

Which economy?

- Based on
 - monetary values, or
 - on use values
 - human values
 - ecological values

Which (de-)growth?

- Δ GDP?
- Δ HEP?

GDP: Total amount of added value

- -Limited to “legal” monetized transactions
- -Excluding “grey” and “black” transactions
- -Excluding non-monetized transactions
 - -Unpaid labour
 - -Unpaid social costs (overexploitations like infant workers)
 - -Unpaid ecological costs
- -Valuating positively defensive social costs (e.g. health expenses, criminal expenses)

Δ GDP: indicator of Δ Wellbeing?

- -Indicators of happiness or satisfaction do not grow
- -Decreasing marginal benefits of increasing consumption

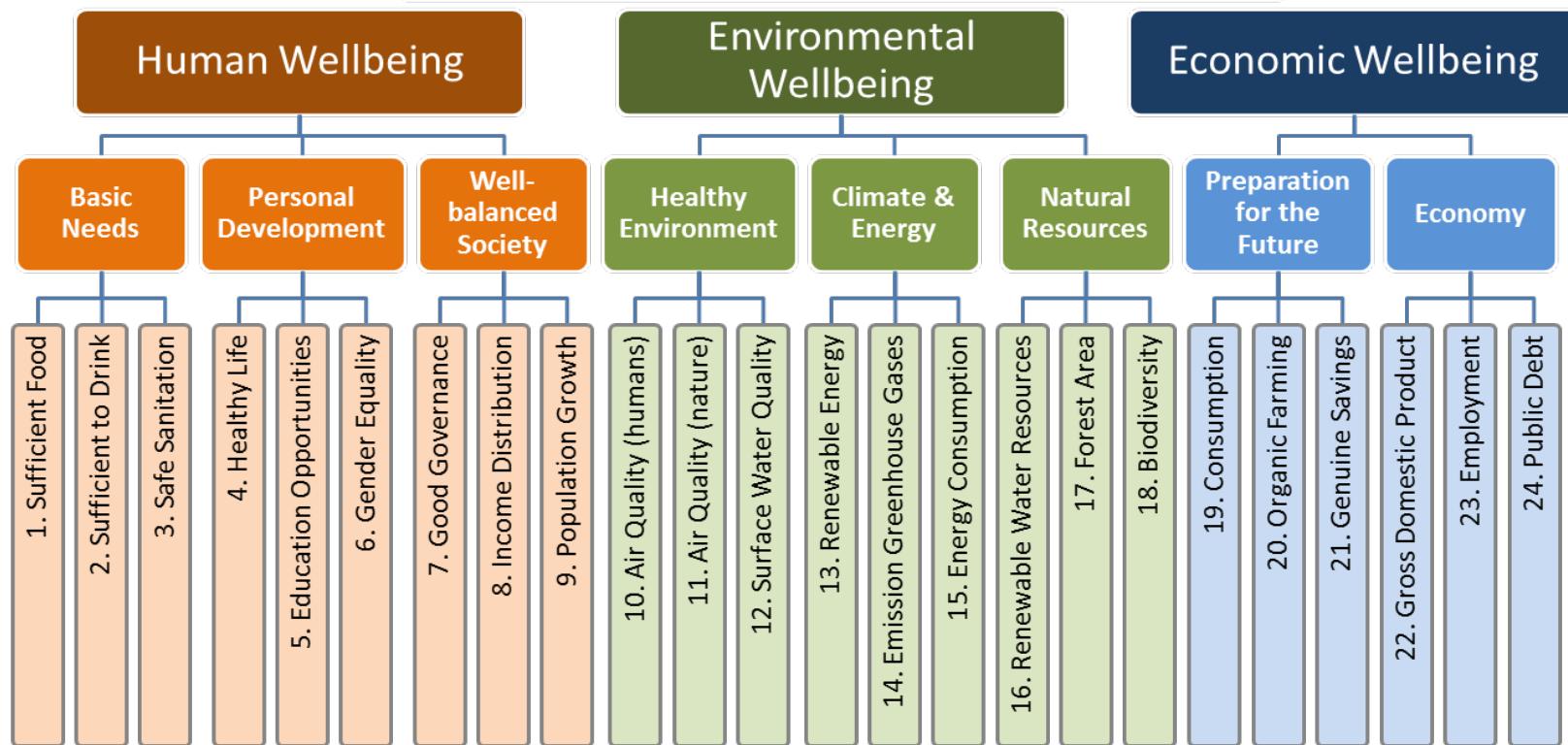
Alternative indicators 1

- *Sustainable Society Index* (7, 8)
- *Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare* (9)
- *Human Development Index (widening people's choices)* (10)
 - (*Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index* 11)
 - (*Gender Inequality Index* 12)
 - (*Multidimensional Poverty Index* 13)

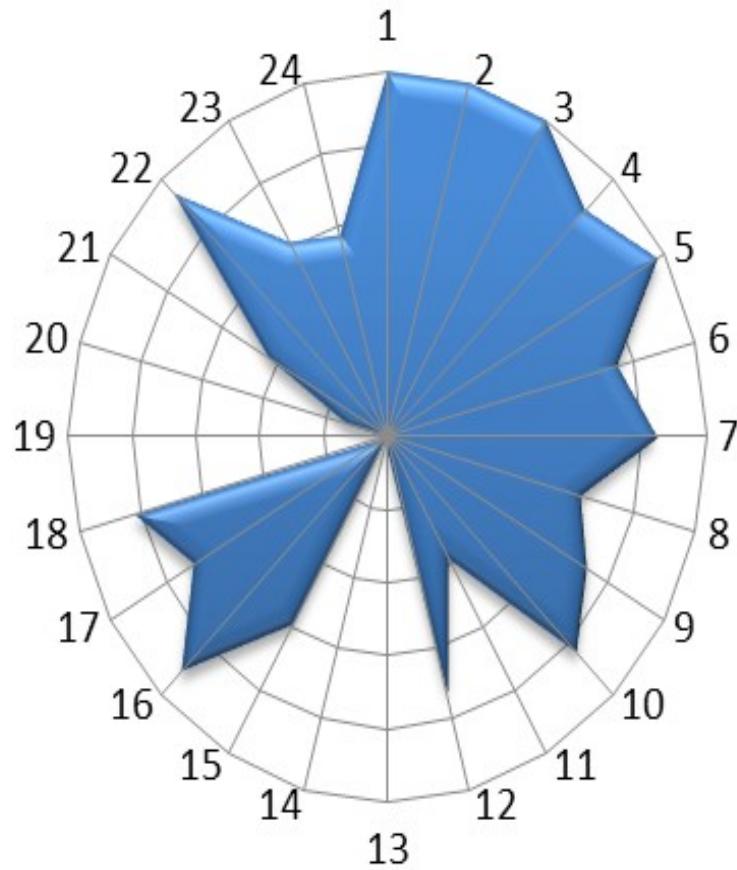
Alternative indicators 2

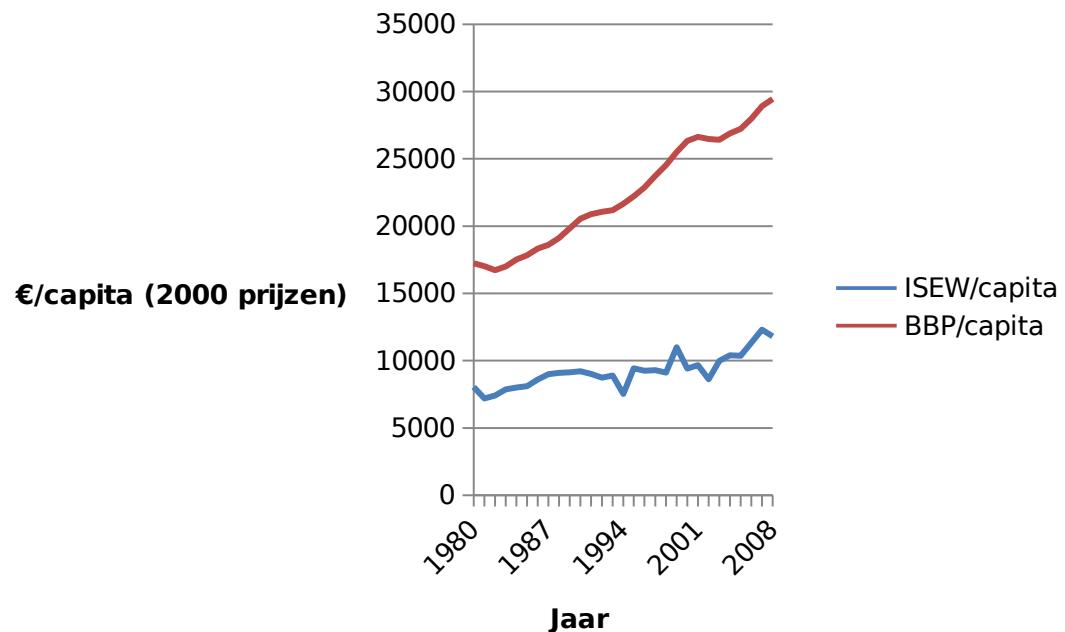
- *Ecological Footprint* (14)
- *Living Planet Index* (15)
- *Biodiversity index* (16)
- *Sustainable National Income* (17)
- *Happy Planet Index* (18)
- *Paid / Unpaid Labour Quote* (19)

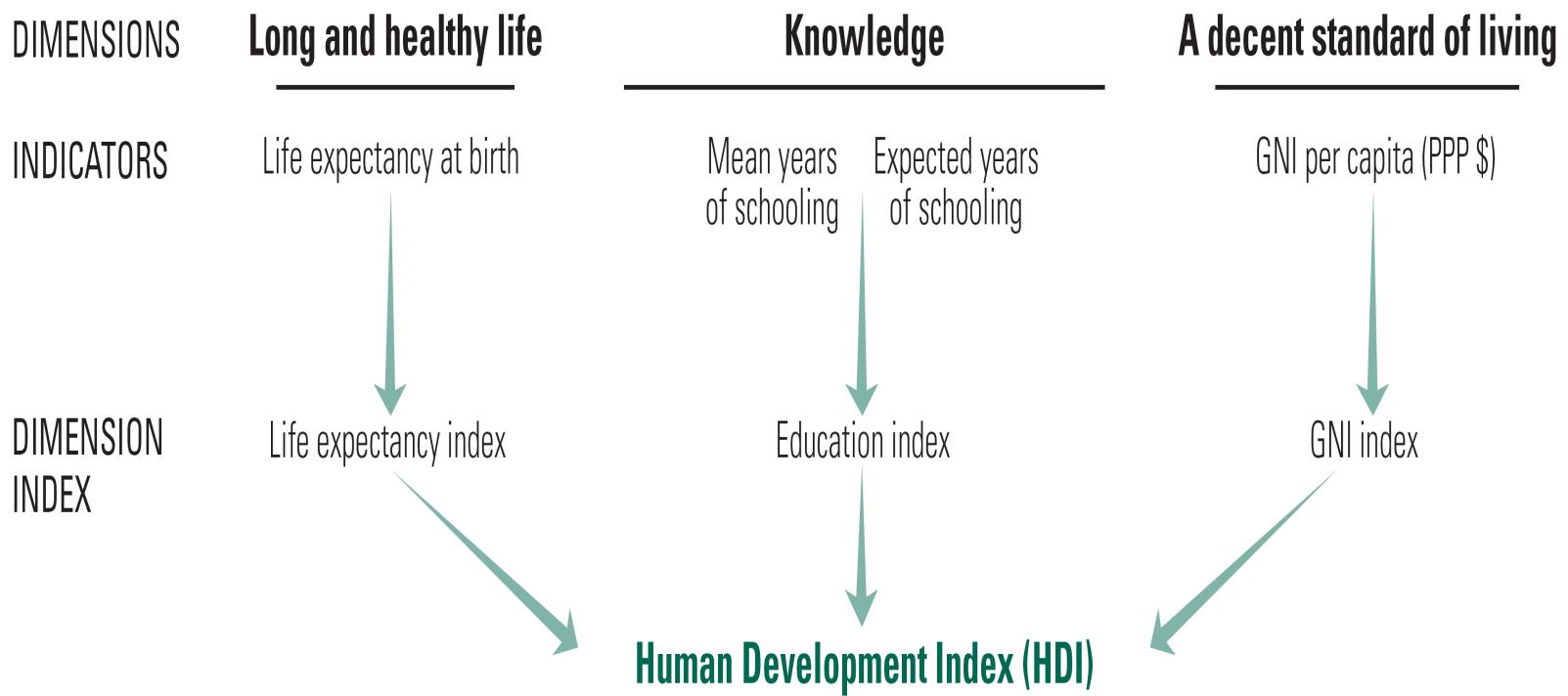
Sustainable Society Index

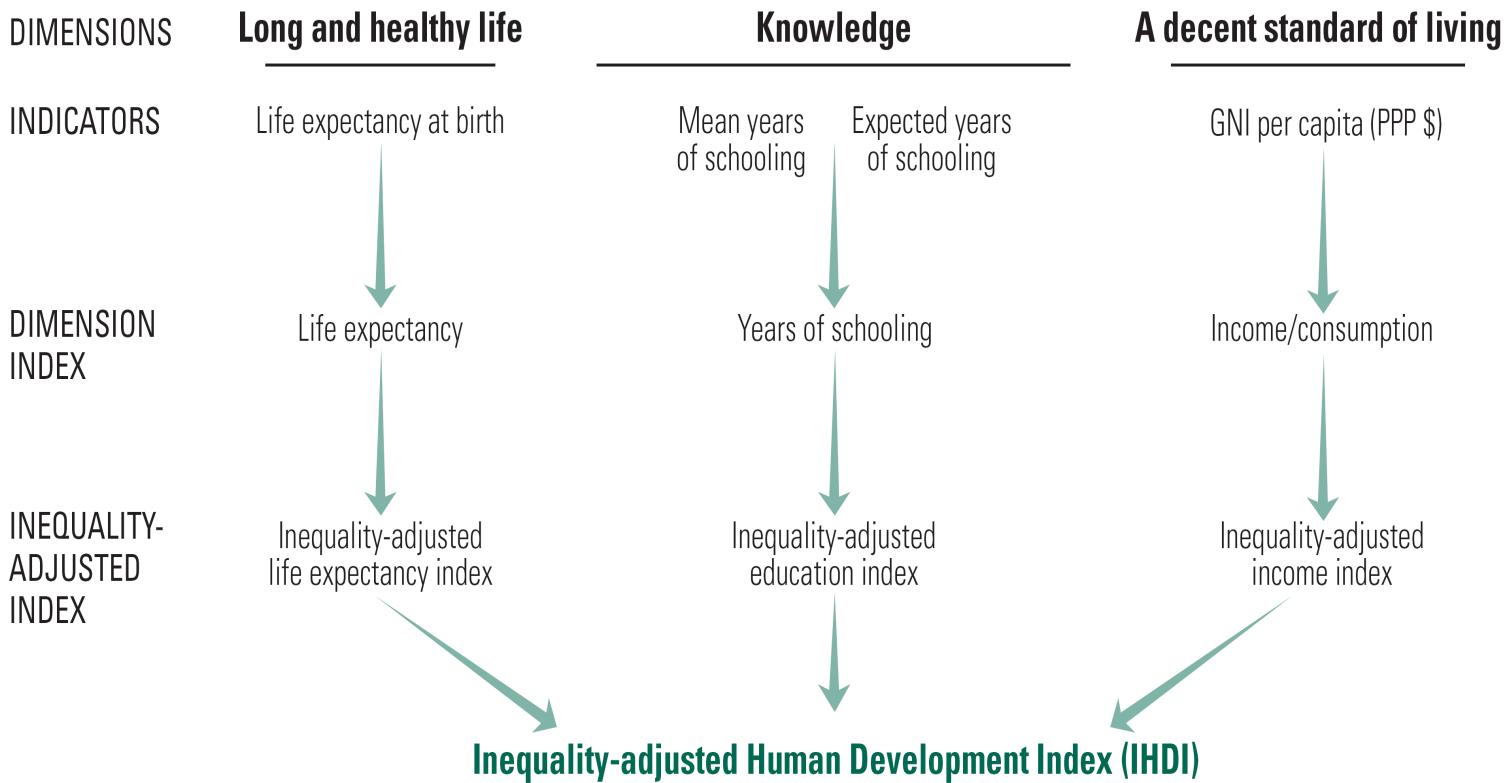


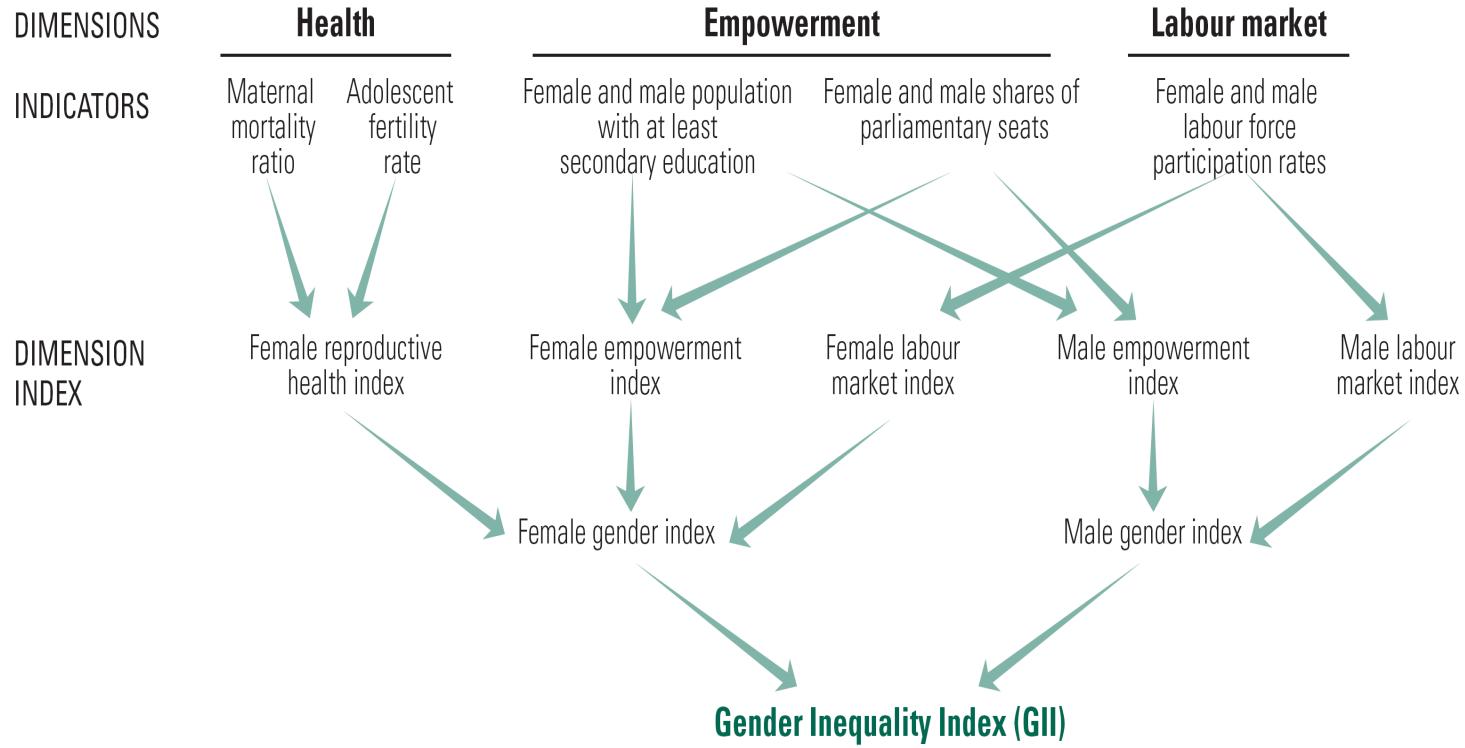
Het niveau van duurzaamheid in Nederland (SSI-2010)

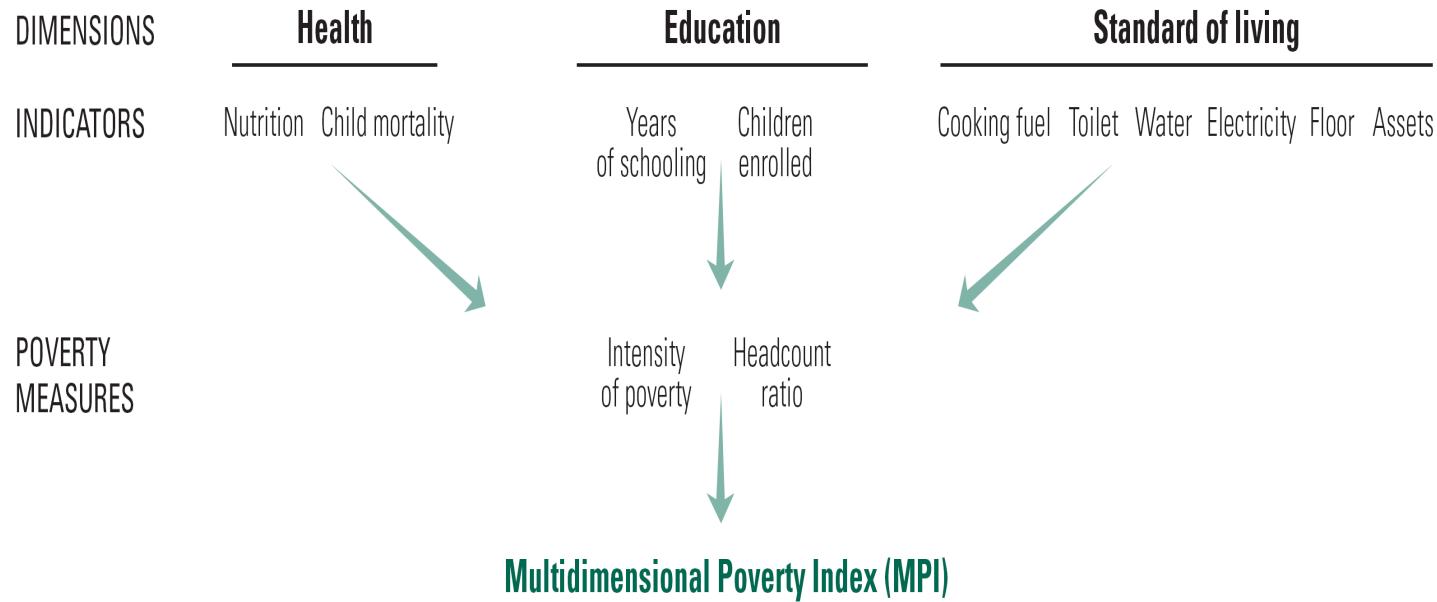






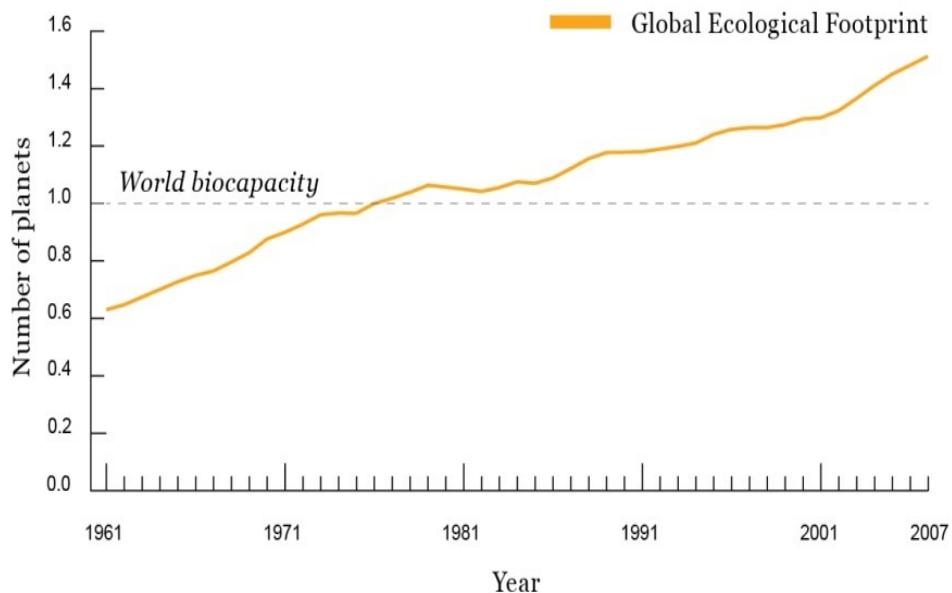






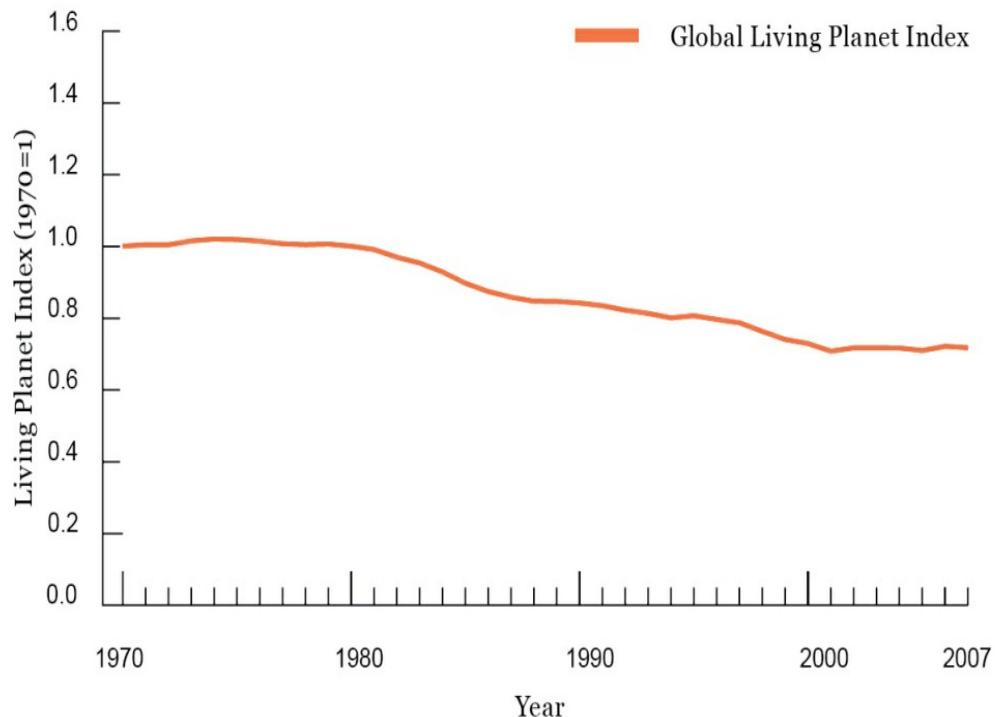
Global Ecological Footprint

Human demand on the biosphere more than doubled between 1961 and 2007 (Global Footprint Network, 2010)

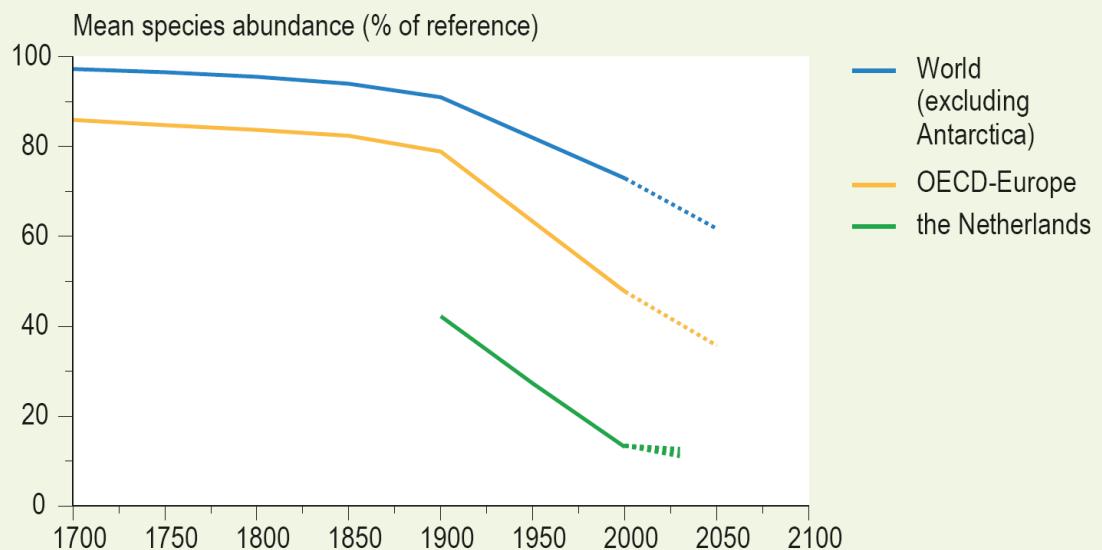


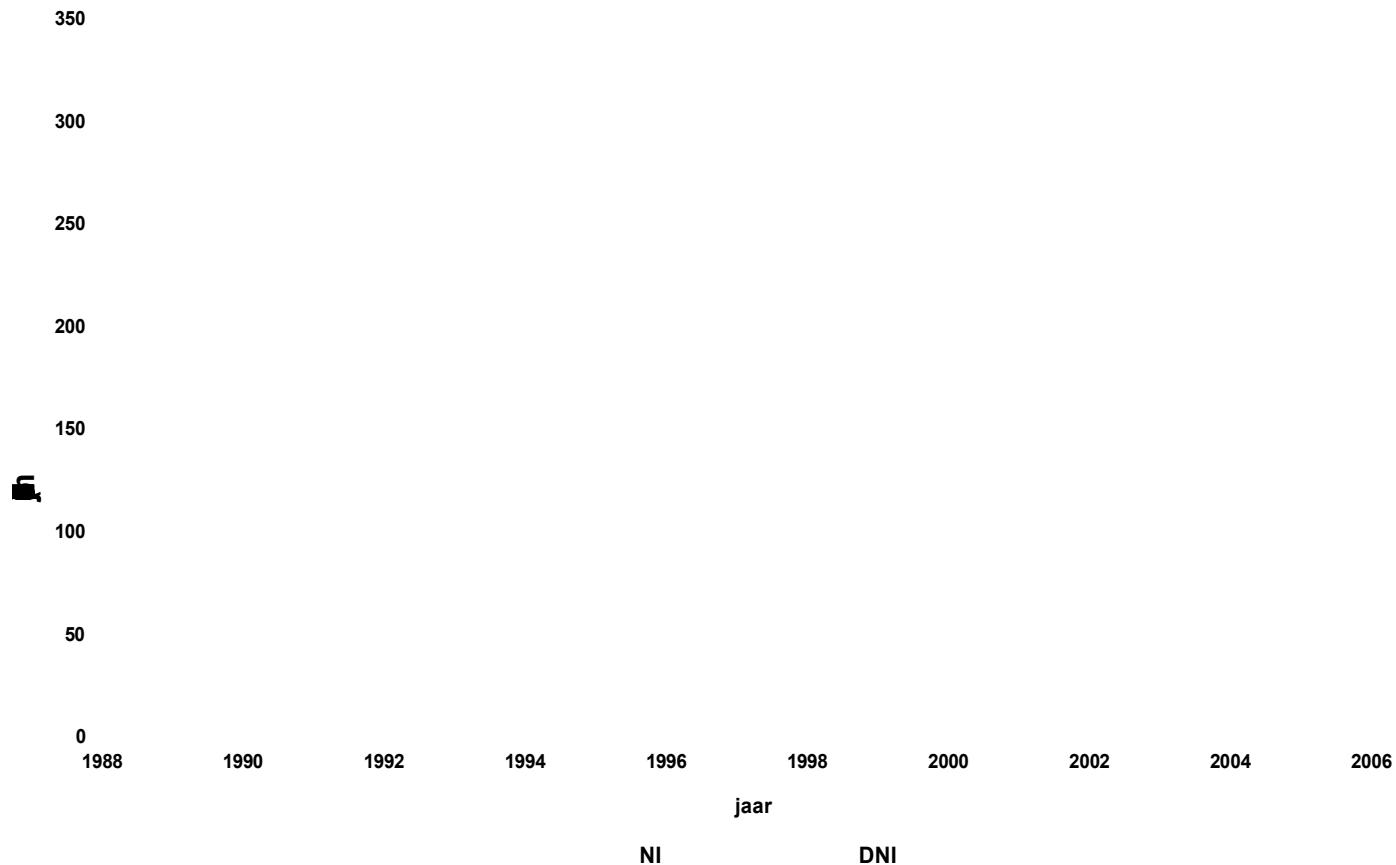
Living Planet Index

The global index shows that vertebrate species populations declined by almost 30 per cent between 1970 and 2007 (ZSL/WWF, 2010)



Development of biodiversity





Happy Planet index

- *Ecological Footprint*
- *Satisfaction with life*
- *Life expectancy at birth*

Landen	BOA-quote	
	Vrouwen	Mannen
Verenigd Koninkrijk (UK)	37,5%	65,2%
Nederland	37,3%	60,1%
Polen	33,3%	64,2%
Spanje	33,0%	74,2%