eurostat **news release**

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GDP per capita in purchasing power standards

GDP per capita in the Member States ranged from 48% to 251% of the EU25 average in 2005

GDP per capita[1] in **Luxembourg**[2], expressed in terms of purchasing power standards[3] (PPS), was more than twice the EU25 average in 2005, while **Ireland** was about 40% above the average. The **Netherlands**, **Austria**, **Denmark**, **Belgium**, the **United Kingdom** and **Sweden** were between approximately 15% and 25% above the average. **Finland**, **Germany** and **France** recorded figures about 10% above the EU25 average, while **Italy** and **Spain** were around the average.

Cyprus was about 10% below the EU25 average, while **Greece** and **Slovenia** were around 20% below. The **Czech Republic**, **Portugal** and **Malta** were around 30% below the EU25 average, while **Hungary**, **Estonia** and **Slovakia** were about 40% below. **Lithuania, Poland** and **Latvia** were around half of the EU25 average.

The data for 2005, 2004 and 2003, published by **Eurostat**, **the Statistical Office of the European Communities**, are based on revised purchasing power parities[4], and the latest GDP and population figures.

1. The GDP per capita volume indices in this News Release are not fully comparable across countries because not all have yet allocated “financial intermediation services indirectly measured” (FISIM) to user sectors. Among EU Member States, only the United Kingdom has not yet allocated FISIM. In addition Bulgaria, Croatia, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland and Japan have not yet made this change. The introduction of the allocation of FISIM will have a slight upward effect on the GDP per capita figures of these countries.
2. The GDP per capita in Luxembourg is very high partly due to the large share of cross-border workers in total employment. While contributing to GDP, they are not taken into consideration as part of the resident population which is used to calculate GDP per capita.
3. The PPS (purchasing power standard) is an artificial currency unit that reflects differences in national price levels that are not taken into account by exchange rates. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators between countries.
4. The regular publication schedule of purchasing power parities includes four estimates for a particular year. For 2005, the first estimate (nowcast), based on projections, was published in News Release 79/2006 of 15 June 2006. This second estimate (preliminary data) is based on prices collected in 2005.

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GDP per capita in PPS, EU25 = 100

	2003	2004	2005
EU25	100	100	**100**
EU25+BG+RO	96	96	**96**
Euro area	107	106	**106**
Euro area+SI	107	106	**106**
Belgium	119	119	**118**
Czech Republic	71	72	**74**
Denmark	120	120	**122**
Germany	112	111	**110**
Estonia	51	53	**60**
Greece*	80	81	**84**
Spain	97	97	**98**
France	108	108	**108**
Ireland	134	136	**139**
Italy	106	103	**100**
Cyprus	85	88	**89**
Latvia	41	44	**48**
Lithuania	47	49	**52**
Luxembourg	237	241	**251**
Hungary	61	61	**63**
Malta	74	71	**70**
Netherlands	124	125	**126**
Austria	123	123	**123**
Poland	47	49	**50**
Portugal	73	72	**71**
Slovenia	77	80	**82**
Slovakia	53	54	**57**
Finland	109	111	**111**
Sweden	115	115	**115**
United Kingdom	116	118	**117**
Bulgaria	31	32	**33**
Romania	30	33	**34**
Croatia	46	47	**48**
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	25	25	**26**
Turkey	26	27	**28**
Iceland	119	124	**129**
Norway	149	156	**169**
Switzerland	130	129	**129**
USA	146	148	**150**
Japan	108	108	**110**

*Figures for Greece do not incorporate the recent major revision to Greek national accounts.
USA and Japan: source OECD for PPPs