Environmental Valuation Using Stated Preferences

By.

Prof. H.M. Gunatilake

Contingent Valuation

- Revealed Preferences vs Stated Preference methods
- CV: Direct questioning through a survey about people's WTP for and environmental service improvement
- Property Right: WTP vs WTA
- Survey Types
- Elicitation question types:
 - Open Ended
 - Close Ended, single bounded, double bounded
 - Bidding games
 - Payment card method

Contingent Valuation

Survey Issues

- Questionnaire:
 - Introduction
 - Detailed description of the good/service
 - Institutional setting
 - Payment vehicle
 - Elicitation question
 - Debriefing questions
 - Responder characteristics

Survey Issues

- Sampling bias
- Non-response bias
- Interviewer bias

Survey Issues – Different Biases

- Hypotheticality, Meaning and Context problems
- Neutrality
- Decision making and judgment bias
- Non-commitment
- Order Effects
- Embedding Effects
- Starting point bias
- Strategic behavior

Acciaracy of CV Studies

- Validity: correspondence of what is intended to value and what is valued
 - Construct validity
 - Convergent validity
- Reliability: measurement's replicability

Improvement of validity and Reliability

- Use personal interviews
- Use WTP rather than WTA
- Use appropriate elicitation method, closed ended
- Credible scenario
- WTP, fixed income and expenditure on other goods
- Remind about the substitutes
- Use follow up questions

Improvement of validity and Reliability

- Mindful about the payment vehicle tax
- Extra care on questionnaire development, pretesting, FGD
- Use large samples
- Include a scenario acceptance/rejection question prior to elicitation question
- Try to reduce the biases reduce the strategic behavior
- Compare CV values

with RF values, actual behavior, consistency over time, different elicitation formats,

WTP function and test

Negative sign with the bid, positive sign with income, relationship to proximity to amenity, explanatory power of WTP function, age, awareness and perception about the good