

Consumer price levels in 2021

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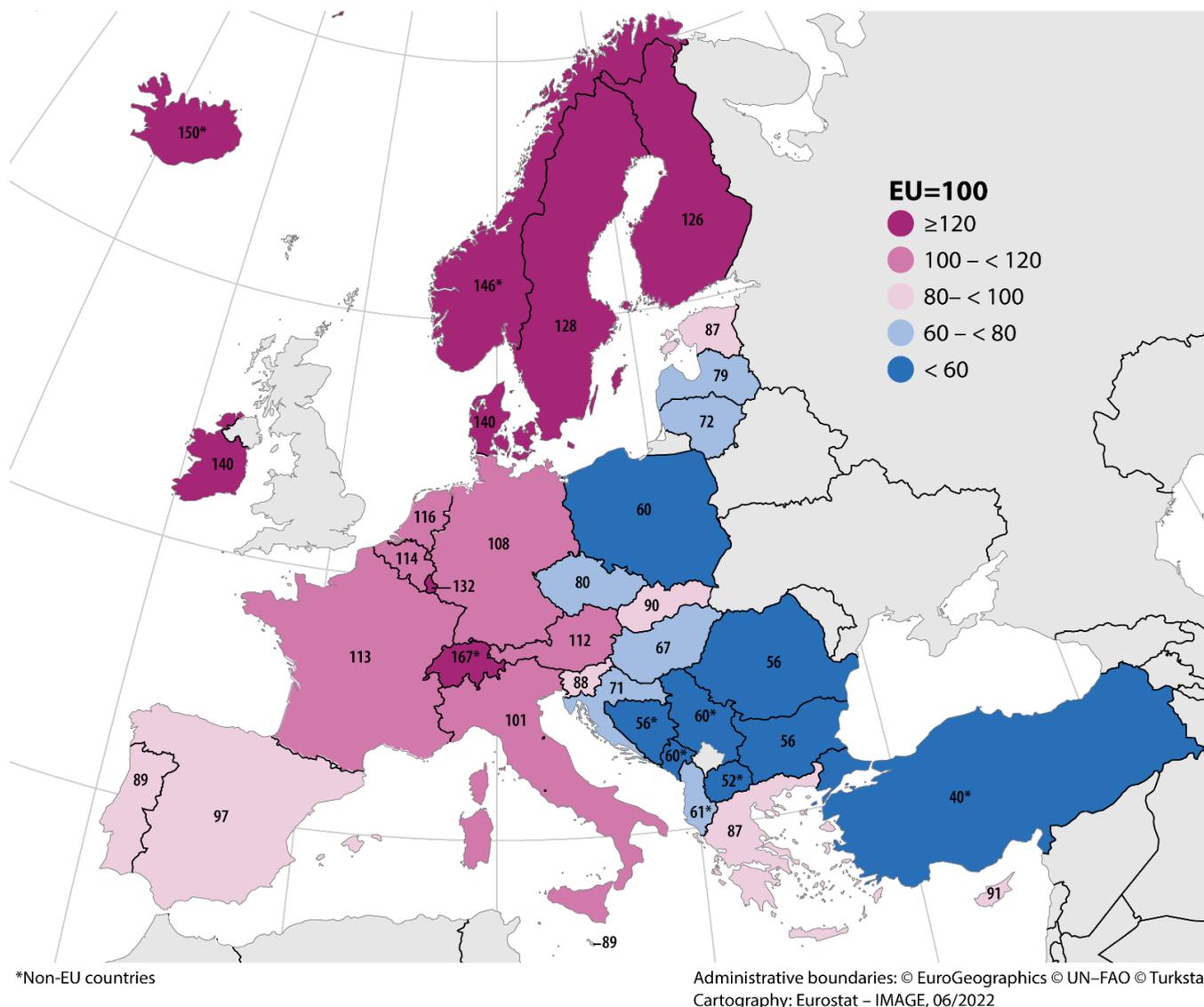


In 2021, [price levels](#) for consumer goods and services differed widely across the [EU](#).

Denmark and Ireland (both 140% of the EU average) had the highest price levels. These Member States were followed by Luxembourg (132%), Sweden (128%) and Finland (126%). The lowest price levels were found in Poland (60%) and in Romania and Bulgaria (both 56%).

This information comes from [data](#) on price levels for consumer goods and services published by Eurostat. The article presents a handful of findings from the more detailed [Statistics Explained article](#).

Price level indices for consumer goods and services (2021)



ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Source dataset: [prc_ppp_ind](#)

Widest price gaps for restaurants & hotels and for alcohol & tobacco

In 2021, the price level for [restaurants & hotels](#) was almost 3.4 times higher in the most expensive country than in the cheapest one. Price levels ranged from 46% of the EU average in Bulgaria, 54% in Romania and 62% in Hungary, to 155% of the average in Denmark, 137% in Sweden and 133% in Finland.

[Alcohol & tobacco](#) ranked second in terms of price level difference, with the lowest price levels registered in Bulgaria (64% of the EU average), Poland (72%) and Hungary (79%) and the highest in Ireland (205%), Finland (173%), Sweden (136%) and Denmark and France (both 134%). This large price variation is mainly due to differences in taxation of these products.

[Food & non-alcoholic](#) beverages were cheapest in Romania (69% of the EU average) and Poland (72%), while they were most expensive in Luxembourg (125% of the average), Denmark (120%) and Ireland (119%).

[Clothing](#) is a group of products where prices differed less among the Member States, ranging from 76% of the average in Bulgaria to 134% in Denmark. [Personal transport equipment](#) also recorded a smaller price disparity among Member States, with Poland (81% of the EU average) cheapest and Denmark (138%) most expensive. Price differences were also limited for [consumer electronics](#), from 88% of the average in Poland to 113% in the Netherlands.

For more information:

- [Statistics Explained article on comparative price levels of consumer goods and services](#)
- [Statistics Explained article on comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco](#)
- [Statistics Explained article on comparative price levels for investment](#)
- [Dedicated section on purchasing power parities](#)
- [Database on purchasing power parities](#)
- [Visualisation tool on consumer price levels](#)
- [Metadata on purchasing power parities](#)

Methodological notes:

- Data presented in this news article are based on the results of a price survey covering more than 2 000 consumer goods and services across Europe. The overall price levels included in this news article relate to the concept of household final consumption expenditure ([HFCE](#)). This news article covers selected subcategories of total HFCE.
- Price level indices (PLIs) provide a comparison of countries' price levels relative to the EU average and are calculated using purchasing power parities.