

Kako srečati srečo?

Matjaž Hanžek

Kompasi razvoja in blaginje

Umanotera, Slovenska fundacija za trajnostni razvoj

Sreča je kazalec socialnega zdravja družbe. Kaže stopnjo ujemanja pričakovanj ljudi z možnostjo njihove zadovoljitve. Ugotavljamo jo z javnomnenjskimi anketami. Raziskave kažejo, da višjo stopnjo sreče kažejo prebivalci držav, kjer je manjša neenakost, kjer prevladujejo vrednote strpnosti, sodelovanja, odgovornosti in domišljije. V teh družbah je pomembna tudi skrb za demokracijo, človekove pravice in okolje, obstaja pa tudi visoka stopnja zaupanja. Na srečo posameznika pa najbolj vplivajo: varna ustvarjalna zaposlitev, zdravje, izobrazba, stiki z drugimi ljudmi, strpen odnos do drugih in drugačnih ter aktiven odnos do družbenega in fizičnega okolja.

Značilnosti družbe:

Manjša neenakost

**Vrednote :
strpnosti,
sodelovanja
odgovornosti in
domišljije**

**Pomembno:
demokracij
človekove pravice in
okolje**

Visoka stopnja zaupanja

Vplivi na posameznika

varna ustvarjalna zaposlitev

zdravje

izobrazba

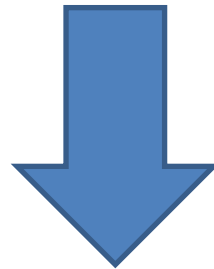
stiki z drugimi ljudmi – socialna mreža

srpen odnos do drugih in drugačnih

aktiven odnos do družbenega in

fizičnega okolja.

Sreča je kazalec outputa



Lahko urejamo pogoje za srečo, nanjo neposredno ne moremo vplivati!

Na srečo vlivajo:

Družbeno okolje in položaj posameznika v njem

Osebnostne karakteristike (materializem npr.)

Gross national happiness

Merjenje **kakovosti življenja** bolj celovito
Butan, 1972: Kazalec naj bi bil znak nove ekonomije,
temelječi na posebnosti njihove kulture – Budizmu.

Osnova za planiranje.

Ujemanje materialne in duhovne plati življenja:

trajnostni razvoj,
kulturne vrednote,
okolje,
dobro upravljanje

2006, Med Jones:
Druga generacija GNH

7 razvojnih področij

De-Butanizirana verzija
Kanada ([Michael Pennock](#))

<http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/>

Directed by: [Ruut Veenhoven](#), [Erasmus University Rotterdam](#)

Happy life years:

HLY = 0-1 m * life, **m** povprečna vrednost sreče,
life pričakovana dolžina življenja ob rojstvu

Happy Planet Index

Okolje in blaginja

Happy Planet Index =

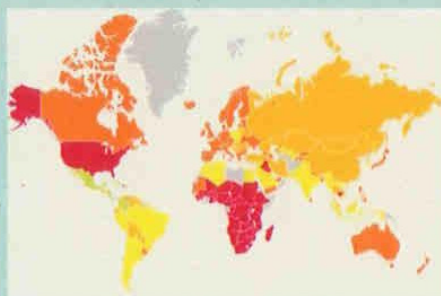
Happy Life Years
Ecological Footprints

Mapping a (un)happy humanity: a new perspective on our planet's well-being

Benjamin David Hennig, Social and Spatial Inequalities Research Group, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield

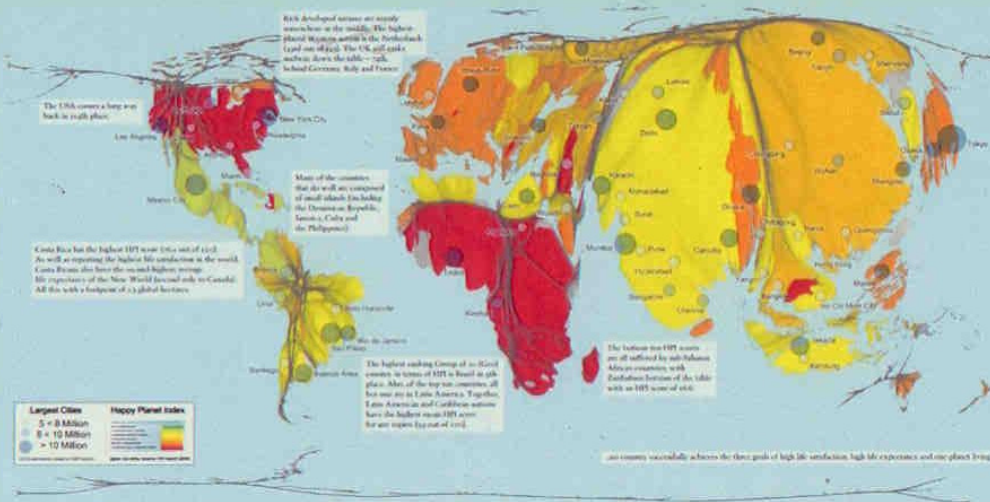
Aims

Quality of life and the evaluation of well-being are important concepts used in social science to assess international standards ranging from a different perspective. A wide range of measures are used to describe these concepts and allow global comparison. But there is a huge selection of measures, the visualization of which lags behind the main aims to reveal the social state of the planet (and thus to enforce action on these issues). With humans as the subject of research, traditional mapping approaches are used to show the results of these indices. This is causing a distorted view, as depopulated regions are overrepresented. Happy Planet Index (HPI) was used in this work to further assess alternative visualisations that put the population into the right perspective to better show the figures of such Quality of life measures. The small map shows the Global HPI map published on the report's website (www.happyplanetindex.org/) using a conventional Mercator map projection.



Background: The Happy Planet Index

HPI was developed by the New Economics Foundation as an alternative to established indices as the Human Development Index. It brings together well-being in terms of long, happy and meaningful lives, and the rate of resource consumption, thus giving a strong focus on sustainability issues and decreasing the grossly high standard of living in the richer nations. The 2009 revised second edition has been calculated with data on life expectancy, life satisfaction, and the ecological footprint, using data for 143 countries and covering 99 per cent of the world's population. Scores range from 0 to 100.



Methods

To improve on the visualization it is necessary to refrain from the idea that a conventional map projection is the only way of drawing maps. Cartograms are known as an alternative mapping method in which land area is replaced by another value. Rather than using the HPI indicators (or the index itself) as the value of interest, we developed a different approach to create the new HPI map. We calculated an equal population grid and generated a world population cartogram out of these values to map the global population distribution. The HPI values were then used as the defining value that was overlaid onto the grid-based population cartogram. As an additional orientation aid we also included the world's largest cities (population above 5 million) in the resulting map (see large map).

Results

The new HPI map using a population-gridded projection draws a more honest picture of the (un)happy planet on which the HPI wants to focus on: it puts the number of people into the right perspective and thus reveals how many people are really living under which conditions of ecological efficiency and human well-being, or, to put it in the words of the HPI, the real efficiency with which nations convert the planet's natural resources into long and happy lives for their citizens.

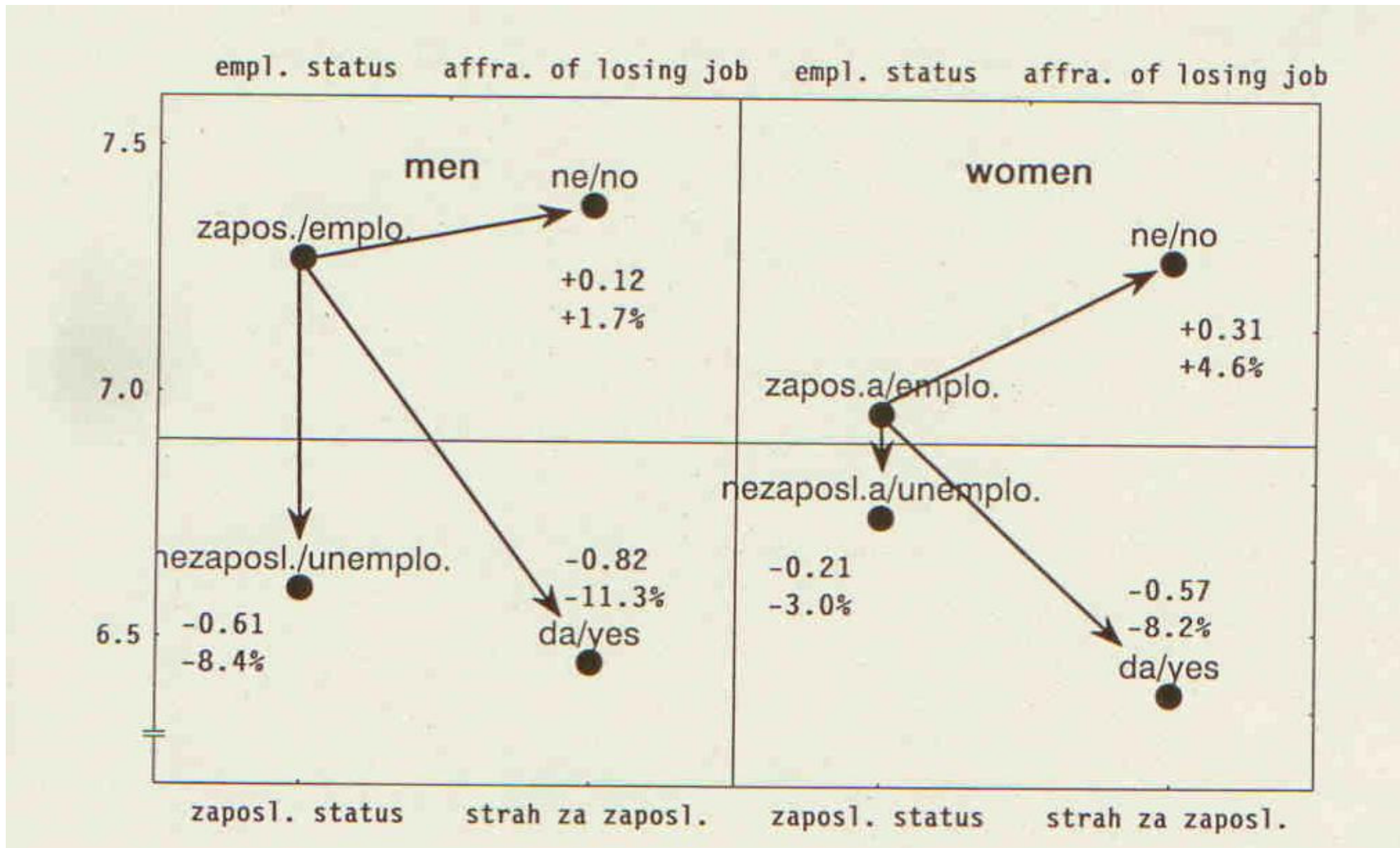
Discussion

Comparing the two maps it can be seen that the conventional mapping approach overdraws the mainly richer countries of the North. Large populations of the poorer countries are thus underrepresented, making the impression of the HPI hugely distorted. The revised map using a population-based projection rectifies this to the real population distribution, making this map perhaps an unusual view for the beholder. Indications on country borders as well as the display of the largest cities of the world can help to deduce the meaning of this map.

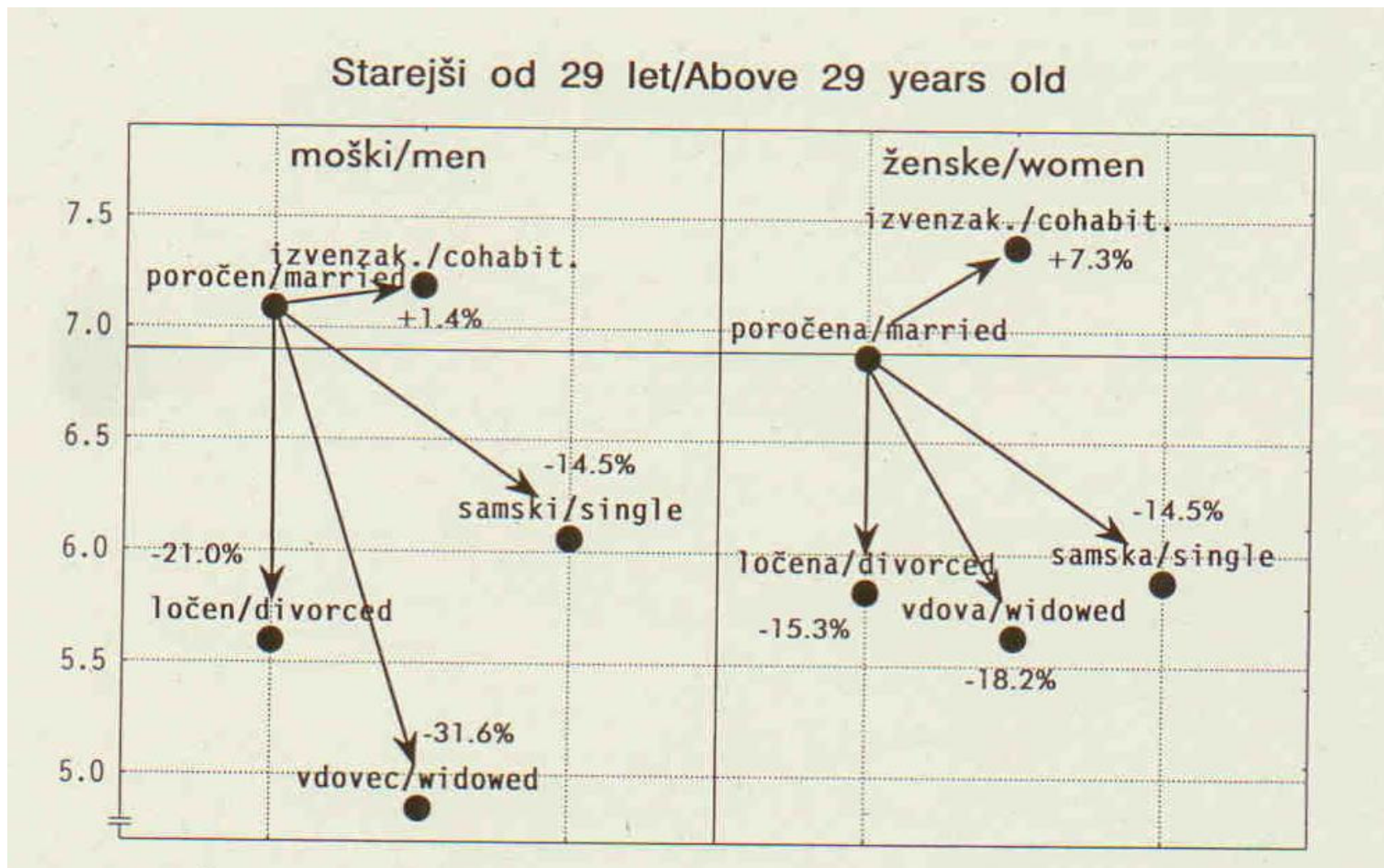
Outlook

With this map we propose the presented population projection as a better way to map issues that relate to the population. To most people such maps might still be peculiar pieces of cartographic extravagance, but an increased use of this mapping technique can not only help to gain a broader acceptance, but also to show the patterns of our living conditions and human impact on the planet.

Zaposlenost in sreča glede na spol



Zakonski stan in sreča glede na spol



Povezanost med želenimi lastnostmi otrok in srečo

Vir: ESS, 2006	Samostojnost	Trdo delo	Odgovornost	Domišljija	Strpnost	Varčnost	Odločnost	Vernost	Nesebičnost	Ubojlivost
SREČA	,36	-,71	,46	,60	,84	-,53	,14	-,46	,16	,29