

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785388103321
Autore	Young Robert A (Robert Alton), <1931-, >
Titolo	Determining the economic value of water : concepts and methods // Robert A. Young
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : Resources for the Future, , 2005
ISBN	1-280-68352-X 9786613660466 1-136-52326-X 1-936331-70-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 p.)
Disciplina	333.91
Soggetti	Water-supply - Economic aspects Water resources development - Economic aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"An RFF Press book."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Determining the Economic Value of Water; Copyright; Contents; Preface; Part I: The Economic Value of Water: Concepts and Theory; Chapter 1. Water, Economics, and the Nature of Water Policy Issues; 1.1 Why Is Nonmarket Valuation Needed?; 1.2 The Role of Economic Valuation in Water Management; 1.3 The Nature of Economics and the Evaluation of Public Policies; Chapter 2. Conceptual Framework and Special Problems in Valuing Water; 2.1 Economic Value Versus Other Concepts of Value; 2.2 Economic Criteria for Resource Allocation and Valuation 2.3 Economic Valuation in the Absence of Market Prices 2.4 What Types of Water Values Can Be Identified?; 2.5 Looking Ahead: An Overview and Taxonomy of Water Valuation Methods; Chapter 3. Methods for Valuing Producers' Uses of Water; 3.1 Some Preliminaries; 3.2 Basic Welfare Concepts for Valuing Water in Producers' Good Uses; 3.3 Applied Valuation of Producers' Water Uses with Deductive Techniques; 3.4 The Basic Residual Method 1: The Product Exhaustion Theorem; 3.5 The Basic Residual Method 2: The Theory of Economic Rents; 3.6 Practical Issues in Implementing a Residual Analysis 3.7 The Special Problem of Owned Inputs in Residual Imputations 3.8

Extensions: The Change in Net Rents Method and Mathematical Programming Models; 3.9 Misconceived Water Valuation Methods with Versions of the Residual Method; 3.10 Concluding Evaluation of the Residual Method; 3.11 The Alternative Cost Method and Other Less-Used Deductive Techniques; 3.12 Valuing Producers' Water Using Inductive Techniques; 3.13 Concluding Comments on Valuation in Producers' Uses; Chapter 4. Applied Methods of Valuation of Water as Environmental Public Goods

4.1 Revealed Preference Methods for Environmental Valuation 4.2 Travel Cost Methods; 4.3 The Hedonic Property Value Method Once Again; 4.4 Defensive Behavior and Damage Cost Methods; 4.5 Expressed Preference Methods; 4.6 The Contingent Valuation Method; 4.7 Choice Modeling; 4.8 Concluding Comments on Expressed Preference Methods; 4.9 Benefit Transfer; 4.10 General Conclusions Regarding Valuation of Water-Related Public Goods; Part II: Applications of Valuation Methods; Chapter 5. Valuation of Water Used in Irrigated Crop Production; 5.1 Background

5.2 Recapitulation of the Conceptual Framework for Valuing Irrigation Water 5.3 The Water-Crop Production Function; 5.4 Inductive Techniques for Valuing Irrigation Water; 5.5 Other Inductive Methods Using Primary and Secondary Data for Valuing Irrigation Water; 5.6 Deductive Techniques for Valuing Irrigation Water: The Residual Method and Variations; 5.7 The Alternative Cost Method Applied to Valuing Irrigation Water; 5.8 Measuring Benefits of Improved Quality of Irrigation Water; 5.9 Concluding Remarks on Valuation of Irrigation Water; Chapter 6. Valuing Water Used by Industry

6.1 Industrial Water Use

Sommario/riassunto

Water provides benefits as a commodity for agriculture, industry, and households--and as a public good for scenic values, waste assimilation, wildlife habitats, and recreational use. However, even as the nature and needs of economies change, water continues to be allocated to other than high priority uses, water quality continues to decline, environmental uses get inadequate attention, and floods and droughts take an unnecessarily severe toll. One reason for this is that price signals that reflect scarcities of goods and thereby guide investments and resource allocation in the private sector a
