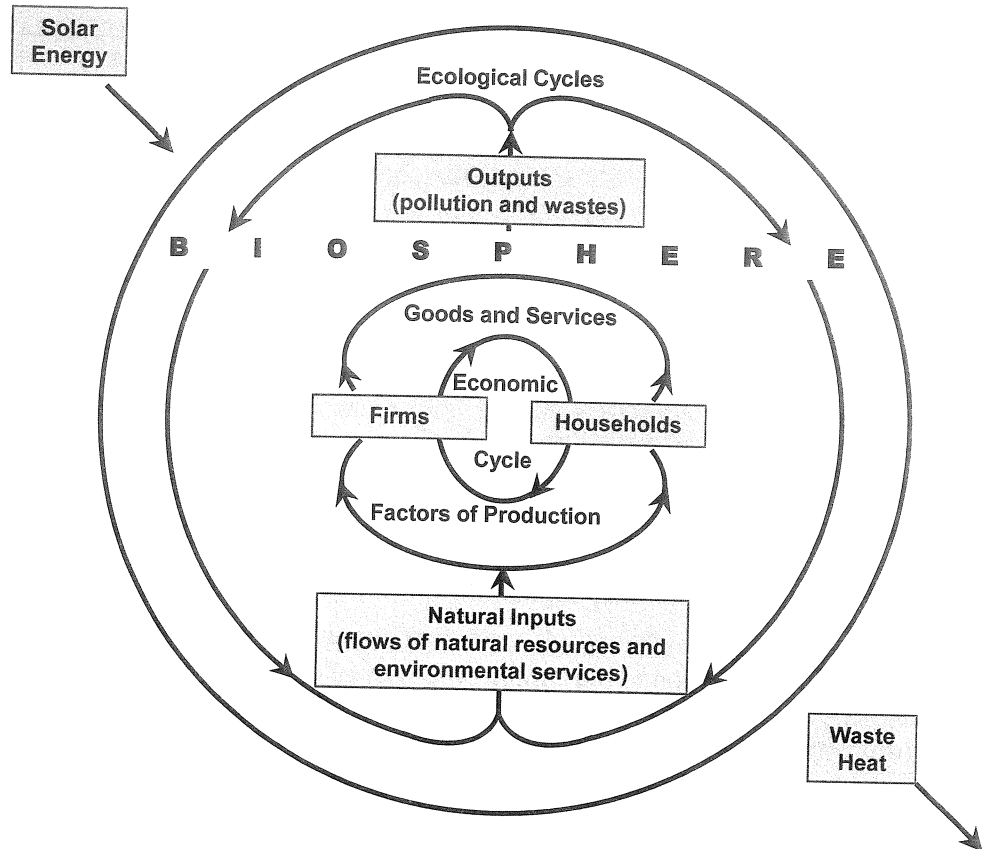


Figure 1.2 A Broader Circular Flow Model



These relationships between human activity and the environment define the point of contact between the inner circle of economic flows and the outer circle of ecological flows. Natural resource and environmental economics analyzes the relationship between the two circular flows: the economic system and the ecosystem.

### The Economic Valuation Approach

The traditional economic approach to analysis of natural resource and waste flows uses the same kind of **economic valuation** applied to factors of production, goods, and services. This analysis seeks to put a price on each natural resource and environmental input to the economy, including estimating a price for inputs not usually included in market transactions, such as clean air and water. Economic techniques can be used to assess the money value of damages caused by pollution and waste disposal.

By placing a money value on natural resources and environmental functions, we can include them in the inner, or economic, circular flow. This is the goal of much standard resource and environmental analysis. As we will see, a variety of methods can serve this end, including redefining or reassigning property rights, creating new institutions such as markets for pollution permits, or implicit valuation through surveys and other techniques. If we can be satisfied that these pricing mechanisms accurately reflect the "true value" of resources and of environment

**economic valuation**  
 the valuation of a resource in monetary terms.