

<<环境经济学>>

图书基本信息

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前言

The exact shape and location of the production possibility curve are determined by the technical capacities in the economy, together with the ecological facts——meteorology, hydrology, and so on——of the natural system in which the society is situated. It says, for example, that if the current level of economic output is c_1 , an increase to c_2 can be obtained only at the cost of a decrease in environmental quality from e_1 to e_2 . One major objective of any society, of course, is to change the production possibility curve so that the underlying trade-off is more favorable in other words, so that a given economic output is consistent with higher levels of environmental quality. Although the PPC itself is a technical constraint, where a society chooses to locate itself on its PPC is a matter of social choice. This depends on the values that people in that society place on conventional economic output as opposed to environmental quality. Where values come from is an open question, but it is clear that values differ from one person to another and even for the same person at different points in time. The study of the values that people place on environmental factors is a major part of environmental economics and will be discussed in more detail in Chapters 7 and 8. Another matter of concern is that current measures of aggregate economic output typically contain only measures of quantities of market goods. This is because the prices of these goods and services are provided by the markets in which they are traded, so their aggregate values can be assessed quite easily. Environmental quality, on the other hand, is generally a nonmarket type of outcome, in the sense that elements of environmental quality do not trade directly on markets where prices could be evaluated. If a society puts too much stress on increasing its measured output, it may end up at a point like (c_2, e_2) in Figure 2.2, panel (a), even though true social welfare may be higher at a point like.

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内容概要

本书是两位环境经济学资深教授巴利·C·菲尔德和玛莎·K·菲尔德多年教学的结晶。在介绍环境经济学的基本原理的同时，两位作者引领读者对环境保护与经济发展的关系问题进行深入的思考，向我们传达了作者的环保理念：在权衡令人棘手的环境与经济发展关系时，如何使我们的行动对环境的伤害达到最小，如何在环境支出一定的情况下取得最优的效果。

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作者简介

巴利·C.菲尔德（Barry C.Field），是马萨诸塞州立大学资源经济学教授。他曾执教于迈阿密大学和乔治·华盛顿大学。在康奈尔大学获得本科和硕士研究生学位后，他从加利福尼亚州立大学伯克利分校获得博士学位。在马萨诸塞州立大学菲尔德教授长期为各层次学生讲授环境经济学，并

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书籍目录

前言第一部分 导论 第1章 什么是环境经济学 经济分析 激励的重要性 激励：一个有关居民的例子 激励与全球变暖 环境政策的设计 宏观经济问题：环境与经济增长 收益-成本分析 环境估价 市郊化扩张 国际问题 经济全球化与环境 环境经济学与政治 小结 第2章 经济与环境 自然资源经济学 基本平衡 环境的经济和社会资产功能 术语 排放、周边环境质量和损害 污染物的类型 累积性污染与非累积性污染 局部污染、区域污染与全球污染 点源污染与非点源污染 持续性排放和间歇性排放 与废弃物排放无关的环境损害第二部分 分析工具 第3章 成本和收益、供给和需求 第4章 经济效率与市场 第5章 环境质量经济学第三部分 环境分析 第6章 分析框架 第7章 收益-成本分析：收益 第8章 收益-成本分析：成本第四部分 环境政策分析 第9章 环境政策的评估标准 第10章 分权政策：责任法、产权、自愿行为 第11章 命令和控制型的环境政策：标准 第12章 激励型的环境政策：排污费和补贴 第13章 激励型环境政策：可转让排污许可证第五部分 美国的环境政策 第14章 美国的水污染控制政策 第15章 美国空气污染控制政策 第16章 美国联邦有毒及有害物质控制政策 第17章 州和地方环境事务第六部分 国际环境问题 第18章 其他工业化国家的环境问题 第19章 经济发展与环境 第20章 全球环境 第21章 国际环境协定附录 本书词语简写和缩略词

章节摘录

插图：When our descendants look back at the last part of the 20th century, and now at the beginning of the 21st, we want them to be able to say: "That's when they began to take the degradation of the natural environment, with its threats to human life and the life of the planet, seriously." Furthermore, we would like them to be able to see that around this time we took serious steps to halt and reverse this process. This book is an introduction to environmental economics, one way of approaching the steps that need to be taken. It's about the way human decisions affect the quality of the environment, how human values and institutions shape our demands for improvement in the quality of that environment, and, most especially, about how to design effective public policies to bring about these improvements. Problems of environmental quality are not something new; in fact, history is filled with bleak examples of environmental degradation, from deforestation by ancient peoples to mountains of horse manure in urban areas in the days before automobiles. But today's world is different. For one thing, many people in economically developed countries, having reached high levels of material well-being, are beginning to ask questions: What good is great material wealth if it comes at the cost of large-scale disruptions of the ecosystem by which we are nourished?

More fundamental, perhaps, is the fact that with contemporary economic, demographic, and technological developments around the world, the associated environmental repercussions are becoming much more widespread and lethal. What once were localized environmental impacts, easily rectified, have now become widespread effects that may very well turn out to be irreversible. Indeed some of our most worrisome concerns today are about global environmental impacts.

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