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First estimates for 2010

GDP per capita in the Member States varied between 43% and 283% of the EU27 average

Based on first preliminary estimates for 2010[1], Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards[2] (PPS) varied from 43% to 283% of the **EU27** average across the Member States.

In **Spain**, **Italy** and **Cyprus**, GDP per capita was around the EU27 average, while in **France** it was around 5% above the average. **Germany**, **Belgium**, **Finland** and the **United Kingdom** were between 10% and 20% above the average, while **Denmark**, **Ireland**, **Austria** and **Sweden** were all around 25% above the average. The **Netherlands** was about one third above the average, while the highest level of GDP per capita in the EU27 was recorded in **Luxembourg**[3].

Greece, **Slovenia**, **Malta**, **Portugal** and the **Czech Republic** were between 10% and 20% lower than the EU27 average, while **Slovakia** was around 25% below. **Estonia**, **Hungary**, **Poland**, **Lithuania** and **Latvia** were between 35% and 50% lower, while **Romania** and **Bulgaria** were around 55% below the EU27 average.

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

GDP per capita in PPS, 2010, EU27 = 100

Luxembourg[3]	283	**Czech Republic**	80
Netherlands	134	**Slovakia**	74
Denmark	125	**Estonia**	65
Ireland	125	**Hungary**	64
Austria	125	**Poland**	62
Sweden	123	**Lithuania**	58
Germany	119	**Latvia**	52
Belgium	118	**Romania**	45
Finland	116	**Bulgaria**	43
United Kingdom	113	**Norway**	179
Euro area (EA17)[4]	**108**	**Switzerland**	146
France	107	**Iceland**	110
Spain	101	**Croatia**	61
Italy	100	**Turkey**	48
Cyprus	98	**Montenegro**[5]	40
Greece	89	**Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**	35
Slovenia	87	**Serbia**	35
Malta	83	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	30
Portugal	81	**Albania**	29

1. The figures are based on the latest GDP data for 2010 and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2011.
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 high GDP per capita 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 capita.
4. The euro area (EA17) consists of Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.
5. The figure for Montenegro is based on a preliminary Eurostat estimate of GDP.

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