|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ch 24 glossary   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **cost[[endash]]benefit analysis (CBA)** | Estimates and comparison of short-term and long-term benefits (gains) and costs (losses) from an economic decision. | | **discount rate** | The economic value a resource will have in the future compared with its present value. | | **economic resources** | Natural resources, capital goods, and labor used in an economy to produce material goods and services. See natural resources. | | **economic system** | Method that a group of people uses to choose what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, how much to produce, and how to distribute them to people. See pure free-market economic system. | | **economy** | System of production, distribution, and consumption of economic goods. | | **environmental worldview** | How people think the world works, what they think their role in the world should be, and what they believe is right and wrong environmental behavior (environmental ethics). | | **external benefit** | Beneficial social effect of producing and using an economic good that is not included in the market price of the good. Compare external cost, full cost. | | **external cost** | Harmful social effect of producing and using an economic good that is not included in the market price of the good. Compare external benefit, full cost, internal cost. | | **externalities** | Social benefits ("goods") and social costs ("bads") not included in the market price of an economic good. See external benefit, external cost. Compare full cost, internal cost. | | **full cost** | Cost of a good when its internal costs and its estimated short- and long-term external costs are included in its market price. Compare external cost, internal cost. | | **GDP** | See gross domestic product. | | **high-throughput economy** | The situation in most advanced industrialized countries, in which ever-increasing economic growth is sustained by maximizing the rate at which matter and energy resources are used, with little emphasis on pollution prevention, recycling, reuse, reduction of unnecessary waste, and other forms of resource conservation. Compare low-throughput economy, matter-recycling economy. | | **high-waste economy** | See high-throughput economy. | | **human capital** | See human resources. | | **human resources** | Physical and mental talents of people used to produce, distribute, and sell an economic good. Compare manufactured resources, natural resources. | | **internal cost** | Direct cost paid by the producer and the buyer of an economic good. Compare external benefit, external cost, full cost. | | **low-throughput economy** | Economy based on working with nature by recycling and reusing discarded matter, preventing pollution, conserving matter and energy resources by reducing unnecessary waste and use, not degrading renewable resources, building things that are easy to recycle, reuse, and repair, not allowing population size to exceed the carrying capacity of the environment, and preserving biodiversity and ecological integrity. See environmental worldview. Compare high-throughput economy, matter-recycling economy. | | **low-waste economy** | See low-throughput economy. | | **manufactured capital** | See manufactured resources. | | **manufactured resources** | Manufactured items made from natural resources and used to produce and distribute economic goods and services bought by consumers. These include tools, machinery, equipment, factory buildings, and transportation and distribution facilities. Compare human resources, natural resources. | | **marginal benefit** | Increase in benefit when a seller produces one more unit of a product or service. Compare marginal cost. | | **marginal cost** | Increase in total cost resulting from producing one more unit of a good or service. Compare marginal benefit. | | **matter-recycling economy** | Economy that emphasizes recycling the maximum amount of all resources that can be recycled. The goal is to allow economic growth to continue without depleting matter resources and without producing excessive pollution and environmental degradation. Compare high-throughput economy, low-throughput economy. | | **natural capital** | See natural resources. | | **natural resources** | The earth's natural materials and processes that sustain life on the earth and our economies. Compare human resources, manufactured resources. | | **poverty** | Inability to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. | | **pure free-market economic system** | System in which all economic decisions are made in the market, where buyers and sellers of economic goods interact freely, with no government or other interference. Compare capitalist market economic system. | | **sustainable society** | A society that manages its economy and population size without doing irreparable environmental harm by overloading the planet's ability to absorb environmental insults, replenish its resources, and sustain human and other forms of life over a specified period, usually hundreds to thousands of years. During this period, it satisfies the needs of its people without depleting natural resources and thereby jeopardizing the prospects of current and future generations of humans and other species. | | **throwaway society** | See high-throughput economy. | | **true cost** | See full cost. | | **wildlife resources** | Wildlife species that have actual or potential economic value to people. | | http://www.cengage.com/images/spacer_tr.gif |