

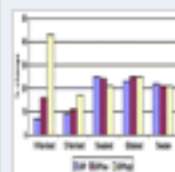
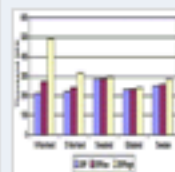
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Abstract

JEL classification

Keywords

1. Introduction
2. The model
3. Estimation of non-marketed flow and stock components of natural capital
 - 3.1. Forests
 - 3.2. Wetlands
 - 3.3. Agricultural landscape
4. Total estimates of non-marketed flow and stock values
5. Regional income and growth



6. Sustainable use of natural capital

Table 2

7. Summary and discussion

Appendix 1. Map of Swedish counties and provinces

Table A1

Table A2

Table A3

Table A4

Table A5



Ecosystem services and regional development: An application to Sweden

Ing-Marie Gren^a, Lina Isacs^{b, 1}

^a Department of Economics, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Box 7013, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden

^b Kemikalieinspektionen, Box 2, 172 13 Sundbyberg, Sweden

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Abstract

This study carries out interregional comparisons of development and sustainable use of natural capital with and without inclusion of non-marketed ecosystem services. A simple dynamic model of an open economy shows that appropriate adjustment of conventional income accounts includes flow and stock components, but excludes explicit entrance of pollution. Calculations are made for Swedish regions and for two types of ecosystem services — pollution sequestration and recreational services — provided by three types of ecosystems: forests, agricultural landscape and wetlands. When comparing the adjusted and non-adjusted regional income accounts it is shown that the two measurements generate significantly different pictures of regional income and growth; regions that are traditionally considered as relatively less growth promoting are shown to hold important sources of wealth from natural capital, while counties that are rich in conventional accounts fall behind when adjusting for values of changes in natural capital.

JEL classification

Q56; Q57; R11

Keywords

Ecosystem services; Regional green accounting; Growth; Sustainable development; Sweden