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GDP per inhabitant in purchasing power standards

GDP per inhabitant in the Member States ranged from 41% to 276% of the EU27 average in 2008

In 2008, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant in **Luxembourg**[1], expressed in purchasing power standards[2] (PPS), was more than two and a half times the EU27 average, while **Ireland** and the **Netherlands** recorded levels about one third above average. **Austria**, **Denmark**, **Sweden**, **Finland**, **Germany**, the **United Kingdom** and **Belgium** were between 15% and 25% above the EU27 average.

France, **Spain** and **Italy** registered GDP per inhabitant between 0% and 10% above the EU27 average, while **Cyprus**, **Greece** and **Slovenia** were between 0% and 10% below the average.

The **Czech Republic**, **Malta**, **Portugal**, and **Slovakia** were between 20% and 30% lower than the EU27 average. **Estonia**, **Hungary**, **Lithuania**, **Latvia** and **Poland** were between 30% and 50% lower, while **Romania** and **Bulgaria** were between 50% and 60% below the EU27 average.

These data for 2008, 2007 and 2006, published by **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**, are based on revised[3] purchasing power parities, and the latest GDP and population figures. They cover the 27 EU Member States, the three EU Candidate Countries, three EFTA Member States and four Western Balkan countries.

1. The high GDP per inhabitant in Luxembourg is partly due to the country's large share of cross-border workers in total employment. While contributing to GDP, these workers are not taken into consideration as part of the resident population which is used to calculate GDP per inhabitant.
2. The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Thus one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators across countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing aggregates in current prices and national currency by the respective Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The level of uncertainty associated with the basic price and national accounts data, and the methods used for compiling PPPs imply that differences between countries that have indices within a close range should not be over-interpreted.
3. The regular publication schedule of PPPs includes four estimates for a particular year. The first estimate for 2008, based on projections, was published in News Release 93/2009 of 25 June 2009. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2008 figures will be revised again in December 2010, and finalised in 2011.
4. The euro area (EA16) consists of Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

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GDP per inhabitant in PPS, EU27 = 100

	2006	2007	2008
EU27	**100**	**100**	**100**
Euro area (EA16)[4]	**109**	**109**	**108**
Luxembourg	272	275	276
Ireland	145	148	135
Netherlands	131	132	134
Austria	124	123	123
Denmark	124	121	120
Sweden	121	123	120
Finland	115	118	117
Germany	116	116	116
United Kingdom	120	117	116
Belgium	118	116	115
France	109	108	108
Spain	105	105	103
Italy	104	103	102
Cyprus	91	94	96
Greece	93	93	94
Slovenia	88	89	91
Czech Republic	77	80	80
Malta	77	76	76
Portugal	76	76	76
Slovakia	63	68	72
Estonia	65	69	67
Hungary	63	63	64
Lithuania	55	59	62
Latvia	52	56	57
Poland	52	54	56
Romania	38	42	47
Bulgaria	36	38	41
Croatia	57	60	63
Turkey	44	45	46
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	29	31	33
Norway	184	179	191
Switzerland	136	141	141
Iceland	124	121	121
Montenegro	36	40	43
Serbia	33	34	36
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	29	31
Albania	23	23	26