

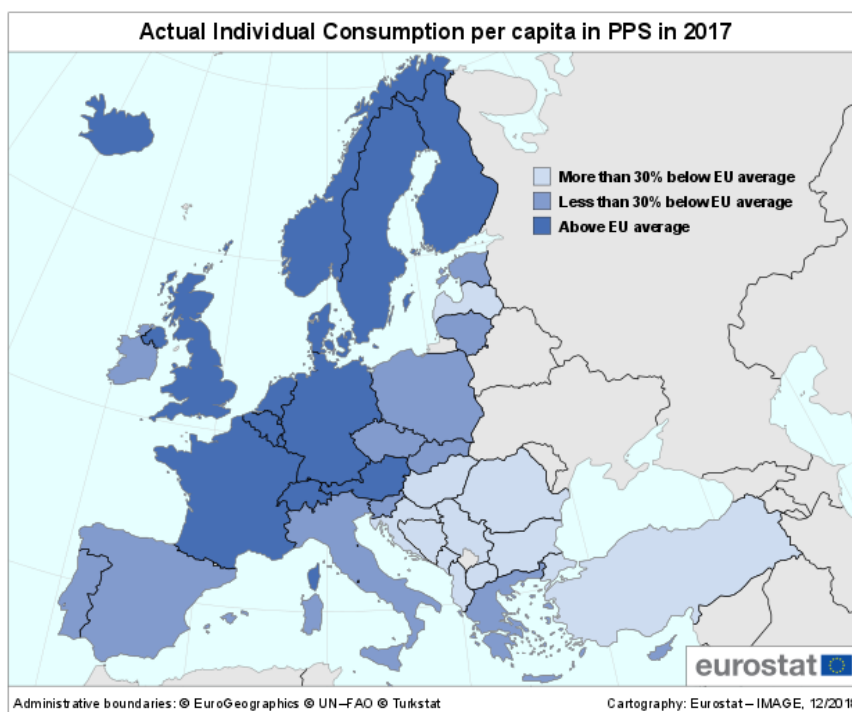
**EMBARGO: Thursday 13 December 2018 - 11:00 CET**

192/2018 - 13 December 2018

## Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2017

# Consumption per capita varied between 54% and 132% of the EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Across the Member States in 2017, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 54% 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 2017. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 32% above the EU average, ahead of **Germany** (22% above). They were followed by **Austria**, **Denmark** and the **United Kingdom**, which recorded levels around 15% and 20% above the EU average, and **Belgium**, **Finland**, the **Netherlands**, **Sweden** and **France** with levels around 10% 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 less than 10% below the EU average, while **Spain**, **Lithuania**, **Czechia** and **Portugal** were between 10% and 20% below. **Malta**, **Slovenia**, **Greece**, **Poland**, **Slovakia** 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**, **Romania**, **Croatia** and **Hungary** were between 30% and 40% below, while **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** (68% of the EU average in 2017 compared with 58% in 2015), **Lithuania** (88% vs. 83%) and **Czechia** (82% vs. 78%). In contrast, the most noticeable decreases were recorded in **Luxembourg** (132% in 2017 vs. 140% in 2015), **Austria** (117% vs. 121%), the **Netherlands** (111% vs. 115%) and **Sweden** (109% vs. 113%).

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

In 2017, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 49% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** and 253% in **Luxembourg**.

**AIC and GDP per capita in PPS, EU = 100**

	AIC per capita			GDP per capita		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Luxembourg*</b>	140	134	132	266	260	253
<b>Germany</b>	122	122	122	124	124	124
<b>Austria</b>	121	119	117	129	128	127
<b>Denmark</b>	116	113	114	127	126	128
<b>United Kingdom</b>	115	115	114	109	107	105
<b>Belgium</b>	114	113	112	118	118	117
<b>Finland</b>	114	113	112	109	109	109
<b>Netherlands</b>	115	111	111	130	128	128
<b>Sweden</b>	113	110	109	125	122	121
<b>France</b>	110	110	108	105	104	104
<b>Italy</b>	97	98	98	95	97	96
<b>Ireland</b>	94	94	93	178	177	181
<b>Cyprus</b>	91	92	92	82	84	85
<b>Spain</b>	89	89	89	91	91	92
<b>Lithuania</b>	83	85	88	75	75	78
<b>Czechia</b>	78	79	82	87	88	89
<b>Portugal</b>	82	82	82	77	77	77
<b>Malta</b>	79	78	78	92	94	96
<b>Slovenia</b>	76	76	77	82	83	85
<b>Greece</b>	79	77	76	69	68	67
<b>Poland</b>	74	74	76	69	68	70
<b>Slovakia</b>	76	76	76	77	77	76
<b>Estonia</b>	71	72	73	76	77	79
<b>Latvia</b>	66	65	68	64	64	67
<b>Romania</b>	58	65	68	56	59	63
<b>Croatia</b>	59	61	62	59	61	62
<b>Hungary</b>	63	62	62	68	67	68
<b>Bulgaria</b>	53	53	54	47	48	49
<b>Norway</b>	130	127	127	156	145	146
<b>Switzerland</b>	131	126	124	165	160	156
<b>Iceland</b>	116	116	117	126	131	130
<b>Turkey</b>	67	67	68	67	66	67
<b>Montenegro</b>	54	56	56	42	44	46
<b>Serbia</b>	46	46	45	36	37	36
<b>Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia</b>	41	42	41	36	37	36
<b>Albania</b>	38	37	39	30	30	30
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>	41	41	41	30	31	32

Countries are ranked according to AIC per capita in 2017. Countries with the same value are ranked by protocol order.

\* See country note. The source dataset can be found [here](#).

## Geographical information

The **European Union (EU)** includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, 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 note:

**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 2017 was published in [News Release 101/2018](#) of 19 June 2018. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2017 figures will be revised again in December 2019 and finalised in 2020.

## 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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