NOTES ON TABLES

The dataset contains data presented in fourteen tables. The first 12 tables (Table 1.1 to 1.12) present results according to the EKS method when the 2 last tables (Table A1 and A2) show results according to the GK method. Detailed information on these two methods can be found in the Methodological Manual on Purchasing Power Parities at the following address: http://www.oecd.org/std/ppp/manual.

Notes on tables where the EKS method has been used:

The dollar serves as numeraire and the OECD as reference country (except for Table 1.12 where the United States are the reference country). Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 present the data on which the following ten tables are based.

- Table 1.1 gives the final expenditure on GDP at national prices in national currency of the participating countries.

- Table 1.2 presents PPPs for final expenditure on GDP in national currency per US dollar that have been calculated for the participating countries using the price and expenditure data collected during the 2005 round. The PPPs were obtained by the EKS method of calculation and aggregation. They are therefore transitive\(^1\) and not subject to the Gerschenkron effect\(^2\) but real expenditures are not additive.

- Table 1.3 shows the final expenditure on GDP of Table 1.1 converted to US dollars. Exchange rates do not reflect the relative purchasing power of different currencies and the converted expenditures are still expressed at national prices. As such, they remain nominal measures, the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country at current prices. Hence, they are called “nominal final expenditures”. The nominal final expenditures in the table reflect both differences in the quantities of goods and services purchased in the countries and differences in the price levels of the countries.

- Table 1.4 gives the nominal final expenditure on GDP of Table 1.3 expressed on a per capita basis using the mid-year population data.

- Table 1.5 and Table 1.6 present the nominal final expenditure on GDP from Table 1.3 and the nominal final expenditure per head on GDP from Table 1.4 as indices with OECD=100.

- Table 1.7 shows the final expenditure on GDP of Table 1.1 converted to US dollar using the PPPs from Table 2. PPPs equalise the purchasing power of different currencies during the process of conversion and the converted expenditures are expressed at international prices (that is at the same price level). As such, they are real measures, the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country at constant prices. Hence, they are called “real final expenditures”. The real final expenditures in the table reflect only differences in the volumes of goods and services purchased in the countries. As the PPPs in Table 1.2 were obtained using the EKS method of calculation and aggregation, the real expenditures in Table 1.7 are not additive nor are they subject to the Gerschenkron effect.

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\(^1\) That is to say the ratio of the PPP between countries A and B and the PPP between countries B and C is equal to the PPP between countries A and C.

\(^2\) See The Gerschenkron effect for an explanation.
Table 1.8 gives the real final expenditure on GDP of Table 1.7 expressed on a per capita basis using the mid-year population data. Again, the real expenditures per head in this table are not additive nor are they subject to the Gerschenkron effect.

Table 1.9 and Table 1.10 present the real final expenditure on GDP from Table 1.7 and the real final expenditure per head on GDP from Table 1.8 as indices with OECD=100.

Table 1.11 gives the price levels of final expenditure on GDP. They are computed as ratios of the PPPs in Table 1.2 to the exchange rates and they are expressed as indices with OECD=100. For a given aggregate, they indicate the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the aggregate in each country. Price levels that exceed 100 indicate that the level of prices in that country and for that analytical category is higher than the average price level for the OECD=100.

Table 1.12 present PPPs for final expenditure on GDP as in Table 1.2 (see description above) but with the United States as reference country.

Notes on tables where the EKS method has been used:

Table A1 shows the relative importance vis-à-vis GDP of the components of final expenditure on GDP after they have been revalued at international prices. They enable the real shares of final expenditure on GDP to be compared across countries.

Table A2 shows relative price levels. These are defined as the ratios of specific PPPs to the corresponding overall PPP for GDP. They indicate whether the price level for a given analytical category is higher or lower relative to the general price level in the country.