

## NOTES ON TABLES

The dataset contains data presented in two sets of tables. The first set of 12 tables (Table 1.1 to 1.12) presents results according to the EKS method, results in US dollars with OECD as reference. The second set presents the same results in 11 tables (Table 2.1 to 2.11) in Euros, with the European Union as reference. Detailed information on the EKS method 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:

#### *Table 1.1 to 1.12*

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 nominal expenditure in national currency of the participating countries.
- Table 1.2 presents PPPs (OECD=1.00) that have been calculated for the participating countries using the price and expenditure data collected during the 2014 round. The PPPs were obtained by the EKS method of calculation and aggregation.
- Table 1.3 shows nominal expenditure of Table 1.1 converted to US dollars. Exchange rates do not reflect the relative purchasing power of different currencies and the converted expenditure is still expressed at national prices. As such, it remains nominal measures, the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country at current prices. Hence, they are called “nominal expenditure”. The nominal expenditure in the table reflects 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 nominal expenditure 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 expenditure from Table 1.3 and the nominal expenditure per head from Table 1.4 as indices with OECD=100.
- Table 1.7 shows real expenditure converted to US dollar using the PPPs from Table 1.2. 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 expenditures”. The real final expenditures in the table reflect only differences in the volumes of goods and services purchased in the countries.
- Table 1.8 gives the real expenditure 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 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 which are computed as ratios of the PPPs in Table 1.2 to the exchange rates and 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.

- Table 1.12 present PPPs as in Table 1.2 (see description above) but with the United States as reference country (US=1.00).

***Table 2.1 to 2.11***

The euro serves as numeraire and the European Union as reference country. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 present the data on which the following nine tables are based. Table 2.1 to 2.11 contain the same information as Table 1.1 to 1.11 with a different basis. For explanation on the contents, please see description above.