

Regional GDP per inhabitant in the EU in 2004

Caption: Table showing the 15 regions with the highest and the 15 regions with the lowest per capita GDP, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS), in the 27 Member States of the European Union in 2004.

Source: GDP per inhabitant in 2004 ranged from 24% of the EU27 average in Nord-Est in Romania to 303% in Inner London. Luxembourg: Eurostat, 19.02.2007. (News releases).http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PGP_PRD_CAT_PREREL/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2007/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2007_MONTH_02/1-19022007-EN-AP.PDF.

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URL: http://www.cvce.eu/obj/Regional_GDP_per_inhabitant_in_the_EU_in_2004-en-2c69ab2d-b500-45f8-8891-49e7bbfaf00e.html

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Regional GDP per inhabitant in the EU27 in 2004 (in PPS, EU27 = 100)

	The fifteen highest		The fifteen lowest	
1	Inner London (UK)	3031	Nord-Est (RO)	24
2	Luxembourg (LU)	2512	Severozapaden (BG)	26
3	Bruxelles-Cap. / Brussels Hfdst. (BE)	2483	Yuzhen tsentralen (BG)	26
4	Hamburg (DE)	1954	Severen tsentralen (BG)	26
5	Wien (AT)	1805	Sud-Muntenia (RO)	28
6	Île de France (FR)	1756	Sud-Vest Oltenia (RO)	29
7	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire (UK)	1747	Severoiztochen (BG)	29
8	Oberbayern (DE)	1698	Yugoiztochen (BG)	30
9	Stockholm (SE)	1669	Sud-Est (RO)	31
10	Utrecht (NL)	15810	Nord-Vest (RO)	33
11	Darmstadt (DE)	15711	Lubelskie (PL)	35
12	Praha (CZ)	15712	Podkarpackie (PL)	35
13	Southern & Eastern (IE)	15713	Centru (RO)	35
14	Bremen (DE)	15614	Podlaskie (PL)	38
15	North Eastern Scotland (UK)	15415	Vest (RO)	39

GDP: GDP, and thus GDP per inhabitant, provides a measure of the total economic activity in a region. It may be used to compare the degree of economic development of regions. GDP does not measure the income ultimately available to private households in a region.

PPS: The PPS (purchasing power standard) is an artificial currency that takes into account differences in national price levels. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators over countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing aggregates in current prices and national currency by the respective Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).