Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 5
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 6
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 7
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 8
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 9
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 10
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 11
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 12
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 13
- Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services - Different Valuation Approaches Part - 14
- Week 9 Feedback Form: Environmental & Resource Economics
- Quiz: Week 9: Assignment 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

DOWNLOAD VIDEOS

Week 9: Assignment 9

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-09-29, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Travel cost method has some limitation except for *1 point*

- Time
- Travel purpose
- Environmental change
- Goods that has been forgone
- Both travel purpose and time

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Time

2) Revealed preference methods are _____ because they involve actual behavior and _____ because they infer a value rather than estimate it directly. *1 point*

- observable; direct
- observable; indirect
- unobservable; direct
- unobservable; indirect

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
observable; indirect

3) What is (are) the key element(s) of Contingent Valuation Method? *1 point*

- Designing a questionnaire
- Constructing a hypothetical market scenario
- Method of valuation
- All the above
- Only a and c

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
All the above

4) The hedonic price theory approach can be used to place a value on pollution damages in an urban setting because *1 point*

- holding all else equal, property values tend to be lower in polluted neighborhoods.
- people tend to be hedonistic.
- pollution makes the workplace riskier so workers in urban areas must be paid a higher wage.
- pollution makes people wash their homes more often, which is an expensive activity.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
holding all else equal, property values tend to be lower in polluted neighborhoods.

5) Hedonic price model is used to *1 point*

- estimate the economic value of environmental amenities
- estimate the economic value of recreational sites
- estimate the price of the house
- estimate the economic value of environmental amenities and recreational sites through related good and services
- estimate the economic value of environmental amenities, recreational sites and price of the house

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
estimate the economic value of environmental amenities and recreational sites through related good and services

6) Which among the following statement(s) is(are) true *1 point*

- Stated preference techniques focus on individuals by asking them how much they value a range of environmental goods and services
- The survey based approach that involves experts rather than consumers is a part of travel cost method
- Hedonic pricing model value the aspect and characteristics of the goods
- All the above statements are true
- Only a and c are true

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Only a and c are true

7) Revealed preference method *1 point*

- Estimates the value of environmental goods and services which has been experienced
- Estimate the value of environmental goods and services which hasn't been experienced
- Is based on the actual behavior of the individuals
- Both a and c are correct
- Both b and c are correct

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Both a and c are correct

8) Identify the correct statement regarding the difference between Choice Experiment Model (CEM) and Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) *1 point*

- Whereas CEM generates the single value for an overall change in the environment good, CVM generates values for each attribute separately
- Whereas CEM generates values for each attribute separately, CVM generates the single value for an overall change in the environment good
- CEM is the sub-set of CVM
- Whereas CEM doesn't provide the estimates of marginal Willingness to Pay, CVM does provide marginal willingness to pay for each attribute
- Both CEM and CVM provide the estimates of marginal Willingness to Pays

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Whereas CEM generates values for each attribute separately, CVM generates the single value for an overall change in the environment good

Analysis of the environmental impacts of the Elwha Dams and their effect on Fisheries is rather extensive. A record of decision was issued in early 1996 and a second environmental impact statement was issued later in 1996 describing the method of dam removal. It is necessary to estimate the individual's willingness to pay to remove the dams under Contingent valuation method. Variables namely, price, importance of the fishery to respondents (fishimp), the importance of electricity (elecimp) to the respondents and the importance of the Elwha S'Kallum Tribe (indimp) to respondents are selected. The descriptive statistics for these variables for n=459 observations of Washington State treatment group are shown as below

	Resp	Bidant (price $)	fishimp	elecimp	indimp
Mean	0.557734	38.79303	3.361656	2.625272	2.004357
Median	1	30.00	3	3	2
Standard deviation	0.497197	35.4442	0.714731	1.001687	1.004348
Minimum	0	3.00	1	1	1
Maximum	1	190.00	4	4	4

The estimated equation is given as : $P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(3.649355 - 0.0169\ price + 1.577091\ fishimp - 0.706734\ elecimp + 0.568792\ \ indim\ p)}}$

Answer the following questions (45-49) based on the information given above

9) The econometric model adopted under the contingent valuation method to estimate the individual's willingness to pay is *1 point*

- Linear regression model
- Quadriatic regression model
- Probit model
- Logit model
- Tobit model

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Logit model

10) The grand mean is equal to *1 point*

- 0.93597
- 0.94597
- 0.93697
- 0.93367
- 0.93797

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
0.93697