

## Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2013

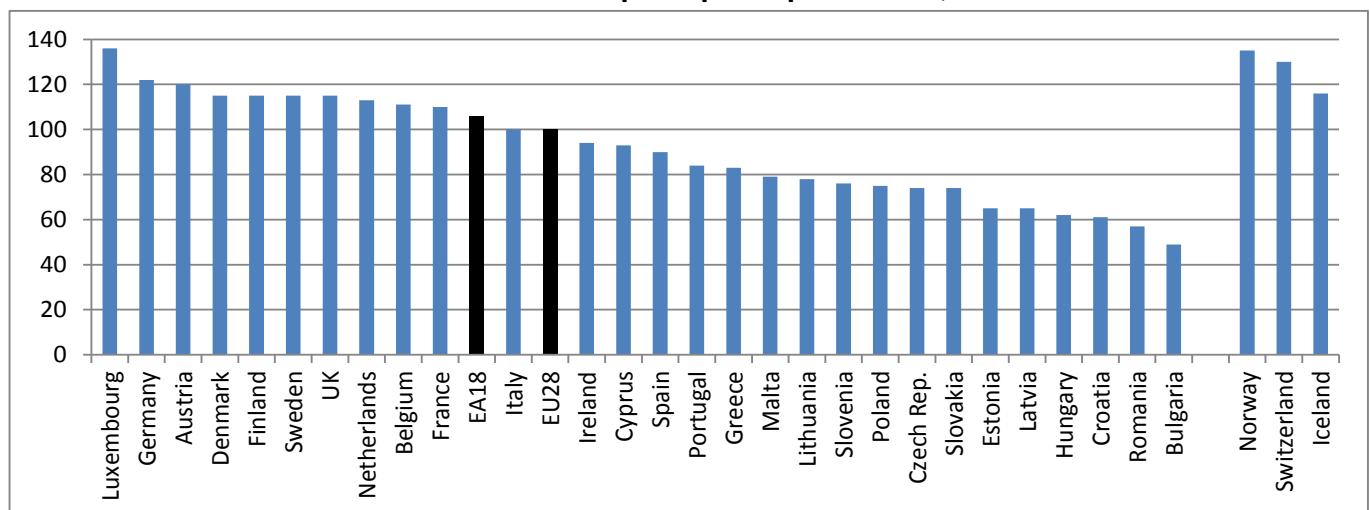
# Consumption per capita varied between 49% and 136% of the EU28 average

Eurostat publishes for the first time in this news release data for GDP and AIC per capita in purchasing power standards based on the ESA 2010 methodology.

See [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/esa\\_2010/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/esa_2010/introduction) for more details.

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC)<sup>1</sup> is a measure of material welfare of households. In 2013<sup>2</sup>, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards<sup>3</sup> (PPS) varied from 49% to 136% of the **EU28** average across the Member States.

**Actual individual consumption per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100**



The highest level of Actual Individual Consumption per capita in the EU28 was recorded in **Luxembourg**, at more than 35% above the EU28 average. **Germany** and **Austria** were around 20% above the average and **Denmark**, **Finland**, **Sweden**, the **United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Belgium** and **France** recorded levels between 10% and 15% above the average, while **Italy** was on the average.

In **Ireland**, **Cyprus** and **Spain** levels were up to 10% below the EU28 average, while **Portugal**, **Greece** and **Malta** were between 10% and 20% below. **Lithuania**, **Slovenia**, **Poland**, the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia** were between 20% and 30% below the average, while **Estonia**, **Latvia**, **Hungary** and **Croatia** were between 30% and 40% below. **Romania** was just under 40% below the average, while **Bulgaria** was around 50% below the average.

These data, published<sup>4</sup> by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union, are based on revised purchasing power parities, and the latest GDP and population figures. They cover the 28 EU Member States, three EFTA Member States, five candidate countries and one potential candidate country.

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity. In 2013, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 45% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** and 257% in **Luxembourg**<sup>5</sup>.

### AIC and GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100

	AIC per capita			GDP per capita		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
<b>EU28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Euro area (EA18)<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	138	139	136	265	264	257
<b>Germany</b>	121	122	122	122	123	122
<b>Austria</b>	120	120	120	128	129	128
<b>Denmark</b>	114	115	115	126	125	124
<b>Finland</b>	113	115	115	117	115	113
<b>Sweden</b>	114	114	115	127	126	127
<b>United Kingdom</b>	114	115	115	106	107	109
<b>Netherlands</b>	118	116	113	135	132	131
<b>Belgium</b>	111	112	111	120	120	119
<b>France</b>	111	110	110	108	107	107
<b>Italy</b>	106	102	100	103	101	99
<b>Ireland</b>	97	94	94	130	130	130
<b>Cyprus</b>	98	98	93	96	93	89
<b>Spain</b>	91	90	90	95	94	94
<b>Portugal</b>	83	80	84	78	76	79
<b>Greece</b>	89	84	83	77	74	73
<b>Malta</b>	80	80	79	84	84	86
<b>Lithuania</b>	70	73	78	65	69	73
<b>Slovenia</b>	79	78	76	83	82	82
<b>Poland</b>	70	73	75	64	66	67
<b>Czech Republic</b>	73	73	74	83	82	82
<b>Slovakia</b>	72	73	74	73	74	75
<b>Estonia</b>	59	63	65	68	71	73
<b>Latvia</b>	57	60	65	57	60	64
<b>Hungary</b>	62	62	62	65	65	66
<b>Croatia</b>	59	60	61	60	61	61
<b>Romania</b>	53	55	57	51	53	55
<b>Bulgaria</b>	47	50	49	44	45	45
<b>Norway</b>	132	134	135	182	190	186
<b>Switzerland</b>	126	129	130	159	162	163
<b>Iceland</b>	113	115	116	115	116	119
<b>Turkey*</b>	58	57	59	51	52	53
<b>Montenegro*</b>	52	51	51	41	39	40
<b>Serbia</b>	45	46	46	36	37	37
<b>Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia</b>	38	39	40	34	34	36
<b>Albania</b>	32	33	33	28	28	28
<b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina*</b>	36	37	37	28	28	29

\* Based on ESA 95

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

1. 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.
2. The regular publication schedule of PPPs includes four estimates for a particular year. The first estimate for 2013, based on data compiled using ESA 95 and partly on projections, was published in News Release 96/2014 of 18 June 2014. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2013 figures will be revised again in December 2015 and finalised in 2016.
3. 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.
4. See Statistics Explained article on the Eurostat website:  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/GDP\\_per\\_capita\\_consumption\\_per\\_capita\\_and\\_price\\_level\\_indices](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/GDP_per_capita_consumption_per_capita_and_price_level_indices)
5. 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.
6. The euro area (EA18) consists of Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

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