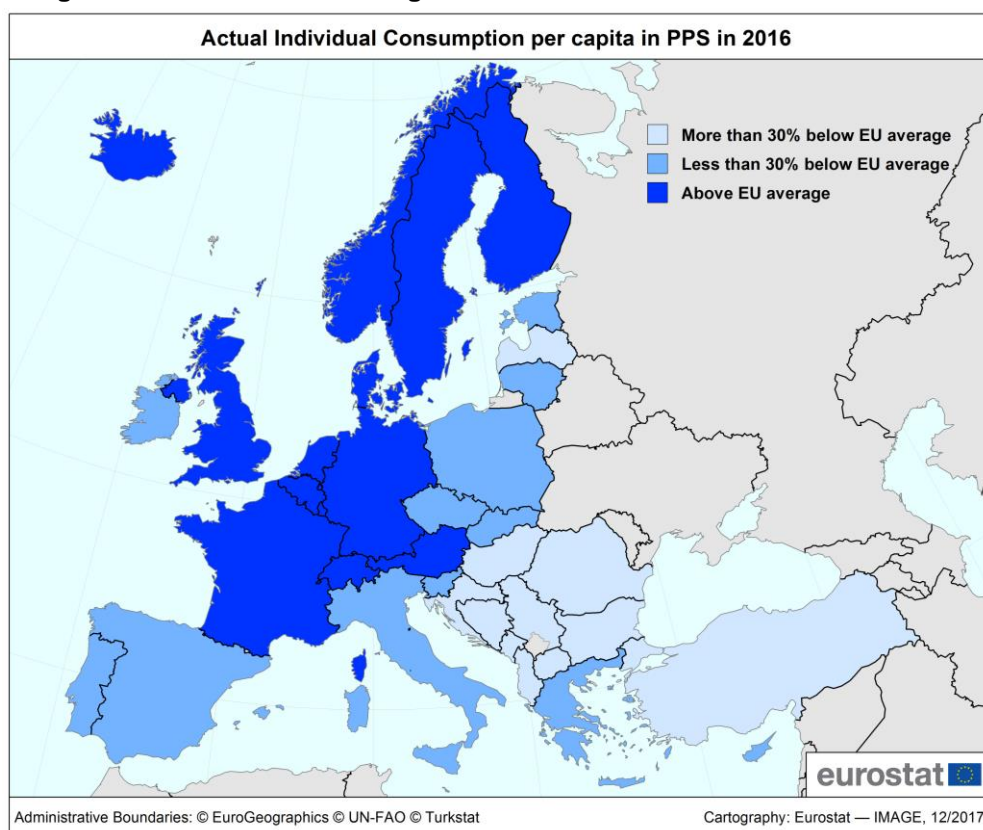


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Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2016

Consumption per capita varied between 53% and 132% of the EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Across the Member States in 2016, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 53% of the **European Union (EU)** average in **Bulgaria** to 132% in **Luxembourg**.



These data, published by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union, are based on revised purchasing power parities, and the latest GDP and population figures.

Eighteen Member States below the EU average

Ten Member States recorded AIC per capita above the EU average in 2016. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 32% above the EU average, ahead of **Germany** (more than 20% above). They were followed by **Austria**, the **United Kingdom**, **Finland**, **Denmark**, **Belgium**, **France**, the **Netherlands** and **Sweden** which all recorded levels between 10% and 20% above the EU average.

AIC per capita for thirteen Member States lay between the EU average and 30% below. In **Italy**, **Ireland** and **Cyprus**, the levels were 10% or less below the EU average, while **Spain**, **Lithuania**, **Portugal** and **Malta** were between 10% and 20% below. The **Czech Republic**, **Greece**, **Slovenia**, **Slovakia**, **Poland** and **Estonia** were between 20% and 30% below the average.

Five Member States recorded AIC per capita more than 30% below the EU average. **Latvia**, **Hungary** and **Romania** were between 30% and 40% below, while **Croatia** and **Bulgaria** had AIC per capita more than 40% below the EU average.

Over the last three years, AIC per capita relative to the EU average remained relatively stable in a majority of Member States. However, clear increases have been registered in **Romania** (61% of the EU average in 2016 compared with 56% in 2014), **Lithuania** (85% vs. 81%) and **Estonia** (72% vs. 69%). In contrast, the most noticeable decrease was recorded in **Luxembourg** (132% in 2016 vs. 138% in 2014), followed by **Austria** (119% vs. 122%), **Belgium** (112% vs. 115%) and **Greece** (77% vs. 80%).

GDP per capita varied by one to five across the Member States

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity. In 2016, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 49% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** and 258% in **Luxembourg**.

AIC and GDP per capita in PPS, EU = 100

	AIC per capita			GDP per capita		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
EU	100	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area	105	105	105	107	106	106
Luxembourg*	138	135	132	270	267	258
Germany	124	122	122	126	124	123
Austria	122	121	119	130	130	128
United Kingdom	115	115	116	109	108	107
Finland	114	114	114	111	109	109
Denmark	115	115	113	128	127	124
Belgium	115	114	112	119	119	118
France	112	111	111	107	105	104
Netherlands	113	112	111	130	129	128
Sweden	112	112	110	124	125	123
Italy	97	97	98	96	95	97
Ireland*	94	96	96	137	181	183
Cyprus	89	91	91	81	82	83
Spain	87	89	89	90	91	92
Lithuania	81	83	85	75	75	75
Portugal	81	82	82	77	77	77
Malta	79	81	81	90	93	96
Czech Republic	78	78	78	86	87	88
Greece	80	79	77	72	69	68
Slovenia	76	76	76	82	82	83
Slovakia	76	76	76	77	77	77
Poland	74	74	74	67	68	68
Estonia	69	71	72	76	75	75
Latvia	65	65	67	64	64	65
Hungary	62	63	63	68	68	67
Romania	56	58	61	55	56	58
Croatia	59	59	59	59	59	60
Bulgaria	51	53	53	47	47	49
Norway	135	135	133	176	161	148
Switzerland	131	131	128	165	166	161
Iceland	113	112	114	119	123	128
Turkey	63	64	64	64	65	64
Montenegro	52	53	56	41	42	45
Serbia	46	46	46	37	36	37
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	40	41	41	36	36	37
Albania	37	38	37	30	29	29
Bosnia & Herzegovina	41	41	41	31	31	32

Countries with the same value of AIC per capita are ranked by protocol order.

* See country notes.

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The **euro area** consists of Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

Methods and definitions

Data presented in this News Release are produced by the Eurostat-OECD purchasing power parities program. The full methodology used is described in the [Eurostat-OECD Methodological manual on purchasing power parities](#).

Actual Individual Consumption consists of goods and services actually consumed by individuals, irrespective of whether these goods and services are purchased and paid for by households, by government, or by non-profit organisations. In international volume comparisons of consumption, AIC is often seen as the preferable measure, since it is not influenced by the fact that the organisation of certain important services consumed by households, like health and education services, differs a lot across countries.

The **Purchasing Power Standard** (PPS) is an artificial currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Thus one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators across countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing aggregates in current prices and national currency by the respective Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The level of uncertainty associated with the basic price and national accounts data, and the methods used for compiling PPPs imply that differences between countries that have indices within a close range should not be over-interpreted.

Country notes:

Ireland: In 2015, the Irish Gross Domestic Product was substantially affected by the relocation from outside the EU to Ireland of balance sheets of large multi-national enterprises. More information can be found on the [Eurostat website](#).

Luxembourg: The high GDP per capita in Luxembourg is partly due to the country's large share of cross-border workers in total employment. While contributing to GDP, these workers are not taken into consideration as part of the resident population which is used to calculate GDP per capita.

Revisions and timetable

The regular publication schedule of PPPs includes four estimates for a particular year. The first estimate for 2016 was published in [News Release 91/2017](#) of 13 June 2017. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2016 figures will be revised again in December 2018 and finalised in 2019.

For more information

Eurostat [Statistics Explained](#) article on GDP per capita, consumption per capita and price level indices.

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to purchasing power parities.

Eurostat [database](#) on purchasing power parities.

Eurostat [metadata](#) on purchasing power parities.

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