

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international \$)

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Metadata for GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international \$)

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Metadata producers

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	World Bank

Version

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Updated metadata ID for consistency with indicator code.

Version date

2026-05-06

Indicator description

Title statement

Indicator code

WB_WDI_NY_GDP_PCAP_PP_KD

Indicator name

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international \$)

Alternate identifiers

Type	Identifier	Database	Notes
DCS code	NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD	DCS	Identifier in DCS database

Database ID

WB_WDI

Database name

World Development Indicators (WDI)

Language

Name	Code
English	EN

Version date

2026-07-01

Description

Definition

This indicator provides values for gross domestic product (GDP) per person expressed in constant international dollars, converted by purchasing power parities (PPPs). PPPs account for the different price levels across countries and thus PPP-based comparisons of economic output are more appropriate for comparing the output of economies and the average material well-being of their inhabitants than exchange-rate based comparisons.

Gross domestic product is the total income earned through the production of goods and services in an economic territory during an accounting period. It can be measured in three different ways: using either the expenditure approach, the income approach, or the production approach. The core indicator has been divided by the general population to achieve a per capita estimate. This indicator is expressed in constant prices, meaning the series has been adjusted to account for price changes over time. The reference year for this adjustment is 2021. The PPP conversion factor is a currency conversion factor and a spatial price deflator. PPPs convert different currencies to a common currency and, in the process of conversion, equalize their purchasing power by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries, thereby allowing volume or output comparisons of GDP and its expenditure components.

Definition references

Source	URL
International Comparison Program (ICP)	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp
Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) Glossary	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNAUpdate/2025/glossary.pdf

Development relevance

PPPs are used to convert national accounts data from different countries, such as GDP and its expenditure components, into a common currency, while also eliminating the effect of price level differences between countries. PPPs are also used to derive price level indexes (PLIs), the ratio of a country's PPP to its market exchange rate, to directly compare price levels across countries.

The PPP-based expenditures to which they give rise are primarily used to make spatial comparisons of volume and per capita consumption or levels of GDP and its expenditure components across countries. PPP-based indicators are used for national, regional, and global policy making and analysis across the socioeconomic spectrum from poverty and inequality, to health and education, to energy and climate, through to economic growth, labor, productivity, trade, competitiveness, and infrastructure. A number of Sustainable Development Goals use PPP-based indicators to measure development progress.

This indicator is related to the national accounts, which are critical for understanding and managing a country's economy. They provide a framework for the analysis of economic performance. National accounts are the basis for estimating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI), which are the most widely used indicator of economic performance. They are essential for government policymakers, providing the data needed to design and assess fiscal and monetary policies; and are also used by businesses and investors to assess the economic climate and make investment decisions. NAS enable comparison between economies, which is crucial for international trade, investment decisions, and economic competitiveness. More specifically, this indicator is related to national accounts aggregates. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), and other aggregates provide a snapshot of

the size and health of an economy by measuring the total economic activity within a country. They can thus be used by policymakers to design and implement economic policies, as they reflect the overall economic performance and can indicate the need for intervention in certain areas. Aggregates also allow for comparisons between different economies, which can be useful for trade negotiations, investment decisions, and economic benchmarking. By examining aggregates over time, economists and analysts can identify trends, cycles, and potential areas of concern within an economy, and investors can use national accounts aggregates to assess the potential risks and returns of investing in a particular country. Overall, national accounts aggregates are fundamental tools for economic analysis, policy formulation, and decision-making at both the national and international levels.

Measurement unit

Constant 2021 international \$

Dimensions

Label	Description
Year	
Geographic area	Country/economy, country group, region

Periodicity

Annual

Topics

ID	Label	Parent ID	Vocabulary
	Economic Policy & Debt: Purchasing power parity		WDI topics
	Economic Policy & Debt: National accounts		WDI topics
P3	Prosperity		WB Practice Groups
P3_000001	Economic Policy	P3	Data360 Topic L1
P3_000007	Growth and Jobs	P3_000001	Data360 Topic L2

Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
ICP	International Comparison Program
SNA	System of National Accounts
UN	United Nations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

Links

Type	Description	URL
WDI API	Data in JSON	https://api.worldbank.org/v2/countries/all/indicators/ny.gdp.pcap.pp.kd?date=1990:2022&format=json
WDI API	Data in XML	https://api.worldbank.org/v2/countries/all/indicators/ny.gdp.pcap.pp.kd?date=1990:2022
WDI API	Metadata in JSON	https://api.worldbank.org/v2/sources/2/series/ny.gdp.pcap.pp.kd/metadata?format=json

WDI API	Metadata in XML	https://api.worldbank.org/v2/sources/2/series/ny.gdp.pcap.pp.kd/metadata
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Concepts and methods

Statistical concept

PPPs are primarily used to convert the national accounts data of economies, such as GDP and its expenditure components, into a common currency. In the process of conversion, they control for differences in the price levels of economies, and thus equalize purchasing power. PPP-based comparisons of economic output differ from market exchange rate-based comparisons as the latter do not distinguish between the relative price levels of different items in economies. Overall price levels are normally higher in higher-income economies than they are in lower-income economies (Balassa-Samuelson effect), mostly because of the large differences in price levels for non-traded products. If no account is taken of the larger price level differences for non-traded products when converting GDP to a common currency, the size of higher-income economies with high price levels will be overstated and the size of lower-income economies with low price levels will be understated. No distinction is made between traded products and non-traded products when market exchange rates are used to convert GDP to a common currency: the rate is the same for all products. PPP-converted GDP does not have this bias because PPPs account for the different price levels of traded products and non-traded products. Thus, PPPs are more appropriate for comparing the output of economies and the average material well-being of their inhabitants and are also less impacted by the potential volatility of market exchange rates. PPPs are calculated by the International Comparison Program (ICP) based on the prices of goods and services within an economy and national accounts expenditures.

The conceptual elements of the SNA (System of National Accounts) measure what takes place in the economy, between which agents, and for what purpose. At the heart of the SNA is the production of goods and services. These may be used for consumption in the period to which the accounts relate or may be accumulated for use in a later period. In simple terms, the amount of value added generated by production represents GDP. The income corresponding to GDP is distributed to the various agents or groups of agents as income and it is the process of distributing and redistributing income that allows one agent to consume the goods and services produced by another agent or to acquire goods and services for later consumption. The way in which the SNA captures this pattern of economic flows is to identify the activities concerned by recognizing the institutional units in the economy and by specifying the structure of accounts capturing the transactions relevant to one stage or another of the process by which goods and services are produced and ultimately consumed.

Concept references

Source	URL
SNA2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/sna2008.pdf
International Comparison Program (ICP)	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/methodology

Methodology

The International Comparison Program (ICP) estimates PPPs for the world's countries. The ICP is conducted as a global partnership of countries, multilateral agencies, and academia. The recent 2021 ICP comparison covered 176 countries, including 49 Eurostat-OECD countries. For countries that have not participated in ICP comparisons, the PPP are imputed based on a regression model. ICP estimated PPPs cover years from 2011 to 2021. WDI extrapolates 2011 PPPs for years earlier years, and 2021 PPPs for later years. For the member countries of Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme, PPP conversion factors are periodically updated based on the organizations' databases.

National accounts are compiled in accordance with international standards: System of National Accounts,

2008 or 1993 versions. Specific information on how countries compile their national accounts can be found on the IMF website: <https://dsbb.imf.org/> Linked series have been smoothed to remove breaks resulting from changes in base years, data sources or compilation methods. The linking is performed using historical nominal growth rates from archived WDI databases.

Methodology references

Source	URL
International Comparison Program (ICP)	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/methodology
WDI knowledge base	https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/665452-how-do-you-extrapolate-the-ppp-conversion-factors
SNA2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/sna2008.pdf

Aggregation method

Weighted average

Geographic and time coverage

Time coverage

Start	End
1990	2024

Economies

Name	Code
Aruba	ABW
Afghanistan	AFG
Angola	AGO
Andorra	AND
United Arab Emirates	ARE
Albania	ALB
Argentina	ARG
Armenia	ARM
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZE
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG
Burundi	BDI
Burkina Faso	BFA
Benin	BEN
Bangladesh	BGD
Bulgaria	BGR
Bahrain	BHR
Bahamas, The	BHS
Belarus	BLR

Belize	BLZ
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Belgium	BEL
Bolivia	BOL
Brunei Darussalam	BRN
Bhutan	BTN
Barbados	BRB
Botswana	BWA
Brazil	BRA
Canada	CAN
Bermuda	BMU
Central African Republic	CAF
Switzerland	CHE
Chile	CHL
Cameroon	CMR
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
Congo, Dem. Rep.	COD
Congo, Rep.	COG
Cabo Verde	CPV
Comoros	COM
China	CHN
Cyprus	CYP
Curaçao	CUW
Czechia	CZE
Colombia	COL
Germany	DEU
Cayman Islands	CYM
Dominica	DMA
Dominican Republic	DOM
Denmark	DNK
Algeria	DZA
Costa Rica	CRI
Ecuador	ECU
Spain	ESP
Egypt, Arab Rep.	EGY
Ethiopia	ETH
Djibouti	DJI
Finland	FIN
Estonia	EST
France	FRA
Faroe Islands	FRO
United Kingdom	GBR

Georgia	GEO
Ghana	GHA
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	FSM
Guinea	GIN
Gabon	GAB
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Gambia, The	GMB
Grenada	GRD
Greece	GRC
Fiji	FJI
Guatemala	GTM
Guyana	GUY
Hong Kong SAR, China	HKG
Croatia	HRV
Hungary	HUN
Haiti	HTI
Indonesia	IDN
Greenland	GRL
India	IND
Iceland	ISL
Iran, Islamic Rep.	IRN
Iraq	IRQ
Italy	ITA
Jamaica	JAM
Jordan	JOR
Honduras	HND
Israel	ISR
Japan	JPN
St. Kitts and Nevis	KNA
Kenya	KEN
Ireland	IRL
Kyrgyz Republic	KGZ
Kuwait	KWT
Lebanon	LBN
Cambodia	KHM
Korea, Rep.	KOR
Liberia	LBR
Lao PDR	LAO
Libya	LBY
St. Lucia	LCA
Kazakhstan	KAZ

Kiribati	KIR
Lithuania	LTU
Lesotho	LSO
Latvia	LVA
Macao SAR, China	MAC
Maldives	MDV
Mexico	MEX
Morocco	MAR
Moldova	MDA
Marshall Islands	MHL
Sri Lanka	LKA
Madagascar	MDG
Myanmar	MMR
Mali	MLI
North Macedonia	MKD
Luxembourg	LUX
Mozambique	MOZ
Malta	MLT
Montenegro	MNE
Mauritius	MUS
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Niger	NER
Namibia	NAM
Nigeria	NGA
Nepal	NPL
Norway	NOR
Mongolia	MNG
New Zealand	NZL
Nicaragua	NIC
Netherlands	NLD
Pakistan	PAK
Mauritania	MRT
Oman	OMN
Puerto Rico	PRI
Panama	PAN
Peru	PER
Paraguay	PRY
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Palau	PLW
Poland	POL
West Bank and Gaza	PSE

Nauru	NRU
Portugal	PRT
Russian Federation	RUS
Qatar	QAT
Sierra Leone	SLE
Saudi Arabia	SAU
Philippines	PHL
Rwanda	RWA
Sudan	SDN
El Salvador	SLV
Senegal	SEN
Somalia, Federal Republic of	SOM
Singapore	SGP
Solomon Islands	SLB
Slovak Republic	SVK
Serbia	SRB
Romania	ROU
Chad	TCD
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	SXM
Suriname	SUR
Sweden	SWE
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR
Slovenia	SVN
Turks and Caicos Islands	TCA
Eswatini	SWZ
Seychelles	SYC
Thailand	THA
Turkmenistan	TKM
Tajikistan	TJK
San Marino	SMR
Togo	TGO
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO
Türkiye	TUR
Tunisia	TUN
São Tomé and Príncipe	STP
Tonga	TON
Uganda	UGA
Tanzania	TZA
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT
United States	USA
Uzbekistan	UZB
Ukraine	UKR

Timor-Leste	TLS
Kosovo	XKX
Uruguay	URY
Vanuatu	VUT
Vietnam	VNM
Tuvalu	TUV
Zambia	ZMB
Samoa	WSM
Zimbabwe	ZWE
South Africa	ZAF
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VIR

Geographic areas

Name	Code
Africa Eastern and Southern	AFE
Africa Western and Central	AFW
Arab World	ARB
Central Europe and the Baltics	CEB
Caribbean small states	CSS
East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income)	EAP
Early-demographic dividend	EAR
Europe & Central Asia (excluding high income)	ECA
East Asia & Pacific	EAS
Europe & Central Asia	ECS
Euro area	EMU
Fragile and conflict affected situations	FCS
European Union	EUU
High income	HIC
IBRD only	IBD
IDA total	IDA
IDA & IBRD total	IBT
IDA only	IDX
Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)	HPC
IDA blend	IDB
Latin America & Caribbean (excluding high income)	LAC
Low income	LIC
Latin America & Caribbean	LCN
Least developed countries: UN classification	LDC
Lower middle income	LMC
Low & middle income	LMY
Late-demographic dividend	LTE
Middle income	MIC

Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan (excluding high income)	MNA
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan	MEA
North America	NAC
Other small states	OSS
OECD members	OED
Pacific island small states	PSS
Pre-demographic dividend	PRE
South Asia	SAS
Post-demographic dividend	PST
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high income)	SSA
Small states	SST
Sub-Saharan Africa	SSF
Europe & Central Asia (IDA & IBRD)	TEC
East Asia & Pacific (IDA & IBRD)	TEA
South Asia (IDA & IBRD)	TSA
Latin America & Caribbean (IDA & IBRD)	TLA
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan (IDA & IBRD)	TMN
Sub-Saharan Africa (IDA & IBRD)	TSS
Upper middle income	UMC
World	WLD

Standards and frameworks

Standards

Name	Abbreviation	Custodian	URL
International Comparison Program	ICP	The World Bank	https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp
System of National Accounts	SNA	United Nations	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna.asp

Access and use

License

Name	URL
CC BY-4.0	https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Confidentiality status

PU

API documentation

Description	URL
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Developer Information webpage (detailed documentation of the WDI API)	https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/topics/125589-developer-information
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Sources and citation

Sources of data

Sources of data

Title

International Comparison Program (ICP)

Author (Organization)

World Bank (WB)

Publisher

International Comparison Program (ICP)

Date of publication

May 30, 2024

Electronic location or identifier

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/icp/data>

Date of retrieval

May 30, 2024

Notes

This information is for ICP's PPPs utilized in WDI

Sources of data

Title

The Eurostat PPP Programme

Author (Organization)

Eurostat (ESTAT)

Publisher

Eurostat

Electronic location or identifier

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/all_themes

Sources of data

Title

The OECD PPP Programme

Author (Organization)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Publisher

OECD

Electronic location or identifier

<https://data-explorer.oecd.org/>

Sources of data

Title

Staff estimates

Author (Organization)

World Bank (WB)

Sources of data

Title

National Accounts data files

Author (Organization)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Sources of data

Title

World Economic Outlook database

Author (Organization)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Tags

Tags

Tag	Tag group
P3	benchmark-country-profile-pillar