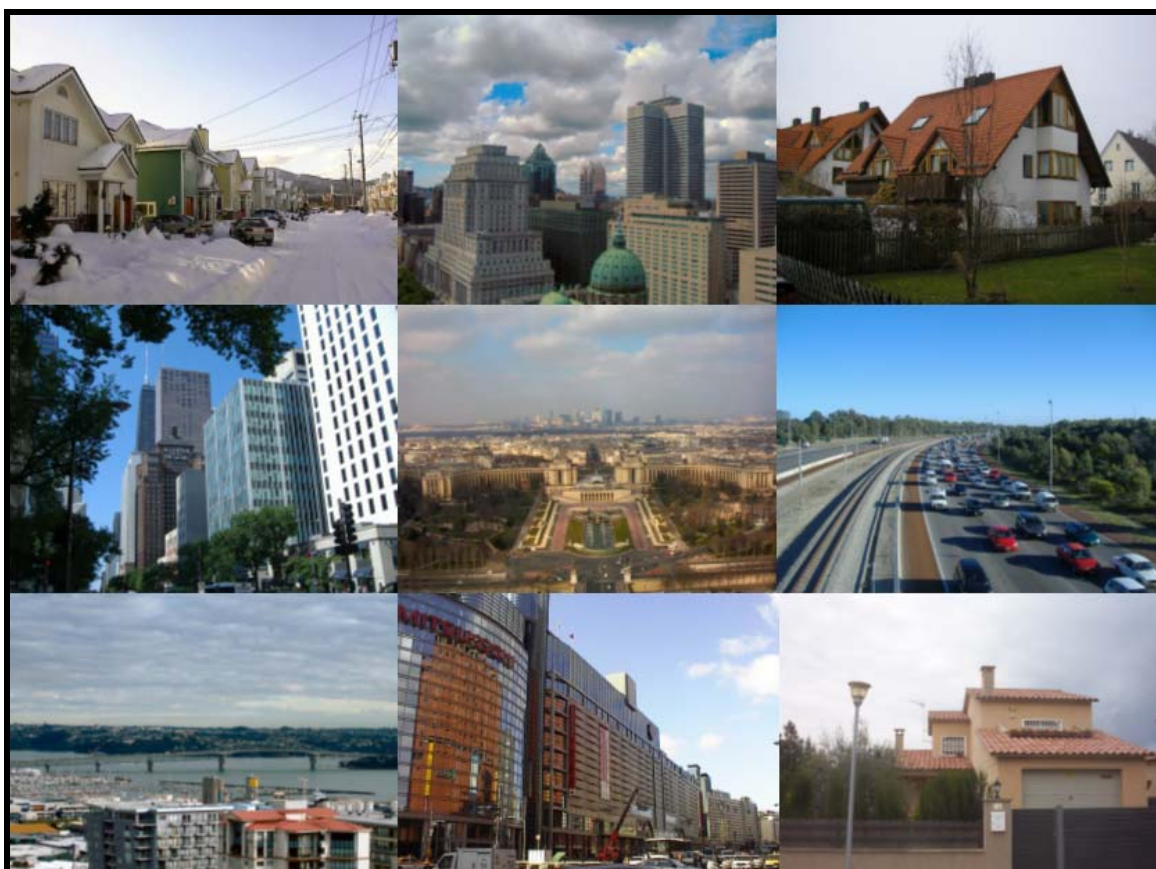


Gross Domestic Product (GDP-PPP)
Estimates for
Metropolitan Regions in
Western Europe, North America,
Japan and Australasia



Draft
April 2007

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ESTIMATES: METROPOLITAN REGIONS
In Western Europe, North America, Japan and Australasia

Rank	Nation	Metropolitan Region	Population (000,000)	GDP/Capita (000): \$US	Source Notes
1	United States	San Francisco	4.2	\$62.3	1
2	United States	Washington	5.1	\$61.6	1
3	United States	San Jose	1.7	\$60.6	2
4	United States	Boston	4.4	\$58.0	1
5	United States	Seattle	3.2	\$54.4	1
6	United States	Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.1	\$53.0	1
7	United States	New York	18.7	\$52.8	1
8	United States	Hartford	1.2	\$51.1	2
9	United States	Denver	2.3	\$50.8	1
10	United States	Philadelphia	5.8	\$50.5	1
11	United States	Dallas-Fort Worth	5.7	\$50.1	1
12	United States	Atlanta	4.7	\$47.8	1
13	United States	Houston	5.2	\$47.4	1
14	United States	San Diego	2.9	\$46.8	1
15	United States	Chicago	9.4	\$45.6	1
15	United States	Milwaukee	1.5	\$45.6	2
17	United States	Los Angeles	12.9	\$45.3	1
18	United States	Richmond	1.2	\$44.2	2
19	United States	Indianapolis	1.6	\$44.1	2
20	United States	Detroit	4.5	\$44.0	1
21	United States	Nashville	1.4	\$43.6	2
22	United States	Charlotte	1.5	\$43.5	2
23	United States	Baltimore	2.6	\$43.3	1
24	United States	Kansas City	1.9	\$43.2	2
25	United States	Cincinnati	2.1	\$42.9	2
26	France	Paris	11.2	\$42.7	1
27	United States	Columbus	1.7	\$42.6	2
28	United States	Providence	1.6	\$42.4	2
29	United States	Cleveland	2.1	\$42.2	1
30	United States	Portland	2.1	\$41.8	1
31	United States	Sacramento	2.0	\$41.6	2
32	United States	Birmingham	1.1	\$41.3	2
32	United States	Louisville	1.2	\$41.3	2
34	United States	Las Vegas	1.6	\$41.2	2
35	United States	Memphis	1.2	\$40.9	2
35	United States	St. Louis	2.8	\$40.9	1
37	United States	Austin	1.2	\$40.6	2
38	United States	Rochester	1.0	\$40.4	2
39	United States	Jacksonville	1.2	\$40.3	2
40	United States	Phoenix	3.7	\$39.9	1
41	Australia	Perth	1.5	\$39.8	5
42	United States	Virginia Beach	1.6	\$39.7	2
43	United States	Salt Lake City	1.0	\$39.2	2
44	Ireland	Dublin	1.6	\$38.9	1
44	United Kingdom	London	13.9	\$38.9	7
46	United States	New Orleans	1.3	\$38.8	2
46	Canada	Calgary	1.1	\$38.8	4
48	United States	Buffalo	1.2	\$38.7	2
49	United States	Pittsburgh	2.4	\$38.6	1

50	Germany	Munich	6.1	\$38.2	1
51	United States	Oklahoma City	1.1	\$38.0	2
52	United States	Tampa-St. Petersburg	2.6	\$37.8	1
53	Austria	Vienna	2.2	\$37.6	1
54	United States	Miami	5.4	\$37.2	1
55	United States	Orlando	1.9	\$36.9	2
56	Sweden	Stockholm	2.2	\$36.7	1
57	Italy	Milan	7.4	\$36.6	1
58	Germany	Stuttgart	2.7	\$36.4	1
59	United States	San Antonio	1.9	\$36.2	2
59	France	Lyon	1.6	\$36.2	1
59	Canada	Ottawa-Gatineau	1.2	\$36.2	4
62	Belgium	Brussels	3.8	\$35.0	1
62	Norway	Oslo	1.7	\$35.0	1
62	Australia	Sydney	4.2	\$35.0	1
65	Canada	Toronto	4.7	\$34.9	1
66	Finland	Helsinki	1.8	\$34.0	1
67	Germany	Frankfurt	5.6	\$33.6	1
68	Denmark	Copenhagen	2.4	\$33.5	1
69	Zurich	Switzerland	2.5	\$33.4	1
70	Rome	Italy	3.7	\$33.1	1
71	Netherlands	Amsterdam-Rotterdam	7.5	\$32.9	1
72	Australia	Melbourne	3.6	\$32.7	1
72	Germany	Nuremburg	1.7	\$32.7	10
74	Canada	Edmonton	1.0	\$32.5	4
75	United States	Riverside-San Bernardino	3.8	\$32.2	2
76	Italy	Turin	2.2	\$32.0	1
76	Canada	Vancouver	2.0	\$32.0	1
78	Australia	Brisbane	1.8	\$31.6	5
79	Germany	Hannover	1.1	\$31.4	10
80	New Zealand	Auckland	1.2	\$31.2	1
81	Germany	Hamburg	4.6	\$30.9	1
82	Germany	Cologne-Bonn	3.3	\$30.8	10
83	France	Toulouse	1.1	\$30.0	3
84	Australia	Adelaide	1.1	\$29.9	5
85	Japan	Tokyo-Yokohama	34.2	\$29.3	1
86	Canada	Montreal	3.4	\$29.1	1
87	Spain	Madrid	5.6	\$29.0	1
88	Japan	Nagoya	9.1	\$28.9	1
89	United Kingdom	Birmingham	2.6	\$27.8	1
90	United Kingdom	Leeds	2.1	\$27.5	1
91	Germany	Essen-Dusseldorf	13.4	\$27.4	1
92	France	Marseille	1.9	\$27.2	3
93	Portugal	Lisbon	2.7	\$27.1	1
94	Japan	Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto	17.0	\$26.8	1
95	United Kingdom	Manchester	2.5	\$26.6	1
96	Spain	Bilbao	1.1	\$26.1	11
96	United Kingdom	Glasgow	2.3	\$26.1	8
98	Spain	Barcelona	4.9	\$26.0	1
99	Japan	Shizuoka-Hamamatsu	4.2	\$25.7	6
100	Germany	Saarbrücken	1.1	\$25.6	10
101	United Kingdom	Newcastle	1.4	\$24.1	8
102	France	Lille	2.6	\$23.7	1
103	Japan	Hiroshima	3.9	\$23.6	6

104	Japan	Sendai	3.7	\$22.4	6
105	Japan	Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	5.1	\$22.3	1
106	Greece	Thessaloniki	1.1	\$22.2	3
106	Spain	Valencia	2.3	\$22.2	1
108	Japan	Sapporo	5.6	\$22.1	6
109	United Kingdom	Sheffield	1.3	\$21.8	8
110	Germany	Berlin	6.0	\$21.3	1
111	Germany	Liepzig	1.1	\$21.1	10
112	United Kingdom	Liverpool	1.4	\$20.8	8
113	Greece	Athens	3.9	\$20.1	1
114	Portugal	Porto	1.3	\$19.0	9
115	Spain	Seville	1.8	\$17.2	11
116	Italy	Naples	3.1	\$17.1	1

See Notes and Cautions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP-PPP) Estimates for Metropolitan Regions in Western Europe, North America, Japan and Australasia

NOTES AND CAUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

This list provides 2002 estimates for the gross domestic product (GDP) of 116 metropolitan regions exceeding 1,000,000 population in Western Europe, Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.¹ The principal source of the data is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) *Competitive Cities in the Global Economy*.² This list uses OECD data for 63 metropolitan regions, including all but London. The list includes 52 additional metropolitan regions as well as an alternate estimate for London (see below). The purpose of the list is to provide a general, rather than precise comparison of data between metropolitan regions (see “Cautions,” below)

HIGHLIGHTS

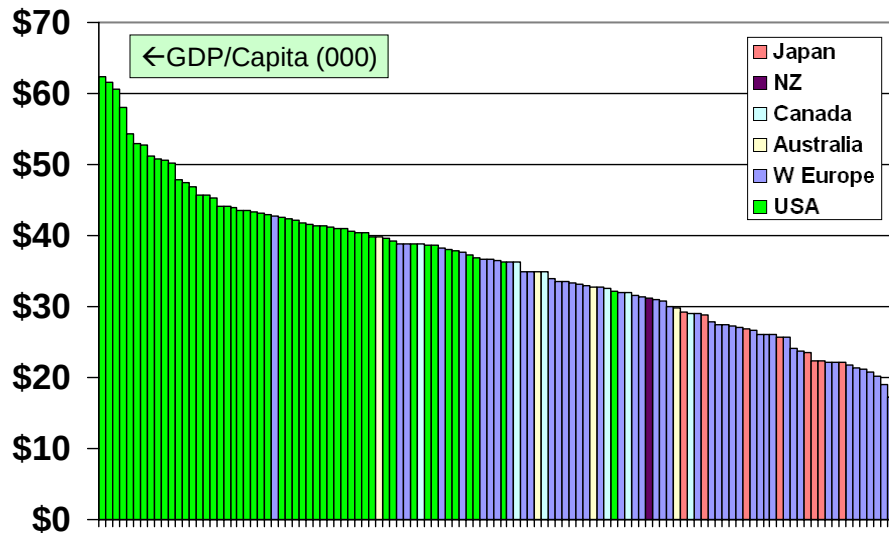
- San Francisco is estimated to have the highest GDP per capita, followed by Washington and San Jose, all over \$60,000.
- The 25 metropolitan regions with the highest GDP per capita are in the United States, which also contains 39 of the 40 metropolitan regions with the highest GDP per capita. The lowest US GDP per capita is in Riverside-San Bernardino at \$32,200 (ranked 75th).
- Western Europe’s highest GDP per capita is in Paris, at \$42,700 (ranked 26th), followed by Dublin and London, which are tied with \$38,900 and ranked 44th.
- Japan’s highest GDP per capita is in Tokyo-Yokohama, at \$29,300 (ranked 84th).
- Canada’s highest GDP per capita is in Calgary, at \$39,800 (ranked 46th).

¹ Adjusted for purchasing power parity (GDP-PPP).

² <http://213.253.134.29/oecd/pdfs/browseit/0406041E.PDF>.

- Australia's highest GDP per capita is in Perth, at \$38,800 (ranked 41st). Perth has the highest estimated GDP per capita outside the United States and Paris.
- New Zealand's only metropolitan region with a population above 1,000,000, Auckland, has an estimated GDP per capita of \$31,200 and is ranked 80th.

GDP/Capita: Metropolitan Regions ESTIMATED



CAUTIONS

The estimates not provided by OECD are scaled from similar data, either gross domestic product or personal income data from other sources.

Estimation Issues: These non-OECD estimates should be used with caution. In some cases, the estimation factors are for areas considerably larger than the metropolitan regions (such as states for Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide, Australia and prefectures for Sapporo, Sendai, Shizuoka-Hamamatsu and Hiroshima, Japan). Moreover, there is variation in the relationship between personal income per capita and gross domestic product per capita.³

The “Tyranny of Borders:” There is considerable variation in the geographical size and definitions of the metropolitan regions, driven by the availability of data. A number of metropolitan regions, such as Munich, Hamburg, Milan, Frankfurt and Sapporo are larger than conventional definitions, because economic data is not available in smaller more appropriate geographies. This “tyranny” of borders forces a combination of Fukuoka and Kitakyushu or Hamamatsu and Shizuoka (in the same prefectures); while the existence of economic data for smaller geographical areas makes it possible to maintain Washington and

³ In the United States the standard deviation is 8 percent.

Baltimore as separate metropolitan regions. In the case of Aichi, the use of the prefecture of Aichi is a reasonable approximation of a the metropolitan region, but a more precise definition would have included parts of Mie and Gifu prefectures, which could not be accomplished because the required economic data is not available below the prefecture level. The case of London, which required adjustment, is described below. Finally, it might be argued that in the United States a more appropriate geography would be the “consolidated statistical area,” which includes more adjacent metropolitan statistical areas. OECD uses the metropolitan statistical area (as does this list), which is a generally reasonable approximation of metropolitan regions.⁴

London: The metropolitan region for London as defined by OECD was deemed to be far too small for reasonable comparison. It was limited to the London GLA area and as such excluded much of the metropolitan area (labor market). OECD used the smaller definition out of concern that the only available definitions were for too large an area. In fact, however, the data permits a metropolitan definition limited to the area of the historical counties bordering GLA. This metropolitan region appears to be no more excessive in size than the Munich, Hamburg or Essen-Dusseldorf metropolitan regions as defined by OECD. London was the only metropolitan region in the OECD listing that was materially smaller than conventional metropolitan definitions. Thus, the larger, definition, including adjacent counties was used in this listing.

LABELING

The following metropolitan regions are labeled differently in this list than in the OECD list:

OECD	Demographia
Aichi	Nagoya
Fukuoka	Fukuoka-Kitakyushu
Randstad	Amsterdam-Rotterdam
Rhine-Ruhr	Essen-Dusseldorf

SOURCE NOTES

(See right most column of table)

1. OECD *Competitive Cities in the Global Economy*.
2. United States: Scaled based upon OECD reported U.S. GDP per capita average using differences in metropolitan area personal income per capita.
3. France: Scaled based upon OECD reported Paris GDP per capita using differences in NUTS GDP per capita from the European Union.

⁴ One possible exception is the Los Angeles consolidated statistical area, which includes both the Los Angeles and Riverside-San Bernardino metropolitan statistical areas. The Riverside-San Bernardino area is the lowest income metropolitan region of more than 1,000,000 in the United States and use of the consolidated area designation would have dropped Los Angeles from 17th to below 25th in the ranking.

4. Canada: Scaled based upon OECD reported Canada GDP per capita average using differences in metropolitan area personal income per capita.
5. Australia: Scaled based upon OECD reported Sydney GDP per capita using differences in state personal income per capita.
6. Japan: Scaled based upon OECD reported Nagoya (Aichi) GDP per capita using differences in gross prefectural product per capita.
7. London: Scaled based upon OECD reported London GDP per capita, adding GDP per capita of historic counties bordering on GLA.
8. United Kingdom: Scaled based upon OECD reported Manchester GDP per capita using differences in NUTS GDP per capita from the European Union.
9. Portugal (Porto) Scaled based upon OECD reported Lisbon GDP per capita using differences in NUTS GDP per capita from the European Union.
10. Germany: Scaled based upon OECD reported Essen-Dusseldorf GDP per capita using differences in NUTS GDP per capita from the European Union.
11. Spain: Scaled based upon OECD reported Madrid GDP per capita using differences in NUTS GDP per capita from the European Union.

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Sapporo	Montreal	Munich
Chicago	Paris	Perth
Auckland	Fukuoka	Barcelona