Abstract

Society depends on ecosystems to service its hydrological resources. This study's objective was an economic assessment of the La Paz aquifer. We used the Contingent Valuation Method (vcm) to estimate households' willingness to pay (wtp) to maintain their water supply. The results reveal that the daily consumption of water determines the wtp. This implies that households with higher consumption have lower wtp, whereas households that have rotating access to water have a higher wtp, compared with those with continuous flow of water.

Keywords

La Paz aquifer, hydrological service, overexploitation, willingness to pay, economic valuation.