## Chapter 3

# Providing Rational and Normative Policy Evaluation with Hedonic Estimation in Developing and Emerging Market Economies

### **Rod Erakovich**

Texas Wesleyan University, USA

### **Gerald Poppe**

Upper Iowa University, USA

### John F. Shampton

Texas A&M University - Central Texas, USA

### Kalpana Pai

Texas Wesleyan University, USA

### **ABSTRACT**

Market economy and democratic evolution in public policy requires a shift from a comprehensive rational and positivism approach to including normative considerations through a social participatory thesis. The key question of this chapter's examination is: Do the fundamental ideas of econometric evaluation of land value as a basis for public policy contribute worth for the society as a whole? Policy that exploits market mechanisms cannot be developed in isolation of the larger societal needs that are required to enrich democracy. To do this, the authors provide an

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-5146-3.ch003

### Providing Rational and Normative Policy Evaluation with Hedonic Estimation

econometric model of valuation of land to test and predict policy outcomes to enhance democratic transition. Establishing market value is a tool that supports policy economic development goals and normative outcomes desired through political transparency in the emergence to democratic processes. The authors conclude with recommendations for implementation to support stakeholders in the policymaking process.

### INTRODUCTION

The last decade of international economic expansion has been the result of profound, rapid and complex change in the global landscape. One of the most significant changes occurred between 1989 and 1991 in which nine countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Gill, 2000) emerged from Communism toward democratic consolidation internally and collectively as a region. In the conversion fledgling democracies, countries with command and mixed economies have had to reconfigure their public policy making processes and take into account normative and societal consequences for system wide performance (Fischer, 1995).

Gone is a reliance on post-Soviet like centralized bureaucracies and political elites deciding imitative market policy; in its place is the requirement in using market mechanisms, normative considerations and a social participatory theme to frame the foundation for policy formulation. Yet, the transition has been far from smooth. For example, the 2006 Constitution of the Republic of Serbia guarantees private and public property rights in an effort to restructure public monopolies and move toward market development of costs and price of services. While this approach seems rational, the normative considerations of societal inclusion into this policy development simply moved the public monopoly from one inefficient structure to another. The reform failed to produce investment opportunities and wealth creation stunting the development of the middle class and development of an engaged society.

Underappreciated in the Serbian example are the barriers, politically, socially and administratively, of public administrators to use markets signals generated by a vibrant civil society to create a policy that reflected societal preferences. Efficiency oriented policy that exploits market mechanisms cannot be developed unless key stakeholders, who were kept from participating in the policy process, turn to the political regulatory process to have their voices heard. The result is social, market and political dissonance that erodes policy effectiveness.

What seems to be missing in emerging democracies is the importance of economic and political transparency, a normative consideration of fundamental importance for the growth of a market economy and democratic society. Public policy that supports a market orientation, based on economic indicators and not authoritarian decrees is important. Moreover, policy must add value to the process of democratic transi-

24 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: <a href="www.igi-global.com/chapter/providing-rational-and-normative-policy-evaluation-with-hedonic-estimation-in-developing-and-emerging-market-economies/101266">www.igi-global.com/chapter/providing-rational-and-normative-policy-evaluation-with-hedonic-estimation-in-developing-and-emerging-market-economies/101266</a>

### Related Content

### A Multiagent Service-oriented Modeling of E-Government Initiatives

Tagelsir Mohamed Gasmelseid (2007). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research (pp. 87-106).* 

www.irma-international.org/article/multiagent-service-oriented-modeling-government/2037

### E-Government Adoption and Proliferation Across Different Stages of Evolution

Amitabh Ojha, Rakhi Tripathiand M. P. Gupta (2011). *Stakeholder Adoption of E-Government Services: Driving and Resisting Factors (pp. 137-150).*www.irma-international.org/chapter/government-adoption-proliferation-across-different/54124

# Six Sigma Approach to Improve Quality in E-Services: An Empirical Study in Jordan

Salah Alhyari, Moutaz Alazab, Sitalakshmi Venkatraman, Mamoun Alazaband Ammar Alazab (2012). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research (pp. 57-74).* www.irma-international.org/article/six-sigma-approach-improve-quality/67091

# Smart Place Making Through Digital Communication and Citizen Engagement: London and Madrid

Angel Bartolomé Muñoz de Lunaand Olga Kolotouchkina (2020). *Digital Government and Achieving E-Public Participation: Emerging Research and Opportunities (pp. 206-228).* 

www.irma-international.org/chapter/smart-place-making-through-digital-communication-and-citizen-engagement/255862

# Policy Intervention of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram in Jaipur City, Rajasthan

Manju Sharmaand Sudhanshu Sharma (2014). *Governometrics and Technological Innovation for Public Policy Design and Precision (pp. 161-179).* 

www.irma-international.org/chapter/policy-intervention-of-janani-shishu-suraksha-karyakram-in-jaipur-city-rajasthan/101271