

# Alternative indicators aiming at more accurate measurement of quality of life & environmental impacts

## **Human Development Index (HDI)**



Composite index created by the UNDP in 1990 with the aim of assessing the human development rate in a way that includes not only income, but also additional dimensions (3):

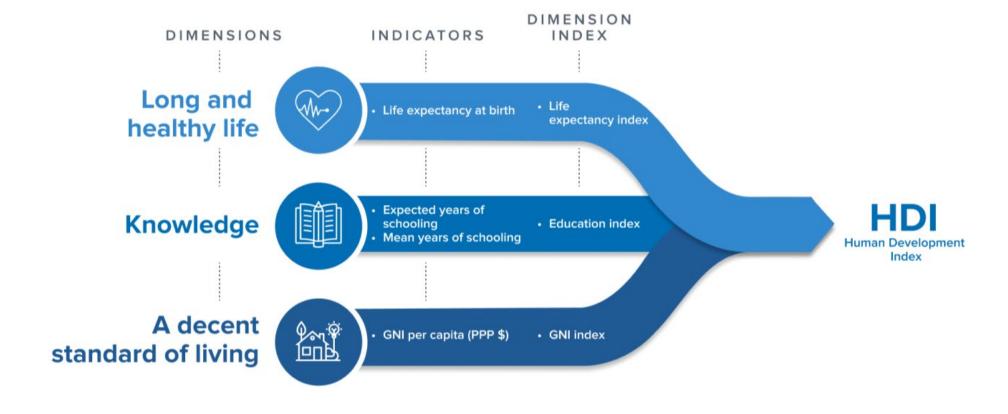
- 1. Life expectancy at birth
- 2. Level of schooling (adult literacy and expected years of schooling)
- 3. Income level (GNI per capita converted at the purchasing power parity exchange rate)

$$IDH = (I_{vie} \times I_{\'{e}ducation} \times I_{revenu})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(Ferro Luzzi and Weber, 2021, p. 15)



#### **HDI Dimensions and Indicators**



#### Human Development Reports

SORT LIST	FIND A COUNTRY IN THE LIST	FILTER BY DEVELOPING REGION
RANK V	SELECT TO FIND THE COUNTRY	ALL REGIONS V

Rank	Count	у	HDI Value	Change from 2021	
1	+	Switzerland	0.967	▲ 0.002	>
3		Iceland	0.959	▲ 0.002	>
5		Denmark	0.952	▲ 0.005	>
7		Germany	0.950	▲ 0.002	>
9	<b>C</b> F	Singapore	0.949	▲ 0.007	>
10		Netherlands	0.946	▲ 0.005	>
12	+	Finland	0.942	▲ 0.001	>
15		United Kingdom	0.940	▲ 0.009	>
17		United Arab Emirates	0.937	▲ 0.006	>
19	***	Korea (Republic of)	0.929	• 0.003	>
20		United States	0.927	▲ 0.006	>
22	•	Slovenia	0.926	▲ 0.010	>
25	✡	Israel	0.915	▲ 0.004	>
27	毫	Spain	0.911	▲ 0.007	>

Rank	Country	HDI Value	Change from 202	1
2	Norway	0.966	▲ 0.002	>
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.956	▼ -0.003	>
5	Sweden	0.952	▲ 0.003	>
7	Ireland	0.950	▲ 0.004	>
10	Australia Australia	0.946	▼ -0.003	>
12	Belgium	0.942	▲ 0.004	>
12	Liechtenstein	0.942	▲ 0.006	>
16	New Zealand	0.939	▲ 0.003	>
18	Canada Canada	0.935	▲ 0.001	>
20	Luxembourg	0.927	▲ 0.000	>
22	Austria	0.926	▲ 0.006	>
24	Japan	0.920	▲ 0.000	>
25	Malta	0.915	▲ 0.003	>
28	France	0.910	▲ 0.004	>



### Human Development

Repo	orts							
157	Syrian Arab Republic	0.557	<b>▼</b> -0.001	>	158	Haiti	0.552	▲ 0.001
159	<b>u</b> ganda	0.550	▲ 0.005	>	159	Zimbabwe	0.550	▲ 0.001
161	Nigeria	0.548	▲ 0.006	>	161	Rwanda	0.548	▲ 0.009
163	<b>≭</b> ■ Togo	0.547	• 0.002	>	164	<b>Mauritania</b>	0.540	▲ 0.002
164	C Pakistan	0.540	▲ 0.003	>	166	Côte d'Ivoire	0.534	▲ 0.004
167	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.532	▲ 0.003	>	168	Lesotho	0.521	▼ -0.001
169	* Senegal	0.517	▲ 0.005	>	170	Sudan	0.516	▲ 0.000
171	Djibouti	0.515	▲ 0.003	>	172	Malawi	0.508	<b>▼</b> -0.001
173	Benin	0.504	▲ 0.002	>	174	Gambia	0.495	▲ 0.005
175	Eritrea	0.493	▲ 0.003	>	176	Ethiopia	0.492	▲ 0.003
177	Liberia	0.487	• 0.003	>	177	Madagascar	0.487	▲ 0.003
179	Guinea-Bissau	0.483	<b>a</b> 0.001	>	180	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.481	▲ 0.006
181	Guinea	0.471	• 0.004	>	182	Afghanistan	0.462	<b>▼</b> -0.011
183	Mozambique Mozambique	0.461	▲ 0.002	>	184	Sierra Leone	0.458	▲ 0.002
185	* Burkina Faso	0.438	▼ -0.007	>	186	Yemen	0.424	<b>▼</b> -0.001
187	Burundi	0.420	<b>a</b> 0.001	>	188	Mali	0.410	▲ 0.002
189	Chad	0.394	<b>a</b> 0.001	>	189	Niger	0.394	▲ 0.005
191	Central African Republic	0.387	▲ 0.000	>	192	South Sudan	0.381	▲ 0.000
193	* Somalia	0.380	▲ 0.380	>	-			

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## **HDI:** main criticisms



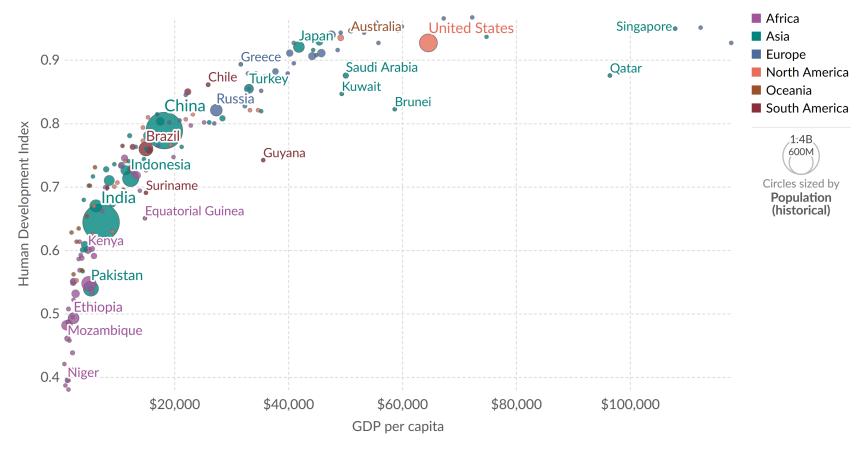
- 1. Nothing on the environment
- 2. Life expectancy does not necessarily mean a *healthy* life expectancy
- 3. Almost identical to the GDP/capita measure, because the dimensions chosen are too influenced or correlated by GDP (see following graph).

## Hes·so Wallis Σπ ≈ &



#### Human Development Index vs. GDP per capita, 2022

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and a decent standard of living. GDP per capita is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.



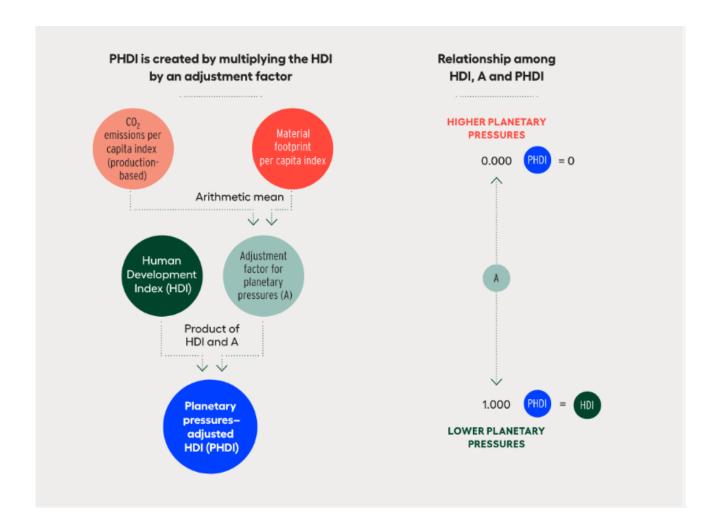
**Data source:** UNDP, Human Development Report (2024); World Bank (2023) **Note:** GDP per capita is expressed in international-\$1 at 2017 prices.

OurWorldinData.org/human-development-index | CC BY

Σ π ≈ 8



2020 **Planetary** pressuresadjusted Human **Development Index (PHDI)** is an experimental index



http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/planetary-pressures%E2%80%93adjusted-human-development-index-phdi

#### 

#### **Green GDP**

Created in 1993 by the UN (SCEE System of Environmental and Economic Accounting) Adjustment of GDP to take account of the (over)exploitation of natural resources and pollution (depreciation of natural capital)

A perfect illustration of the use of the technique of "monetary evaluation" of environmental costs. What is the value of the pollution generated?





## **Gross National Happiness (GNH)**



Gross National Happiness (GNH) is an index developed by the Bhutanese government (and written in its constitution in 2008), who wanted to measure living standards in more global terms than GDP or GNP. Gives an overview in 9 areas:

- 1. Psychological well-being
- 2. Use of time
- 3. Community vitality
- 4. Cultural diversity
- 5. Ecological resilience
- 6. Standard of living
- 7. Health
- 8. Education
- 9. Good governance



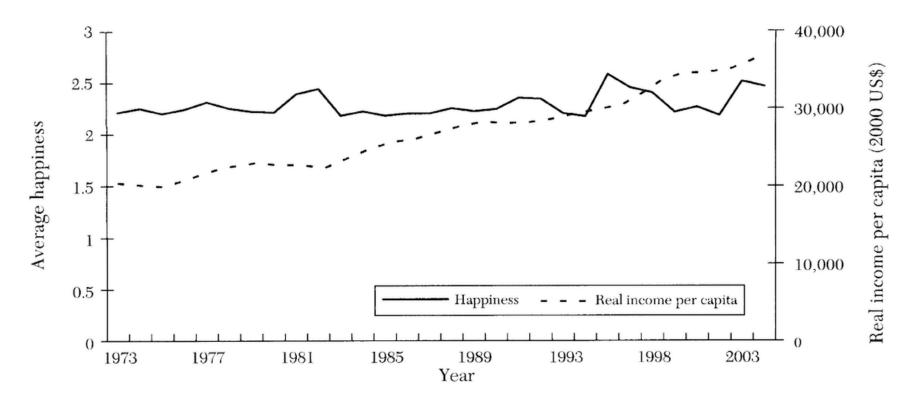


Figure 1. Happiness and Real Income Per Capita in the United States, 1973–2004

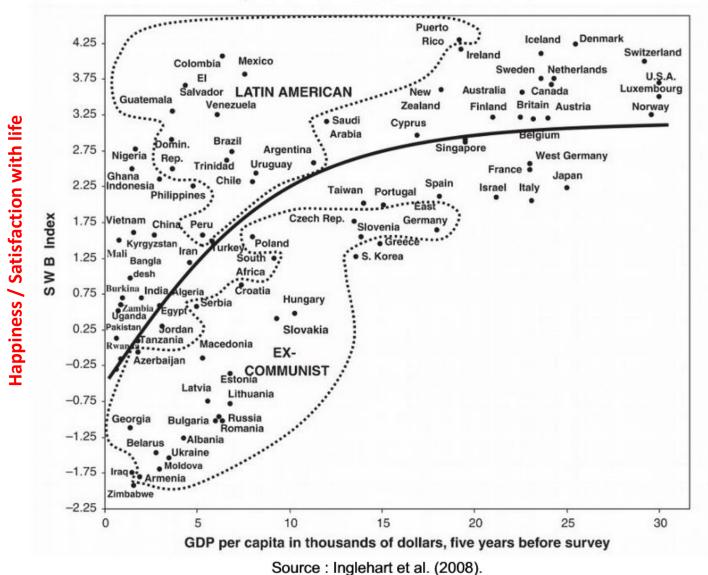
Source: World Database of Happiness and Penn World Tables. Happiness is the average reply to the following question: "Taken all together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say that you are...?" The responses are coded as (3) Very Happy, (2) Pretty Happy, and (1) Not too Happy. Happiness data are drawn from the General Social Survey.

(Ferro Luzzi and Weber, 2021, p. 18)









(Ferro Luzzi and Weber, 2021, p. 19)



## **GNH: Main criticisms**

- Measure → Individuals self-report their level of satisfaction
- Results → Bhutan ranked 95th out of 156 World Happiness Report 2019

The results are not yet at the level hoped for, and we can legitimately question the relevance and feasibility of such an objective.



## Measurement systems and indicators of sustainable development / well-being

## **UN SDGs**

15.03.2016: In New York, the UN Statistical Commission adopts indicators to measure sustainable development: 169 indicators to monitor the achievement of the SDGs

#### Limits:

- 1. Collection quality of data sources
- 2. Large number of indicators
- 3. No hierarchy between them
- 4. No notion of monetary or financial stability

### Monitoring global results

→ Atlas of Sustainable Development



The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards



https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/



## UN SDG Video (10'24") - by Agence Française de Développement





## Switzerland: MONET 2030 indicator system

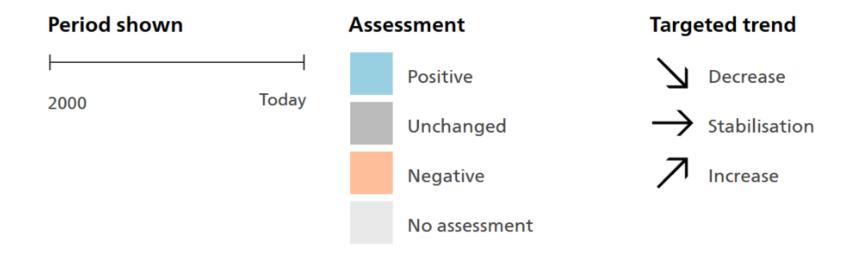


- Switzerland has had a sustainable development monitoring system, MONET (Monitoring der nachhaltigen Entwicklung), since 2003.
- Has been extended to take into account the SDGs and their targets in the Swiss context.
- Composed of over 103 indicators covering the 3 dimensions of SD
- Enables us to determine the extent to which Switzerland is on the path to SD in terms of 3 qualitative objectives: social solidarity, economic efficiency and ecological responsibility.

## Switzerland: MONET 2030 indicator system



No targets measured in absolute terms, but indication of development trends and directions



Set Y	Indicator V	~	~	~	~
1 No poverty	Poverty rate	`	7		0
1 No poverty	Total social security expenditure		7		0
1 No poverty	Fatalities caused by natural events	`			0
2 Zero hunger	Fruit and vegetables consumption	7			0
2 Zero hunger	Nitrogen balance from agriculture	`	¥		0
2 Zero hunger	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	7	<b>→</b>		0
2 Zero hunger	Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture	×	7		0
2 Zero hunger	Export contributions	`	7		0
2 Zero hunger	Arable land	<b>→</b>	7		
3 Good health and well- being	Measles immunisation coverage	1	7		0
3 Good health and well- being	Years of potential life lost	`	Ŋ		0
3 Good health and well- being	Suicide rate	×	7		0

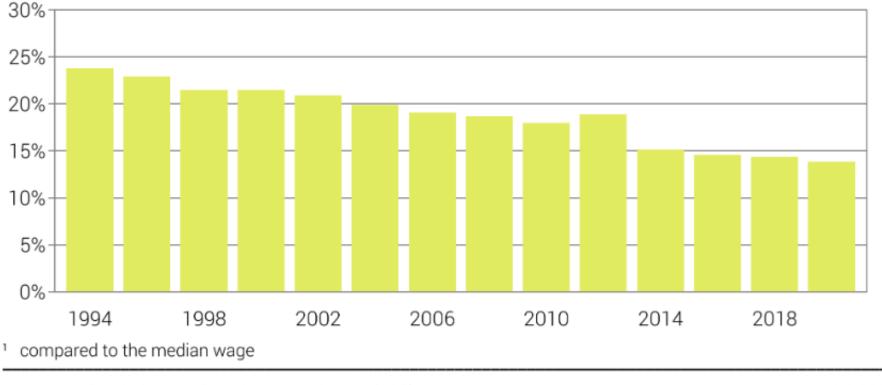
3 Good health and well- being	Particulate matter concentrations	`	7	0
3 Good health and well- being	Smoking rate	×	7	0
3 Good health and well- being	Life satisfaction	1	<b>→</b>	
3 Good health and well- being	Overweight	*	7	
4 Quality education	Reading skills of 15-year-olds	1	7	0
4 Quality education	Teaching staff at higher education institutions	7	<b>→</b>	0
4 Quality education	First diploma rate at upper secondary level	1		0
4 Quality education	Participation in continuing education	1		0
4 Quality education	Digital competencies	1		
5 Gender equality	Wage gap between women and men	<b>\</b>	7	0
5 Gender equality	Domestic violence	×		0
5 Gender equality	Time spent on professional activity and on domestic work	×	7	0



#### Wage gap between women and men

Wage gap¹ between women and men as a percentage of men's monthly gross wage, private sector





Close to less than 15%

Source: FSO – Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS)

© FSO 2022

https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/monet-2030/all-indicators/5-egalite-sexes/wage-gap-women-men.assetdetail.14711643.html





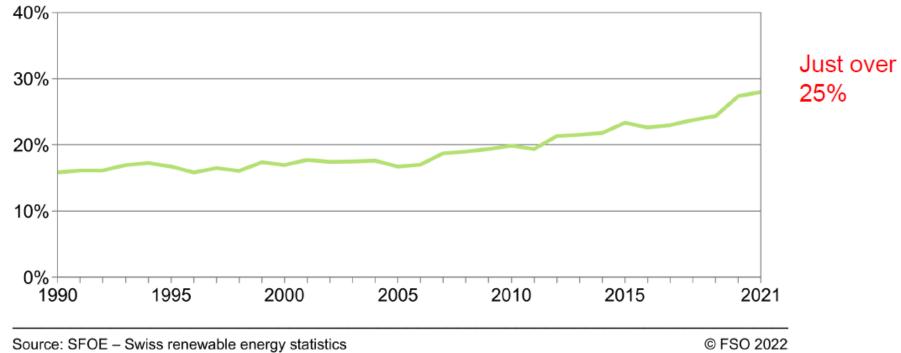




#### Renewable energies

In relation to final energy consumption





https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/monet-2030/all-indicators/7-energie/renewableenergies.assetdetail.14711314.html



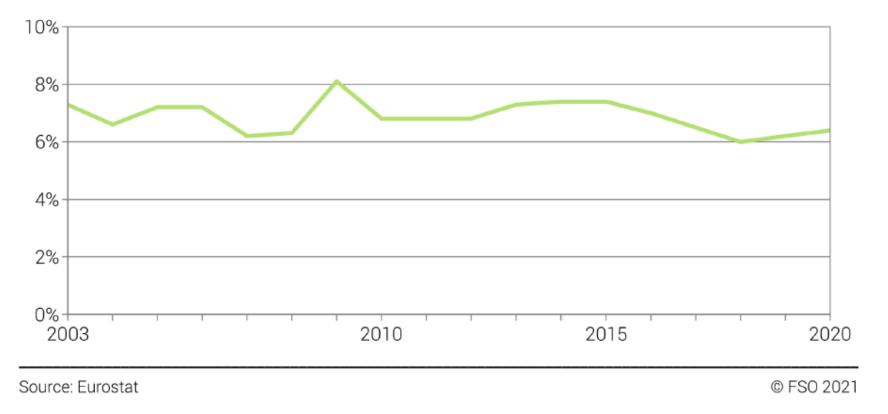




#### NEET: Young people neither in employment nor in training

Percentage of not employed young people aged 15 to 24 who are not in education or training





Nearly 6%



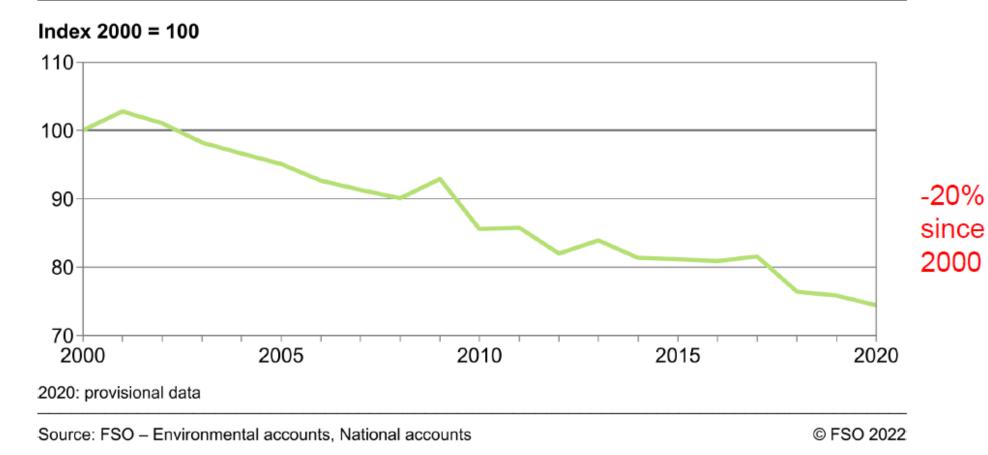




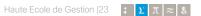
#### **Material intensity**

Raw material consumption (RMC) to Gross Domestic Product ratio





https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/monet-2030/all-indicators/9-industrie-innovation-infrastructure/material-intensity.assetdetail.19806708.html





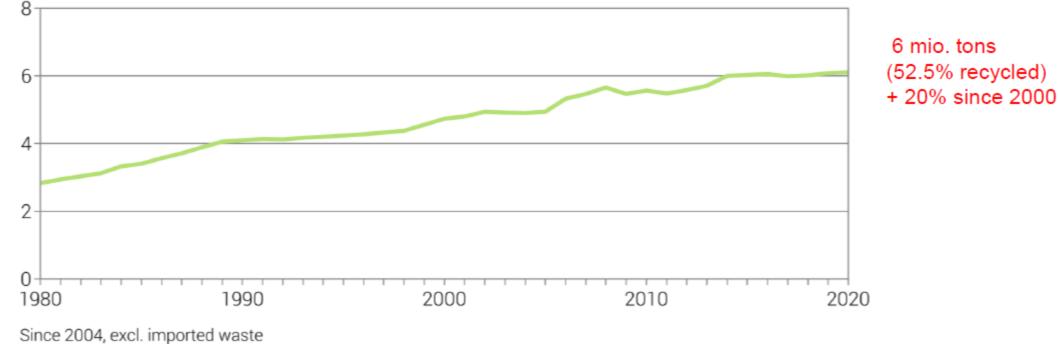




#### Total municipal waste generation

Incl. recycling

## Millions tonnes



Source: FOEN - Waste Statistics

© FSO 2021







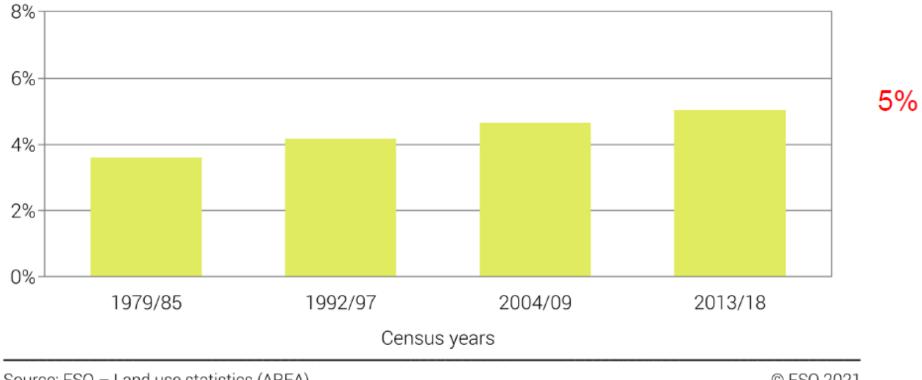




#### Soil sealing

Soil sealing as a percentage of total land area





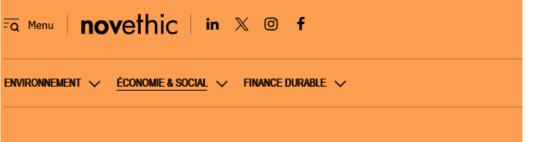
Source: FSO – Land use statistics (AREA)

© FSO 2021



## SwissStats Video 3'24" - What have statistics done for us?





TRANSFORMATION DE L'ÉCONOMIE

## L'indice du bonheur de l'ONU devient une référence, symbole de la percée des indicateurs alternatifs au PIB

Publié le 19 avril 2022

Le "World Happiness Report" (WHR) crée par l'ONU mesure le bonheur à partir de six variables : revenu, liberté, confiance dans le gouvernement, espérance de vie en bonne santé, soutien social et générosité. Il dresse un classement de 150 pays dominé par la Finlande, le Danemark, l'Islande, la Suisse, les Pays-Bas puis la France en 20e position. Après deux ans de pandémie, l'indicateur est plus pertinent que jamais.

## Les pays les plus heureux du monde

Classement des pays dont les habitants sont les plus heureux en fonction du "score de bonheur" obtenu \*



<sup>\*</sup> selon le Rapport mondial sur le bonheur. Parmi les indicateurs : PIB par habitan espérance de vie en bonne santé, liberté, générosité, absence de corruption, niveau des aides sociales.

Source: World Happiness Report 2023







#### World Happiness Report 2024

Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations in 2021-2023

## Hes·so WALAIS WALLIS





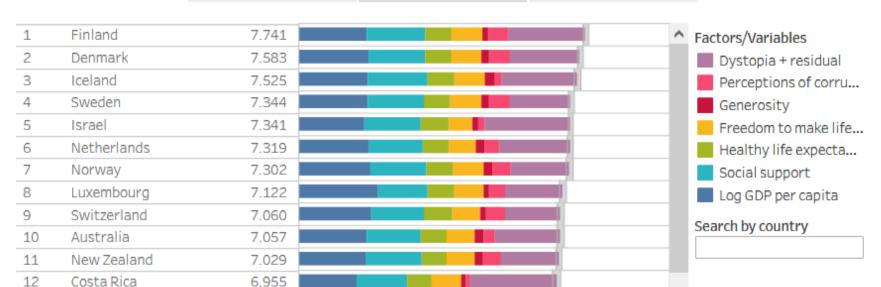


#### Notes

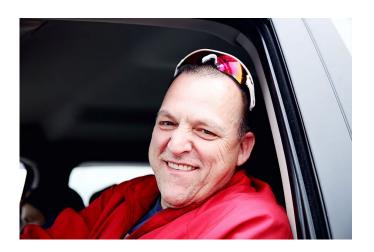
Tabs 1 & 2: The 95% confidence interval is shown in the grey-shaded area at the end of each life evaluation bar.

Tab 2: The sub-bars have no impact on the total score reported for each country. Instead, they are a way of explaining the implications of the model estimated in Table 2.1. The few countries that have empty bars do not have sufficient information for the calculation of portions explained by individual factors. These countries still have their overall scores, though, which are based entirely on survey responses, and are independent of our efforts to explore the underlying support factors of happiness.

evaluation factors interval for rank	1) Average life evaluation	2) Explained by six factors	3) 95% confidence interval for rank
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## **How's life?" report - OECD**















OECD (2020), How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-Being, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/ab72c502-fr.

## CH: "Measuring well-being" indicator system



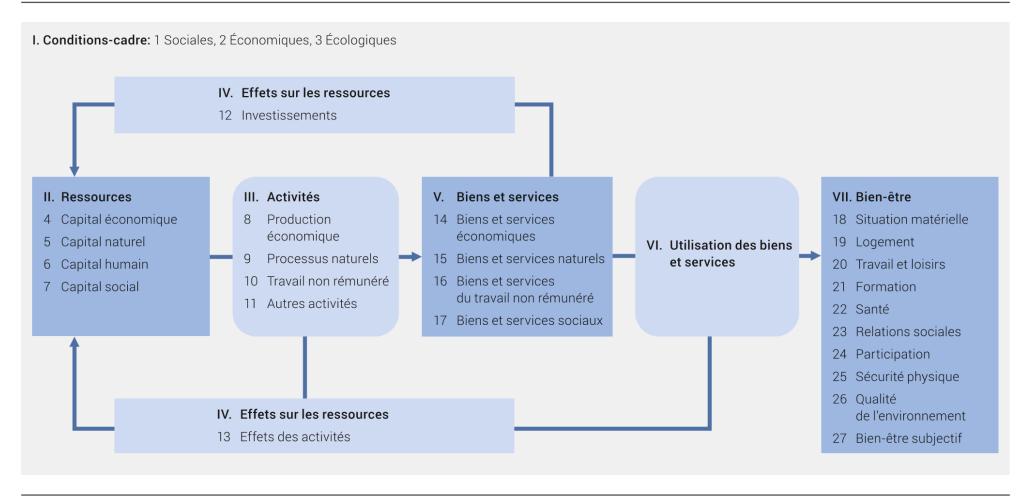


- Since 2014, aims to provide information on the situation of the population that can be used as a basis for public opinion formation and political decisions-making.
- Includes around 40 commented indicators from the three areas of "society", "economy" and "environment".

The starting point is the idea that **social**, **human**, **natural and economic capital** need to be deployed in a variety of processes to **create well-being**.



#### Structure du système d'indicateurs «Mesure du bien-être»



Source: Harper, G., Price, R. (2011): A framework for understanding the social impacts of policy and their effects on wellbeing, p. 6

© OFS 2018

## **Ecological Footprint**



- Calculated **since 2003** by the *Global Footprint Network*, the ecological footprint measures human demand on the biosphere, in terms of productive land area and water needed to provide the resources used and absorb the waste.
- To determine sustainability, we compare the ecological footprint with the availability of productive land (supply)



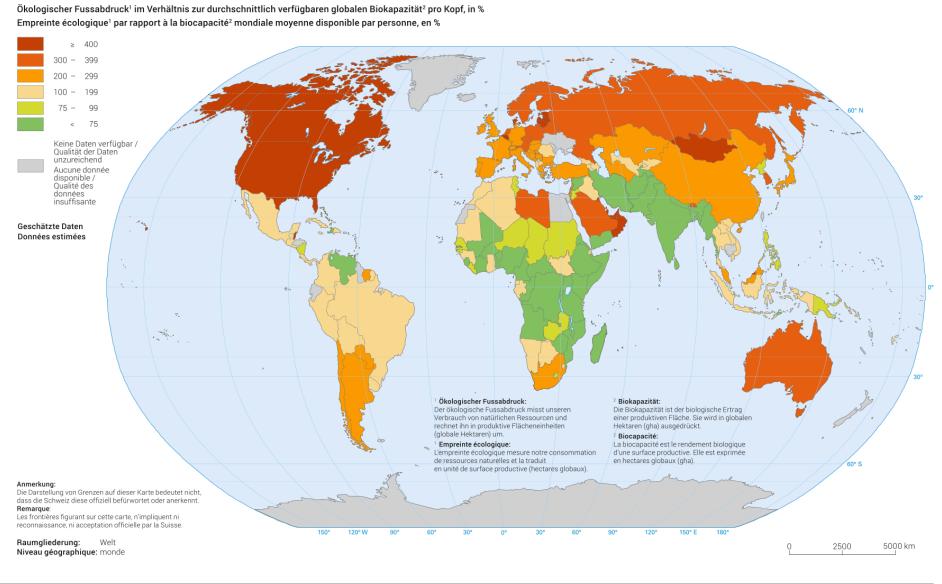
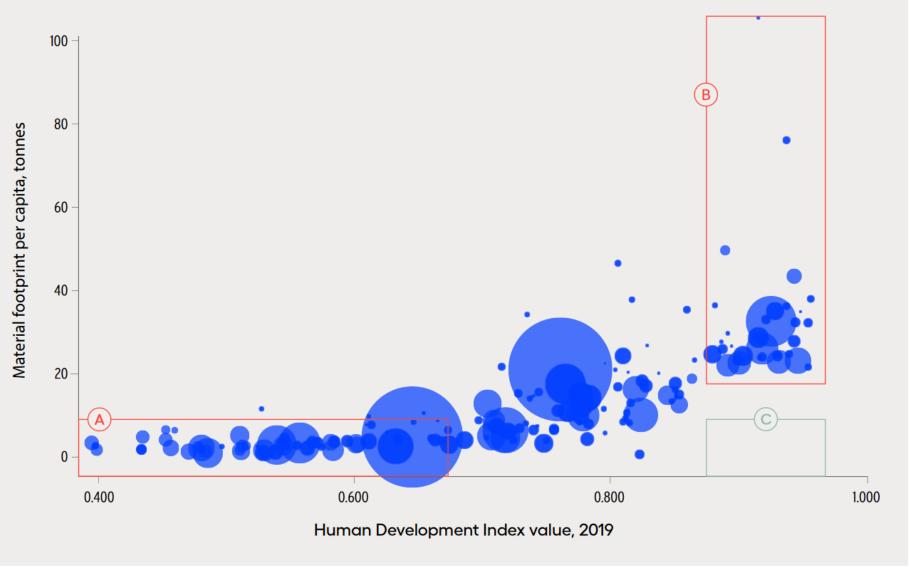


Figure 1.3 Where human development paths landed: High human development goes with high resource use

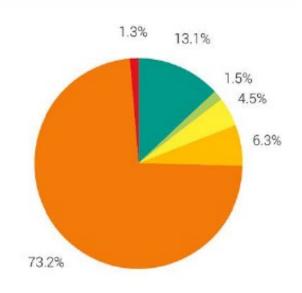
Ecological footprint and HDI



**Note:** Includes only countries with more than 1 million inhabitants. Bubble size is proportional to population. **Source:** Human Development Report Office based on data from the United Nations Environment Programme.

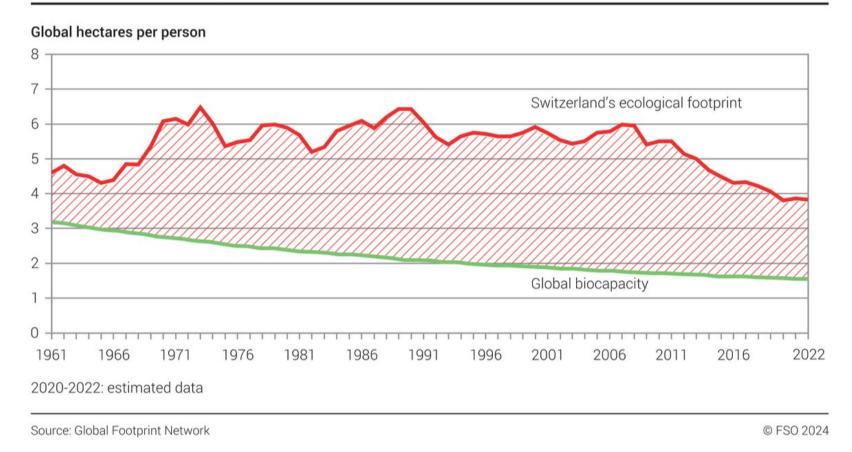
## Switzerland's ecological footprint and composition, 2022







#### Switzerland's Ecological Footprint in Comparison to Global Biocapacity



https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/developpement-durable/autres-indicateurs-developpement-durable/empreinte-ecologique.assetdetail.30167424.html



## Overshoot day: evolution and current situation)

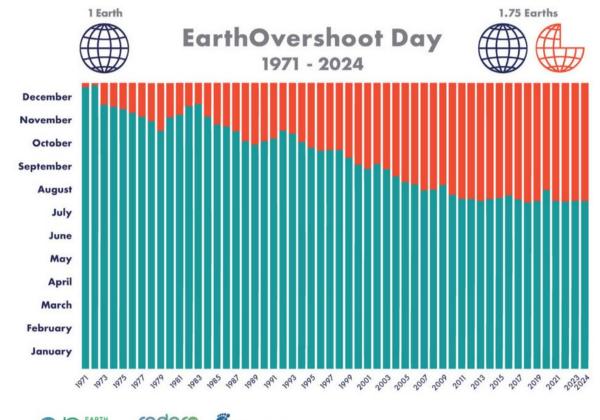




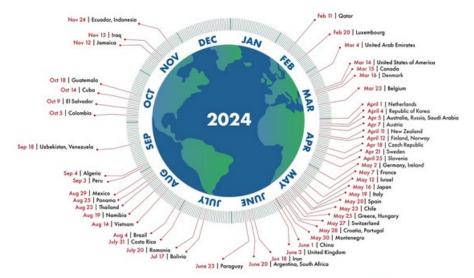








## Country Overshoot Days 2024 When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



For a full list of countries, visit overshootday.org/country-overshoot-days OVERSHOOT Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2023 Edition data.footprintnetwork.org





Based on National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2023 Edition

https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/events/earth-overshoot-day-2023/



## Individual Exercise

Calculate your own ecological footprint













#### LRD

#### Axer la relance sur le bien-être : la Nouvelle-Zélande montre la voie

Au pays des All Blacks, la clairvoyance de Jacinda Ardern dans sa gestion de la pandémie de SARS-CoV-2, son empathie envers les migrants après le massacre de Christchurch, son action claire en faveur du climat et de l'égalité expliquent sa réélection triomphale en octobre 2020. L'économie du bien-être que promeut en outre cette femme exceptionnelle inspire d'autres jeunes dirigeantes dans le monde. Leur action rejoint l'engagement de nombreux chercheurs pour mettre fin à l'hégémonie du PIB, dont Tim Jackson, toujours aux avant-postes de la promotion d'une économie post-croissance calée sur les limites de la planète.

2017, Jacinda Ardern, membre du Parti tra- troduction du système de représentation provailliste, entre dans l'histoire en devenant la portionnelle mixte en 1996. Et ce malgré une plus jeune première ministre de Nouvelle- situation économique difficile. Zélande. Elle a 37 ans. L'année sutvante, elle est la première dirigeante mondiale à assister

2019 suite à ses propos remplis de compassion après la tuerie de Christchurch. Cinquante et un fidèles sont morts dans une mosquée lorsqu'elle tweete : « Parmi ceux qui ont souffert, beaucoup appartiennent à nos communautés de migrants – la Nouvelle-Zélande est leur maison -, ils sont nous. »

bec et ongles, à faire passer une loi visant la améliore la santé et le bien-être de notre popu- (Schumacher, 2019). neutralité carbone dans son pays. Son enga- lation, de notre environnement et de nos comgement pour le climat lui vaut d'aifleurs les munautés. L'amélioration du bien-être inter-Antonio Guttierez, en visite en Nouvelle- façon dont nous mesurerons notre succès. » Zélande en mat 2019.

permet à la Nouvelle-Zélande de détentr le d'une matrice d'indicateurs que l'Organisa-Jacinda Ardern est réélue avec la majorité taine d'années. Elle inclut une soixantaine versité de Wellington, capitale de la Nouvelle-

Son ascension a été fulgurante. En octobre absolue des sièges, une première depuis l'in-

Il est cependant une autre action de cette à une assemblée annuelle des Nations unies, à jeune femme à qui tout réussit qui attire l'at-New York, avec son bébé (de trois mois) dans tention de leaders parmi les plus avisés dans Sa popularité s'accentue encore en mars gouvernement a adopté son premier budget des problèmes que soulèvent le capitalisme de

#### Une autre boussole

« Pour le budget 2019, annonce Jacinda Fin 2019, elle réussit, aprés l'avoir défendu sures qui montrent en quoi ce que nous faisons reçoivent aussi des dotations sans précédent éloges du secrétaire général des Nations unies générationnel déterminera nos priorités et la de 40 % (Baisden, 2019). De même que celles

En octobre 2020, alors que sa gestion sans nement néo-zélandais s'appuie sur le Living important consiste à prévenir les hauts taux fautes de la crise sanitaire du SARS-CoV-2 standards Framework, déclinaison locale de récidive des prisonniers maoris (Roy, 2019). record absolu de seulement 25 morts (pour tion de coopération et de développement écoune population de 5 millions d'habitants), nomiques (OCDE) promeut depuis une ving-bien-être et les politiques publiques à l'Uni-

d'indicateurs sur les déterminants du bienêtre d'une population. La Nouvelle-Zélande, qui suit de près ce travail depuis ses débuts, possède une longue expérience en la matière.

Parmt les cinq priorités politiques du Gouvernement néo-zélandais figurent :

- → la création d'opportunités pour les entreprises, les régions et les tribus pour la transition vers une économie durable et à faibles émissions ;
- → l'augmentation des revenus, les compé tences et les opportunités des Maoris et des habitants du Pacifique;
- → la réduction de la pauvreté des enfants et l'amélioration de leur bien-être, notamment en luttant contre la violence
- → le soutien au bien-être mental de tous. les Néo-Zélandais, en particulter des moins de 24 ans.

La cinquième priorité, le soutien à l'innole monde : son engagement à maximiser le vation numérique, n'est pas suffisamment débien-être des Néo-Zélandais. En 2019, son taillée pour comprendre st elle tient compte surveillance ou l'addiction aux écrans.

Sur la base de ces priorités, le gouvernement publie le 30 mai 2019 sa proposition de budget détaillé. Des montants inédits sont alloués à la promotion de la santé mentale et à Ardern fin 2018, nous trons au-delà des me- la lutte contre les addictions. Le bien-être des sures normales du PIB pour adopter des me- enfants et la lutte contre la violence familiale

Les dépenses dédiées à l'écologie bondissent en faveur des Maoris, au niveau de vie le plus fatble. Même les dépenses de sécurité ont une Pour « aller au delà du PIB », le Gouver- coloration bien être puisqu'un programme

Arthur Grimes (2019), qui enseigne le

#### Reading 2 and compulsory questionnaire on CL for the next course

