

Living planet index

[SELECT](#) [1]

The Living Planet Index (LPI) is an indicator of the state of global biological diversity, based on trends in vertebrate populations of species from around the world.

Living Planet Index, <http://www.livingplanetindex.org/about> [2],
retrieved on 12/02/2015.

Unit of Measurement:

Percentage (%)

Link to Data:

http://www.livingplanetindex.org/data_portal [3]

Type of Indicator source:

- [Non-governmental organisation](#) [4]

Geographical Coverage:

Afghanistan
Aland Islands
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana
Bouvet Island
Brazil
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Caribbean Netherlands
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Comoros
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Curaçao
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
French Southern Territories
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Greenland

Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Honduras
Hong Kong S.A.R., China
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kosovo
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macao S.A.R., China
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Micronesia
Moldova
Monaco

Mongolia
Montenegro
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
North Korea
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Palestinian Territory
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Pitcairn
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Reunion
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
Saint Barthélemy
Saint Helena
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Martin (French part)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Sint Maarten
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands

Somalia
South Africa
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
South Korea
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tokelau
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu
U.S. Virgin Islands
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
United States Minor Outlying Islands
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Vatican
Venezuela
Vietnam
Wallis and Futuna
Western Sahara
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Geographical Level:

- [Global](#) [5]

Same/similar indicators appears in the following sets:

- [GGGI Set of Diagnostic Indicators for assessing country sustainability in green growth planning](#) [6]

Methodological transparency:

-
- [Home](#)
 - [About the website](#)
 - [About the search options](#)
 - [About the data in our Factsheets](#)

- [Complete methodology available](#) [7]

Indicator relation: **Indicator:** [Abundance and distribution of selected species](#) [8]
Type of relation: Similar indicator

Indicator: [Distribution of animal species](#) [9]
Type of relation: Similar indicator

Temporal Coverage:

1970 to 2010

Frequency of Updates:

- [irregular](#) [10]

Indicator developer:

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Zoological Society of London

Link to Methodology:

[The Living Planet Index: using species population time series to track trends in biodiversity](#) [11]

Aggregation level of indicator:

- [Index or Composite](#) [12]

Data quality assesment:

- [No published quality assessment](#) [13]

Publishing delay:

- [more than 3 years](#) [14]

Contribution to the green economy:

The Living planet index is a measure of the state of the world's biological diversity based on population trends of vertebrate species. Therefore, a higher value of the Living planet index is beneficial for availability and quality of biotic resources, the environment and the Green Economy in general. Please note: This indicator is a composited indicator, which means trends of one or several indicators which are part of this composited indicator could be masked by trend of other indicators, the composited indicator consist of. For further assessments and a correct interpretation of this indicator, please check the respective single indicators.

Cost of accessing data:

-
- [Home](#)
 - [About the website](#)
 - [About the search options](#)
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- [free of charge](#) [15]

Potential misinterpretation: Is this index showing a good trend to due interrelated processes, but habitats are increasingly threatened?

Related Indicator: [Conservation status of habitats by habitat group](#) [16]

Potential misinterpretation: The living planet index is based upon data about vertebrate populations. Is this index showing a good trend, but there are more threatened species amongst vascular plants?

Related Indicator: [% Threatened species - Vascular plants](#) [17]

Use of indicator in mandates, international agreements or legislation:

Name of agreement or policy:

Convention on Biological Diversity

Name of body or organisation:

United Nations Environmental Program

Link to body or organisation:

[Convention on Biological Diversity](#) [18]



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Source URL: <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/living-planet-index>

Links

- [1] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/coll-add/nojs/2028>
- [2] <http://www.livingplanetindex.org/about>
- [3] http://www.livingplanetindex.org/data_portal
- [4] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/49>
- [5] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/64>
- [6] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/79>
- [7] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/34>
- [8] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/abundance-and-distribution-selected-species>

- [Home](#)
 - [About the website](#)
 - [About the search options](#)
 - [About the data in our Factsheets](#)

- [9] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/distribution-animal-species>
- [10] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/21>
- [11] <http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/360/1454/289>
- [12] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/30>
- [13] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/37>
- [14] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/26>
- [15] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/9>
- [16] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/conservation-status-habitats-habitat-group>
- [17] <https://www.measuring-progress.eu/threatened-species-vascular-plants>
- [18] <http://www.cbd.int/>