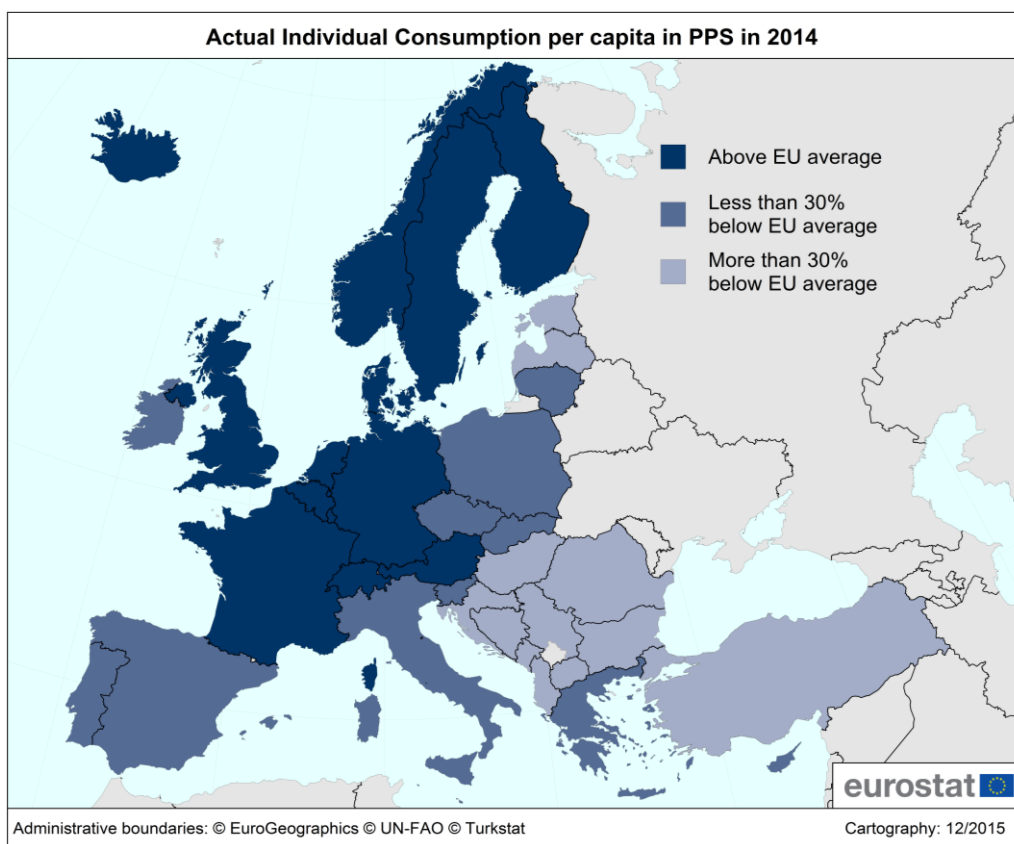


## Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2014

# Consumption per capita varied between 51% and 141% of the EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Across the Member States in 2014, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 51% of the **European Union (EU)** average in **Bulgaria** to 141% 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.

### Ten Member States above the EU average

Ten Member States recorded AIC per capita above the EU average in 2014. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 41% above the EU average. **Germany** and **Austria** were more than 20% above. They were followed by **Denmark**, the **United Kingdom**, **Belgium**, **Finland**, the **Netherlands**, **France** and **Sweden** which all recorded levels between 10% and 15% above the EU average.

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

Six Member States recorded AIC per capita more than 30% below the EU average. **Estonia**, **Latvia**, **Hungary** and **Croatia** were between 30% and 40% below, while **Romania** had AIC per capita 43% below the EU average and **Bulgaria** was around 50% below.

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 the three Baltic Member States – **Lithuania** (81% of the EU average in 2014 compared with 74% in 2012), **Latvia** (65% vs. 61%) and **Estonia** (68% vs. 65%) – as well as in the **Czech Republic** (76% vs. 72%) and **Slovakia** (77% vs. 73%), while the most noticeable decreases were recorded in **Italy** (98% in 2014 vs. 103% in 2012) and **Cyprus** (90% vs. 95%).

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity. In 2014, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 47% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** and 266% in **Luxembourg**.

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

	AIC per capita			GDP per capita		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<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>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	141	142	141	259	265	266
<b>Germany</b>	121	122	123	122	122	124
<b>Austria</b>	121	123	122	131	131	130
<b>Denmark</b>	115	116	115	126	127	125
<b>United Kingdom</b>	115	115	115	107	108	109
<b>Belgium</b>	112	115	114	121	120	119
<b>Finland</b>	115	115	114	116	113	110
<b>Netherlands</b>	116	114	113	133	133	131
<b>France</b>	111	113	112	107	109	107
<b>Sweden</b>	115	112	111	127	125	123
<b>Italy</b>	103	99	98	101	98	96
<b>Ireland</b>	97	95	96	132	132	134
<b>Cyprus</b>	95	90	90	91	84	82
<b>Spain</b>	88	87	88	92	91	91
<b>Greece</b>	84	84	83	74	74	73
<b>Portugal</b>	82	82	83	77	77	78
<b>Lithuania</b>	74	79	81	70	73	75
<b>Malta</b>	80	79	79	84	85	84
<b>Slovakia</b>	73	75	77	75	76	77
<b>Czech Republic</b>	72	75	76	82	83	85
<b>Slovenia</b>	78	75	75	81	81	83
<b>Poland</b>	73	74	74	67	67	68
<b>Estonia</b>	65	67	68	74	75	76
<b>Latvia</b>	61	64	65	60	62	64
<b>Hungary</b>	62	62	63	65	67	68
<b>Croatia</b>	59	60	60	60	59	59
<b>Romania</b>	56	54	57	54	54	55
<b>Bulgaria</b>	50	50	51	46	46	47
<b>Norway</b>	132	135	135	187	185	178
<b>Switzerland</b>	130	133	131	163	164	162
<b>Iceland</b>	113	114	116	115	118	119
<b>Turkey*</b>	58	60	58	53	53	53
<b>Montenegro</b>	51	51	52	39	40	41
<b>Serbia</b>	47	47	47	37	38	37
<b>Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia</b>	38	40	40	34	36	37
<b>Albania</b>	36	35	37	30	29	30
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina*</b>	38	38	38	28	29	29

\* Based on ESA 95 methodology.

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

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.

This News Release also covers three EFTA Member States, five candidate countries and one potential candidate country.

## 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 2014 was published in [News Release 107/2015](#) of 16 June 2015. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2014 figures will be revised again in December 2016 and finalised in 2017.

## 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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