

First estimates for 2009

GDP per inhabitant in the Member States varied between 41% and 268% of the EU27 average

Based on first preliminary estimates for 2009¹, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant expressed in Purchasing Power Standards² (PPS) varied from 41% to 268% of the **EU27** average across the Member States.

In **Finland, France, Spain, Italy, Cyprus** and **Greece**, GDP per inhabitant was within 10% of the EU27 average. **Ireland**, the **Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark**, the **United Kingdom, Germany** and **Belgium** were between 15% and 35% above the average, while the highest level of GDP per inhabitant in the EU27 was recorded in **Luxembourg**³.

Slovenia, the **Czech Republic, Malta, Portugal** and **Slovakia** were between 10% and 30% lower than the EU27 average. **Hungary, Estonia, Poland** and **Lithuania** were between 30% and 50% lower, while **Latvia, Romania** and **Bulgaria** were between 50% and 60% below the EU27 average.

These figures for GDP per inhabitant, expressed in PPS, are published by **Eurostat, the statistical Office of the European Union**. They cover the 27 EU Member States, the three candidate countries, three EFTA Member States and four Western Balkan countries.

GDP per inhabitant in PPS, 2009, EU27 = 100

Luxembourg ³	268	Portugal	78
Ireland	131	Slovakia	72
Netherlands	130	Hungary	63
Austria	124	Estonia	62
Sweden	120	Poland	61
Denmark	117	Lithuania	53
United Kingdom	117	Latvia	49
Germany	116	Romania	45
Belgium	115	Bulgaria	41
Finland	110	Croatia	64
France	107	Turkey	46
Spain	103	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	35
Italy	102	Norway	177
EU27	100	Switzerland	144
Cyprus	98	Iceland	120
Greece	95	Montenegro ⁴	43
Slovenia	86	Serbia	37
Czech Republic	80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30
Malta	78	Albania	27

1. The figures are based on the latest GDP data for 2009 and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2010.
2. The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. 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 indexes within a close range should be interpreted with care.
3. The high level of GDP per inhabitant in Luxembourg is 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 inhabitant.
4. The figure for Montenegro is based on a preliminary Eurostat estimate of GDP.

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