



# International comparisons of GDP per capita and per employed person

17 countries, 1960-2008

**Division of International Labor Comparisons**

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This report presents comparative levels and trends of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and per employed person for 17 countries: The United States, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Australia, and eleven European countries. In addition, this report also examines two alternative measures, gross national income (GNI) per capita and GDP per hour worked. The data have been adjusted for comparability. This report is available on the Division of International Labor Comparisons Web site at [www.bls.gov/ilc](http://www.bls.gov/ilc).

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# I. Description

## Introduction

This report represents an update of comparative GDP per capita and per employed person data produced annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Separate historical tables for GDP per hour worked are included for the first time. With this year's edition, Singapore becomes the seventeenth country included in these comparisons. The main source of Singapore's data is Statistics Singapore. The data comply with international standards of national accounts. An eighteenth country, Ireland, has been partially included for illustrative purposes.<sup>1</sup>

Section I discusses the concepts, sources, and methods. Section II presents charts with level data for 2008 on prosperity, productivity, and hours worked. Section III provides historical time series and growth rates.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the section also presents historical level data for population-employment ratios and relative prices for 2005.

## Prosperity and productivity

Gross domestic product is the value of all market and some non-market goods and services produced within a country. As such, it is the most comprehensive measure of a country's economic output that is generally estimated by statistical agencies. GDP per capita may therefore be viewed as a rough indicator of a nation's prosperity, while GDP per employed person and GDP per hour worked can provide a general picture of a country's productivity.

These indicators are only approximations. National prosperity consists of many things that are not included in its GDP and some items included may not contribute to a country's well-being. In addition, some countries experience significant in- and out-flows of income because of foreign investment, which may affect a country's prosperity. For productivity comparisons, using the number of persons employed as a measure of labor input ignores differences in the number of hours worked and the skill levels of different people. Nevertheless, GDP, GDP per capita, and GDP per employed person, as presented here, are commonly used to compare the economic performance of different countries.

Charts 1 and 2 (page 9) show that comparisons of well-being may be affected by taking into account a country's net income receipts from abroad. Instead of GDP per capita, chart 2 shows GNI per capita.<sup>3</sup> GNI is obtained by adjusting GDP for net income flows from abroad. For some countries, this adjustment has a significant impact on the data. For example, for Ireland GNI per capita is 17.9 percent smaller than GDP per capita. As a result, Ireland's ranking changes from third place using GDP per capita to ninth place using GNI per capita in 2008.

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<sup>1</sup> BLS is investigating the feasibility of full inclusion of data for Ireland in subsequent reports.

<sup>2</sup> The charts that use GDP data have been converted with PPPs for 2008, which are the latest available PPPs. The tables convert output with PPPs for 2005, which are the latest available benchmarks for PPP data.

<sup>3</sup> Many countries now publish estimates of GNI as part of their national accounts. However, GNI expressed in real terms are not consistently available as long time series.

Charts 3 and 4 (page 10) show 2008 comparisons on both a GDP per employed person and a GDP per hour worked basis for all countries except Ireland. The resulting ranking is different. The United States moves from second place on the per employed person basis to fourth place on the per hour worked basis. This is because U.S. workers worked longer hours in 2008. Average annual hours worked in the United States were higher than in most European countries. See chart 5. However, it must be noted that methods of computing hours worked at the aggregate national level can differ significantly among countries, and thus such level comparisons must be viewed with caution. Small differences in rankings should not be considered economically significant. More information about the data and their limitations appears in the section on sources and methods beginning on page 6.

### **Purchasing power parities (PPPs)**

In each country's national statistics, GDP and GNI are valued in terms of its national currency units. Therefore, these results must be converted to a common unit of value before they can be compared. In this report, all GDP series are converted to U.S. dollars through the use of PPPs.

PPPs are currency conversion rates that allow output in different currency units to be expressed in a common unit of value. A PPP for a given country is a ratio, in which the numerator is the number of national currency units needed to purchase a basket of goods and services in that country and the denominator is the number of currency units needed to purchase a similar basket of goods and services in the base country. The base country for this report is the United States.

Thus PPPs are interspatial indexes constructed for the purpose of comparing relative prices across countries. They are similar to an intertemporal price index, such as a consumer price index used within a country to compare changes in prices over time. Just as a consumer price index measures the cost of a basket of goods and services over time, PPPs can be used to measure the cost of a particular basket of goods and services across countries at a point in time.

The procedures are similar: first calculate the ratios of prices for each of a detailed set of goods and services in different countries. Then, at higher levels of aggregation, and for the GDP, PPPs are the weighted averages of these ratios.

PPPs have been or currently are being used by a number of international organizations to compare performance levels among countries and regions. These include the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. (See box on page 8 for information about the use and interpretation of PPPs.)

## **Currency exchange rates**

Inter-country comparisons of output levels are sometimes based on market exchange rates rather than PPPs. However, market exchange rates seldom reflect the relative purchasing powers of different currencies. At best, market exchange rates represent only the relative prices of goods and services that are traded internationally, not the relative value of total domestic output, which also consists of goods, and particularly services, that are not traded internationally, or which are isolated from the effects of foreign trade.

In addition, market exchange rates also are affected by influences entirely unrelated to the relative values of any goods or services. These influences include currency traders' views of the stability of governments in various countries, relative interest rates among countries, and other incentives for holding financial assets in one currency rather than another.

## **Relative prices**

The relationship between PPPs and exchange rates can be used to estimate comparative prices in different countries. This report calculates relative price by dividing a country's PPP for a given year by its currency's exchange rate. (See table 8) A price indicator of less than 1.00 indicates that less than one U.S. dollar (exchanged for the local currency at the market exchange rate) can purchase an amount of goods and services in that country that it would take one dollar to purchase in the United States; therefore, prices in that country are relatively low compared to the United States. A price indicator greater than 1.00 indicates that it would take more than one U.S. dollar to purchase in that country an amount of goods and services that could be purchased for one dollar in the United States; therefore, prices in that country are relatively high compared to the United States. These relative price indicators refer to all the goods and services that go into GDP.

## **Data revisions**

National accounts data are subject to two basic types of revisions. Generally, for the first three years, statistical agencies consider GDP and GNI data preliminary and revise them with each successive release. In addition, statistical agencies revise data periodically to improve the methodology or include new accounts.

## Data sources and methods

The comparative measures in this report were calculated from GDP, population, employment, and hours worked data series that were obtained from national statistical sources. While these data are generally comparable, some differences remain in the countries' statistical methodologies, which may affect comparability. The estimates shown in this report are based on data available as of May 2009.

**Gross domestic product.** The GDP and GNI measures used for all countries come from their national accounts sources. For all countries in this comparison, the most recent series use the 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 93). However, some earlier series have been prepared using 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 68). The U.S. GDP series is based on the system of national income and product accounts (NIPAs) estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). This release does not include the 13<sup>th</sup> comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) from July 31, 2009. Spanish GDP data are available from 1964.

A major difference among countries pertains to the weighting scheme used to derive real GDP. The SNA 93 recommends annual-weighted real output measures. The U.S. GDP series is a chain-type annual-weighted measure of real GDP. Most of the other countries are already using, or switching to, this same deflation method, at least for the most recent years. Belgium and the Republic of Korea, however, still produce their real GDP series by means of fixed base-year deflators, updating their base year every 5 years. For many countries it has been necessary to link several time series, each of which has its own set of base-year price weights, to construct one continuous real GDP series for use over a longer time period.

**Gross national income.** GNI equals GDP plus net income flows from abroad. Net income flows from abroad are the sum of all income received by one country from investment in other countries, minus the income paid to other countries from investments made by other countries. The GNI measures in this report come predominantly from national accounts sources. For some countries they are based on data published by Eurostat and the International Monetary Fund. The U.S. GNI series is based on the system of national income and product accounts (NIPAs) estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

**Population.** The population figures are derived from national and international statistical sources, and represent the total resident population. For recent years alternative sources may be used, until data from normal sources become available.

The employment-population ratios in table 7 of this report differ from the ratios published in the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries*,<sup>4</sup> which uses working-age population rather than total population as the denominator.

**Employment.** For most countries, the employment data used in this report are obtained from the countries' national accounts, where the data series have been developed from

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<sup>4</sup> This report is available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ilc/home.htm>.

various surveys and other sources, including labor force (household) and establishment surveys. Employment data for Korea and Spain are available from 1963 and 1971 respectively.

The employment series used in this report for the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are based on the employment data set used for the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 Countries*. While these series have been adjusted for greater comparability with U.S. concepts, they have not been adjusted for breaks in series. For the current report, the data have been further adjusted to include people serving in the armed forces.

**Hours worked.** For most countries, the hours data used in this report are obtained from the countries' national accounts, where the data series have been developed from various surveys and other sources. To calculate total hours worked by all people employed in an economy, national statistical offices use different data sources and estimation techniques. The employment series may refer to the number of persons or the number of jobs, and hours worked may have to be estimated from hours paid. Different establishment and household surveys are used to cover all employees, self-employed, and armed forces. These differences may affect the comparability of these data among different countries.<sup>5</sup>

**Purchasing power parities.** The purchasing power parities (PPPs) used for this report are taken from the OECD-Eurostat PPP Program, as published by the OECD in its publications and posted on its web-site. Data for benchmark PPP estimates are collected every three years. The latest published benchmark data are for 2005,<sup>6</sup> and were used to convert the GDP series in the tables to 2005 U.S. dollars. The PPPs for the years after 2005 are OECD and Eurostat estimates. The 2008 PPPs were used to convert the 2008 GDP and GNI data used in charts 1–4 to U.S. dollars.

**Comparative real GDP series.** For this report, the real GDP series, expressed in 2005 U.S. dollars, were calculated based on the PPPs for 2005, the latest published benchmark year. The real GDP values for other years were derived by using the trends in the respective real GDP series that were published by each country in their national currency units. Thus, the changes over time in the comparative real GDP for each country, expressed in 2005 U.S. dollars, are based on changes in the country's own GDP deflator.

The method of deriving the comparative series can be summarized as follows. First, all the real GDP series from the different countries were expressed in constant 2005 prices of their national currencies. Next, each country's GDP series was divided by its PPP for 2005, thereby converting the series into constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Finally, the series of GDP per capita, per employed person, and per hour, in constant 2005 dollars, were estimated by dividing each country's GDP in 2005 dollars by its population, employment, and hours respectively.

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<sup>5</sup> BLS can provide upon request the average annual hours worked data that underlie the estimates in this report.

<sup>6</sup> OECD and Eurostat, *Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures. 2005 Benchmark Year*, 2007 Edition. Also [http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en\\_2649\\_34357\\_1876126\\_119656\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34357_1876126_119656_1_1_1,00.html)

**Data for Germany.** German data prior to 1991 pertain to the former West Germany. The data series are linked in 1991.

**Data for Ireland.** Data for Ireland are from the Central Statistics Office Ireland. Output and income data are prepared according to the 1993 System of National Accounts. Population data represent total resident population. BLS is investigating the feasibility of full inclusion of data for Ireland in future issues of this report.

**Comparisons with OECD published data.** The OECD also publishes comparative levels of GDP per capita.<sup>7</sup> These may differ from the level comparisons in the attached tables.

First, the per capita GDP figures presented in the OECD reports may differ from BLS figures because of the timing of the receipt of revised GDP and population data from national accounts offices.

In addition, for the United States and Canada, the GDP numbers used in the OECD estimates are based on data that have been specially adjusted to conform to the SNA93 system of national accounts. These special adjustments result in lower levels for U.S. and Canadian GDP data than the GDP data used for this report, but do not have an appreciable affect on the growth rate of real GDP.

The OECD also publishes average hours worked, which for some countries may differ from the average hours used in this report. The differences may be due to differences in the timing of the data releases or adjustments made to some of the data.<sup>8,9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> OECD, national accounts databases, <http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/Index.aspx>. Select National Accounts, Annual National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Gross Domestic Product.

<sup>8</sup> OECD, *Employment Outlook*, and productivity database, <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity/compendium>.

<sup>9</sup> Some of the differences between estimates of average annual hours worked, published by the OECD and by BLS, are discussed in Susan Fleck, "International comparisons of hours worked: an assessment of the statistics," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2009, pp. 3–31.



## Appendix 1 | Use and interpretation of purchasing power parities

PPPs are an effective tool for international economic comparisons. However they should be used and interpreted with caution, given certain aspects of the collection and estimation procedures used. While comparative estimates like GDP per capita are useful for grouping countries, a strict ranking order interpretation should be avoided. The per capita GDPs of most OECD countries fall within a relatively narrow range, and changes in rankings can occur as a result of relatively minor adjustments to PPP estimates. Small differences in per capita GDP between countries are not, in general, economically significant.

Some aspects of PPP estimation that may influence the accuracy of the results include:

### Representativeness of goods and services to be priced

It is difficult to find goods and services for pricing that are representative of the goods and services actually purchased in all countries.

### Price comparability

There may be a lack of comparability between national prices. This can arise from differences in the characteristics of the products that countries price, or because of the sampling procedures that countries use to collect prices.

### Aggregation method

The results are influenced by the aggregation method used to combine different commodity groups into a single PPP for total GDP in each country. A different aggregation method can produce different PPP estimates.

### PPP quality varies by sector

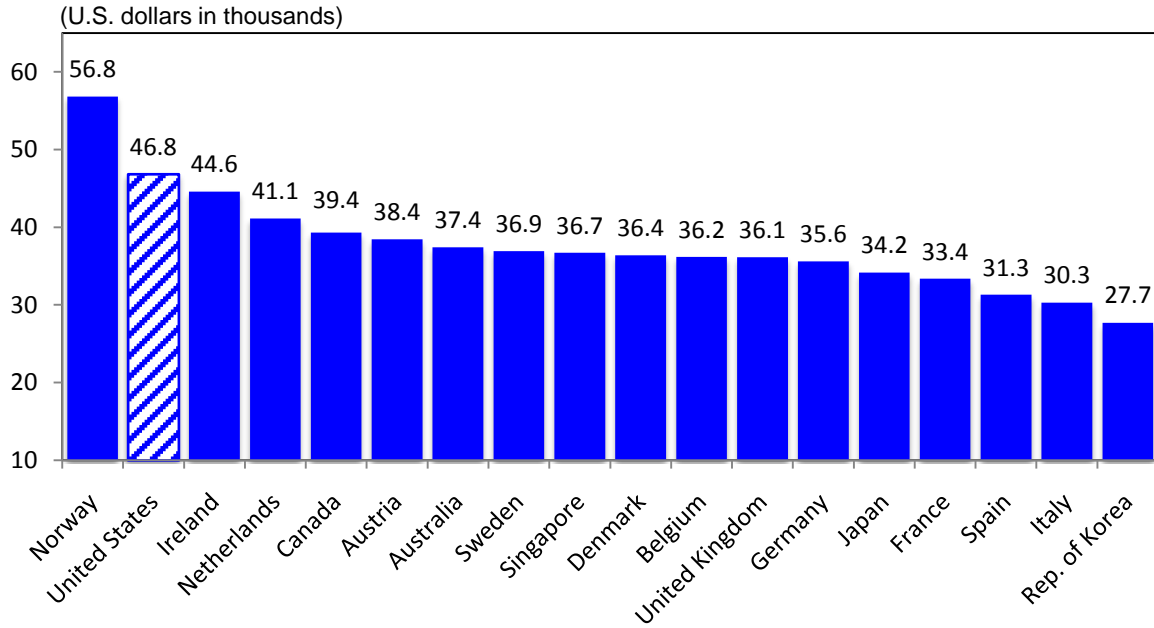
Certain expenditure categories are resistant to comparison because they cover products or services which are difficult to specify for pricing across countries (e.g., services and information technology products) or because they cover consumption for which no market prices exist (e.g., government services, fixed capital formation, and imputed rents of owner occupiers).

### Country capabilities

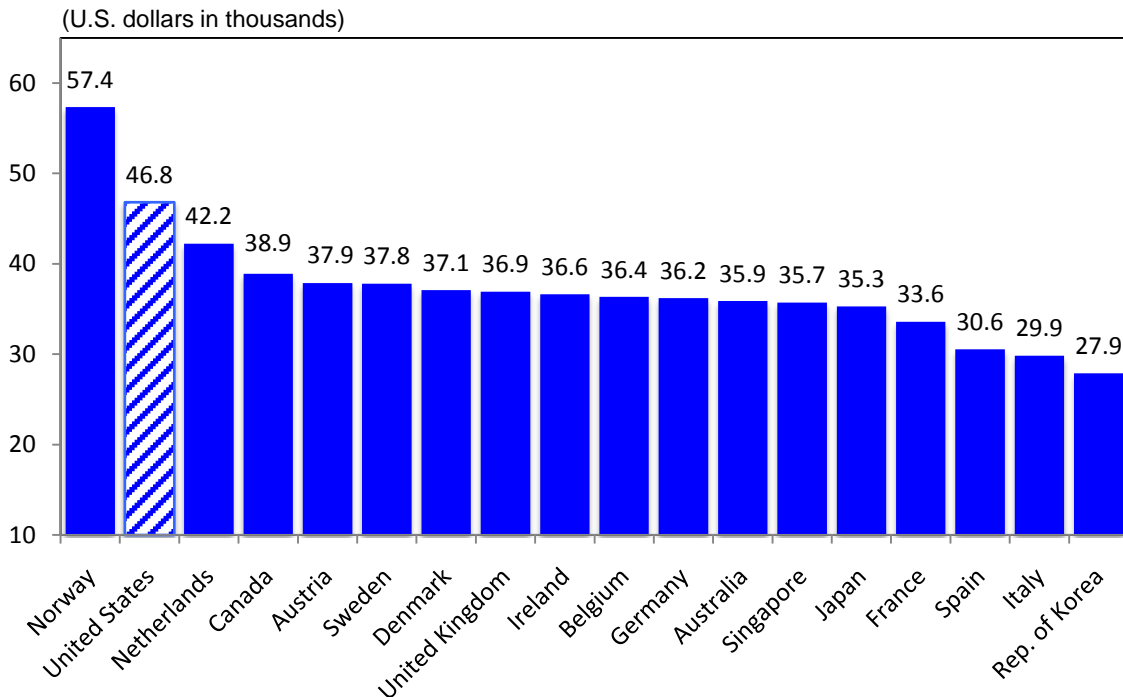
Participating countries differ in their financial and technical support of the PPP program, and therefore in the extent to which they are able to satisfy the entire program's methodological requirements.

## II. Charts

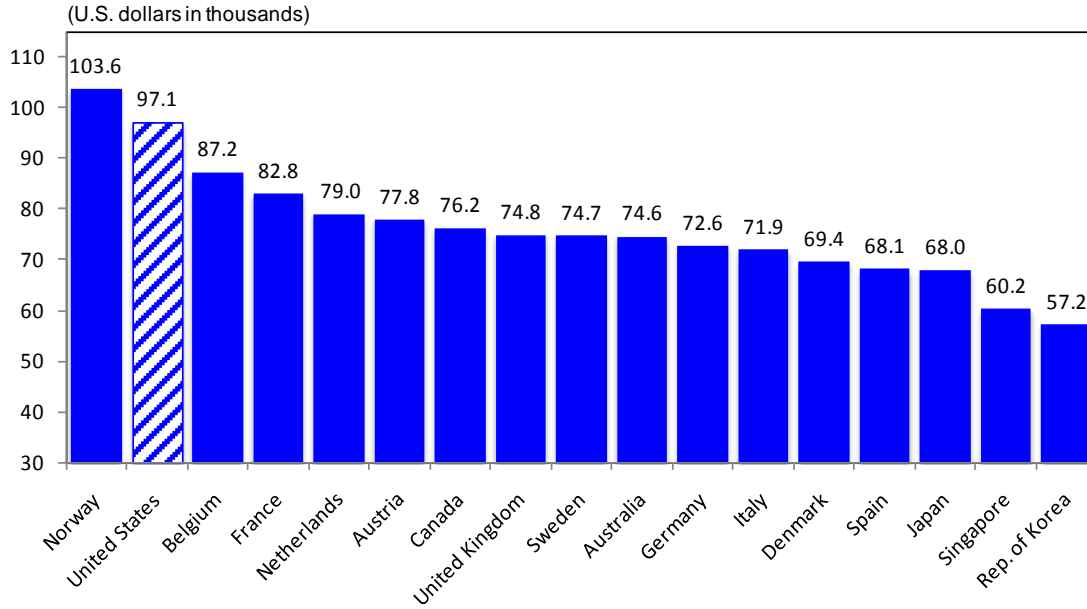
**Chart 1: GDP per capita, 2008**  
**Converted to U.S. dollars using 2008 PPPs**



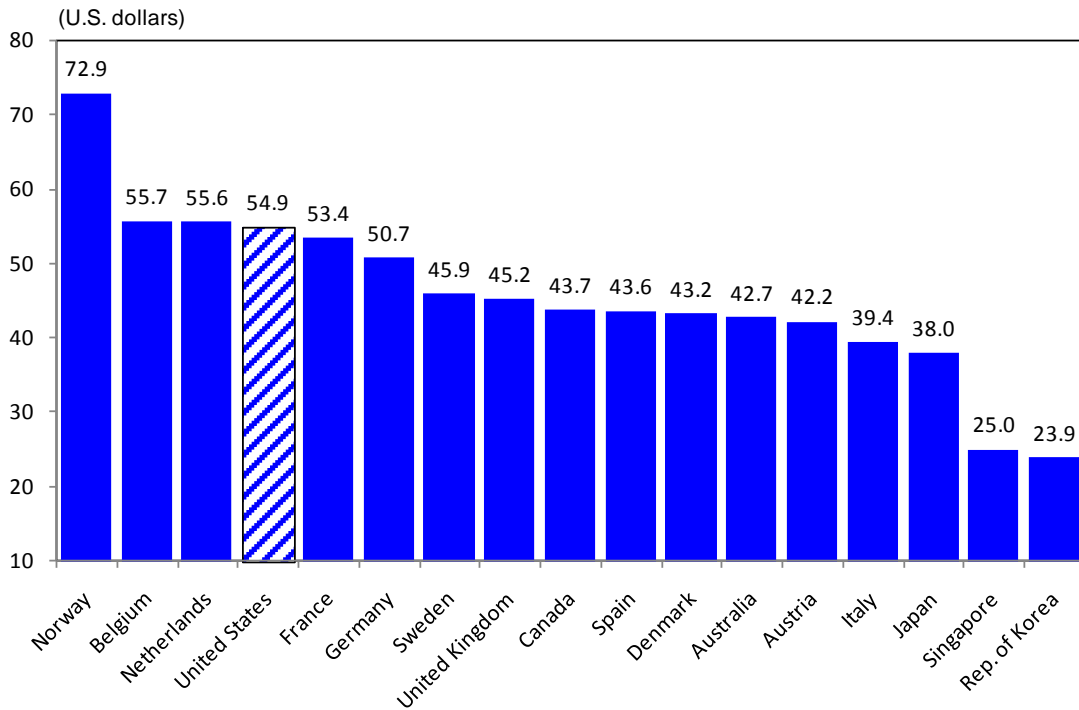
**Chart 2: GNI per capita, 2008**  
**Converted to U.S. dollars using 2008 PPPs**



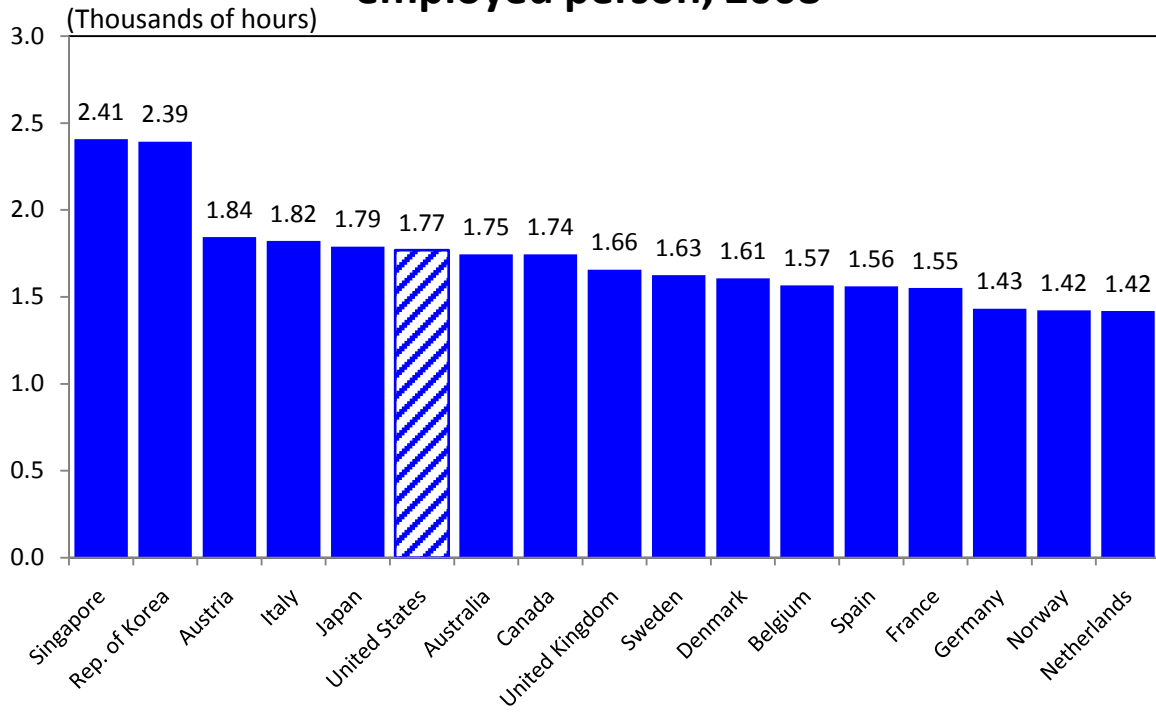
**Chart 3: GDP per employed person, 2008  
Converted to U.S. dollars using 2008 PPPs**



**Chart 4: GDP per hour worked, 2008  
Converted to U.S. dollars using 2008 PPPs**



**Chart 5: Average annual hours worked per employed person, 2008**



### III. Tables

Table 1. Real GDP per capita  
Converted to U.S. dollars using 2005 PPPs  
(2005 U.S. dollars)

Year	United States	Canada	Australia	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Singapore	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
1960	15,644	13,016	13,268	5,698	1,877	2,870	10,020	10,094	11,799	9,531	11,702	8,369	12,344	12,488	NA	11,871	12,382
1961	15,749	13,158	12,853	6,375	1,929	2,997	10,495	10,561	12,409	9,899	12,082	8,996	12,534	13,149	NA	12,487	12,566
1962	16,448	13,819	13,343	6,858	1,914	3,118	10,681	11,067	12,994	10,389	12,498	9,490	12,891	13,395	NA	12,946	12,587
1963	16,922	14,284	13,864	7,385	2,032	3,343	11,045	11,462	12,951	10,855	12,726	9,949	13,135	13,798	NA	13,561	13,046
1964	17,660	14,925	14,494	8,124	2,171	3,133	11,634	12,145	14,001	11,439	13,438	10,144	14,075	14,380	8,878	14,378	13,668
1965	18,560	15,590	14,899	8,409	2,238	3,287	11,889	12,463	14,558	11,885	14,001	10,387	14,619	15,023	9,332	14,786	13,880
1966	19,543	16,319	15,067	9,287	2,448	3,551	12,472	12,771	14,777	12,406	14,263	10,924	14,832	15,465	9,902	14,952	14,071
1967	19,818	16,496	15,817	10,197	2,533	3,898	12,752	13,192	15,478	12,915	14,186	11,623	15,442	16,292	10,209	15,338	14,335
1968	20,567	17,036	16,412	11,284	2,755	4,351	13,253	13,692	16,238	13,386	14,905	12,306	16,310	16,516	10,773	15,803	14,868
1969	20,994	17,639	17,171	12,484	3,066	4,868	14,036	14,561	17,205	14,232	15,866	12,983	17,220	17,117	11,596	16,478	15,109
1970	20,789	17,921	17,935	13,488	3,263	5,450	14,984	15,479	17,255	14,967	16,505	13,600	18,055	17,340	11,943	17,386	15,400
1971	21,218	18,117	17,815	13,889	3,463	5,993	15,680	16,011	17,682	15,601	16,834	13,783	18,603	18,193	12,333	17,431	15,640
1972	22,104	18,884	17,913	14,849	3,550	6,675	16,557	16,793	18,315	16,182	17,439	14,211	19,064	19,005	13,179	17,777	16,162
1973	23,155	19,953	18,443	15,820	3,908	7,282	17,270	17,731	18,889	17,105	18,180	15,121	19,940	19,718	14,049	18,449	17,287
1974	22,827	20,403	18,442	15,418	4,117	7,597	17,920	18,401	18,648	17,755	18,193	15,848	20,466	20,344	14,706	18,983	17,056
1975	22,563	20,474	18,625	15,701	4,290	7,791	17,903	18,078	18,367	17,501	18,031	15,425	20,291	21,249	14,652	19,391	16,953
1976	23,536	21,256	19,109	16,158	4,668	8,229	18,756	19,054	19,437	18,200	19,083	16,441	21,021	22,375	14,961	19,527	17,402
1977	24,376	21,736	19,225	16,710	5,055	8,748	19,687	19,123	19,757	18,762	19,667	16,791	21,422	23,203	15,174	19,146	17,824
1978	25,462	22,371	19,421	17,434	5,442	9,378	19,674	19,631	20,144	19,420	20,281	17,273	21,869	24,005	15,194	19,424	18,403
1979	25,978	22,993	20,013	18,237	5,723	10,133	20,783	20,035	20,888	20,019	21,127	18,250	22,158	24,966	15,089	20,127	18,876
1980	25,621	23,190	20,341	18,606	5,551	10,977	21,154	20,878	20,784	20,253	21,262	18,837	22,274	26,007	15,204	20,429	18,453
1981	26,005	23,708	20,859	19,015	5,802	11,480	21,070	20,807	20,611	20,325	21,243	18,973	21,946	26,319	15,097	20,364	18,200
1982	25,259	22,758	20,506	19,405	6,131	11,770	21,465	20,925	21,390	20,696	21,058	19,038	21,576	26,255	15,204	20,594	18,603
1983	26,163	23,146	20,136	19,584	6,693	12,607	22,134	20,992	21,975	20,831	21,504	19,253	21,936	27,180	15,400	20,957	19,269
1984	27,798	24,261	21,141	20,066	7,146	13,402	22,149	21,510	22,904	21,039	22,199	19,870	22,522	28,701	15,611	21,831	19,751
1985	28,690	25,190	22,063	20,956	7,557	13,191	22,682	21,858	23,817	21,293	22,705	20,420	22,999	30,147	15,915	22,274	20,409
1986	29,416	25,545	22,204	21,468	8,277	13,483	23,193	22,248	24,964	21,705	23,222	21,003	23,512	31,253	16,383	22,857	21,180
1987	30,139	26,281	22,831	22,177	9,106	14,588	23,490	22,742	24,998	22,125	23,561	21,671	23,807	31,660	17,250	23,568	22,099
1988	31,101	27,232	23,371	23,580	9,977	15,854	24,130	23,694	24,951	23,011	24,290	22,569	24,467	31,436	18,088	24,088	23,165
1989	31,899	27,446	24,039	24,735	10,545	16,937	24,920	24,474	25,084	23,829	24,922	23,316	25,400	31,619	18,925	24,591	23,627
1990	32,135	27,086	24,033	25,936	11,398	17,792	25,763	25,168	25,445	24,327	25,847	23,775	26,284	32,118	19,611	24,648	23,745
1991	31,657	26,205	23,465	26,699	12,345	18,427	26,358	25,534	25,707	24,453	26,804	24,116	26,709	32,957	20,064	24,207	23,332
1992	32,278	26,121	23,652	26,858	12,936	19,015	26,562	25,820	26,129	24,667	27,193	24,293	26,960	33,922	20,184	23,775	23,307
1993	32,713	26,438	24,344	26,844	13,590	20,715	26,443	25,472	26,014	24,338	26,781	24,062	27,107	34,660	19,914	23,151	23,771
1994	33,618	27,405	25,272	27,070	14,603	22,398	26,924	26,212	27,365	24,787	27,410	24,575	27,744	36,205	20,333	23,894	24,725
1995	34,055	27,884	25,875	27,534	15,782	23,499	27,565	26,754	28,071	25,222	27,847	25,269	28,462	37,525	20,845	24,714	25,406
1996	34,906	28,039	26,579	28,225	16,726	24,321	28,142	27,022	28,690	25,415	28,043	25,539	29,307	39,239	21,300	25,035	26,075
1997	36,042	28,935	27,390	28,600	17,341	25,480	28,708	27,904	29,482	25,894	28,495	26,003	30,402	41,132	22,066	25,636	26,868
1998	37,112	29,871	28,436	27,944	16,036	24,290	29,707	28,312	30,015	26,704	29,081	26,360	31,402	41,984	22,971	26,599	27,760
1999	38,323	31,267	29,391	27,862	17,433	25,832	30,640	29,212	30,683	27,463	29,645	26,742	32,652	42,542	23,868	27,799	28,622
2000	39,292	32,598	30,019	28,600	18,755	27,942	31,682	30,233	31,659	28,344	30,559	27,717	33,698	43,642	24,792	28,976	29,641
2001	39,187	32,824	30,221	28,565	19,331	26,553	31,725	30,368	31,771	28,663	30,881	28,203	34,088	44,286	25,282	29,204	30,254
2002	39,432	33,405	31,134	28,602	20,598	27,392	32,089	30,689	31,810	28,750	30,828	28,242	33,894	44,710	25,475	29,811	30,779
2003	40,050	33,708	31,658	28,959	21,070	28,848	32,202	30,865	31,849	28,860	30,747	28,018	33,849	44,899	25,848	30,268	31,522
2004	41,137	34,420	32,505	29,732	21,961	31,137	32,815	31,642	32,499	29,358	31,125	28,168	34,493	46,359	26,267	31,394	32,235
2005	41,961	35,075	32,964	30,312	22,783	32,637	33,528	32,049	33,199	29,692	31,380	28,144	35,111	47,306	26,754	32,300	32,684
2006	42,725	35,798	33,417	30,929	23,884	34,273	34,481	32,789	34,194	30,148	32,347	28,554	36,243	47,996	27,456	33,482	33,418
2007	43,170	36,377	34,119	31,652	25,021	35,428	35,396	33,446	34,608	30,667	33,184	28,789	37,415	48,991	28,010	34,086	34,209
2008	43,250	36,123	34,254	31,446	25,498	33,978	35,868	33,616	34,013	30,624	33,663	28,245	38,035	49,416	27,747	33,744	34,356

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Table 2. Real GDP per capita  
(average annual rates of change)

Country	1979-2008	1979-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2008	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
United States	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.2
Canada	1.6	1.5	0.6	3.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	-0.7
Australia	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.4
Japan	1.9	3.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	-0.7
Republic of Korea	5.3	6.5	6.7	3.5	3.9	2.3	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.8	1.9
Singapore	4.3	5.3	5.7	3.5	2.5	5.3	7.9	4.8	5.0	3.4	-4.1
Austria	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	1.3
Belgium	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.6	2.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	0.5
Denmark	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.9	0.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.2	-1.7
France	1.5	1.8	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	-0.1
Germany	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.2	-0.3	1.2	0.8	3.1	2.6	1.4
Italy	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.5	0.8	-1.9
Netherlands	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.4	1.5	-0.1	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	1.7
Norway	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	0.4	3.3	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.9
Spain	2.1	2.4	1.2	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	-0.9
Sweden	1.8	1.9	0.1	3.2	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.9	3.7	1.8	-1.0
United Kingdom	2.1	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.4	0.4

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.  
Percent changes were calculated from table 1 using the compound rate method.

Table 3. Real GDP per employed person  
Converted to U.S. dollars using 2005 PPPs  
(2005 U.S. dollars)

Year	United States	Canada	Australia	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Singapore	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
1960	41,409	37,322	32,804	11,429	NA	NA	20,529	26,247	25,342	22,247	23,481	20,079	30,834	29,241	NA	24,309	26,862
1961	42,356	37,918	32,527	12,616	NA	NA	21,501	27,349	26,446	23,358	24,231	21,589	31,272	30,614	NA	25,484	27,202
1962	44,141	39,453	33,584	13,544	NA	NA	22,120	28,337	27,482	24,969	25,273	22,995	31,976	31,266	NA	26,425	27,365
1963	45,439	40,605	34,583	14,610	7,324	NA	23,181	29,363	27,273	26,341	25,922	24,695	32,587	32,318	NA	27,695	28,479
1964	47,048	41,754	35,649	16,006	7,891	NA	24,622	30,964	29,112	27,750	27,625	25,474	34,779	33,842	NA	29,165	29,645
1965	48,869	42,844	36,206	16,656	7,919	NA	25,497	31,943	29,961	29,023	28,940	26,965	36,313	35,315	NA	30,072	30,005
1966	50,543	43,900	35,718	17,975	8,656	NA	27,161	32,836	30,152	30,334	29,839	29,053	37,042	36,504	NA	30,658	30,517
1967	50,615	43,809	37,243	19,564	8,848	NA	28,442	34,259	31,852	31,762	30,749	30,755	39,126	38,559	NA	32,031	31,633
1968	51,965	45,030	38,360	21,485	9,376	NA	30,109	35,738	33,404	33,277	32,398	32,785	41,363	39,392	NA	32,848	33,118
1969	52,282	45,854	39,979	23,821	10,417	NA	32,058	37,471	34,893	35,149	34,282	35,036	43,452	40,808	NA	33,857	33,806
1970	52,079	46,685	40,934	25,974	10,939	NA	34,273	39,823	34,950	36,820	35,558	36,726	45,580	40,961	NA	35,356	34,660
1971	53,621	47,439	41,570	26,924	11,449	NA	35,633	40,996	36,052	38,587	36,497	37,381	47,266	42,903	29,451	35,760	35,413
1972	54,846	48,558	41,868	29,038	11,461	NA	37,568	43,253	36,818	40,158	37,898	38,861	49,365	44,648	31,463	36,459	36,599
1973	56,155	49,424	42,532	30,677	12,180	NA	38,861	45,407	37,731	42,220	39,275	41,049	52,030	46,318	33,068	37,764	38,638
1974	54,847	49,151	42,734	30,429	12,507	NA	39,875	46,568	37,730	43,734	39,835	42,645	53,303	47,459	34,799	38,213	38,046
1975	55,360	49,141	43,784	31,448	12,945	NA	40,026	46,548	37,767	43,693	40,422	41,721	53,717	49,027	35,695	38,431	37,962
1976	56,469	50,682	44,941	32,432	13,482	NA	41,718	49,406	39,399	45,278	42,801	44,246	55,805	50,188	37,282	38,704	39,191
1977	57,033	51,544	44,986	33,455	14,367	NA	43,281	49,841	40,279	46,512	43,956	45,240	56,033	50,855	38,590	38,010	40,093
1978	57,746	51,999	45,904	34,878	14,999	NA	43,003	51,164	40,901	48,118	44,907	46,552	56,987	51,918	40,148	38,531	41,180
1979	57,949	51,729	47,002	36,417	15,793	NA	45,157	51,782	42,114	49,565	46,029	48,783	57,136	53,435	41,094	39,436	41,862
1980	57,537	51,345	47,028	37,188	15,466	NA	45,547	54,087	42,281	50,270	45,775	49,738	56,140	54,520	42,634	39,666	41,159
1981	58,333	51,640	47,982	37,989	16,021	NA	45,661	54,948	42,604	50,928	45,869	50,198	55,395	54,663	43,623	39,523	41,688
1982	57,674	51,804	48,008	38,723	16,769	NA	47,195	56,006	44,045	52,104	45,986	50,303	54,992	54,715	44,549	40,070	43,416
1983	59,503	52,832	48,649	38,760	18,414	NA	48,913	56,759	45,209	52,890	47,470	50,727	57,184	56,947	45,496	40,702	45,320
1984	61,286	54,534	50,179	39,834	20,011	NA	48,987	58,272	46,403	54,012	48,728	52,367	58,205	59,853	47,367	42,090	45,556
1985	62,557	55,541	51,480	41,633	20,600	NA	50,044	58,906	47,156	55,139	49,349	53,327	58,060	61,356	48,969	42,573	46,611
1986	63,304	55,191	50,431	42,646	22,001	NA	51,052	59,584	48,332	56,281	49,817	54,478	58,748	61,808	49,417	43,522	48,187
1987	63,812	55,924	51,503	44,090	23,175	NA	51,770	60,641	48,256	57,244	50,190	56,088	59,826	61,654	49,774	44,670	49,412
1988	65,035	56,981	51,643	46,532	24,859	NA	52,797	62,596	48,571	59,335	51,656	57,820	60,162	61,890	50,539	45,240	50,257
1989	66,009	57,187	51,798	48,283	25,491	NA	54,116	63,768	49,067	60,783	52,760	59,374	61,550	64,338	51,126	45,828	50,114
1990	66,465	56,905	51,623	49,961	27,017	36,667	55,312	64,820	50,135	61,897	54,160	59,643	62,085	66,166	51,118	45,868	50,280
1991	66,975	56,705	52,222	50,606	28,661	37,733	56,451	65,938	51,087	62,458	55,511	59,445	61,961	68,903	51,797	46,044	50,921
1992	68,845	57,775	53,551	50,527	29,770	39,096	57,190	67,253	52,720	63,681	57,584	60,342	61,755	71,481	53,016	47,608	52,238
1993	69,748	58,847	55,409	50,461	31,227	41,799	57,671	67,109	53,508	63,923	57,889	61,457	62,604	72,956	54,002	49,202	53,916
1994	70,982	60,434	56,391	50,962	32,844	44,673	58,930	69,538	56,671	65,244	59,489	63,831	64,004	75,608	55,550	51,638	55,807
1995	71,756	61,045	56,250	51,890	34,861	45,427	60,537	70,645	57,515	66,039	60,477	65,766	64,109	77,170	56,016	52,834	56,842
1996	73,400	61,480	57,790	53,094	36,516	46,358	61,640	71,266	58,427	66,522	61,246	66,109	64,962	79,499	56,558	54,039	57,951
1997	75,059	62,767	59,657	53,554	37,564	47,271	62,496	73,105	59,293	67,713	62,409	67,137	65,651	81,399	57,081	56,088	58,829
1998	77,086	63,768	61,340	53,082	37,228	47,160	64,095	72,927	59,659	69,035	62,924	67,411	66,282	81,412	57,393	57,262	60,339
1999	79,326	65,618	63,099	53,747	40,051	49,578	65,249	74,460	60,605	69,902	63,332	67,664	67,566	82,301	58,014	58,662	61,580
2000	80,222	67,389	63,606	55,630	41,673	51,839	67,000	75,757	62,309	70,738	64,163	68,829	68,390	84,499	58,890	59,776	63,258
2001	80,777	67,755	64,216	56,157	42,438	50,611	66,866	75,273	62,062	70,791	64,674	68,693	67,943	85,879	59,155	59,163	64,289
2002	82,285	68,073	65,686	57,200	44,247	53,251	68,031	76,519	62,272	71,076	65,038	67,845	67,177	86,835	59,448	60,560	65,143
2003	83,520	67,757	66,089	58,199	45,549	55,593	68,624	77,241	63,258	71,758	65,517	66,832	67,785	88,629	59,421	62,078	66,337
2004	85,624	68,674	67,309	59,667	46,770	58,797	69,405	78,979	65,092	73,452	66,045	67,558	69,439	91,625	59,306	65,094	67,456
2005	86,641	69,676	67,058	60,591	47,985	60,012	70,362	79,411	65,968	74,431	66,605	67,612	70,825	93,000	59,065	67,063	68,163
2006	87,437	70,470	67,563	61,557	49,827	60,438	71,729	80,658	66,839	75,342	68,146	67,662	71,874	91,791	58,956	68,749	69,500
2007	88,238	70,746	68,328	62,763	51,741	59,530	72,618	81,419	66,144	76,063	68,644	67,875	72,582	90,905	59,242	69,002	71,130
2008	89,626	69,991	68,198	62,578	52,568	55,694	72,622	80,976	64,840	75,989	68,547	66,959	72,995	90,074	60,283	68,219	71,121

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Table 4. Real GDP per employed person  
(average annual rates of change)

Country	1979-2008	1979-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2008	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
United States	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.6
Canada	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.5	-0.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	-1.1
Australia	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.6	1.8	-0.4	0.8	1.1	-0.2
Japan	1.9	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	-0.3
Republic of Korea	4.2	5.0	5.2	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.8	3.8	1.6
Singapore	NA	NA	4.4	2.7	0.9	4.4	5.8	2.1	0.7	-1.5	-6.4
Austria	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.0
Belgium	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	-0.5
Denmark	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.6	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.3	-1.0	-2.0
France	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	-0.1
Germany	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.7	-0.1
Italy	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.9	-0.3	-1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-1.4
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.6
Norway	1.8	2.0	3.1	1.8	0.8	2.1	3.4	1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9
Spain	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	1.8
Sweden	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	4.9	3.0	2.5	0.4	-1.1
United Kingdom	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	-0.0

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Percent changes were calculated from table 3 using the compound rate method.



Table 5. Real GDP per hour worked  
Converted to U.S. dollars using 2005 PPPs  
(2005 U.S. dollars)

Year	United States	Canada	Australia	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Singapore	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
1970	27.24	24.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.23	18.55	17.97	18.71	NA	NA	22.32	NA	NA	NA
1971	28.28	24.94	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.97	19.44	18.86	19.50	NA	NA	23.66	NA	NA	19.50
1972	28.98	25.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.49	20.48	20.17	20.55	NA	NA	25.08	NA	NA	19.92
1973	29.70	26.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.05	21.51	21.38	21.65	NA	NA	26.23	NA	NA	20.93
1974	29.44	26.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.09	21.65	22.52	22.33	NA	NA	27.20	NA	NA	20.77
1975	30.25	26.47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.21	22.55	22.83	23.17	NA	NA	28.37	NA	NA	21.07
1976	30.97	27.73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.77	23.39	23.33	24.07	NA	NA	29.97	NA	NA	21.84
1977	31.29	28.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.43	24.25	24.46	25.13	NA	NA	31.04	21.01	NA	22.22
1978	31.55	28.46	24.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.46	24.90	25.73	26.03	NA	NA	32.41	22.12	NA	22.80
1979	31.69	28.36	25.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.11	25.75	26.54	26.88	NA	NA	33.82	23.27	NA	23.21
1980	31.71	28.54	25.71	NA	5.52	NA	NA	31.82	25.49	27.03	26.96	26.76	NA	34.51	24.32	25.91	23.21
1981	32.44	28.71	26.10	NA	5.75	NA	NA	32.77	26.11	27.66	27.26	26.91	NA	34.81	25.27	25.96	24.00
1982	32.29	29.13	26.83	NA	5.77	NA	NA	33.68	26.83	29.50	27.35	26.81	NA	35.10	25.80	26.08	25.05
1983	33.16	29.76	27.35	NA	6.39	NA	NA	34.01	27.60	30.24	28.27	27.04	NA	36.66	26.83	26.33	26.24
1984	33.83	30.64	27.85	NA	6.98	NA	NA	34.42	28.42	31.01	29.14	28.07	NA	38.66	28.53	27.19	26.28
1985	34.44	30.97	28.69	NA	7.19	NA	NA	34.69	29.13	32.30	29.99	28.64	NA	39.78	29.81	27.43	26.85
1986	35.22	30.83	28.00	NA	7.85	NA	NA	35.49	29.80	33.07	30.42	29.13	NA	40.18	30.08	28.07	27.84
1987	35.45	31.05	28.34	NA	8.04	NA	NA	36.44	30.40	33.39	30.77	29.68	NA	40.81	31.20	28.63	28.46
1988	35.85	31.31	28.58	NA	8.57	NA	NA	37.89	30.95	34.42	31.72	30.54	NA	40.90	31.59	28.63	28.82
1989	36.12	31.52	28.69	NA	8.99	NA	NA	38.79	31.62	35.58	32.87	31.63	NA	42.59	31.79	29.02	28.67
1990	36.73	31.67	28.88	NA	9.66	15.16	NA	39.14	32.58	36.31	34.56	31.95	NA	44.04	31.79	29.12	28.97
1991	37.20	31.98	29.17	NA	10.32	15.57	NA	40.73	33.31	36.86	35.86	31.97	NA	45.93	32.38	29.48	29.77
1992	38.40	32.61	29.68	NA	10.90	16.13	NA	42.09	33.92	37.58	36.77	32.39	NA	47.34	33.21	30.14	30.66
1993	38.53	32.73	30.93	NA	11.40	17.21	NA	43.18	34.41	38.01	37.35	32.99	NA	48.41	34.02	30.81	31.70
1994	38.86	33.31	31.29	NA	12.05	18.32	NA	44.75	36.61	38.95	38.45	34.38	NA	50.24	35.06	31.58	32.60
1995	38.88	33.83	31.25	NA	12.77	18.55	32.71	44.71	37.34	40.01	39.43	35.38	42.25	51.87	35.19	32.21	33.14
1996	39.82	33.77	32.65	27.77	13.43	18.89	33.06	45.86	38.17	40.19	40.35	35.29	42.60	53.62	35.53	32.69	33.79
1997	40.42	34.80	33.21	28.44	14.05	19.22	33.30	46.65	38.40	41.07	41.37	36.03	43.36	55.09	35.63	33.83	34.33
1998	41.22	35.51	34.14	28.53	14.29	19.42	34.06	46.21	38.26	42.16	41.86	35.86	44.26	55.17	35.56	34.57	35.28
1999	42.23	36.46	35.21	29.16	15.28	20.37	34.71	47.10	38.63	42.87	42.46	36.08	45.26	55.84	35.60	35.24	36.18
2000	43.20	37.54	35.45	29.95	15.84	21.21	35.57	48.75	39.40	44.45	43.56	36.98	46.07	58.07	35.62	36.40	37.51
2001	44.06	37.95	36.81	30.55	16.19	21.07	35.38	47.73	39.11	44.85	44.35	37.27	46.38	60.09	35.87	36.56	38.07
2002	45.36	38.49	37.53	31.38	17.09	22.26	36.11	48.46	39.44	46.24	45.00	37.05	46.69	61.41	36.10	37.97	38.97
2003	46.74	38.63	37.59	31.92	17.84	23.24	36.26	49.04	40.12	46.82	45.53	36.61	47.32	63.37	36.41	39.25	39.91
2004	47.90	38.75	38.71	32.66	18.47	24.42	36.53	50.99	41.21	47.05	45.82	37.00	48.87	64.65	36.66	40.55	40.67
2005	48.56	39.54	38.34	33.41	19.18	24.82	37.33	50.74	41.78	47.76	46.45	37.17	49.83	65.49	36.97	41.78	40.99
2006	49.01	40.05	39.22	33.78	20.00	25.16	38.21	51.34	42.18	49.06	47.60	37.29	50.59	64.92	37.29	42.99	41.93
2007	49.67	40.34	40.32	34.65	21.13	24.73	39.01	51.99	41.36	48.99	47.89	37.25	51.02	64.14	37.95	42.73	42.85
2008	50.69	40.12	39.08	34.97	21.98	23.13	39.38	51.71	40.34	48.99	47.89	36.74	51.44	63.35	38.62	41.98	42.94

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Table 6. Real GDP per hour worked  
(average annual rates of change)

Country	1979-2008	1979-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2008	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
United States	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.1
Canada	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	-0.6
Australia	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.2	0.2	3.0	-1.0	2.3	2.8	-3.1
Japan	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.1	2.6	0.9
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.6	4.0
Singapore	NA	NA	4.1	2.7	1.1	4.4	5.1	1.6	1.4	-1.7	-6.4
Austria	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.9
Belgium	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	4.0	-0.5	1.2	1.3	-0.5
Denmark	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.1	0.3	1.7	2.7	1.4	0.9	-1.9	-2.5
France	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.7	-0.1	-0.0
Germany	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.0
Italy	NA	NA	2.1	0.9	-0.1	-1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-1.4
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	1.8	1.4	1.4	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.8
Norway	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.1	3.2	2.0	1.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2
Spain	1.8	2.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.8
Sweden	NA	NA	2.0	2.5	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	-0.6	-1.8
United Kingdom	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.2	0.2

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Percent changes were calculated from table 5 using the compound rate method.

Table 7. Employment-population ratios  
(percent)

Year	United States	Canada	Australia	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Singapore	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
1960	37.8	34.9	40.4	49.9	NA	NA	48.8	38.5	46.6	42.8	49.8	41.7	40.0	42.7	NA	48.8	46.1
1961	37.2	34.7	39.5	50.5	NA	NA	48.8	38.6	46.9	42.4	49.9	41.7	40.1	43.0	NA	49.0	46.2
1962	37.3	35.0	39.7	50.6	NA	NA	48.3	39.1	47.3	41.6	49.5	41.3	40.3	42.8	NA	49.0	46.0
1963	37.2	35.2	40.1	50.5	27.7	NA	47.6	39.0	47.5	41.2	49.1	40.3	40.3	42.7	NA	49.0	45.8
1964	37.5	35.7	40.7	50.8	27.5	NA	47.3	39.2	48.1	41.2	48.6	39.8	40.5	42.5	NA	49.3	46.1
1965	38.0	36.4	41.1	50.5	28.3	NA	46.6	39.0	48.6	41.0	48.4	38.5	40.3	42.5	NA	49.2	46.3
1966	38.7	37.2	42.2	51.7	28.3	NA	45.9	38.9	49.0	40.9	47.8	37.6	40.0	42.4	NA	48.8	46.1
1967	39.2	37.7	42.5	52.1	28.6	NA	44.8	38.5	48.6	40.7	46.1	37.8	39.5	42.3	NA	47.9	45.3
1968	39.6	37.8	42.8	52.5	29.4	NA	44.0	38.3	48.6	40.2	46.0	37.5	39.4	41.9	NA	48.1	44.9
1969	40.2	38.5	43.0	52.4	29.4	NA	43.8	38.9	49.3	40.5	46.3	37.1	39.6	41.9	NA	48.7	44.7
1970	39.9	38.4	43.8	51.9	29.8	NA	43.7	38.9	49.4	40.6	46.4	37.0	39.6	42.3	NA	49.2	44.4
1971	39.6	38.2	42.9	51.6	30.2	NA	44.0	39.1	49.0	40.4	46.1	36.9	39.4	42.4	41.9	48.7	44.2
1972	40.3	38.9	42.8	51.1	31.0	NA	44.1	38.8	49.7	40.3	46.0	36.6	38.6	42.6	41.9	48.8	44.2
1973	41.2	40.4	43.4	51.6	32.1	NA	44.4	39.0	50.1	40.5	46.3	36.8	38.3	42.6	42.5	48.9	44.7
1974	41.6	41.5	43.2	50.7	32.9	NA	44.9	39.5	49.4	40.6	45.7	37.2	38.4	42.9	42.3	49.7	44.8
1975	40.8	41.7	42.5	49.9	33.1	NA	44.7	38.8	48.6	40.1	44.6	37.0	37.8	43.3	41.0	50.5	44.7
1976	41.7	41.9	42.5	49.8	34.6	NA	45.0	38.6	49.3	40.2	44.6	37.2	37.7	44.6	40.1	50.5	44.4
1977	42.7	42.2	42.7	49.9	35.2	NA	45.5	38.4	49.1	40.3	44.7	37.1	38.2	45.6	39.3	50.4	44.5
1978	44.1	43.0	42.3	50.0	36.3	NA	45.8	38.4	49.3	40.4	45.2	37.1	38.4	46.2	37.8	50.4	44.7
1979	44.8	44.4	42.6	50.1	36.2	NA	46.0	38.7	49.6	40.4	45.9	37.4	38.8	46.7	36.7	51.0	45.1
1980	44.5	45.2	43.3	50.0	35.9	NA	46.4	38.6	49.2	40.3	46.4	37.9	39.7	47.7	35.7	51.5	44.8
1981	44.6	45.9	43.5	50.1	36.2	NA	46.1	37.9	48.4	39.9	46.3	37.8	39.6	48.1	34.6	51.5	43.7
1982	43.8	43.9	42.7	50.1	36.6	NA	45.5	37.4	48.6	39.7	45.8	37.8	39.2	48.0	34.1	51.4	42.8
1983	44.0	43.8	41.4	50.5	36.3	NA	45.3	37.0	48.6	39.4	45.3	38.0	38.4	47.7	33.9	51.5	42.5
1984	45.4	44.5	42.1	50.4	35.7	NA	45.2	36.9	49.4	39.0	45.6	37.9	38.7	48.0	33.0	51.9	43.4
1985	45.9	45.4	42.9	50.3	36.7	NA	45.3	37.1	50.5	38.6	46.0	38.3	39.6	49.1	32.5	52.3	43.8
1986	46.5	46.3	44.0	50.3	37.6	NA	45.4	37.3	51.7	38.6	46.6	38.6	40.0	50.6	33.2	52.5	44.0
1987	47.2	47.0	44.3	50.3	39.3	NA	45.4	37.5	51.8	38.7	46.9	38.6	39.8	51.4	34.7	52.8	44.7
1988	47.8	47.8	45.3	50.7	40.1	NA	45.7	37.9	51.4	38.8	47.0	39.0	40.7	50.8	35.8	53.2	46.1
1989	48.3	48.0	46.4	51.2	41.4	NA	46.0	38.4	51.1	39.2	47.2	39.3	41.3	49.1	37.0	53.7	47.1
1990	48.3	47.6	46.6	51.9	42.2	48.5	46.6	38.8	50.8	39.3	47.7	39.9	42.3	48.5	38.4	53.7	47.2
1991	47.3	46.2	44.9	52.8	43.1	48.8	46.7	38.7	50.3	39.2	48.3	40.6	43.1	47.8	38.7	52.6	45.8
1992	46.9	45.2	44.2	53.2	43.5	48.6	46.4	38.4	49.6	38.7	47.2	40.3	43.7	47.5	38.1	49.9	44.6
1993	46.9	44.9	43.9	53.2	43.5	49.6	45.9	38.0	48.6	38.1	46.3	39.2	43.3	47.5	36.9	47.1	44.1
1994	47.4	45.3	44.8	53.1	44.5	50.1	45.7	37.7	48.3	38.0	46.1	38.5	43.3	47.9	36.6	46.3	44.3
1995	47.5	45.7	46.0	53.1	45.3	51.7	45.5	37.9	48.8	38.2	46.0	38.4	44.4	48.6	37.2	46.8	44.7
1996	47.6	45.6	46.0	53.2	45.8	52.5	45.7	37.9	49.1	38.2	45.8	38.6	45.1	49.4	37.7	46.3	45.0
1997	48.0	46.1	45.9	53.4	46.2	53.9	45.9	38.2	49.7	38.2	45.7	38.7	46.3	50.5	38.7	45.7	45.7
1998	48.1	46.8	46.4	52.6	43.1	51.5	46.3	38.8	50.3	38.7	46.2	39.1	47.4	51.6	40.0	46.5	46.0
1999	48.3	47.7	46.6	51.8	43.5	52.1	47.0	39.2	50.6	39.3	46.8	39.5	48.3	51.7	41.1	47.4	46.5
2000	49.0	48.4	47.2	51.4	45.0	53.9	47.3	39.9	50.8	40.1	47.6	40.3	49.3	51.6	42.1	48.5	46.9
2001	48.5	48.4	47.1	50.9	45.6	52.5	47.4	40.3	51.2	40.5	47.7	41.1	50.2	51.6	42.7	49.4	47.1
2002	47.9	49.1	47.4	50.0	46.6	51.4	47.2	40.1	51.1	40.4	47.4	41.6	50.5	51.5	42.9	49.2	47.2
2003	48.0	49.7	47.9	49.8	46.3	51.9	46.9	40.0	50.3	40.2	46.9	41.9	49.9	50.7	43.5	48.8	47.5
2004	48.0	50.1	48.3	49.8	47.0	53.0	47.3	40.1	49.9	40.0	47.1	41.7	49.7	50.6	44.3	48.2	47.8
2005	48.4	50.3	49.2	50.0	47.5	54.4	47.7	40.4	50.3	39.9	47.1	41.6	49.6	50.9	45.3	48.2	47.9
2006	48.9	50.8	49.5	50.2	47.9	56.7	48.1	40.7	51.2	40.0	47.5	42.2	50.4	52.3	46.6	48.7	48.1
2007	48.9	51.4	49.9	50.4	48.4	59.5	48.7	41.1	52.3	40.3	48.3	42.4	51.5	53.9	47.3	49.4	48.1
2008	48.3	51.6	50.2	50.3	48.5	61.0	49.4	41.5	52.5	40.3	49.1	42.2	52.1	54.9	46.0	49.5	48.3

NA = Not available

Note: Data for Germany for years before 1991 pertain to the former West Germany.

Table 8. Purchasing power parities (PPPs), exchange rates, and relative prices, 2005

	PPPs for GDP (U.S.=1.000)	Exchange rates	Relative prices <sup>1</sup>
United States	1.000	1.000	1.00
Canada	1.214	1.212	1.00
Australia	1.388	1.311	1.06
Japan	129.6	110.1	1.18
Republic of Korea	788.9	1024	0.77
Singapore	1.446	1.664	0.87
Austria	0.886	0.803	1.10
Belgium	0.900	0.803	1.12
Denmark	8.590	5.995	1.43
France	0.923	0.803	1.15
Germany	0.867	0.803	1.08
Italy	0.867	0.803	1.08
Netherlands	0.896	0.803	1.12
Norway	8.896	6.441	1.38
Spain	0.765	0.803	0.95
Sweden	9.378	7.471	1.26
United Kingdom	0.636	0.549	1.16

<sup>1</sup>A number below one indicates that prices in this country are lower than in the United States and a number higher than one that prices are higher than in the United States.