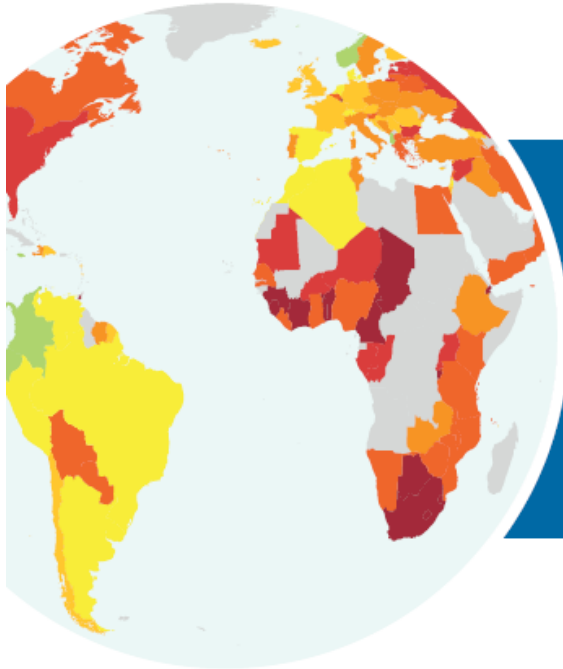


Happy Planet Index

Index šťastné planety

<http://www.happyplanetindex.org>






**HAPPY
PLANET
INDEX**

 **nef**
economics as if people
and the planet mattered

The Happy Planet Index 2016

A global index of sustainable wellbeing

The Happy Planet Index (HPI) measures what matters: sustainable wellbeing for all. It tells us how well nations are doing at achieving long, happy, sustainable lives.

HPI

- Index kombinuje kvalitu lidského života a environmentální efektivitu
- neodhaluje "nejšťastnější zemi", ale státy umístěné na špičce seznamu pro zajištění spokojeného života svých obyvatel nejméně zatěžují životní prostředí
- Index vyvinula britská nadace *New Economic Foundation* (nef) – nezávislá organizace (zasadila se například o to, že se na pořadí jednání summitů G7, později G8 dostalo téma mezinárodního zadlužení)
- HPI byl poprvé publikován v roce 2006 s cílem poskytnout měřítko „produkce lidského blahobytu (ne nutně materiálních statků) na jednotku získávání zdrojů z přírody nebo zatížení ŽP“.
- Výsledky ukazují, že vysoká spotřeba přírodních zdrojů neznamena automaticky šťastný život obyvatel a naopak.

An index of human well-being and environmental impact

- [The Happy Planet Index](#)
- [About the HPI](#)
- [Global HPI](#)
- [European HPI](#)
- [Calculate your own HPI](#)
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About the Happy Planet Index

The Happy Planet Index (HPI) is an innovative new measure that shows the ecological efficiency with which human well-being is delivered around the world. It is the first ever index to combine environmental impact with well-being to measure the environmental efficiency with which country by country, people live long and happy lives.

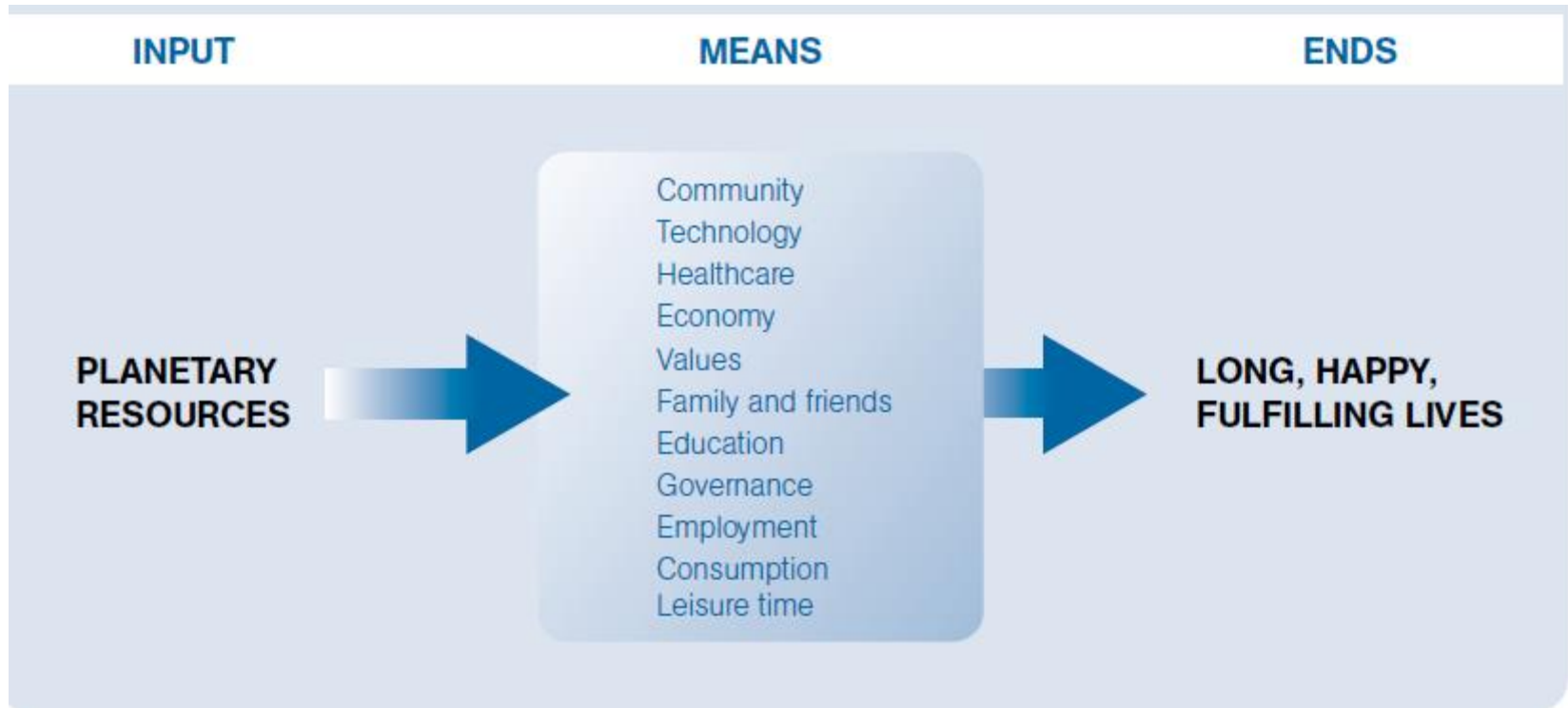
The Index doesn't reveal the 'happiest' country in the world. It shows the relative efficiency with which nations convert the planet's natural resources into long and happy lives for their citizens. The nations that top the Index aren't the happiest places in the world, but the nations that score well show that achieving, long, happy lives without over-stretching the planet's resources is possible. The HPI shows that around the world, high levels of resource consumption do not reliably produce high levels of well-being (life-satisfaction), and that it is possible to produce high levels of well-being without excessive consumption of the Earth's resources. It also reveals that there are different routes to achieving comparable levels of well-being. The model followed by the West can provide widespread longevity and variable life satisfaction, but it does so only at a vast and ultimately counter-productive cost in terms of resource consumption.

The Happy Planet Index (HPI) strips the view of the economy back to its absolute basics: what we put in (resources), and what comes out (human lives of different length and happiness). The resulting Index of the 178 nations for which data is available, reveals that the world as a whole has a long way to go. In terms of delivering long and meaningful lives within the Earth's environmental limits - all nations could do better. No country achieves an overall 'high' score on the Index, and no country does well on all three indicators.

No single country listed in the Happy Planet Index has everything right. We have to acknowledge from the start that while some countries are more efficient than others at delivering long, happy lives for their people, every country has its problems and no country performs as well as it could. Yet, fascinatingly, it is possible to see patterns emerging that point to how we might better achieve long and happy lives for all, whilst living within our environmental means.

The challenge will be whether we can learn the lessons of the HPI and apply them.

Vstupy, prostředky a výstupy



Z teorie wellbeingu také:

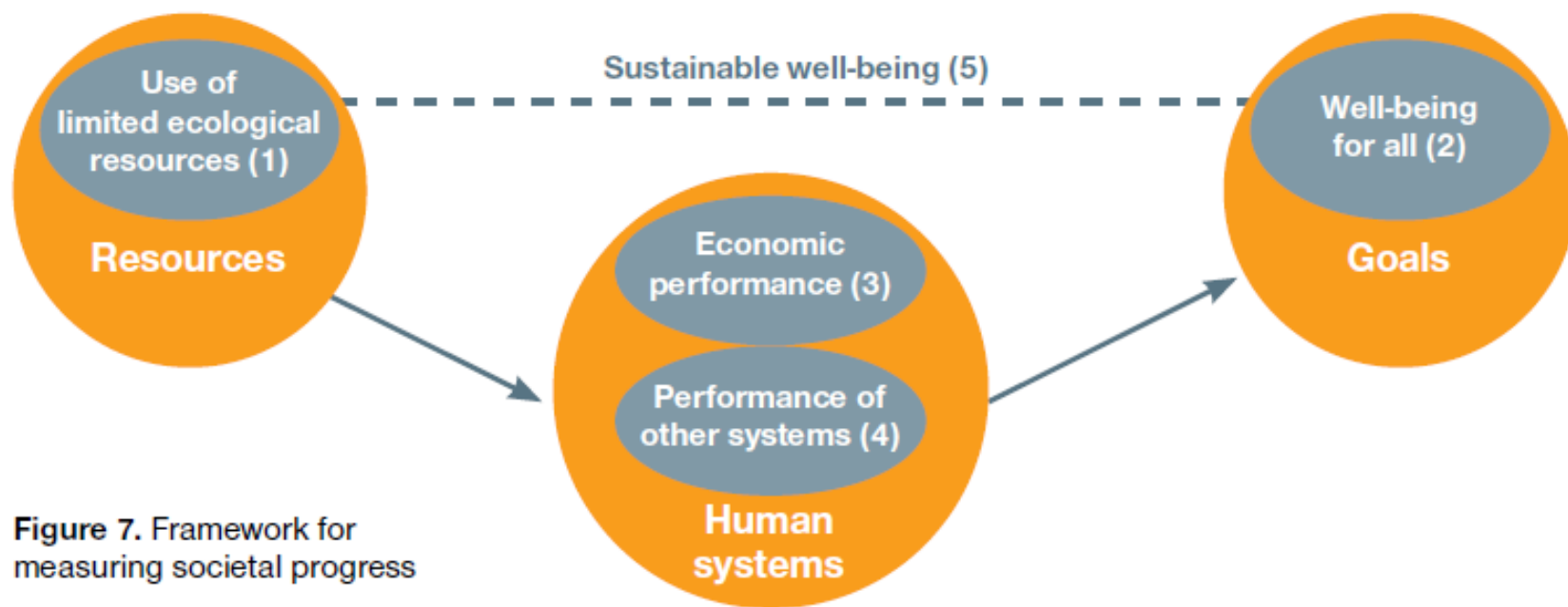


Figure 7. Framework for measuring societal progress

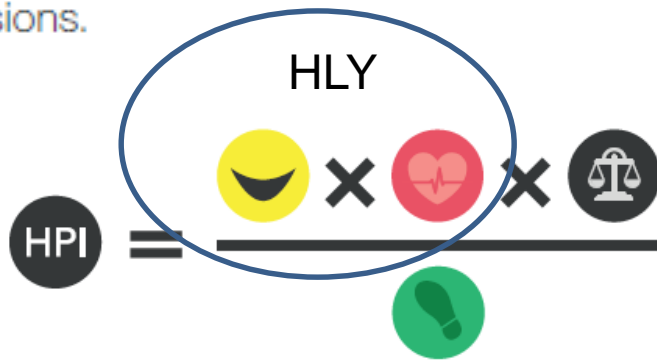
Jak se HPI počítá

Metoda stanovení indexu je přímočará – délku šťastného života násobíme koeficientem nerovnosti a vydělíme ekologickou stopou

The HPI is one of the first global measures of sustainable well-being. It uses global data on experienced well-being, life expectancy, and Ecological Footprint to generate an index revealing which countries are most efficient at producing long, happy lives for their inhabitants, whilst maintaining the conditions for future generations to do the same.

$$\text{Happy Planet Index} \approx \frac{(\text{Life expectancy} \times \text{Experienced wellbeing}) \times \text{Inequality of outcomes}}{\text{Ecological Footprint}}$$

This simple headline indicator gives a clear sense of whether a society is heading in the right direction. It provides a vital tool to ensure fundamental issues are accounted for in crucial policy decisions.



Inequality of outcomes: The inequalities between people within a country in terms of how long they live, and how happy they feel,

Happy Life Years (HLY)

- Autoři vycházejí z konceptu blahobytu (*wellbeing*), který staví na dvou determinantách: spokojenosti (štěstí) a zdraví. S konceptem šťastného života (*happy life years* – HLY) přišel holand. sociolog R. Veenhoven (1973). Problém je s měřením komponenty druhé.
- Zdravotní komponent se již dlouho měří souhrnným ukazatelem **očekávaná délka života (naděje dožití)**.
- Spokojenost: autoři používají koncept **subjektivního blahobytu** (*subjective wellbeing*). Jedná se velmi komplexní přístup zahrnující např. pocit individuální životní síly, příležitostí pro smysluplné aktivity, které přinášejí pocit způsobilosti a soběstačnosti, a také vnitřní zdroje, které člověku pomáhají, když se věci nedaří. Patří sem také pocit sounáležitosti s jinými lidmi v rodině i v širší komunitě.

Umíme měřit wellbeing/happiness ?

- Pro takto koncipovaný subjektivní blahobyť ale chybí mezinárodní srovnatelná data
- Již přes 40 let se ale v průzkumech (Gallop Survey) zkoumá jeden ze základních aspektů blahobyťu – životní spokojenost (*life satisfaction*). Respondenti odpovídají na škále 0-10 na otázku: Celkově vzato, jak jste nyní spokojen se svým životem ?
- Podobně zkoumá subjektivní blahobyť i britská DEFRA, která výsledky v nedávné době začala zařazovat i do národní sady ukazatelů udržitelného rozvoje

'Ladder of Life' from the Gallup World Poll

The Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale, developed by pioneering social researcher Dr. Hadley Cantril, consists of the following:

The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.



Gallup formed three distinct (and independent) results groups:

Thriving -- wellbeing that is strong, consistent, and progressing. These respondents have positive views of their present life situation (7+) and have positive views of the next five years (8+). They report significantly fewer health problems, fewer sick days, less worry, stress, sadness, anger, and more happiness, enjoyment, interest, and respect.

Struggling -- wellbeing that is moderate or inconsistent. These respondents have moderate views of their present life situation OR moderate OR negative views of their future. They are either struggling in the present, or expect to struggle in the future. They report more daily stress and worry about money than the "thriving" respondents, and more than double the amount of sick days. They are more likely to smoke, and are less likely to eat healthy.

Suffering -- wellbeing that is at high risk. These respondents have poor ratings of their current life situation (4 and below) AND negative views of the next five years (4 and below). They are more likely to report lacking the basics of food and shelter, more likely to have physical pain, a lot of stress, worry, sadness, and anger. They have less access to health insurance and care, and more than double the disease burden, in comparison to "thriving" respondents.

March 25, 2010

Global Wellbeing Surveys Find Nations Worlds Apart

Ten percent or lower are "thriving" in 41 of 155 countries or areas

by Cynthia English

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Gallup's global snapshot of wellbeing reveals a vast divide that underscores the diversity of economic development challenges around the world. The percentage who are "thriving" ranges from a high of 82% in Denmark to a low of 1% in Togo.

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Using data collected in 155 countries or areas since 2005, Gallup classifies respondents as "thriving," "struggling," or "suffering," according to how they rate their current and future lives on a ladder scale based on the [Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale](#).

Adults within each of the four major regions are often worlds apart in how they evaluate their lives. Africa has the lowest wellbeing; no country in this region has a thriving percentage higher than 25%. In fact, of the 41 countries where the thriving percentage is 10% or lower, more than half are in Africa. Conversely, in the Americas, where "thriving" is highest, the only countries with less than a quarter thriving are Cuba (24%) and Haiti (4%). "Thriving" in the Americas is highest in Costa Rica (63%) and Canada (62%), followed closely by Panama (58%), Brazil (58%), and the United States (57%).

Percentage Thriving by Region

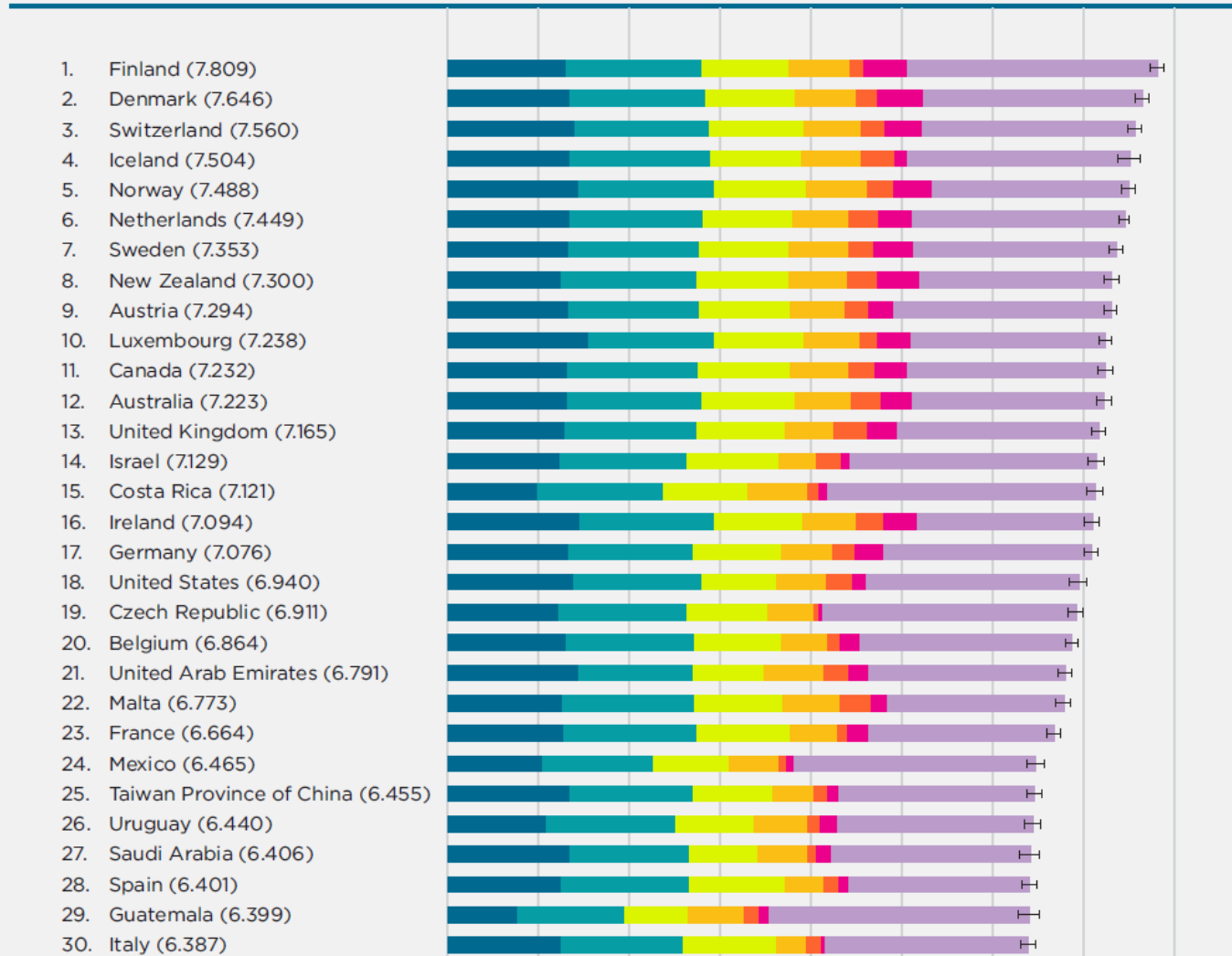
Region	Median Thriving
Americas	42%
Europe	29%
Asia	17%
Africa	9%

There is a clear wellbeing divide between the wealthier countries of northern, western, and central Europe and some poorer countries within eastern and southern Europe. Self-reported wellbeing is lowest in Bulgaria (6%) and highest in Denmark (82%) and Finland (75%). In several of the largest European economies, like France,

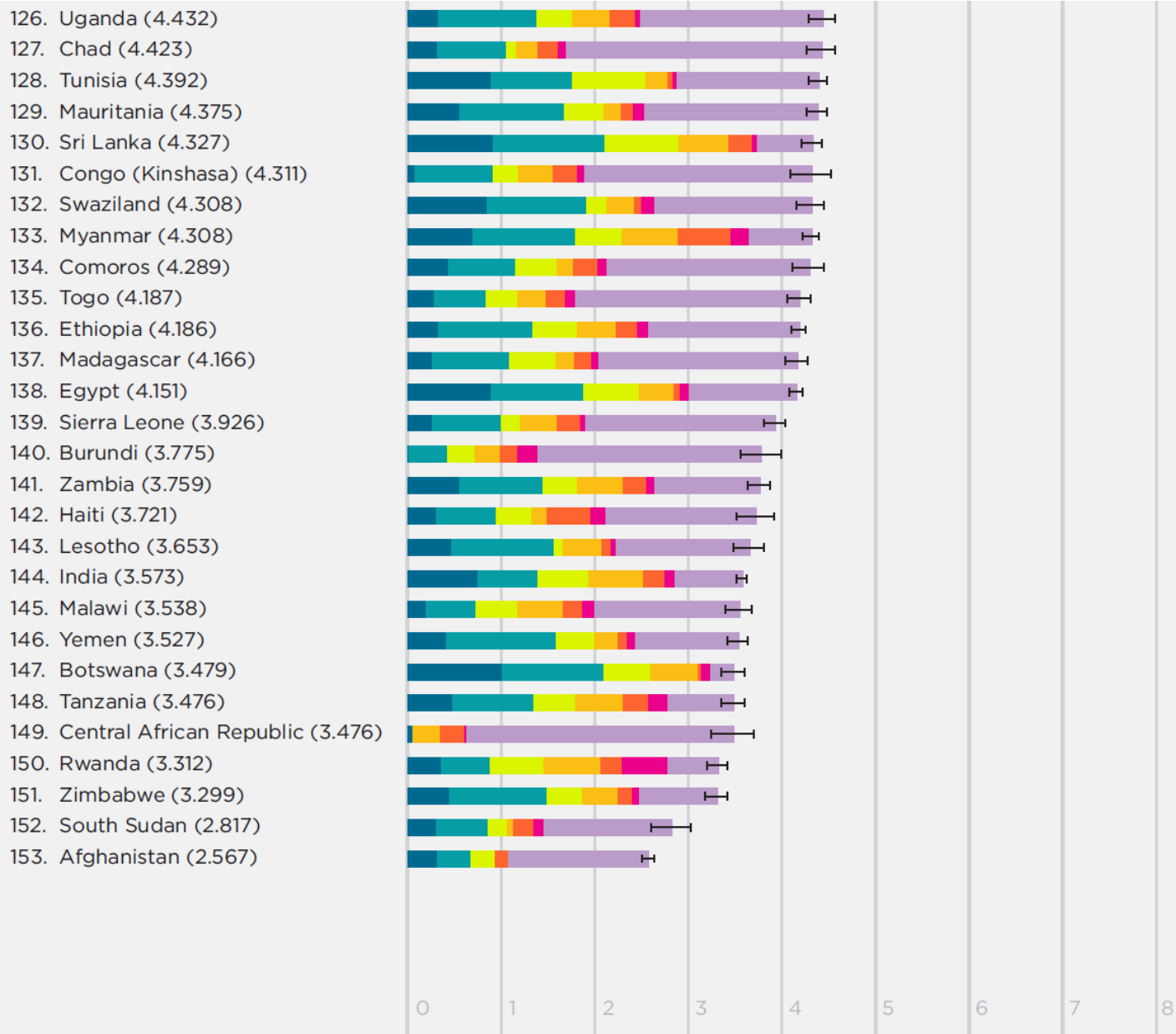


World Happiness Report 2020

Figure 2.1: Ranking of Happiness 2017–2019 (Part 1)



■ Explained by: GDP per capita
■ Explained by: social support
■ Explained by: healthy life expectancy
■ Explained by: freedom to make life choices
■ Explained by: generosity
■ Explained by: perceptions of corruption
■ Dystopia (1.97) + residual
 95% confidence interval



■ Explained by: GDP per capita ■ Explained by: generosity
■ Explained by: social support ■ Explained by: perceptions of corruption
■ Explained by: healthy life expectancy ■ Dystopia (1.97) + residual
■ Explained by: freedom to make life choices 95% confidence interval

Countries in HPI rank order		Life Sat	Life Exp	EF	HPI
	Reasonable ideal	8.2	82.0	1.5	83.5
1.	Vanuatu	7.4	68.6	1.1	68.2
2.	Colombia	7.2	72.4	1.3	67.2
3.	Costa Rica	7.5	78.2	2.1	66.0
4.	Dominica	7.3	75.6	1.8	64.5
5.	Panama	7.2	74.8	1.8	63.5
6.	Cuba	6.3	77.3	1.4	61.9
7.	Honduras	7.2	67.8	1.4	61.8
8.	Guatemala	7.0	67.3	1.2	61.7
9.	El Salvador	6.6	70.9	1.2	61.7
10.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.2	71.1	1.7	61.4
11.	St. Lucia	7.0	72.4	1.6	61.3
12.	Vietnam	6.1	70.5	0.8	61.2
13.	Bhutan	7.6	62.9	1.3	61.1
14.	Samoa (Western)	6.9	70.2	1.4	61.0
15.	Sri Lanka	6.1	74.0	1.1	60.3
16.	Antigua and Barbuda	7.4	73.9	2.3	59.2
17.	Philippines	6.4	70.4	1.2	59.2
18.	Nicaragua	6.3	69.7	1.1	59.1
19.	Kyrgyzstan	6.6	66.8	1.1	59.1
20.	Solomon Islands	6.9	62.3	1.0	58.9
21.	Tunisia	6.4	73.3	1.4	58.9
22.	São Tomé and Príncipe	6.7	63.0	1.0	57.9
23.	Indonesia	6.6	66.8	1.2	57.9
24.	Tonga	6.6	72.2	1.6	57.9
25.	Tajikistan	6.1	63.6	0.6	57.7
26.	Venezuela	7.4	72.9	2.4	57.5
27.	Dominican Republic	7.0	67.2	1.6	57.1
28.	Guyana	7.2	63.1	1.5	56.6
29.	St. Kitts and Nevis	7.4	70.0	2.3	56.1
30.	Seychelles	7.4	72.7	2.6	56.1
31.	China	6.3	71.6	1.5	56.0
32.	Thailand	6.5	70.0	1.6	55.4
33.	Peru	5.6	70.0	0.9	55.1
34.	Suriname	7.3	69.1	2.3	55.0
35.	Yemen	6.2	60.6	0.7	55.0
36.	Fiji	6.7	67.8	1.7	54.5
37.	Morocco	5.6	69.7	0.9	54.4
38.	Mexico	6.9	75.1	2.5	54.4
39.	Maldives	6.6	66.6	1.6	53.5

Countries in HPI rank order		Life Sat	Life Exp	EF	HPI
	Reasonable ideal	8.2	82.0	1.5	83.5
90.	Gambia	5.7	55.7	1.1	42.5
91.	Cambodia	5.6	56.2	1.1	42.2
92.	Albania	4.6	73.8	1.5	42.1
93.	Jordan	5.1	71.3	1.9	42.1
94.	New Zealand	7.4	79.1	5.5	41.9
95.	Japan	6.2	82.0	4.3	41.7
96.	Congo	5.7	52.0	0.9	41.6
97.	Egypt	4.8	69.8	1.5	41.6
98.	Turkey	5.3	68.7	2.0	41.4
99.	Denmark	8.2	77.2	6.4	41.4
100.	Brunei Darussalam	7.6	76.4	5.6	41.2
101.	Georgia	4.1	70.5	0.8	41.2
102.	Korea	5.8	77.0	3.4	41.1
103.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.1	74.2	2.3	41.0
104.	Senegal	5.6	55.7	1.2	40.8
105.	Azerbaijan	4.9	66.9	1.5	40.7
106.	Gabon	6.2	54.5	1.7	40.5
107.	Libya	5.7	73.6	3.1	40.3
108.	United Kingdom	7.1	78.4	5.4	40.3
109.	Laos	5.4	54.7	1.0	40.3
110.	Benin	5.4	54.0	1.0	40.1
111.	Canada	7.6	80.0	6.4	39.8
112.	Pakistan	4.3	63.0	0.7	39.4
113.	Ireland	7.6	77.7	6.2	39.4
114.	Poland	5.9	74.3	3.6	39.3
115.	Norway	7.4	79.4	6.2	39.2
116.	Macedonia	4.9	73.8	2.3	39.1
117.	Israel	6.7	79.7	5.3	39.1
118.	Namibia	6.5	48.3	1.6	38.4
119.	Sweden	7.7	80.2	7.0	38.2
120.	Romania	5.2	71.3	2.7vv	37.7
121.	Hungary	5.7	72.7	3.5	37.6
122.	Guinea	5.1	53.7	1.0	37.4
123.	Finland	7.7	78.5	7.0	37.4
124.	Mauritania	5.3	52.7	1.1	37.3
125.	Kazakhstan	5.8	63.2	2.8	36.9
126.	Togo	4.9	54.3	0.9	36.9
127.	Kenya	5.6	47.2	0.9	36.7
128.	Czech Republic	6.4	75.6	5.0	36.6

52.	Paraguay	7.0	70.8	2.6	51.0
53.	Jamaica	5.5	61.6	0.6	50.0
54.	Nepal	6.5	72.2	2.4	49.6
55.	Mauritius	6.7	64.0	1.9	49.6
56.	Mongolia	6.3	75.4	2.6	49.3
57.	Uruguay	5.6	74.3	1.8	49.3
58.	Ecuador	6.4	66.5	1.9	49.2
59.	Uzbekistan	6.5	65.3	1.9	49.0
60.	Grenada	7.8	79.0	4.6	48.8
61.	Austria	5.4	63.3	0.8	48.7
62.	India	6.3	70.5	2.2	48.6
63.	Brazil	7.8	80.7	4.9	48.4
64.	Iceland	8.2	80.5	5.3	48.3
65.	Switzerland	6.9	80.1	3.8	48.3
66.	Italy	6.0	70.4	2.1	47.2
67.	Iran	6.2	56.8	1.1	47.0
68.	Ghana	5.5	64.1	1.2	46.2
69.	Bolivia	7.5	78.4	4.7	46.0
70.	Netherlands	5.8	55.4	0.8	46.0
71.	Madagascar	6.9	78.6	4.0	46.0
72.	Cyprus	5.2	71.1	1.5	45.9
73.	Algeria	7.6	78.5	4.9	45.6
74.	Luxembourg	7.7	69.7	4.1	44.9
75.	Bahamas	6.3	55.3	1.3	44.8
76.	Papua New Guinea	5.3	60.2	0.9	44.6
77.	Burma	7.3	78.9	4.9	44.0
78.	Belgium	6.6	76.4	3.8	44.0
79.	Slovenia	7.3	74.1	4.4	43.9
80.	Oman	7.2	78.7	4.8	43.8
81.	Germany	5.9	75.0	2.9	43.7
82.	Croatia	5.6	72.0	2.3	43.6
83.	Lebanon	6.6	76.1	3.9	43.4
84.	Taiwan	5.5	51.6	0.5	43.3
85.	Haiti	5.1	73.3	1.9	43.2
86.	Syria	7.0	79.5	4.8	43.0
87.	Spain	6.6	81.6	4.6	42.9
88.	Hong Kong	7.3	71.8	4.4	42.7
89.	Saudi Arabia				

141.	Mozambique	5.1	45.8	0.9	32.8
142.	Cameroon	4.8	52.8	1.3	32.7
143.	Djibouti	4.7	47.6	0.7	32.5
144.	Ethiopia	4.3	72.2	2.7	31.6
145.	Bulgaria	5.5	43.4	1.2	31.1
146.	Nigeria	3.5	67.7	1.2	31.1
147.	Moldova	4.7	47.5	1.1	30.1
148.	Burkina Faso	4.7	72.3	3.9	29.3
149.	Lithuania	7.4	77.4	9.5	28.8
150.	United States of America	4.5	45.9	0.9	28.8
151.	Côte d'Ivoire	4.4	43.9	0.7	28.3
152.	Rwanda	5.0	40.8	0.9	28.2
153.	Sierra Leone	7.4	78.0	9.9	28.2
154.	United Arab Emirates	4.8	40.8	0.8	27.9
155.	Angola	5.7	48.4	2.8	27.8
156.	South Africa	3.6	56.4	1.0	27.7
157.	Sudan	4.7	47.3	1.5	27.7
158.	Uganda	7.2	76.9	9.5	27.7
159.	Kuwait	4.7	71.6	4.4	27.3
160.	Latvia	4.5	44.4	1.1	26.8
161.	Niger	4.6	39.7	0.7	26.7
162.	Malawi	4.9	37.5	0.8	25.9
163.	Zambia	4.9	39.3	1.1	25.9
164.	Central African Republic	4.0	68.1	3.2	25.8
165.	Belarus	7.0	72.8	9.5	25.5
166.	Qatar	5.4	36.3	1.3	25.4
167.	Botswana	4.5	43.6	1.3	25.4
168.	Chad	4.0	62.4	3.1	24.0
169.	Turkmenistan	5.2	43.3	2.5	23.8
170.	Equatorial Guinea	4.3	36.3	0.6	23.1
171.	Lesotho	4.3	65.3	4.4	22.8
172.	Russia	5.1	71.3	6.9	22.7
173.	Estonia	3.6	66.1	3.3	22.2
174.	Ukraine	3.3	43.1	0.7	20.7
175.	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	3.0	43.6	0.7	19.0
176.	Burundi	4.2	32.5	1.1	18.4
177.	Swaziland	3.3	36.9	1.0	16.6
178.	Zimbabwe				

Hodnocení/interpretace výsledků

1. Hodnocení hodnoty každé komponenty

	Blood Red	Red	Yellow	Green
Life satisfaction		< 5.5 (dissatisfied)	5.5–6.7 (medium)	6.7 > (satisfied)
Life expectancy		< 60 (poor)	60–75 (average)	75 > (good)
Footprint	> 5 planets	> 2 planets	1–2 planets	< 1 planet

2. Hodnocení celkové hodnoty (Footprint, Life expectancy, Life satisfaction)

All 3 good

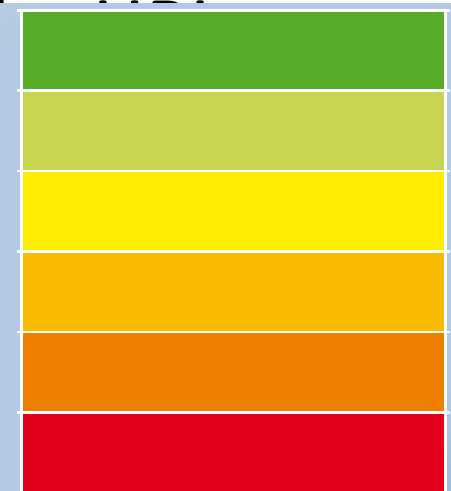
2 good and 1 medium

1 good and 2 medium

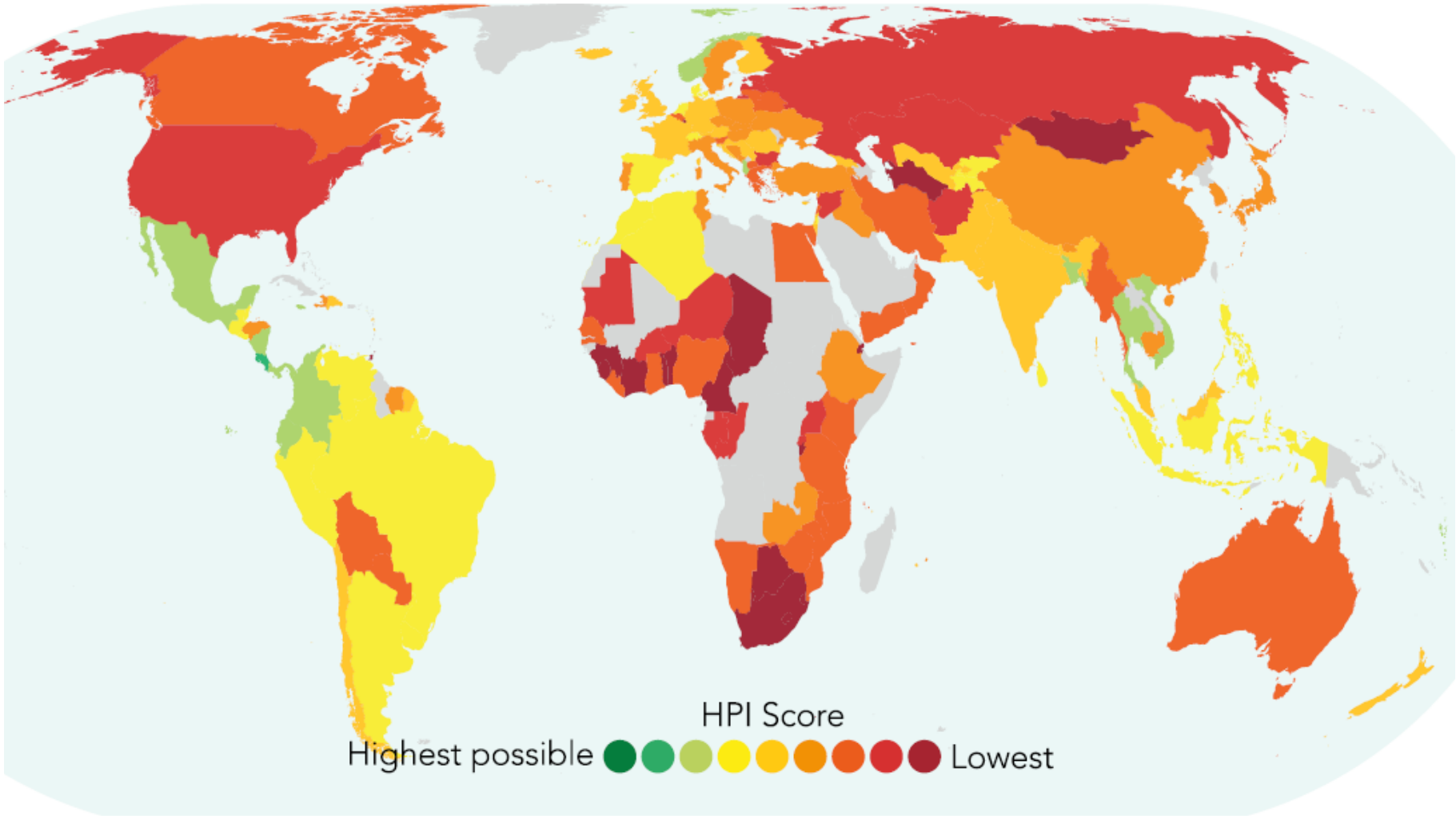
3 medium

Any with 1 poor

2 poor, or any with a 'Blood Red' Footprint



HPI 2



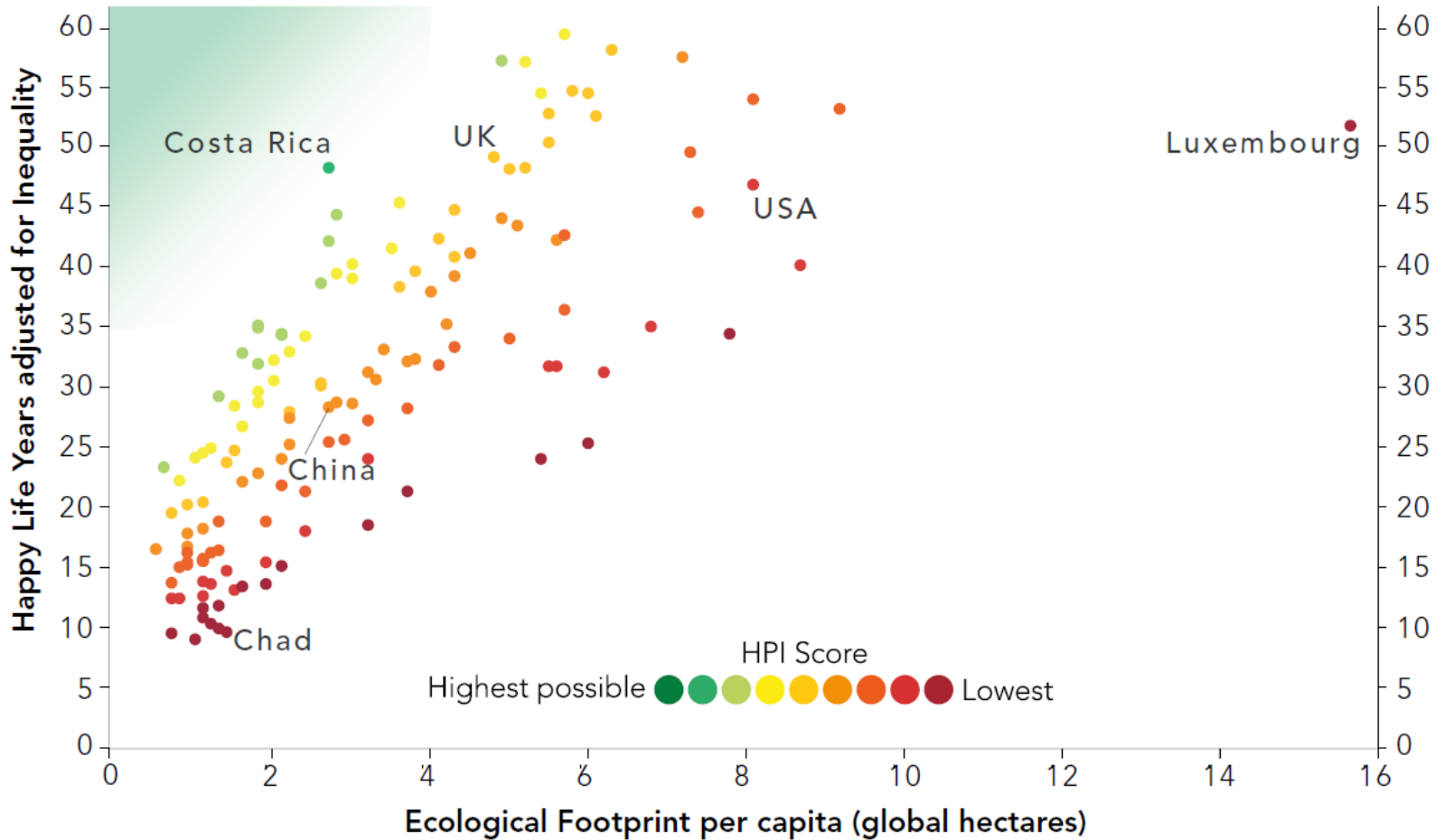
HPI Score
Highest possible ●●●●●●●●●● Lowest

Výsledky - interpretace

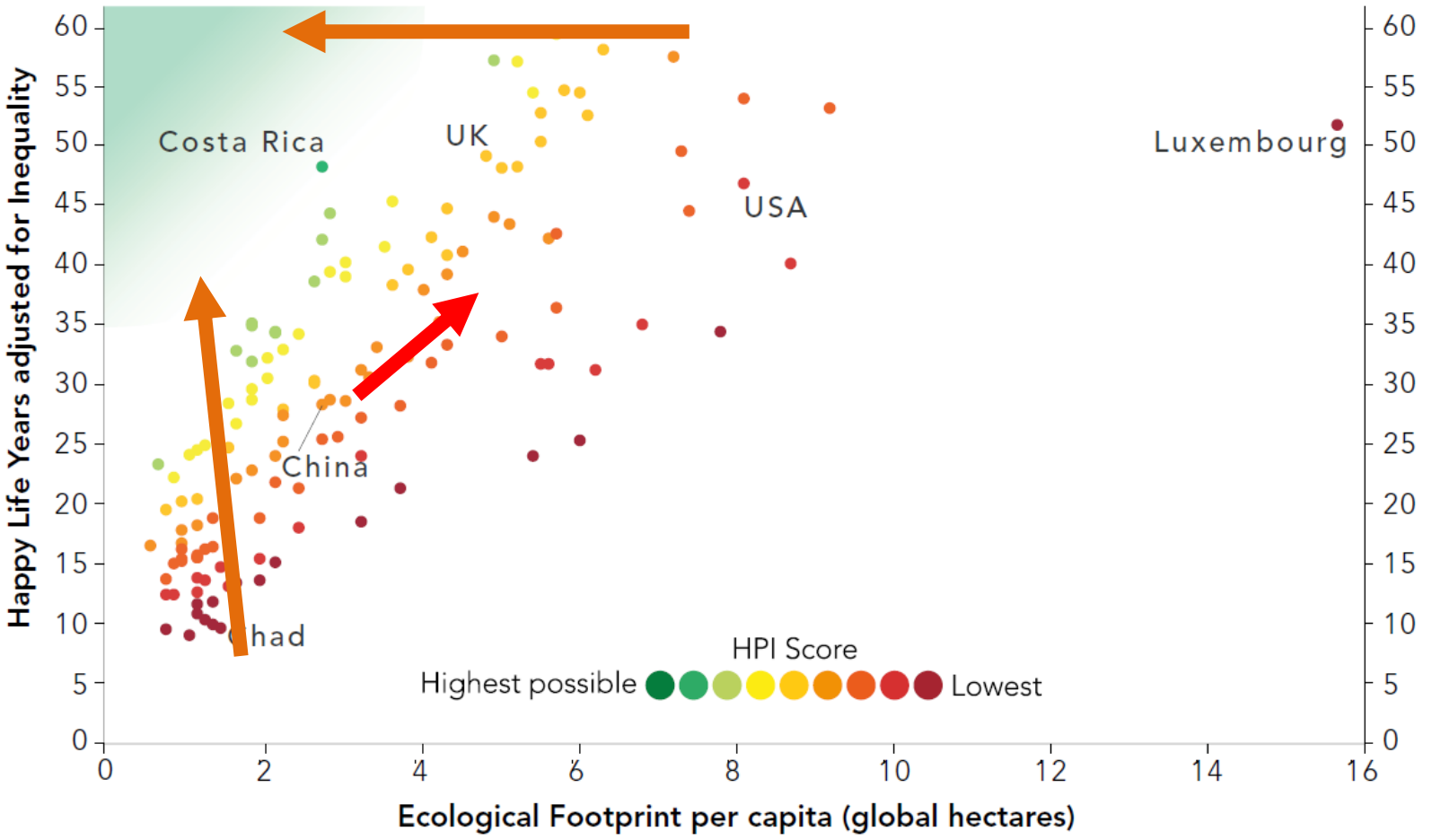
Lépe žít ve Rwandě nebo USA ? (152. vs 150.)

- žádná země nemá zelenou hodnotu ve všech kategoriích
- pouze 19 zemí má celkovou hodnotu zelenou (světle)
- zajímavé dvojice zemí:
 - UK a Laos (108-9: země extrémů)
 - Madarsko a Kazachstan (zlatý průměr)
 - ad.

HLY vs. EF



HLY vs. EF



Country profile



1 Costa Rica

Experienced well-being: 7.3

Life expectancy: 79.3 years

Ecological Footprint:
2.5 g ha per capita

HPI: 64.0

Inequality adjusted rank: 1st

For the second time, Costa Rica tops the HPI, again with a substantial lead. The country has embraced sustainability in its national policies: it produces 99 per cent of its energy from renewable sources, has reversed deforestation in the country, and, in 2008, committed itself to becoming carbon neutral by 2021. ³⁶

Costa Rica has the second highest life expectancy in the Americas, higher than the USA's; experienced well-being higher than many richer nations; and a per capita Ecological Footprint one third the size of the USA's.

But Costa Rica's Footprint is larger than it would need to be for it to live within its fair share of planetary resources, and is larger than its own biocapacity (1.6 g ha per capita). This is partly due to consumption patterns - the goods consumed by many in the country will have been produced in other countries that have less sustainable energy policies. This goes to show that one country cannot achieve sustainability alone.



HPI upraveno faktorem nerovnosti

We also consider inequality to be worth considering explicitly, using robust data and methodology. This year, for illustrative purposes, we have explored how country rankings might change if we were to take into account within-country inequality in life expectancy and experienced well-being, drawing on the methodology used in the 2011 UN *Human Development Index* (see the appendix for further

	Ranking (main HPI)	Ranking (inequality adjusted HPI)
Costa Rica	1	1
Vietnam	2	2
Colombia	3	7
Cuba	12	10
Honduras	13	23
Brazil	21	31
Norway	29	22
UK	41	39
Syria	47	64
Iran	77	99
Slovakia	89	75
USA	105	104
Denmark	110	93
Togo	141	145

Table 3. Selected countries ranked according to main HPI and inequality-adjusted HPI

HPI neměří všechno

What the HPI doesn't measure

The HPI measures a lot, but it does not measure everything. Countries that do well on the HPI suffer many problems. Many high-ranking countries are tainted by important human rights issues. Though one would expect the infringement of rights to negatively impact on the well-being of some people in the country, the HPI does not set out to directly measure those rights. Furthermore, because it is likely that people directly affected by extreme human rights abuses represent a minority, the population average well-being score may not fully reflect this harm (even when inequality is accounted for). In the same vein, the HPI does not directly measure the degradation of ecosystems associated with soil erosion and deforestation, or impacts on biodiversity, or local pollution issues.

Nic Marks: The Happy Planet Index - YouTube - Mozilla Firefox

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