



STATISTICS IN FOCUS

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Per capita GDP in the regions of the European Union

Average per capita GDP in the European Union 16 644 ECU in 1994

Initial estimates of per capita GDP for the regions of the European Union are now available for 1994 based on the most recent figures for gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices at national level. This publication contains results for the regions down to NUTS level II.

Current data show that the 1994 per capita GDP in the European Union was 16 644 in ECU and PPS (purchasing power standards). This is an average value, the figure varying from Member State to Member State: in 1994, it ranged from ECU 7 224 for Portugal (Greece had the lowest value in PPS, at 10 799) to ECU 30 446 (PPS 28 069) for Luxembourg. In terms of PPS, the values ranged from 65% to 169% of the average for the 15 Member States.

Substantial differences between the regions continue

The range is greater if the study is broadened to the regions. At NUTS level I - which corresponds to the Länder in Germany, for example - the 1994 values vary between ECU 5 133 (PPS 7 956, 48%

of the EU average) in the Açores to ECU 37 786 (PPS 32 687, 196% of the EU average) in Hamburg. Closer analysis of the values for NUTS I regions as a whole shows a relatively high concentration around the EU average; 24 out of the 77 NUTS I regions (or almost one-third of the total) had a per capita GDP in PPS that was no more than 10 percent above or below the EU average. By contrast, only six NUTS I regions show values that exceed the EU average by more than a third (Hamburg 196%, Brussels 183%, Luxembourg 169%, Île de France 161%, Bremen 156% and Hessen 152%). At the other end of the scale, there were 9 NUTS I regions in 1994 with per capita GDPs that were no higher than 60% of the EU average: the German regions of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Thüringen, the Greek region Kentriki Ellada, the Spanish region Sur, the French overseas *départements* (1993 values) and the Portuguese regions of the Açores and Madeira.

If we consider the NUTS II regions - which in France correspond to the *régions*, for example - the overall range of values for per capita GDP does not change significantly. It does, however, increase the ranges of values within the Member States, as shown in the following table.

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The table 1 shows that in many of the Member States the maximum value is found in the capital region. The dominance of the capital region is often clear from looking at the region with the second highest value, particularly in Belgium (re-

gion with second highest value Antwerpen, 139%), France (region with the second highest value Alsace, 110%), Austria (region with second highest value Salzburg, 122%) and Sweden (region with second highest value Mellersta Norrland, 96%)

Table 1

Range of values of regional per capita GDP in PPS for NUTS II regions in the EU Member States 1994

Member State	Minimum values (as % of EU average)	NUTS II region with minimum value	Maximum value (as % of EU average)	NUTS II region with maximum value
Belgium	82	Brabant Wallon	183	Bruxelles
Germany	57	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	196	Hamburg
Greece	43	Ipeiros	73	Attiki, Notio Aigaio
Spain	54	Extremadura	98	Baleares
France ¹	76	Corse	161	Ile de France
Italy	61	Calabria	131	Lombardia
Netherlands	77	Flevoland	127	Groningen
Austria	70	Burgenland	158	Wien
Portugal	48	Açores	87	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
Finland	72	Itä-Suomi	126	Ahvenanmaa
Sweden	88	Ostra Mellansverige	125	Stockholm
United Kingdom	74	South Yorkshire	147	Greater London

¹ France excluding the french overseas départements



Four regions close to the EU average

It is also interesting to note which regions are closest to the EU average in terms of per capita GDP, i.e. close to 100% of the EU average in PPS. The table on the inside pages of this publication shows that in 1994 "average" regions were Rheinland-Pfalz in Germany, the French region Est, the Belgian region Luxembourg and the region East Anglia in the United Kingdom.

Large differences in the development of regions over time

As well as the level of per capita GDP in the individual regions, another point of interest is the trend in this indicator over time, particularly between 1993 and 1994. In interpreting the development of this indicator over time, it should be noted that growth rates are influenced by changes in (national) purchasing power parities and the size of the (regional) population as well as the intrinsic change in the regional GDP.

On the basis of comparisons of the most up-to-date estimates for the years 1993 and 1994, as contained in the REGIO database, three groups of countries can be distinguished, the first comprising Denmark, Luxembourg and Ireland. In these three countries, in which regions are distinguished only below NUTS level II, GDP per capita in PPS rose between 7.2% (Denmark) and 11.5% (Ireland) between 1993 and 1994, i.e. substantially more sharply than the EU average of 4.5%. For the second group too, comprising Italy, Belgium, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and France, only average national growth rates can be given, albeit for a different reason; the estimates for these Member States had to be based on the assumption of constant regional gross-value-added structures in previous years, since no up-to-date figures were available. As a result, the regional growth rates correspond to the respective national rates. In these six countries, growth rates were substantially lower than in the first group, ranging from 3.5% in France to 5.8% in Italy.

The remaining countries, i.e. Finland, Greece, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, are the only ones for which both national and regional growth rates are available. Developments at regional level vary widely from one country to another:

- In Finland, the national growth rate in terms of GDP per capita rose by 4.6% from 1993 to 1994 - approximately the EU average. The lowest growth rate (3.9%) was in the Pohjois-Suomi (Northern Finland) region and the highest (5.9%) in the Itä-Suomi (Eastern Finland) region. However, the difference in growth rate is relatively small, which suggests fairly balanced regional growth in Finland's economy.

- In Greece too, differences in regional growth rates in terms of GDP per capita were not very great, even if the range was somewhat wider than in Finland. The lowest regional growth rate between 1993 and 1994 was in the region Sterea Ellada (3.1%) and the highest in the region Kriti (7.8%). Overall, the 5.6% growth of Greece's economy in terms of GDP per capita in PPS from 1993 to 1994 was higher than the average for the European Union.
- A characteristic feature of regional development in Germany between 1993 and 1994 was rapid growth in the new Federal Länder and substantially lower rates in the old Länder. The highest growth rate was in Sachsen with 17.3% and lowest in the *Regierungsbezirk* Weser-Ems with 4.9%. At national level, the indicator rose by 6.9%.
- The characteristic features of the situation in Spain were below-average national growth in GDP per capita (2.5%) and only slight regional variations. The highest growth rate between 1993 and 1994 was in Canarias with 3.6% and the lowest in Asturias with 1.4%.
- In the Netherlands there were major differences in the regional development of GDP per capita in PPS, the highest growth rate between 1993 and 1994 being in Zeeland, with 10.5%. Over the same period, the indicator fell by 1.1% in the region Groningen. The national growth rate was 5.7%.
- The data available only permit regional growth rates for the United Kingdom to be quoted for NUTS level I. At this level, the South West region had the highest growth rate, with 5.4%, and the West Midlands region the lowest, with 3.3%. At national level, GDP per capita rose by an average of 4.4% from 1993 to 1994.

	Population 1994 (1000)	GDP 1994 (million ECU)	GDP 1994 (million PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (ECU)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS) EUR 15=100	GDP per capita 1988 (PPS) EUR 15=100
EUR 15	372 018	6 192 000	6 192 000	16 644	16 644	100	100
EUR 12	350 119	5 779 950	5 779 950	16 509	16 509	99	98
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	10 116	193 610	191 480	19 139	18 928	114	102
REG. BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUS	950	29 332	29 010	30 864	30 525	183	162
VLAAMS GEWEST	5 857	113 740	112 488	19 420	19 206	115	103
<i>Antwerpen</i>	1 627	37 997	37 579	23 355	23 098	139	123
<i>Limburg (B)</i>	769	13 777	13 625	17 909	17 712	106	101
<i>Oost-Vlaanderen</i>	1 348	24 329	24 061	18 046	17 848	107	98
<i>Vlaams Brabant</i>	992	15 368	15 199	15 488	15 317	92	79
<i>West-Vlaanderen</i>	1 120	22 269	22 024	19 881	19 662	118	103
RÉGION WALLONNE	3 309	50 538	49 982	15 274	15 106	91	82
<i>Brabant Wallon</i>	335	4 623	4 572	13 811	13 659	82	73
<i>Hainaut</i>	1 287	17 997	17 799	13 987	13 833	83	75
<i>Liege</i>	1 015	17 683	17 489	17 424	17 232	104	93
<i>Luxembourg (B)</i>	239	4 022	3 977	16 811	16 626	100	83
<i>Namur</i>	433	6 212	6 144	14 337	14 179	85	79
DANMARK	5 205	123 110	99 150	23 652	19 049	114	107
BR DEUTSCHLAND	81 423	1 724 890	1 492 110	21 184	18 325	110	114
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	10 251	247 995	214 528	24 193	20 928	126	128
<i>Stuttgart</i>	3 836	102 865	88 983	26 816	23 197	139	145
<i>Karlsruhe</i>	2 640	63 662	55 071	24 110	20 856	125	126
<i>Freiburg</i>	2 064	43 418	37 559	21 032	18 194	109	112
<i>Tübingen</i>	1 710	38 049	32 914	22 251	19 249	116	115
BAYERN	11 890	292 160	252 733	24 572	21 256	128	120
<i>Oberbayern</i>	3 953	122 440	105 917	30 975	26 795	161	149
<i>Niederbayern</i>	1 126	21 267	18 397	18 888	16 339	98	93
<i>Oberpfalz</i>	1 044	20 707	17 913	19 841	17 163	103	92
<i>Oberfranken</i>	1 102	23 159	20 034	21 013	18 177	109	101
<i>Mittelfranken</i>	1 656	41 313	35 738	24 949	21 582	130	123
<i>Unterfranken</i>	1 304	26 425	22 859	20 268	17 533	105	101
<i>Schwaben</i>	1 706	36 850	31 877	21 604	18 689	112	109
BERLIN	3 473	69 270	59 921	19 944	17 253	104	:
BRANDENBURG	2 537	31 089	26 892	12 254	10 600	64	:
BREMEN	681	20 431	17 674	29 984	25 937	156	148
HAMBURG	1 704	64 387	55 698	37 786	32 687	196	180
HESSEN	5 973	174 723	151 145	29 254	25 306	152	137
<i>Darmstadt</i>	3 670	125 851	108 868	34 295	29 667	178	159
<i>Gießen</i>	1 046	20 698	17 905	19 795	17 124	103	96
<i>Kassel</i>	1 257	28 172	24 370	22 405	19 381	116	105
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	1 838	20 101	17 388	10 938	9 461	57	:
NIEDERSACHSEN	7 680	155 307	134 349	20 222	17 493	105	100
<i>Braunschweig</i>	1 676	36 408	31 494	21 719	18 788	113	106
<i>Hannover</i>	2 125	48 575	42 020	22 858	19 774	119	114
<i>Lüneburg</i>	1 570	25 596	22 142	16 298	14 099	85	80
<i>Weser-Ems</i>	2 308	44 729	38 693	19 378	16 763	101	94
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	17 784	382 804	331 145	21 525	18 621	112	112
<i>Düsseldorf</i>	5 287	125 306	108 396	23 701	20 502	123	121
<i>Köln</i>	4 151	91 102	78 807	21 947	18 986	114	116
<i>Münster</i>	2 552	47 013	40 669	18 422	15 936	96	96
<i>Detmold</i>	1 983	40 519	35 051	20 437	17 679	106	107
<i>Arnsberg</i>	3 811	78 863	68 221	20 693	17 900	108	106
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	3 938	75 605	65 402	19 200	16 609	100	103
<i>Koblenz</i>	1 470	26 148	22 619	17 788	15 388	92	94
<i>Trier</i>	501	8 621	7 457	17 220	14 897	90	88
<i>Rheinhausen-Pfalz</i>	1 967	40 838	35 327	20 758	17 957	108	114
SAARLAND	1 084	22 177	19 184	20 456	17 695	106	105
SACHSEN	4 596	52 703	45 589	11 468	9 920	60	:
SACHSEN-ANHALT	2 768	32 103	27 770	11 596	10 031	60	:
<i>Dessau</i>	579	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Halle</i>	921	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Magdeburg</i>	1 268	:	:	:	:	:	:
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	2 701	55 062	47 632	20 386	17 635	106	99
THÜRINGEN	2 525	28 971	25 060	11 473	9 924	60	:
ELLADA	10 426	82 500	112 590	7 913	10 799	65	58
VOREIA ELLADA	3 363	25 550	34 868	7 597	10 367	62	57






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<i>Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki</i>	562	3 994	5 451	7 107	9 699	58	52
<i>Kentriki Makedonia</i>	1 758	13 960	19 052	7 939	10 835	65	58
<i>Dytiki Makedonia</i>	301	2 175	2 968	7 218	9 850	59	63
<i>Thessalia</i>	742	5 421	7 398	7 310	9 975	60	54
KENTRIKI ELLADA	2 575	17 872	24 390	6 939	9 470	57	56
<i>Ipeiros</i>	361	1 880	2 566	5 211	7 112	43	44
<i>Ionia Nisia</i>	197	1 438	1 963	7 305	9 970	60	55
<i>Dytiki Ellada</i>	726	4 931	6 730	6 789	9 264	56	48
<i>Stereia Ellada</i>	639	5 059	6 904	7 916	10 804	65	72
<i>Peloponnisos</i>	652	4 563	6 227	6 996	9 547	57	58
ATTIKI	3 486	30 886	42 152	8 860	12 091	73	61
NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI	1 001	8 192	11 180	8 183	11 167	67	58
<i>Voreio Aigaio</i>	187	1 112	1 517	5 936	8 100	49	45
<i>Notio Aigaio</i>	263	2 353	3 211	8 959	12 227	73	69
<i>Kriti</i>	551	4 728	6 452	8 576	11 704	70	57
ESPANA	39 150	407 240	495 940	10 402	12 668	76	72
NOROESTE	4 347	38 171	46 485	8 782	10 694	64	61
<i>Galicia</i>	2 730	22 118	26 935	8 102	9 866	59	56
<i>Asturias</i>	1 089	10 674	12 999	9 801	11 936	72	70
<i>Cantabria</i>	528	5 379	6 551	10 196	12 416	75	72
NORESTE	4 064	49 400	60 159	12 156	14 804	89	84
<i>Pais Vasco</i>	2 088	25 951	31 603	12 427	15 134	91	86
<i>Navarra</i>	524	6 528	7 950	12 470	15 186	91	89
<i>Rioja</i>	264	3 148	3 833	11 921	14 518	87	81
<i>Aragon</i>	1 188	13 772	16 772	11 595	14 120	85	81
MADRID	5 020	65 298	79 520	13 007	15 840	95	88
CENTRO (E)	5 238	46 666	56 830	8 908	10 849	65	60
<i>Castilla - Leon</i>	2 522	24 391	29 703	9 671	11 778	71	66
<i>Castilla - La Mancha</i>	1 660	14 543	17 711	8 759	10 667	64	59
<i>Extremadura</i>	1 056	7 732	9 417	7 322	8 916	54	48
ESTE	10 728	126 475	154 022	11 789	14 357	86	81
<i>Cataluña</i>	6 095	77 533	94 420	12 721	15 492	93	86
<i>Comunidad Valenciana</i>	3 903	39 203	47 742	10 045	12 233	73	71
<i>Baleares</i>	730	9 739	11 860	13 332	16 236	98	93
SUR	8 227	65 524	79 796	7 965	9 699	58	56
<i>Andalucia</i>	7 035	54 504	66 375	7 747	9 435	57	54
<i>Murcia</i>	1 066	9 846	11 991	9 240	11 253	68	66
<i>Ceuta y Melilla</i>	126	1 174	1 430	9 292	11 316	68	64
CANARIAS	1 526	15 706	19 127	10 291	12 533	75	73
FRANCE	57 900	1 122 370	1 037 580	19 385	17 920	108	109
ILE DE FRANCE	10 983	319 298	295 176	29 072	26 875	161	164
BASSIN PARISIEN	10 441	184 032	170 130	17 626	16 294	98	99
<i>Champagne-Ardenne</i>	1 357	25 679	23 739	18 920	17 491	105	104
<i>Picardie</i>	1 861	30 602	28 290	16 442	15 200	91	93
<i>Haute-Normandie</i>	1 771	32 170	29 739	18 163	16 790	101	106
<i>Centre</i>	2 418	43 294	40 023	17 902	16 550	99	100
<i>Basse-Normandie</i>	1 413	24 745	22 876	17 514	16 191	97	93
<i>Bourgogne</i>	1 620	27 542	25 462	17 001	15 716	94	96
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	4 003	62 508	57 786	15 617	14 437	87	88
EST	5 081	91 520	84 606	18 011	16 651	100	100
<i>Lorraine</i>	2 305	38 942	36 000	16 892	15 616	94	93
<i>Alsace</i>	1 663	32 948	30 459	19 818	18 321	110	111
<i>Franche-Comté</i>	1 113	19 631	18 148	17 631	16 299	98	100
OUEST	7 607	125 239	115 778	16 463	15 219	91	91
<i>Pays de la Loire</i>	3 136	52 826	48 835	16 846	15 573	94	93
<i>Bretagne</i>	2 843	46 595	43 075	16 387	15 149	91	91
<i>Poitou-Charentes</i>	1 628	25 818	23 867	15 858	14 660	88	87
SUD-OUEST	6 070	101 542	93 871	16 727	15 464	93	95
<i>Aquitaine</i>	2 861	49 362	45 633	17 251	15 947	96	102
<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>	2 487	40 884	37 795	16 437	15 196	91	90
<i>Limousin</i>	722	11 296	10 443	15 651	14 469	87	84
CENTRE-EST	6 849	125 554	116 069	18 333	16 948	102	104
<i>Rhône-Alpes</i>	5 528	104 605	96 703	18 922	17 492	105	108
<i>Auvergne</i>	1 320	20 949	19 367	15 867	14 668	88	89
MÉDITERRANÉE	6 866	112 676	104 164	16 412	15 172	91	95
<i>Languedoc-Roussillon</i>	2 202	32 977	30 486	14 973	13 842	83	86
<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>	4 408	76 209	70 452	17 287	15 981	96	101
<i>Corse</i>	255	3 490	3 227	13 710	12 675	76	79

	Population 1994 (1000)	GDP 1994 (million ECU)	GDP 1994 (million PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (ECU)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS) EUR 15=100	GDP per capita 1988 (PPS) EUR 15=100
DÉPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER	1 561	12 610	11 794	8 078	7 555	45	:
<i>Guadeloupe</i>	408	2 862	2 677	7 007	6 554	39	:
<i>Martinique</i>	377	3 462	3 238	9 174	8 581	52	:
<i>Guyane</i>	139	1 204	1 126	8 670	8 110	49	:
<i>Réunion</i>	637	5 082	4 753	7 982	7 465	45	:
IRELAND	3 571	45 400	52 510	12 714	14 705	88	63
ITALIA	58 247	856 050	993 650	14 697	17 059	102	101
NORD OVEST	6 184	102 942	119 489	16 646	19 322	116	117
<i>Piemonte</i>	4 371	71 714	83 241	16 405	19 042	114	119
<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>	120	2 233	2 592	18 534	21 513	129	127
<i>Liguria</i>	1 692	28 995	33 656	17 136	19 890	120	111
LOMBARDIA	9 063	170 044	197 376	18 763	21 779	131	132
NORD EST	6 634	113 219	131 417	17 067	19 811	119	115
<i>Trentino-Alto Adige</i>	924	16 320	18 944	17 659	20 497	123	119
<i>Veneto</i>	4 498	76 038	88 261	16 906	19 623	118	114
<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>	1 212	20 860	24 213	17 217	19 984	120	116
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	3 990	73 200	84 966	18 348	21 297	128	126
CENTRO (I)	5 888	90 212	104 712	15 320	17 783	107	105
<i>Toscana</i>	3 586	56 584	65 680	15 778	18 314	110	108
<i>Umbria</i>	837	11 846	13 751	14 161	16 438	99	96
<i>Marche</i>	1 466	21 781	25 282	14 861	17 250	104	102
LAZIO	5 282	90 142	104 631	17 066	19 809	119	114
ABRUZZO-MOLISE	1 627	20 392	23 669	12 532	14 546	87	85
<i>Abruzzo</i>	1 289	16 639	19 314	12 905	14 979	90	87
<i>Molise</i>	338	3 752	4 356	11 107	12 893	77	79
CAMPANIA	5 844	57 441	66 674	9 829	11 409	69	68
SUD	6 878	67 406	78 240	9 800	11 375	68	68
<i>Puglia</i>	4 145	42 932	49 833	10 357	12 021	72	74
<i>Basilicata</i>	621	5 960	6 918	9 595	11 137	67	64
<i>Calabria</i>	2 112	18 514	21 490	8 768	10 177	61	57
SICILIA	5 170	52 103	60 478	10 079	11 699	70	67
SARDEGNA	1 688	18 951	21 997	11 228	13 033	78	73
LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)	404	12 300	11 340	30 446	28 069	169	137
NEDERLAND	15 381	283 920	268 360	18 459	17 448	105	98
NOORD-NEDERLAND	1 619	29 152	27 554	18 010	17 023	102	94
<i>Groningen</i>	557	12 482	11 798	22 398	21 171	127	119
<i>Friesland</i>	608	9 513	8 991	15 639	14 782	89	80
<i>Drenthe</i>	453	7 158	6 765	15 797	14 931	90	83
OOST-NEDERLAND	3 163	51 621	48 792	16 318	15 424	93	84
<i>Overijssel</i>	1 047	17 377	16 425	16 592	15 683	94	86
<i>Gelderland</i>	1 858	30 721	29 038	16 535	15 629	94	84
<i>Flevoland</i>	258	3 523	3 329	13 647	12 899	77	73
WEST-NEDERLAND	7 204	143 052	135 212	19 858	18 769	113	107
<i>Utrecht</i>	1 060	21 715	20 525	20 496	19 372	116	104
<i>Noord-Holland</i>	2 461	50 820	48 035	20 654	19 522	117	112
<i>Zuid-Holland</i>	3 319	63 872	60 372	19 244	18 190	109	105
<i>Zeeland</i>	365	6 644	6 280	18 214	17 216	103	107
ZUID-NEDERLAND	3 395	60 096	56 802	17 700	16 730	101	92
<i>Noord-Brabant</i>	2 268	41 421	39 151	18 265	17 264	104	94
<i>Limburg (NL)</i>	1 127	18 675	17 652	16 564	15 657	94	90
ÖSTERREICH	8 030	162 450	146 890	20 230	18 293	110	101
OSTÖSTERREICH	3 384	76 135	68 842	22 500	20 345	122	112
<i>Burgenland</i>	275	3 552	3 211	12 934	11 695	70	64
<i>Niederösterreich</i>	1 512	26 195	23 686	17 319	15 660	94	87
<i>Wien</i>	1 597	46 388	41 945	29 052	26 269	158	145
SÜDÖSTERREICH	1 769	28 264	25 557	15 974	14 444	87	79
<i>Kärnten</i>	561	9 025	8 160	16 087	14 547	87	79
<i>Steiermark</i>	1 208	19 239	17 396	15 922	14 397	86	78
WESTÖSTERREICH	2 877	58 051	52 491	20 178	18 246	110	102
<i>Oberösterreich</i>	1 380	26 410	23 880	19 138	17 305	104	99
<i>Salzburg</i>	503	11 326	10 241	22 506	20 350	122	111
<i>Tirol</i>	652	13 247	11 978	20 319	18 373	110	100
<i>Vorarlberg</i>	342	7 068	6 391	20 684	18 703	112	105
PORTUGAL	9 902	71 530	110 880	7 224	11 198	67	61
CONTINENTE	9 406	68 862	106 744	7 321	11 348	68	61
<i>Norte</i>	3 511	22 049	34 179	6 280	9 734	58	53
<i>Centro (P)</i>	1 714	10 065	15 603	5 873	9 104	55	44

	Population 1994 (1000)	GDP 1994 (million ECU)	GDP 1994 (million PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (ECU)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS)	GDP per capita 1994 (PPS) EUR 15=100	GDP per capita 1988 (PPS) EUR 15=100
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	3 306	30 979	48 021	9 370	14 525	87	82
Alentejo	531	3 044	4 719	5 734	8 889	53	38
Algarve	344	2 724	4 223	7 912	12 265	74	54
ACORES	240	1 231	1 908	5 133	7 956	48	:
MADEIRA	256	1 437	2 227	5 614	8 702	52	:
SUOMI /FINLAND	5 088	82 390	77 140	16 193	15 161	91	102
MANNER-SUOMI	5 063	81 827	76 613	16 162	15 132	91	101
<i>Uusimaa</i>	1 302	27 435	25 686	21 079	19 735	119	132
<i>Etelä-Suomi</i>	1 791	27 440	25 691	15 317	14 341	86	96
<i>Itä-Suomi</i>	708	9 096	8 516	12 846	12 028	72	81
<i>Väli-Suomi</i>	707	9 978	9 342	14 123	13 223	79	91
<i>Pohjois-Suomi</i>	555	7 878	7 376	14 188	13 284	80	91
AHVENANMAA / ÅLAND	25	563	527	22 407	20 979	126	139
SVERIGE	8 781	167 210	143 770	19 042	16 373	98	109
<i>Stockholm</i>	1 697	40 967	35 224	24 135	20 751	125	:
<i>Oestra Mellansverige</i>	1 495	25 394	21 834	16 983	14 602	88	:
<i>Smaaland Med Oearna</i>	793	14 305	12 299	18 034	15 506	93	:
<i>Sydsverige</i>	1 252	22 159	19 052	17 696	15 216	91	:
<i>Vaestsverige</i>	1 754	32 122	27 619	18 312	15 745	95	:
<i>Norra Mellansverige</i>	866	15 209	13 077	17 565	15 103	91	:
<i>Mellersta Norrland</i>	397	7 365	6 333	18 570	15 967	96	:
<i>Oevre Norrland</i>	526	9 690	8 331	18 409	15 828	95	:
UNITED KINGDOM	58 395	857 030	958 030	14 676	16 406	99	101
NORTH	3 113	39 504	44 160	12 689	14 185	85	89
<i>Cleveland, Durham</i>	1 171	13 818	15 446	11 799	13 189	79	85
<i>Cumbria</i>	492	7 371	8 239	14 983	16 749	101	111
<i>Northumberland, Tyne and Wear</i>	1 450	18 316	20 475	12 630	14 119	85	84
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	5 032	65 543	73 267	13 026	14 562	87	91
<i>Humberside</i>	887	11 869	13 267	13 373	14 949	90	96
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	724	10 652	11 907	14 706	16 439	99	95
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	1 311	14 539	16 253	11 092	12 399	74	81
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	2 109	28 483	31 840	13 506	15 097	91	95
EAST MIDLANDS	4 097	56 683	63 363	13 835	15 465	93	96
<i>Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire</i>	1 986	26 039	29 108	13 110	14 655	88	93
<i>Leics., Northamptonshire</i>	1 507	22 755	25 437	15 095	16 874	101	105
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	604	7 890	8 820	13 074	14 615	88	85
EAST ANGLIA	2 101	31 424	35 127	14 955	16 717	100	101
SOUTH EAST (UK)	17 832	311 221	347 898	17 453	19 510	117	121
<i>Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire</i>	1 544	22 429	25 072	14 522	16 233	98	105
<i>Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire</i>	2 008	35 364	39 532	17 610	19 685	118	112
<i>Surrey, East-West Sussex</i>	2 486	36 291	40 567	14 595	16 315	98	99
<i>Essex</i>	1 566	19 413	21 700	12 398	13 859	83	88
<i>Greater London</i>	6 957	152 603	170 587	21 934	24 519	147	155
<i>Hampshire, Isle of Wight</i>	1 725	25 376	28 366	14 715	16 449	99	100
<i>Kent</i>	1 545	19 746	22 073	12 780	14 286	86	90
SOUTH WEST (UK)	4 785	67 784	75 773	14 167	15 836	95	95
<i>Avon, Gloucs., Wiltshire</i>	2 108	34 090	38 107	16 175	18 081	109	107
<i>Cornwall, Devon</i>	1 532	18 257	20 409	11 921	13 326	80	81
<i>Dorset, Somerset</i>	1 146	15 436	17 255	13 474	15 062	90	93
WEST MIDLANDS	5 308	71 021	79 390	13 380	14 956	90	93
<i>Hereford-Worcs., Warwicks.</i>	1 193	15 884	17 756	13 319	14 889	89	89
<i>Shropshire, Staffordshire</i>	1 473	17 496	19 558	11 881	13 281	80	87
<i>West midlands (County)</i>	2 643	37 641	42 077	14 242	15 921	96	98
NORTH WEST (UK)	6 435	84 550	94 515	13 139	14 688	88	93
<i>Cheshire</i>	975	15 639	17 482	16 035	17 924	108	108
<i>Greater Manchester</i>	2 588	34 587	38 663	13 365	14 940	90	96
<i>Lancashire</i>	1 426	18 129	20 266	12 716	14 215	85	91
<i>Merseyside</i>	1 446	16 197	18 106	11 202	12 522	75	80
WALES	2 917	35 064	39 197	12 022	13 439	81	86
<i>Ciwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys</i>	1 131	13 305	14 873	11 760	13 145	79	83
<i>Gwent, Mid-S-W Glamorgan</i>	1 785	21 761	24 325	12 189	13 626	82	88
SCOTLAND	5 138	74 819	83 636	14 561	16 278	98	94
<i>Bord.-Centr.-Fife-Loth.-Tay.</i>	1 885	28 769	32 160	15 262	17 060	102	97
<i>Dumfr. - Galloway, Strathclyde</i>	2 443	31 926	35 688	13 067	14 607	88	88
<i>Highlands, Islands</i>	280	3 378	3 776	12 069	13 491	81	83
<i>Grampian</i>	530	10 746	12 012	20 277	22 666	136	117
NORTHERN IRELAND	1 638	19 416	21 704	11 857	13 254	80	76

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita -1994 NUTS 2

EUR15 (ECU) = 100

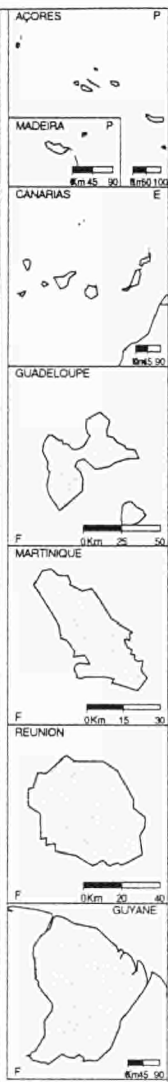
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-  100 -125
-  75 -100
-  <= 75
-  Data not available

DOM regions: 1993

Statistical data : Eurostat

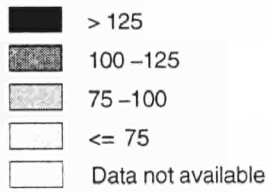
Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO -03/97

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Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita -1994 NUTS 2

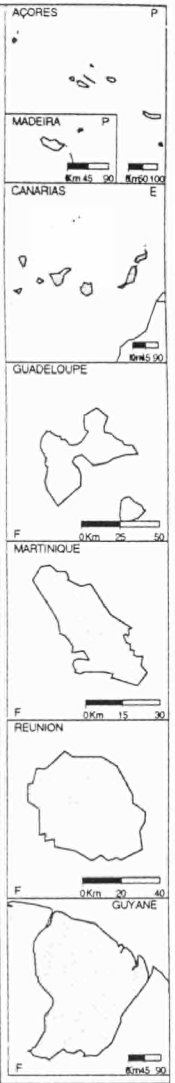
EUR15 (PPS) = 100



DOM regions: 1993

Statistical data : Eurostat
Cartography and geographic information management: GISCO -03/97

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Interesting developments since 1988

The methodological problems described above are less relevant when making comparisons with the situation in 1988. Even so, other methodological problems come into play, as calculations for 1988 refer to a different economic territory of the European Union. For 1988, there are no regional data for Sweden and Sweden must therefore be left out of account in the following analysis.

A comparison of the relative GDP per capita (PPS) figures for 1988 with those for 1994 most notably reveals a number of Member States in which the indicator increased in all the regions relative to the EU average. These include Belgium (including an increase of 18 percentage points in the region Bruxelles), Spain (with increases reaching 5 percentage points in the regions of Madrid, Extremadura and Cataluña) and Portugal with a remarkable increase from 54% to 74% in the Algarve region.

In two further Member States, GDP per capita in PPS expressed as a percentage of the EU average increased in the vast majority of regions between 1988 and 1994. These were Germany, where data is available only for the old Federal Länder, and the Netherlands, where only Zeeland had a 1994 indicator lower than the corresponding figure for 1988.

In Italy, there were no significant movements in this indicator between 1988 and 1994, apart from the fact that it tended to fall in the northern regions and to rise in the southern regions compared to the EU average. Most regions of the United Kingdom and France also tended to show lower values.

There were big regional differences in Greece between 1988 and 1994. In many regions the relative GDP per capita in PPS rose substantially (the biggest rise being 11 percentage points in the region Kriti), but there were four NUTS level II regions which experienced a fall by up to 8 percentage points (region Sterea Ellada) over the six years in question. Nevertheless, taking all regions together, the situation in Greece improved overall by 6 percentage points.

Regional developments in Finland and Austria are special cases, albeit for different reasons. Above all, in Finland, changes in the estimates of purchasing power parities at national level over this period meant that the 1994 values for all the regions were below those for 1988 - in some cases substantially. Direct comparison with the developments in the regions of other Member States is therefore not possible. In the case of Austria, the

regional data available are inadequate, which means that the developments shown for the regions of Austria are more a reflection of the average national development.

Methodological notes

1. Harmonized estimation procedure

Estimates of regional GDP and per capita GDP are based on GDP data at national level as calculated by Eurostat in accordance with the rules of the European System of Accounts (ESA).

National figures are divided up between the regions according to regional shares of national gross value-added. In principle, use should be made of the structure of gross value-added at factor cost, but in some Member States, lack of data means that use must be made of gross value-added at market prices.

Ideally, estimates of GDP and per capita GDP for 1994 should be based on the structures of gross value-added at factor cost for the same year. However, these data were not available for all Member States and regions at the time of calculation. Constant 1992 structure of GVA was therefore answered for France, Austria, Portugal and partly also for Germany, and constant 1993 structure for Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and partly for the United Kingdom.

2. Interpreting the data

GDP and thus per capita GDP are indicators of a country's or region's output and are thus of popular interest as a way of measuring and comparing the degree of economic development of countries or regions. It should be borne in mind that GDP is not synonymous with the disposable income ultimately available to private households resident in a country or region. GDP or per capita GDP cannot therefore be used to make statements such as "The people in Region A are more prosperous than the people in region B".

Commuter flows influence comparisons between countries - and particularly regions - in terms of per capita GDP. Famous examples include Luxembourg, city states such as Hamburg, Bremen and Wien, and the Flevoland region in the Netherlands. In the case of city states, net commuter inflows generally mean that total production in these regions is higher than that produced by its residents in employment. Consequently, per capita GDP tends to over-represent the productivity of such regions and under-represent that of the regions in which the commuters live. One example of the latter is the region of Flevoland, which has a relatively large number of inhabitants employed in other regions.

Some of the differences in regional per capita GDP reflect differences in population structure. Other things being equal, regions with a relatively high share of people not of working age - e.g. children and pensioners - or with high unemployment, have lower per capita GDPs than regions with relatively low shares of such population groups.

Owing to the provisional nature of much of the data and the resulting methodological assumptions made, the GDP values and derived indicators for 1994 should be considered as first estimates. As further data are made available from the Member States, current estimates will be revised.

3. Notes on the tables

When analysing the tables, the reader should bear in mind the following:

- Because of the special way in which PPS are calculated, the sum of GDP values in PPS for all regions does not tally with the corresponding value for EUR 15.
- Values for the French overseas *départements* are excluded from both the sum for France and the European Union.
- Member States are shown in bold in the tables, NUTS I regions in capitals and NUTS II regions in italics.

Further information

- Eurostat publications
 - European System of Accounts: ESA aggregates.
 - REGIONS Statistical Yearbook
- REGIO regional database: in addition to the indicators contained in this publication, this Eurostat database also gives GDP estimates at NUTS level III as well as data on important ESA aggregates by economic branch

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