

# Grafieken en Tabellen

**Brent Bleys<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Vakgroep voor Wiskunde, Operationeel Onderzoek, Statistiek  
en Informatiesystemen voor Management  
Vrije Universiteit Brussel  
Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussel, België  
bbleys@vub.ac.be

## ISEW voor België

Gedetailleerd overzicht van de ISEW methodologie: zie tabel op volgende pagina.

*Resultaten:*

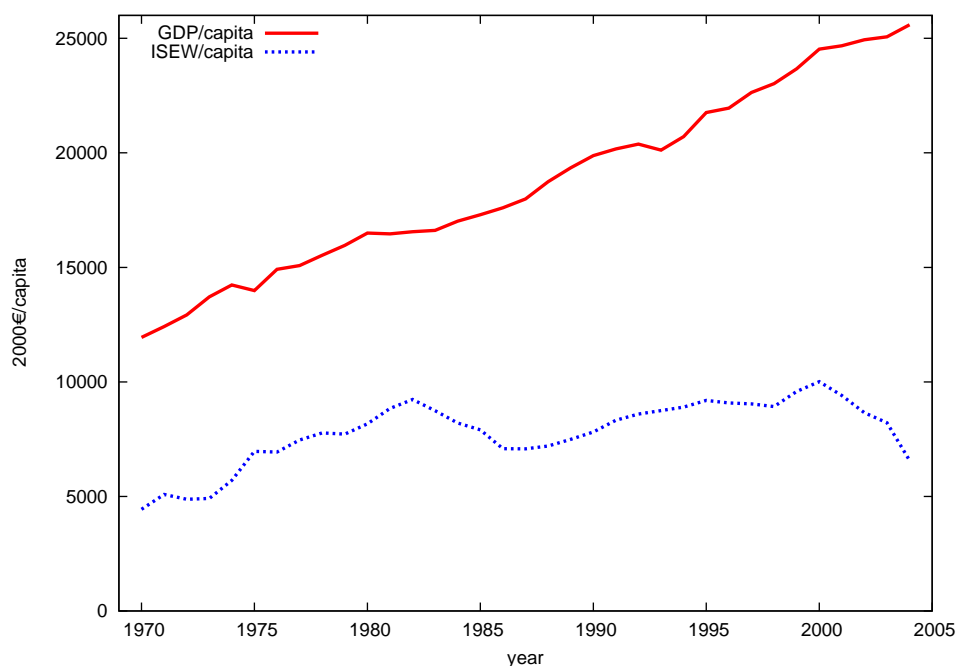


Figure 1: De ISEW voor België

Item	Impact	Rationale	Methodology
Personal Consumption Expenditures	+	Personal Consumption Expenditures	from national accounts
Losses from Income Inequality	-	Welfare Effects of Income Inequality	Atkinson Index ( $\epsilon = 0.8$ ) based on after tax per capita income data (deciles)
Value of Household Work	+	Value of Domestic Labour	time spent on household work valued at the average wage rate of a domestic worker
Services from Durable Consumer Goods	+	Capital Adjustment	20% of estimated stock of durable consumer goods
Public Expenditures on Health and Education	+	Non-Defensive Public Expenditures	half of government expenditures on health and education
Private Expenditures on Health and Education	-	Defensive Private Expenditures	half of private expenditures on health and education
Expenses on Durable Consumer Goods	-	Capital Adjustment	from national accounts
Costs of Commuting	-	Defensive Private Expenditures	percentage of private transportation costs that can be attributed directly to commuting activities
Costs of Personal Pollution Control	-	Defensive Private Expenditures	average cost to households of waste processing facilities
Costs of Car Accidents	-	Defensive Private Expenditures	property damage and insurance administrations costs of car accidents
Costs of Water Pollution	-	Environmental Degradation (Direct)	rescaled US point estimate for 1972 spread over study period using an index of the quality of surface water for Belgium
Costs of Air Pollution	-	Environmental Degradation (Direct)	emissions of different types of air pollution are valued using estimates of the related marginal social costs
Costs of Noise Pollution	-	Environmental Degradation (Direct)	estimated costs of noise from road traffic
Loss of Farmlands	-	Natural Capital Depletion	cumulative portion of farmland loss attributable to urbanization valued at an estimate of the forgone benefits
Depletion of Non-Renewable Resources	-	Natural Capital Depletion	primary fuel consumption is valued using a replacement cost factor that increases over time
Costs of Climate Change	-	LT Environmental Degradation	cumulative carbon dioxide emissions are valued at an estimate of their marginal social cost
Costs of Ozone Depletion	-	LT Environmental Degradation	cumulative CFC consumption estimates are valued at a fixed estimated unit cost
Net Capital Growth	+/-	Capital Adjustment	5-year rolling average of the changes in the net capital stock adjusted for fluctuations in the number of people employed
Change in Net International Position	+/-	Capital Adjustment	5-year rolling average of the changes in the net international investment position

Table 1: Summary of Adjustments for Belgian ISEW

*Evolutie van positieve en negatieve items:*

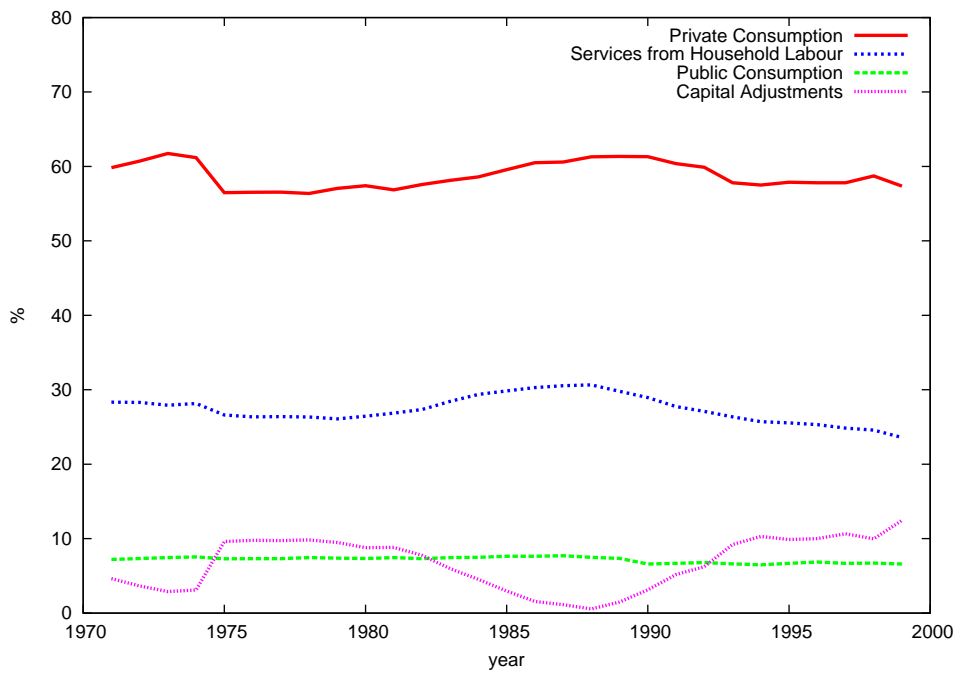


Figure 2: Positieve Items binnen de ISEW

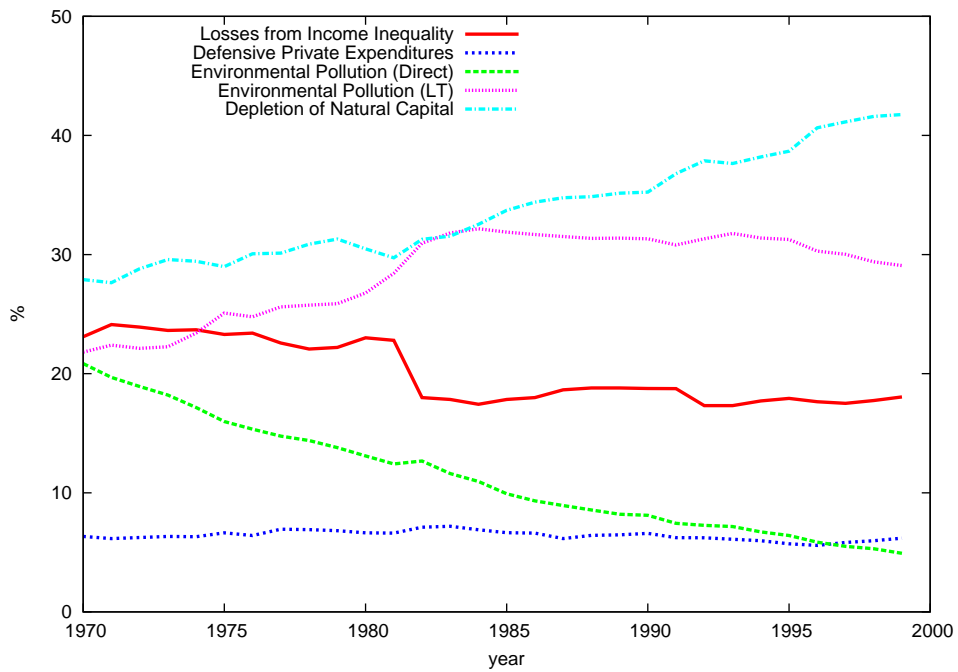


Figure 3: Negatieve Items binnen de ISEW

*Aanpassingen aan de methodologie:*

Item	Adjusted Methodology
Net Capital Growth	Omitted
Changes in Net International Investment Position	Omitted
Natural Capital Depletion	Escalation factor in the replacement cost estimate is dropped
Long-Term Environmental Degradation	Stock-based approach is used (instead of endlessly accumulating all emissions)
Non-defensive Public Expenditures	More public expenditures are considered to promote welfare

Table 2: Aanpassingen aan de 'standaard' ISEW methodologie

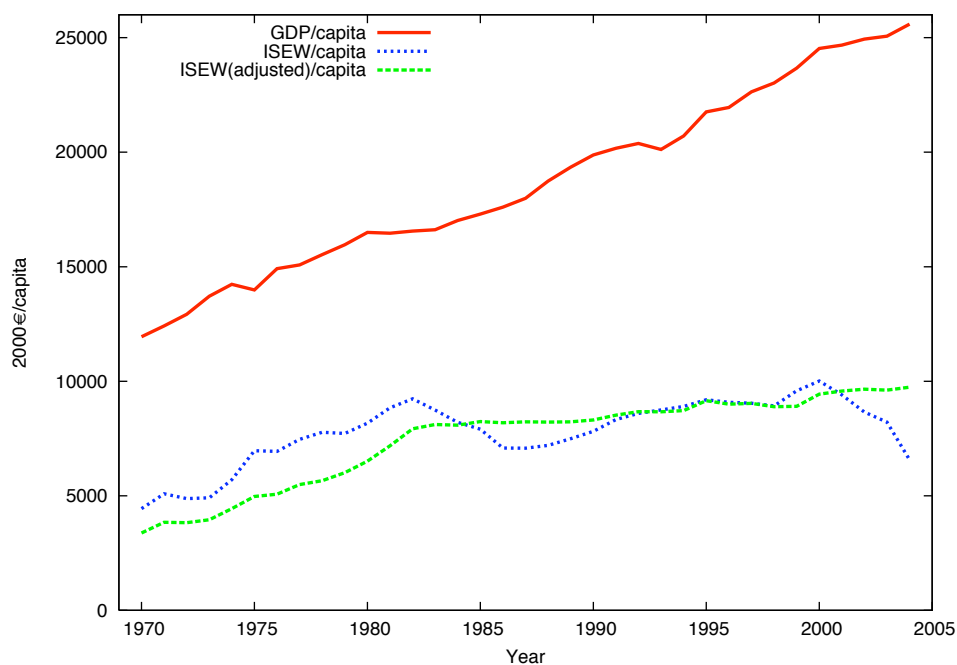


Figure 4: Per capita ISEW, ISEW(adjusted) en BBP voor België

## Een vereenvoudigde ISEW (SISEW) voor België en Nederland

De Simplified ISEW is een vereenvoudigde versie van de ISEW in die zin dat hij opgebouwd is uit minder items. Items met een lage kwantitatieve significantie werden uit de methodologie geweerd om het dataverzamelingsproces te verlichten. Drie versies van de SISEW werden uitgewerkt aan de hand van verschillende strengheidscriteria. Een overzicht van de items die weerhouden werden binnen de verschillende SISEW versies kan je terugvinden op de volgende pagina.

*Resultaten voor België:*

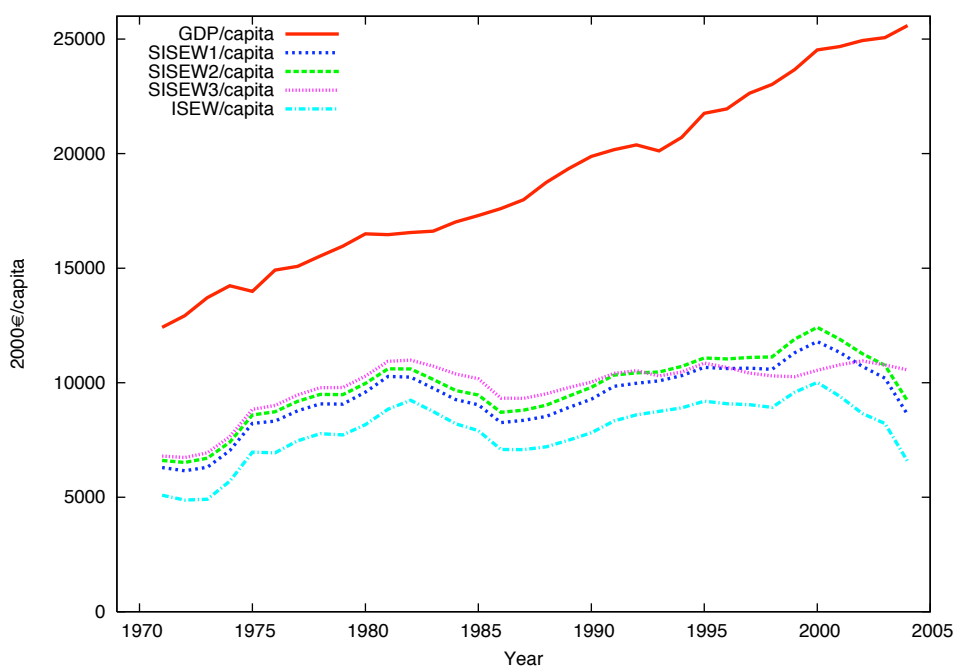


Figure 5: SISEW1, SISEW2 en SISEW3 voor België

Item	Impact	SISEW1 <sup>a</sup>	SISEW2	SISEW3	Rationale
Personal Consumption Expenditures	+	x	x	x	Personal Consumption Expenditures
Losses from Income Inequality	-	x	x	x	Welfare Effects of Income Inequality
Value of Household Work	+	x	x	x	Domestic Labour
Public Expenditures on Health & Education	+	x	x	x	Non-Defensive Public Expenditures
Private Expenditures on Health & Education	-	x			Defensive Private Expenditures
Costs of Commuting	-	x	x		Defensive Private Expenditures
Costs of Water Pollution	-	x			Environmental Degradation (Direct)
Costs of Air Pollution	-	x	x	x	Environmental Degradation (Direct)
Depletion of Non-Renewable Resources	-	x	x	x	Natural Capital Depletion
Costs of Climate Change	-	x	x	x	LT Environmental Degradation
Costs of Ozone Depletion	-	x	x	x	LT Environmental Degradation
Net Capital Growth	+/-	x	x	x	Capital Adjustment
Change in Net International Position	+/-	x	x	x	Capital Adjustment
		> 1%	> 3%	> 5%	

Table 3: Components of the different versions of the Simplified Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare

<sup>a</sup>Five ISEW items are not included in SISEW1: costs of personal pollution control, car accidents and noise pollution, adjustments for consumer durables and loss of farmlands

Resultaten voor Nederland:

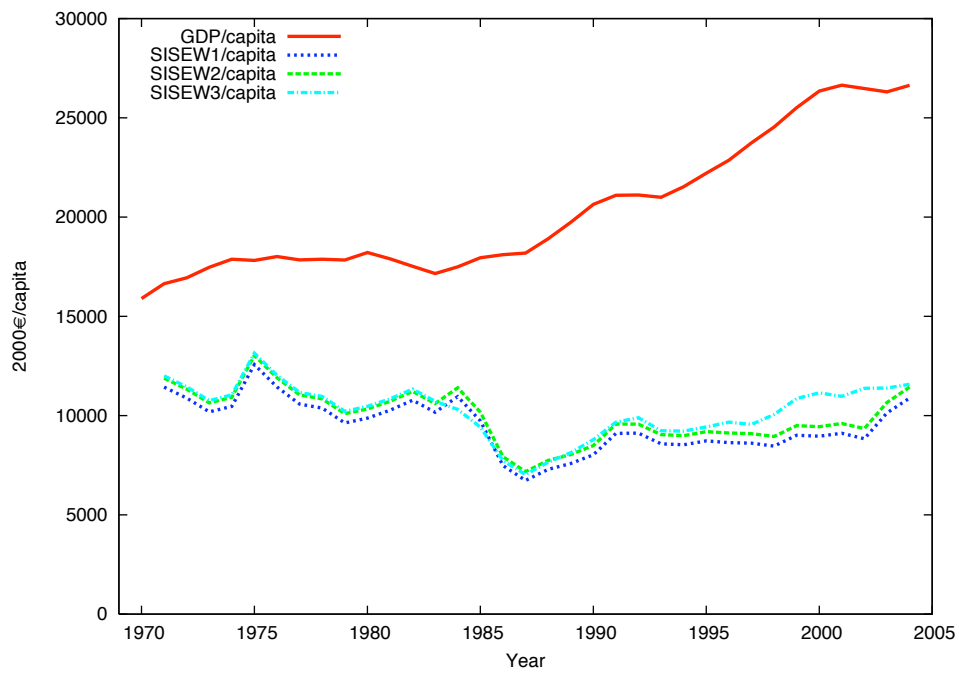


Figure 6: De Simplified Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare voor Nederland

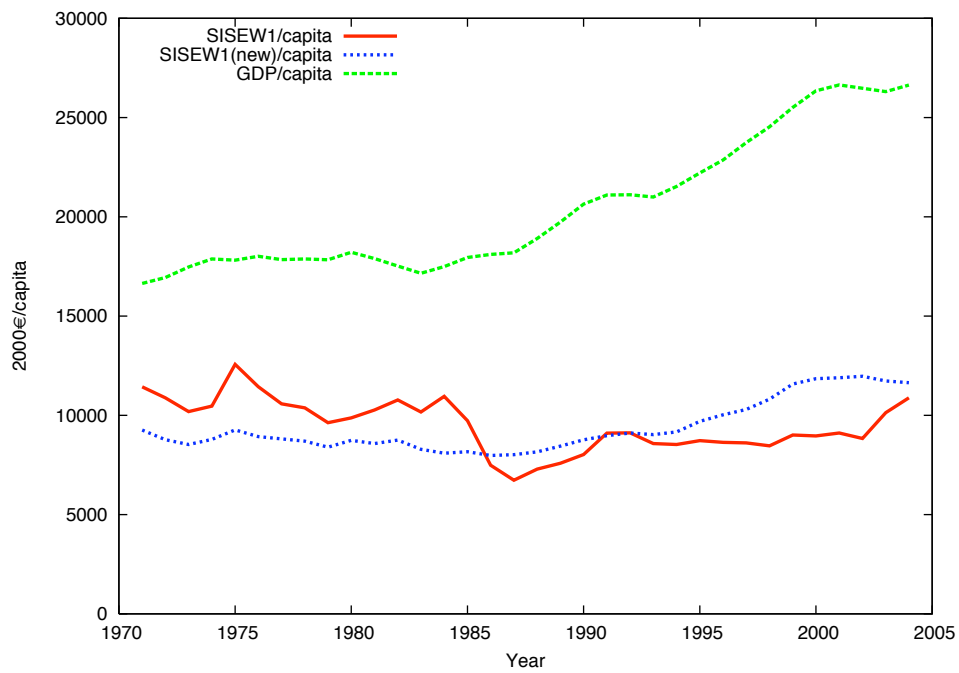


Figure 7: SISEW1/capita - standaard versus aangepast