

Donor insemination: Israel as a representative case of a competitive market examining the possibility of policy reform

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Abstract

To measure the private and social benefits of donor insemination (DI). An empirical model investigates the general public and DI clients' Willingness to Pay (WTP) for DI, and the willingness of potential donors to become altruistic or paid sperm donors. The general public and DI clients value DI and have a positive WTP for it, whereas willingness to donate, altruistically or for payment, is either low or very low. The general public, and DI clients WTP for DI is in average above actual cost so the government should consider funding or subsidizing DI. The government should encourage altruistic gamete donation through information and education of all parties involved directly and indirectly in the process of donation whose ultimate goal is the birth of a child.

Keywords: donor insemination (DI), assisted reproductive technology (ART), contingent valuation (CV), willingness-to-pay (WTP), willingness to accept (WTA), altruistic donation