Phantasmaric Accounting
Natural Resources Journal
Property-rights Problems and Institutional Solutions
An Introduction to Human Ecology Research on Agricultural Systems in Southeast Asia
Tourism Economics
Demand Revelation and the Provision of Economic Information in Government Policy Toward Business Environmental Economics
Constructing a New Federalism How to Regulate Economics
Public Finance and Public Policy
The Analysis and Evaluation of Public Expenditures
An Academic Greed Paper to European Contract Law
Exploring Economic Loopholes and leaf-removal for Public Finance and Public Policy
Microeconomics
The Environment and Economic Growth: An Analysis of Effects Mitigated by Government Policies
The Resource Market and the Common Property Rights Foundation
Research European Republic
International Pollution Externalities
The Political Economy of Environmental Taxation
Transportation & Energy Theory and Measurement of Economic Externalities
Environmental Economics
Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation
An Economic Analysis of the Factors Affecting the California Dairy Industry
Principles of Environmental and Resource Economics
An Evaluation of the Economic Incentives of Water Use Charges for Producers Under Uncertainty
Natural Resource Economics
The analysis and evaluation of public expenditures
Economics for Lawyers
CARD Monograph
Microeconomics and Public Policy
"The market is an excellent tool to test the value that will ensue, and the behavior of those who propose to sell or buy it, and to provide practical solutions to implementation problems faced by civil servants in central and local government."--BOOK JACKET.A comprehensive analysis of environmental externality, combining theory, algorithms, and applications to provide a unified and balanced framework. Preliminary drafts of the articles were previously presented at the Third Annual Global Conference on Environmental Taxation: Issues, Experience, and Potential which was held on April 12-13, 2002 in Woodstock, Vermont, U.S.A.--Preface, p. vi, v. 1.Chapters include: "Income distribution and welfare programs", "State and local government expenditures" and "Health economics and private insurance functions of healthcare in the absence of externalities and Basic economic models of externalities in the agroecosystem. This book introduces the notion of turning producer's goods in the form of better information, analytical formulation, and approaches for application to current problems. Organized into five parts encompassing 12 chapters, this book begins with an overview of the notion of externalities in connection with analyses of economic welfare. This text then discusses the relationship between publics and external disequilibria when either consumption or production decisions are not concurrent due to high degree of other externalities. Other chapters consider disproving the pessimistic conclusions concerning tax–subsidy schemes. This book discusses as well the solutions for the allocation of resources in an economy with public goods and interdependent preferences. The final chapter deals with a general framework for estimating externalization production functions. This book is a valuable resource for economists.New edition of a text in which Forster (Wageningen U. and Tilburg U.), and Gabel (INSEAD, France) present 22 contributions that offer both an introduction to the economic causes and consequences of environmental and resource problems and an assessment of recent developments in environmental policy instruments and corporate responses to environmental problems. The first part gives a broad overview of the misallocation problems in a market economy and analyzes the implications of policy and the problems involved in valuation. Subsequent articles provide further insights into topics such as international trade and environmental policy, social accounting, green taxation, waste management, and the relationship between economic growth and environmental quality. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc. Portland, OR A comprehensive study of microeconomics, this text includes in-depth coverage of game theory, internal organization of the firm, and entry prevention. Real-world applications and in-class experiments are used throughout the book. The organization of the text is such that the market is introduced first before perfect competition which is then seen as the limit of process of entry. Markets sometimes fail. But do regulatory efforts to correct market failures. Sometimes regulations reach too far, condemning good activities as well as bad, and sometimes they don’t reach far enough, allowing bad behavior to persist. In this highly instructive book, Thomas A. Lambert explains the pitfalls of both extremes while offering readers a manual of effective regulation, showing how the best regulation maximizes social welfare and minimizes social costs. Working like a physician, Lambert demonstrates how regulators should diagnose the underlying disease and identify its symptoms, potential remedies for it, and their side effects before selecting the regulation that offers the greatest net benefit. This book should be read by policymakers, students, and anyone else interested in understanding how the best regulations are crafted and why they work. Self-interested behavior can be detrimental to the public good when an individual or firm making a decision is not fully responsible for the cost to society, therefore acting as a free-rider. This disconnect between decisions and their costs to society undermines many modern environmental, public health, and social problems. Examples include air and water pollution, climate change, and overuse of common pool resources. Under the framework of traditional economics, governments can “internalize” relevant costs. However, such actions may not eliminate or reduce the problem. In the past, the necessary information was not available and field solutions were needed. The problem of information as predicted by traditional economic theories. In this study, a “public bad” game that incorporated an externality cost was designed to examine how contextual factors affect people’s behavior in a laboratory setting. Six treatments were employed in experiments to investigate the effect of cheap talk, status quo, and voting. Each treatment was composed of six groups of seven individuals. Undergraduate students with some background in economics at University of Delaware were recruited to participate in the experiments. Thus, a total of 252 subjects were used. Relying on Andreoni (1995), I adopted negative framing to examine the framing effect. Results from the experiment were analyzed at group and individual levels and graphs depicting the round-by-round data enable one to compare all treatments. A Tobit model was used at the group level to study treatment effects on contributions to a group account. A Probit model was used at the individual level to study treatment effects on the probability of an individual making a full or zero contribution. Panel data techniques were employed in both models to take heterogeneity into account. The analysis showed that cheap talk can increase the contribution rate significantly, a result that is consistent with former studies. Status quo, however, had no significant effect on contributions when other contextual factors were excluded. When other contextual factors were included, the effect of status quo varied from previous studies involving public-goods games. Status quo itself does not change the efficiency of the experiment (it may be expected that the status quo effect would be evident in cheap talk experiments) but it can become negative when framing is used. Since people are more likely to contribute under positive framing than under negative framing, policy-makers who frame externality problems in terms of public good (i.e. positive externality) rather than public detriment (i.e. negative externality) should be more successful in finding practical solutions and engaging public support.Contributed articles. The Contract is the core tool of governance in a free market economy. An EU Contract Law Code is now on the political agenda because all three legislative bodies in the EU and most member states favour it in principle. In its communication of July 2001, the Commission proposed three major options: to enhance the existing EC Contract Law by eliminating inconsistencies; introducing a European Code which substitutes national laws; and introducing a European code which only supplements national laws. This book achieves three things: For the first time, European academia is discussing these three options in an extensive and systematic way with pros and cons, in a transparent and systematic way, along broad lines and often also important details. The book contains the views of all protagonists from all those who really drafted the models to all those who illustrated the potential of decentralized rule-making and invented the very idea of an Optional Code. This is the first book in which the Optional code, which is the alternative most likely to come, is thoroughly analysed at all. This work also contains a full map of design possibilities. It is the executive summary of what European academia thinks of the future of European Contract Law and a European Code. It is the Academic Green Paper on European Contract Law. This text contributes to the debate on Europe’s future, taking a political economy approach to analysing the underlying issues. It argues that collective action problems require a constructive step forward in creating coherent governance structures for the Union and that the EU has become essential to give European citizens their democratic right to political autonomy, taking the European common concern out of the sole hands of national governments. Topics include: the essence of European integration; the changing context of European unification; collective action and economic federalism; and implications for a European Constitution. Includes annual list of doctoral dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges.Introduction: human ecology research on tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia. What is agroecosystem and why is it worthy of study. Human ecology research by social scientists and ecologists. Agroecosystem management. Tropical soils and agriculture. Cultural beliefs and management of agroecosystems. Externalities in agriculture. The javanese rural ecosystem. Medical-geographic aspects of agroecosystems: progress in American universities and colleges.Introduction: human ecology research on tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia. What is agroecosystem and why is it worthy of study. Human ecology research by social scientists and ecologists. Agroecosystem management. Tropical soils and agriculture. Cultural beliefs and management of agroecosystems. Externalities in agriculture. The javanese rural ecosystem. Medical-geographic aspects of agroecosystems: progress in American universities and colleges.Introduction: human ecology research on tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia. What is agroecosystem and why is it worthy of study. Human ecology research by social scientists and ecologists. Agroecosystem management. Tropical soils and agriculture. Cultural beliefs and management of agroecosystems. Externalities in agriculture. The javanese rural ecosystem. Medical-geographic aspects of agroecosystems: progress in American universities and colleges.Introduction: human ecology research on tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia. What is agroecosystem and why is it worthy of study. Human ecology research by social scientists and ecologists. Agroecosystem management. Tropical soils and agriculture. Cultural beliefs and management of agroecosystems. Externalities in agriculture. The javanese rural ecosystem. Medical-geographic aspects of agroecosystems: progress in American universities and colleges.Introduction: human ecology research on tropical agriculture in Southeast Asia. What is agroecosystem and why is it worthy of study. Human ecology research by social scientists and ecologists. Agroecosystem management. Tropical soils and agriculture. Cultural beliefs and management of agroecosystems. Externalities in agriculture. The javanese rural ecosystem. Medical-geographic aspects of agroecosystems: progress in American universities and colleges.
performance of the market for emissions permits, called allowances in the Acid Rain Program, and quantifies emission reductions, compliance costs, and cost savings associated with the trading program."--BOOK JACKET.

Whether dealing with contracts, tort actions, or government regulations, lawyers are more likely to be successful if they are conversant in economics. Economics for Lawyers provides the essential tools to understand the economic basis of law. Through rigorous analysis illustrated with simple graphs and a wide range of legal examples, Richard Ippolito focuses on a few key concepts and shows how they play out in numerous applications. There are everyday problems: What is the social cost of legislation enforcing below-market prices, minimum wages, milk regulation, and noncompetitive pricing? Why are matinee movies cheaper than nighttime showings? And then there are broader questions: What is the patent system's role in the market for intellectual property rights? How does one think about externalities like airport noise? Is the free market, a regulated solution, or tort law the best way to deliver the "efficient amount of harm" in the workplace? What is the best approach to the question of economic compensation due to a person falsely imprisoned? Along the way, readers learn what economists mean when they talk about sorting, signaling, reputational assets, lemons markets, moral hazard, and adverse selection. They will learn a new vocabulary and a whole new way of thinking about the world they live in, and will be more productive in their professions.