevent environmental degradation. For decades, the method has been the center of debate regarding its reliability: does it really measure the value that people place on environmental changes? Bringing together leading voices in the field, this timely book tells a unified story about the interrelated features of contingent valuation and how those features affect its reliability. Through empirical analysis and review of past studies, the authors identify important deficiencies in the procedure, raising questions about the technique's continued use.

**Handbook of Environmental Economics: Valuing environmental changes**

This book is about understanding the value of environmental services in South Asia. It provides an overview of different environmental problems in South Asia and examines how economic valuation techniques can be used to address these problems. It brings together multiple case studies on valuation undertaken by economists and environmental scientists from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka under the aegis of the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE). The book addresses the challenges of valuing environmental changes that are unique to developing countries. Each chapter starts with a description of an environmental problem and the valuation strategy used, followed by a discussion of estimation methods and results. It is designed to serve as a reference book for students, teachers, non-government organizations and practitioners of environmental valuation. Those interested in development and environmental economics, and natural resource management policies, will also find it useful.

**Determining the Value of Non-Marketed Goods**

The contribution of economic thought and method to environmental management needs practical illustration. Too few books on the subject achieve such an outcome. This book is among the notable exceptions. That economics can provide a powerful vehicle for communicating an integrated understanding of the often diverse scientific findings germane to environmental impact assessment needs to be illustrated convincingly. This book does just that. But it does more. It speaks across cultures: not to transfer know-how from one culture to another, but rather to activate an effective exchange of insights from one locale on the planet to another. As such, it is a genuine contribution to the great environmental extolation of our times - think globally, act locally. Often the people best placed to make such contributions are too committed to practical outcomes and making a living doing so. Just occasionally, however, they can be persuaded to make the special effort required to communicate globally. In this book, David James has once again orchestrated the contributions of virtuous performers. In doing so he has emulated the contribution he sustained throughout the International Drylands Project and preparation of the books written with John Dixon and Paul Sherman: The Economics of Dryland Management and Case Studies in Dryland Management (Earthscan, London). Taken together with his recent work as Special Commissioner for the path breaking national Forest and Timber Inquiry for the Australian Government, we have a body of work characterised by great worthiness, integrity and true global significance.

**The Stated Preference Approach to Environmental Valuation, Volumes I, II and III**

The increase in landscape degradation in the last decades has resulted in a growing public concern for policies to conserve the countryside. This book presents theories of valuation and economic welfare which are applied to policies to conserve the landscape. Environmental, agricultural and ecological economists will be interested in this book as will geographers and those involved in planning and countryside management.

**Cost-Benefit Analysis and Public Policy**

The increase in landscape degradation in the last decades has resulted in a growing public concern for policies to conserve the countryside. This book presents theories of valuation and economic welfare which are applied to policies to conserve the landscape. Environmental, agricultural and ecological economists will be interested in this book as will geographers and those involved in planning and countryside management.

**Valuation Methods and Policy Making in Environmental Economics**

First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Nutzenmessung im Gesundheitswesen**

Originally published in 1995, Analyzing Superfund outlines the key issues of the superfund reauthorization debate in the United States. The Superfund law faced criticism for being wasteful, inefficient and expensive. These papers sought to shed light on this argument in relation to clean-up standards, the liability regime, transaction costs and natural resource damage. This title will be of interest to students of Environmental Studies and professionals.
In an area where feelings often run high, the author has produced a judicious assessment of the challenges to placing a value on environmental goods without a clear market value. Thoughtfully written, Redesigning Environmental Valuation draws on research from multiple disciplines, in creating a rigorous, nuanced approach to ensuring that important consequences are not neglected. In so doing, it shows the way toward integrative social sciences. Baruch Fischhoff, Carnegie Mellon University, US This excellent book will reinvigorate interest in environmental valuation by economists and other social scientists. Its focus is clear it highlights the challenges that face valuation researchers and describes new and better ways of estimating values for the environment by drawing on methods that have evolved in other disciplines. A must read for all researchers interested in environmental valuation. Douglas C. MacMillan, University of Kent, UK This comprehensive volume explores the extent to which the challenges facing stated preference environmental valuation can be overcome through mixing methods. In redesigning stated preference, two approaches are considered: mixing methods within conventional stated preference; and then moving away from the conventional to explore the use of group methods within preference construction and forming a social consensus on willingness to pay. These approaches are assessed in the light of qualitative findings evaluating the applicability of environmental valuation. Providing a step-by-step guide to mixing methods within stated preference surveys, this book will appeal to environmental valuation practitioners and students undertaking post-graduate research into environmental valuation. It will also be of interest to students and practitioners involved in environmental science or related environmental fields.

**The Application of Economic Techniques in Environmental Impact Assessment**

The papers in this volume present a quite critical assessment of contingent valuation (CV). CV is a survey method that attempts to estimate individual values for economic goods by asking people hypothetical questions about their willingness to pay for such goods. In economics, CV has previously been studied almost solely by economists specializing in environmental economics. This book, however, reports research which is mainly from economists with specialities in economic theory, econometrics, and public finance, rather than from the more narrowly focused research of environmental economists. In addition, the research of specialists in psychology, market research, and litigation is included.

**A Primer on Nonmarket Valuation**


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