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First estimates for 2008

GDP per inhabitant varied by one to six across the EU27 Member States

Based on first preliminary estimates for 2008[1], Gross Domestic Product[2] (GDP) per inhabitant expressed in Purchasing Power Standards[3] (PPS) varied from 40% to 253% of the **EU27** average across the Member States.

In **France**, **Spain**, **Italy**, **Greece** and **Cyprus**, GDP per inhabitant was within 10% of the EU27 average. **Austria**, **Sweden**, **Denmark**, the **United Kingdom**, **Finland**, **Germany** and **Belgium** were between 10% and 30% above the average, while the highest levels of GDP per inhabitant in the EU27 were recorded in **Luxembourg**[4], **Ireland** and the **Netherlands**.

Slovenia, the **Czech Republic**, **Malta**, **Portugal** and **Slovakia** were between 10% and 30% lower than the EU27 average. **Estonia**, **Hungary**, **Lithuania**, **Poland** and **Latvia** were between 30% and 50% lower, while **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 Communities**. 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, 2008, EU27 = 100

Luxembourg[4]	253	**Portugal**	75
Ireland	140	**Slovakia**	72
Netherlands	135	**Estonia**	67
Austria	123	**Hungary**	63
Sweden	121	**Lithuania**	61
Denmark	119	**Poland**	57
United Kingdom	117	**Latvia**	56
Finland	116	**Romania**	46
Germany	116	**Bulgaria**	40
Belgium	115	**Croatia**	63
France	107	**Turkey**	45
Spain	104	**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**	32
Italy	100	**Norway**	190
EU27	**100**	**Switzerland**	141
Greece	95	**Iceland**	119
Cyprus	95	**Montenegro**[5]	46
Slovenia	90	**Serbia**	37
Czech Republic	80	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	30
Malta	76	**Albania**	25

1. The figures are based on the latest GDP data for 2008 and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2009.
2. GDP provides a measure of the total economic activity in a country. All EU and EFTA Member States included here, as well as Croatia and Turkey, have adapted their national accounts to comply with methodological improvements agreed upon internationally concerning the allocation of "financial intermediation services indirectly measured" (FISIM) to user sectors, while the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the four Western Balkan countries have not.
3. The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial reference 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 indexes within a close range should be interpreted with care.
4. 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.
5. The figure for Montenegro is based on a preliminary Eurostat estimate of GDP.

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