

Conversations for a One Planet Region



The Happy Planet Index 2016

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One-Planet living and the HPI

- Globally, our ecological footprint is about 1.5 planets
- Its about 3 – 5 planets in high-income countries.
 - More than 5 PLANETS (8.5 global hectares)
 - 3 Australia 8.8
 - 4 Trinidad and Tobago 8.8
 - 5 Canada 8.8
 - 6 United States 8.6
- Globally, but also locally, we need a ‘One Planet footprint’
- BUT with a high quality of life and good health for all
- What would that look like?
How would we get there?



Ecological footprint, selected countries, 2013

The available biocapacity per person on our planet is currently 1.7 global hectares = 1 Planet

More than 7 PLANETS

1 Luxembourg	13.1
2 Qatar	12.6

More than 5 PLANETS

3 Australia	8.8
4 Trinidad & Tobago	8.8
5 Canada	8.8
6 United States	8.6

More than 4 PLANETS

7 Kuwait	8.2
8 Mongolia	7.5
9 Estonia	7.0
10 Belgium	6.9
11 Singapore	6.8

More than 3 PLANETS

12 Finland	6.7
13 Sweden	6.5
19 Austria	6.1
20 Denmark	6.1
24 Netherlands	5.8
25 Norway	5.8
31 Germany	5.5
34 Switzerland	5.3
36 New Zealand	5.1
37 France	5.1
38 United Kingdom	5.1

More than 2 PLANETS

39 Japan	5.0
40 Ireland	4.8

Source: Global Footprint Network



Progress would mean

- **Being more like Ireland, Japan, the UK, France or New Zealand**
 - But that would still be 3 Planets
- **Current 1 Planet countries (1.7 global hectares, ranked 130 – 136)**
 - Moldova
 - Georgia
 - South Sudan
 - Honduras
 - Guatemala
 - Morocco
 - Viet Nam



Swiss almost voted for a One Planet country!

- In September 2016 Switzerland voted on whether to implement a green economy. The green economy ballot initiative encouraged resource efficiency and implementation of a circular economy. On top of that, it set a specific goal . . . to get to one Earth by 2050.
- 36% of voters cast a “yes” for living within the means of one planet. Geneva was the only canton in Switzerland with a majority in favour of the initiative.

<http://www.footprintnetwork.org/2016/09/26/switzerland-made-history-green-economy-vote/>



What is the Happy Planet Index?

- The Happy Planet Index measures what matters: sustainable wellbeing for all. It tells us how well nations are doing at achieving long, happy, sustainable lives.
 - It was developed by the New Economics Foundation in the UK.

Source: <http://happyplanetindex.org>



How is the Happy Planet Index calculated?

The Happy Planet Index combines four elements to show how efficiently residents of different countries are using environmental resources to lead long, happy lives.

- Wellbeing
- Life expectancy
- Inequality of outcomes
- Ecological Footprint



The Happy Planet Index

$$\text{HPI} = \frac{\text{Wellbeing} \times \text{Life expectancy} \times \text{Inequality of outcomes}}{\text{Ecological footprint}}$$


Wellbeing x Life expectancy x Inequality of outcomes
Ecological footprint





Wellbeing: How satisfied the residents of each country say they feel with life overall, on a scale from zero to ten, based on data collected as part of the Gallup World Poll.

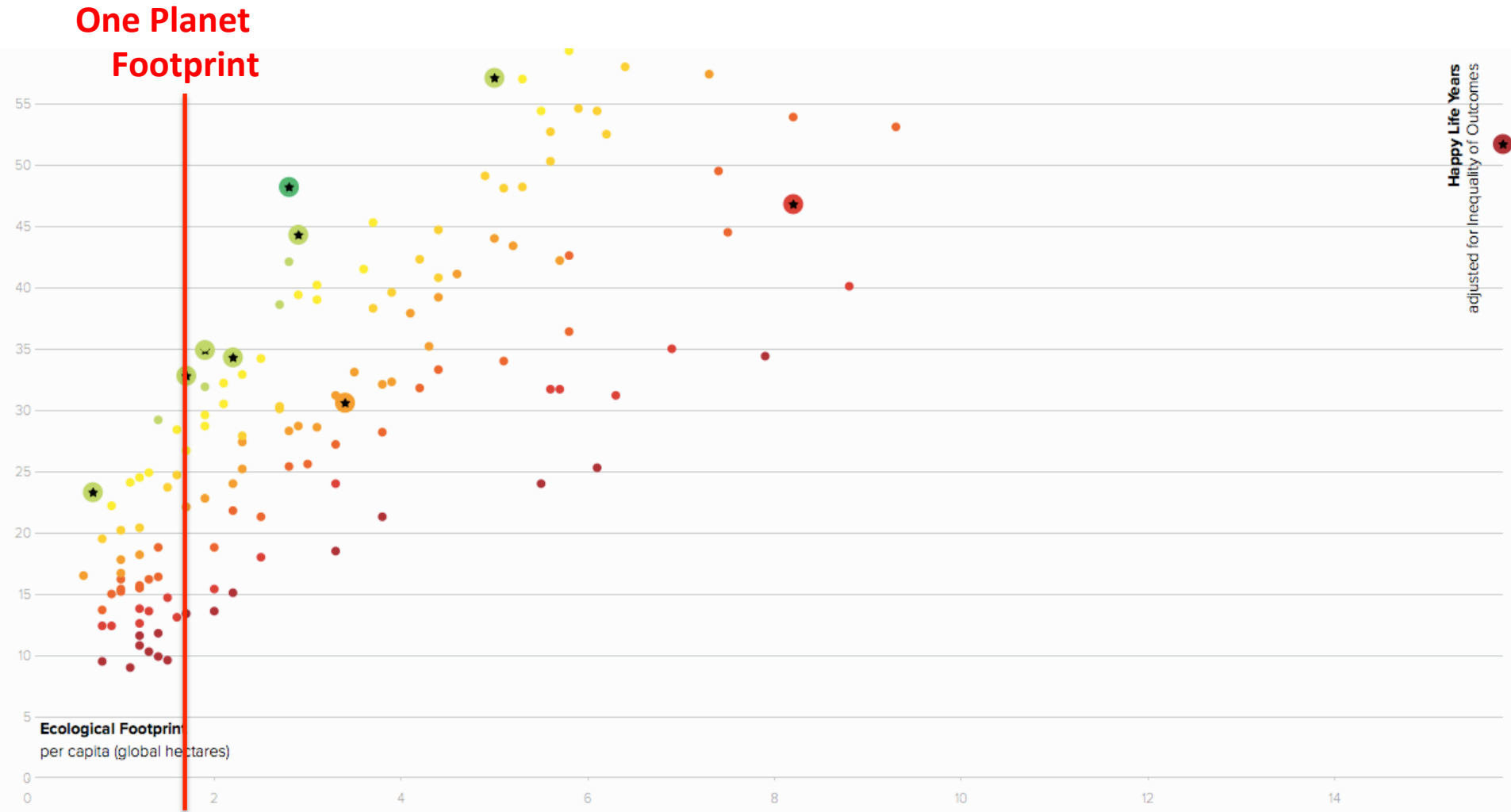
Inequality of outcomes: The inequalities between people within a country, in terms of how long they live, and how happy they feel, based on the distribution in each country's life expectancy and wellbeing data.

Life expectancy: The average number of years a person is expected to live in each country based on data collected by the United Nations.

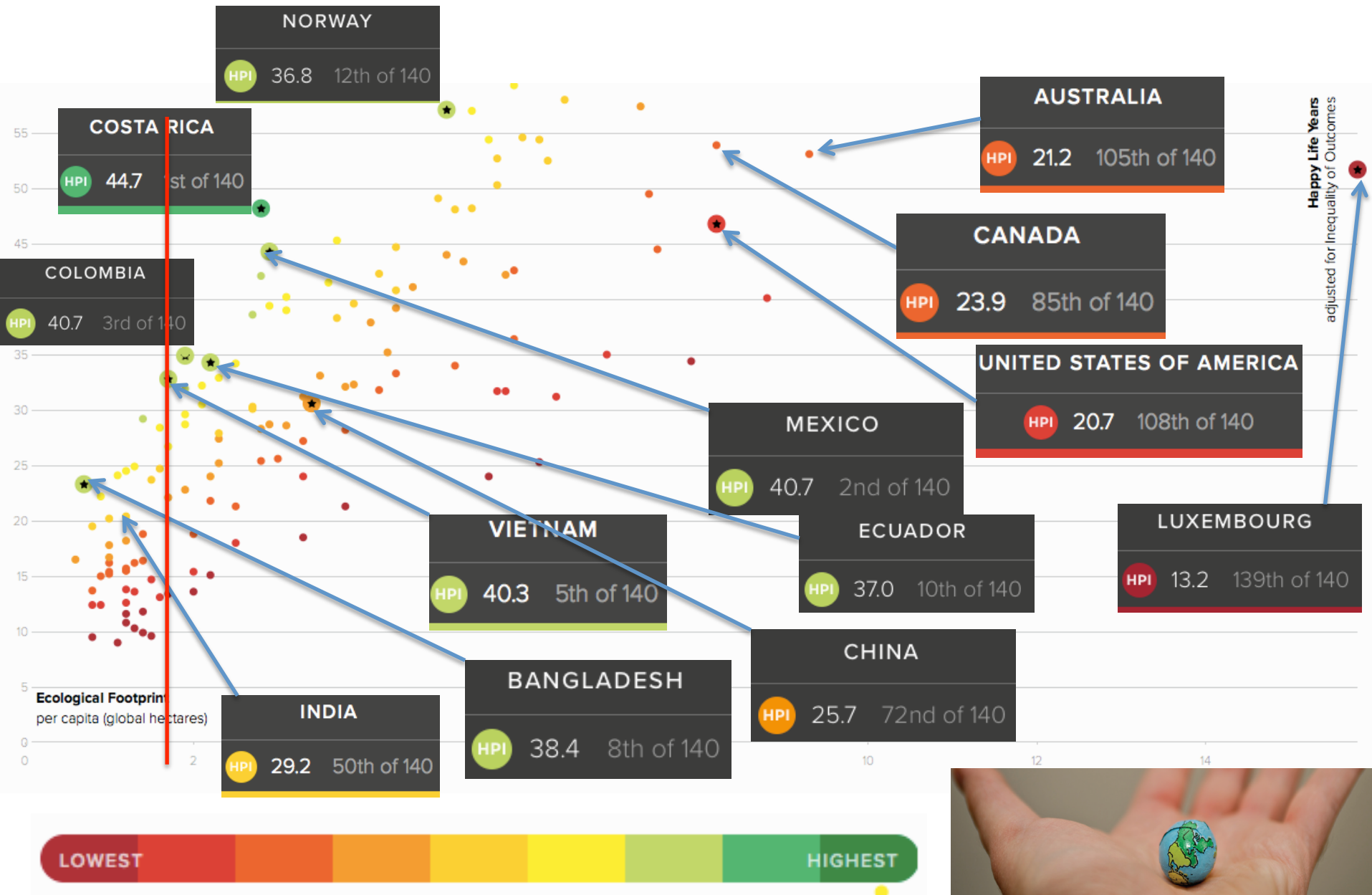
Ecological Footprint: The average impact that each resident of a country places on the environment, based on data prepared by the Global Footprint Network. Ecological Footprint is expressed using a standardized unit: global hectares (gha) per person.



The Happy Planet Index 2016



Happy Planet Index 2016

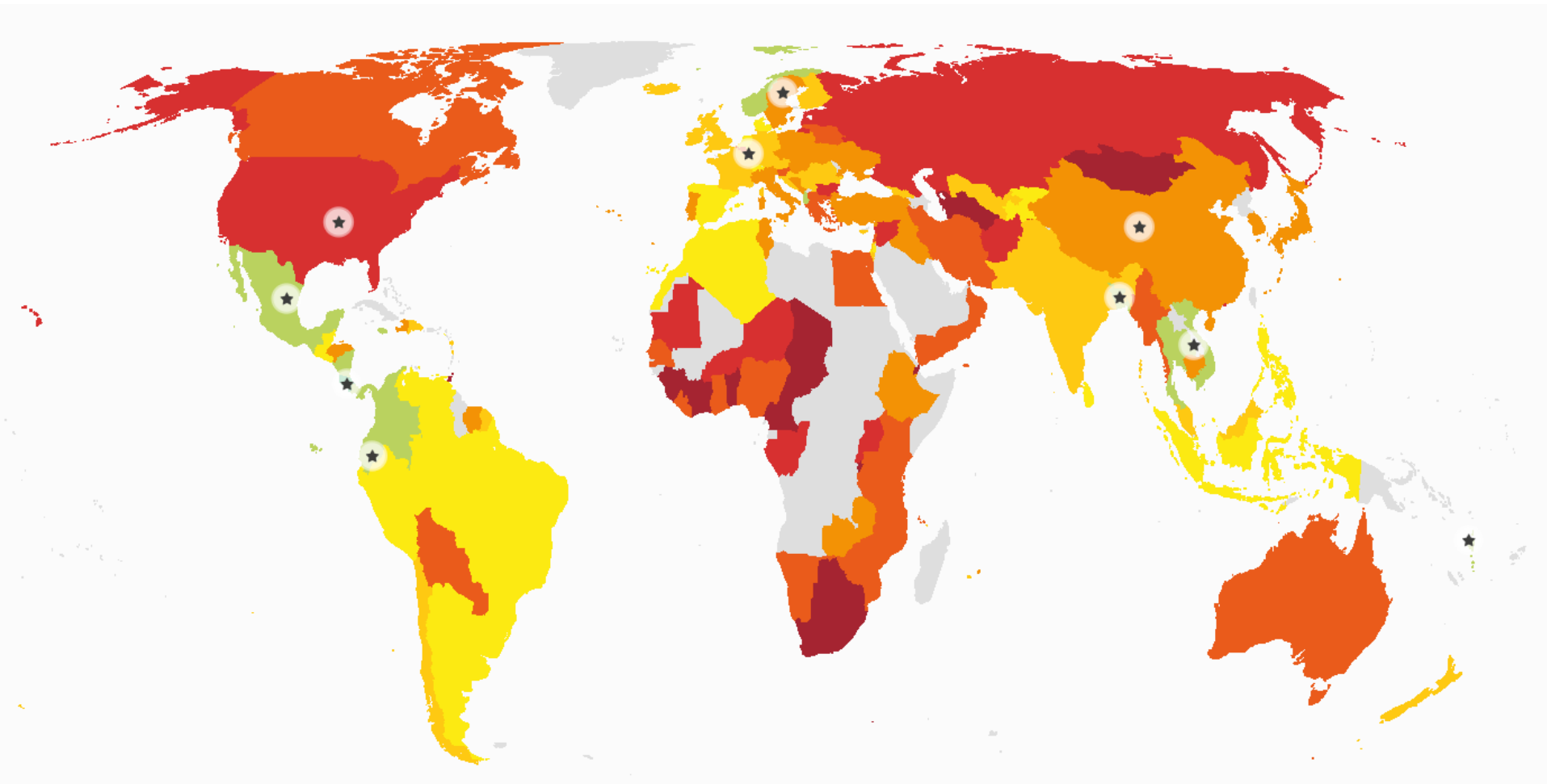


Happy Planet Index 2016

Rank	Country	Happy Planet Index
1	Costa Rica	44.7
2	Mexico	40.7
3	Colombia	40.7
4	Vanuatu	40.6
5	Vietnam	40.3
6	Panama	39.5
7	Nicaragua	38.7
8	Bangladesh	38.4
9	Thailand	37.3
10	Ecuador	37.0



HPI 2016



LOWEST

HIGHEST



Measuring the HPI locally

- Rarely done
 - Caerphilly
 - Very recently adapted for English upper-tier local authority areas

$$\text{Local HPI} = \frac{\text{Life Expectancy at Birth} \times (100 - \text{slope index of inequality}) \times (100 - \text{Self-reported happiness})}{\text{Tonnes of CO}_2 \text{ (Domestic and Transport) emitted per capita} \times 100,000}$$

- the top 17 areas are London boroughs
- “The reason London boroughs do so well, and the (mostly northern) core cities also perform better than their rural neighbors, is their lower-than-average carbon emissions.”
 - Being discussed in Melbourne next week

UK study -

<https://gregfellpublichealth.wordpress.com/2017/09/01/an-ecological-approach-to-measuring-local-happiness/>



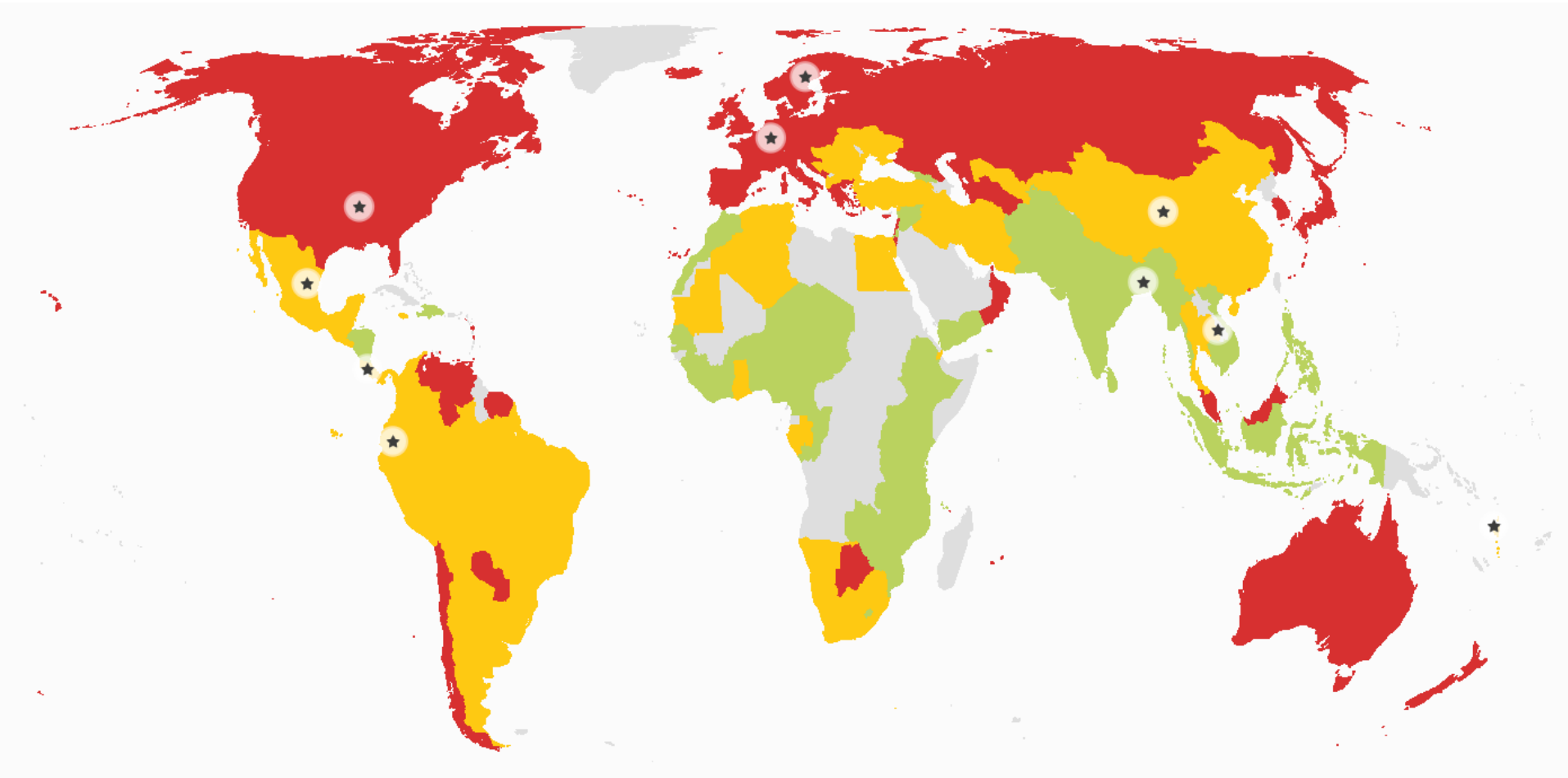
6 cities in Portugal to link EF to state budget

- Imagine if a city's state funding were calculated based on its Ecological Footprint and available resources?
- That's a novel concept that will be tested by six cities in Portugal

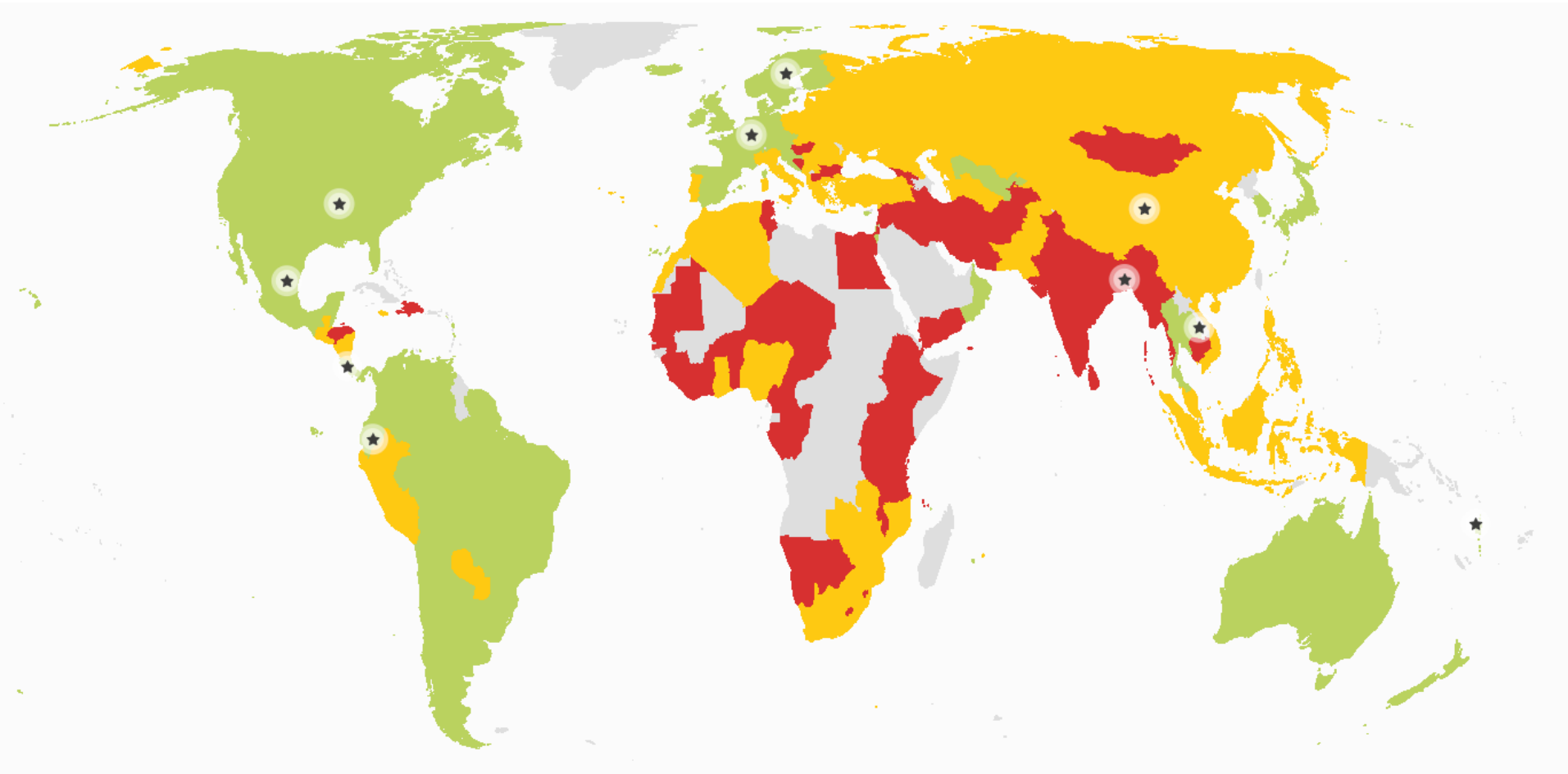
<http://www.footprintnetwork.org/2017/09/22/six-cities-portugal-sign-footprint-initiative/>



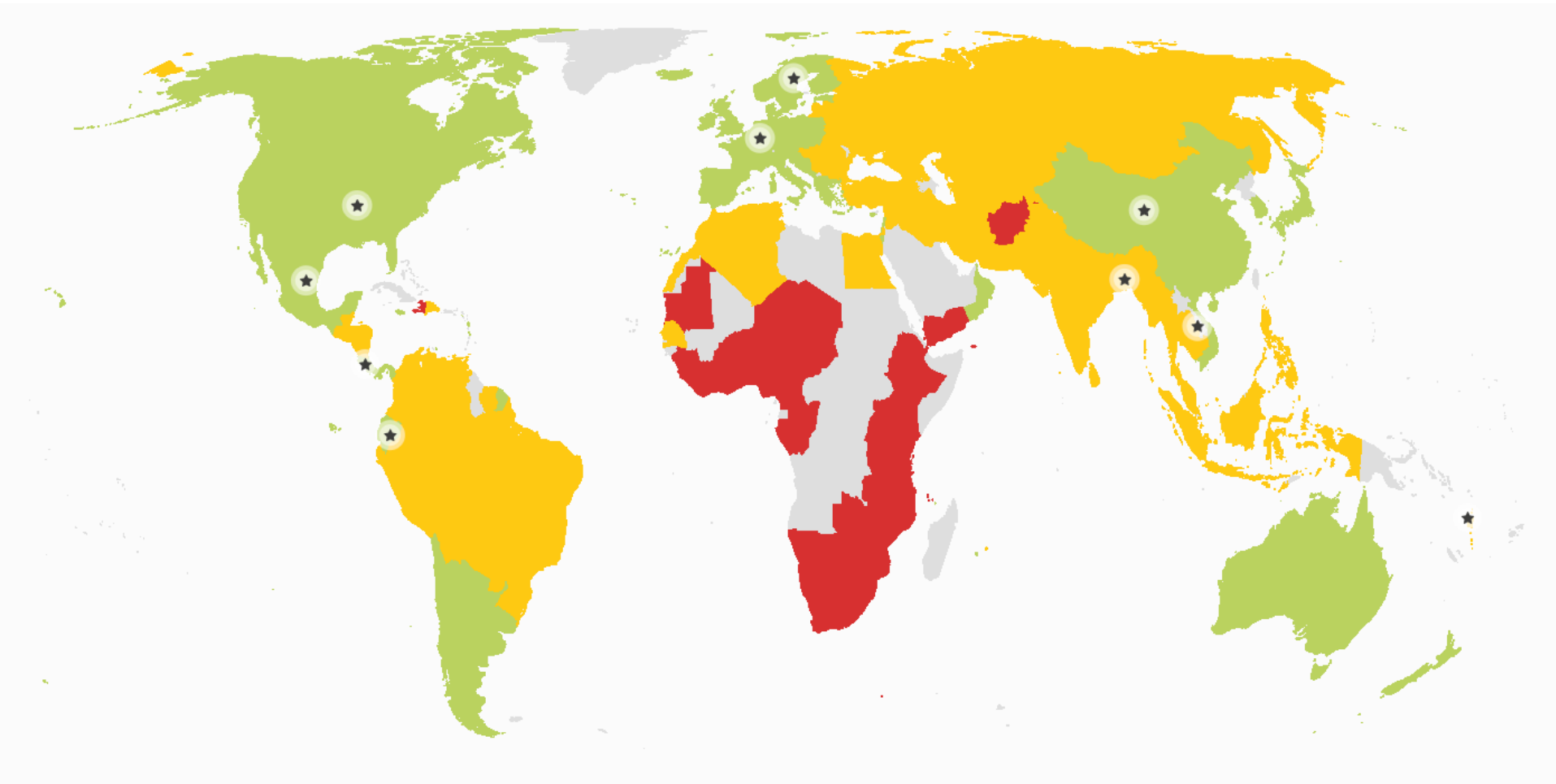
Ecological footprint component



Wellbeing component



Life expectancy component

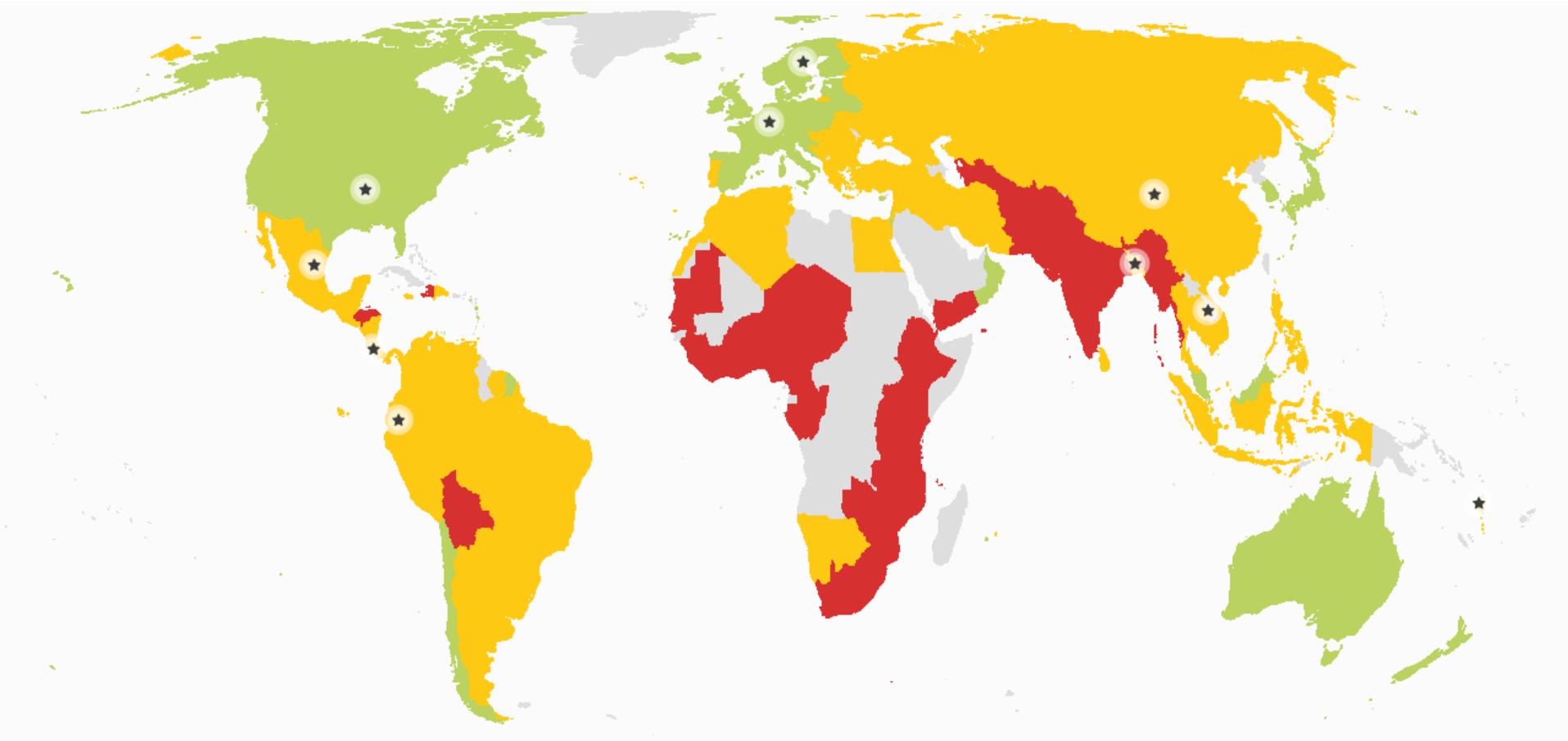


45-65 YRS

75+ YRS



Inequality component



> 30%

< 15%

