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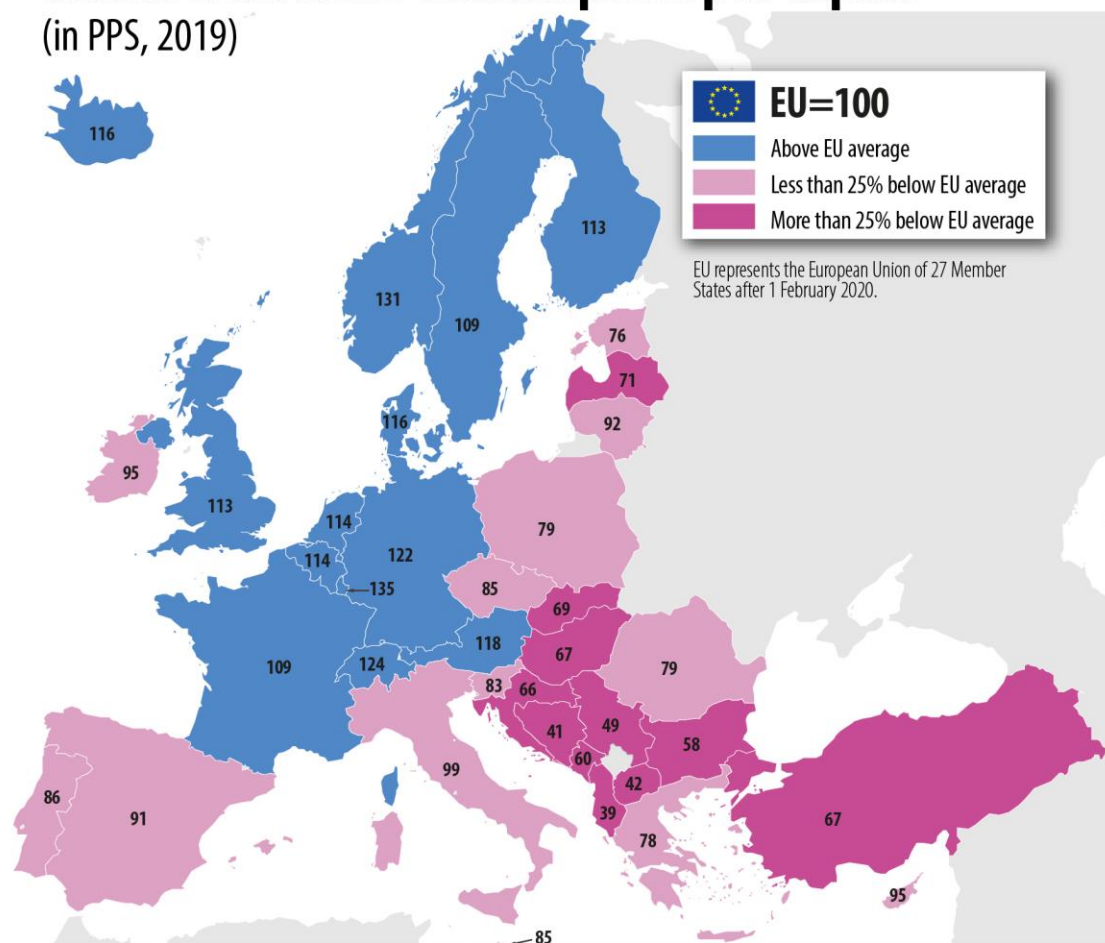
181/2020 - 15 December 2020

Consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in 2019 Consumption per capita varied between 58% and 135% of the EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Across the Member States in 2019, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 58% of the **European Union (EU)** average in **Bulgaria** to 135% in **Luxembourg**.

Actual individual consumption per capita

(in PPS, 2019)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 12/2020

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

Nine Member States recorded AIC per capita above the EU average in 2019. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 35% above the EU average, ahead of **Germany** (22% above). They were followed by **Austria**, **Denmark**, **Belgium**, the **Netherlands**, **Finland**, **France** and **Sweden** with levels of 9 to 18% above the EU average.

AIC per capita for thirteen Member States lay between the EU average and 25% below. In **Italy, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania** and **Spain** the levels were 10% or less below the EU average, while **Portugal, Czechia, Malta** and **Slovenia** were between 10% and 20% below. **Poland, Romania, Greece** and **Estonia** were between 20% and 25% below the average. Five Member States recorded AIC per capita more than 25% below the EU average. **Latvia, Slovakia, Hungary** and **Croatia** between 25% and 35% below, while **Bulgaria** had AIC per capita 42% 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, a clear increase was registered in **Romania** (79% of the EU average in 2019 compared with 70% in 2017), followed by **Lithuania** (92% vs. 89%), **Portugal** (86% vs. 83%), **Malta** (85% vs. 82%), **Slovenia** (83% vs 80%) and **Bulgaria** (58% vs. 55%). In contrast, the most noticeable decrease was recorded in **Sweden** (109% in 2019 vs. 113% in 2017), ahead of **Germany** (122% vs. 124%), **Austria** (118% vs. 120%) and **Spain** (91% vs. 93%).

GDP per capita ranged from 53% of EU average in Bulgaria to 260% in Luxembourg

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, a measure of economic activity, also shows substantial differences between the EU Member States.

In 2019, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 53% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** and 260% in **Luxembourg**. Ten Member States recorded a level of GDP per capita above the EU average in 2019.

Geographical information

European Union (EU27): 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 and Sweden.

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. Information on dissemination of European statistics from 1 February 2020 is published on the [Eurostat website](#).

Euro area: 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 2019 was published in News Release [98/2020](#) of 18 June 2020. The present News Release corresponds to the second estimate. The 2019 figures will be revised again in December 2021 and finalised in 2022.

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


European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)


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AIC and GDP per capita in PPS, EU = 100

	AIC per capita			GDP per capita		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
EU*	100	100	100	100	100	100
Euro area	107	106	106	107	107	106
Luxembourg**	136	136	135	263	261	260
Germany	124	124	122	124	123	120
Austria	120	119	118	127	128	126
Denmark	117	117	116	130	129	130
Belgium	115	115	114	118	118	118
Netherlands	114	115	114	129	130	128
Finland	114	114	113	111	112	111
France	110	109	109	104	104	106
Sweden	113	111	109	122	120	119
Italy	100	100	99	98	97	96
Ireland	95	95	95	185	191	193
Cyprus	95	96	95	89	91	90
Lithuania	89	91	92	79	82	84
Spain	93	92	91	93	91	91
Portugal	83	85	86	78	78	79
Czechia	84	84	85	91	92	93
Malta	82	84	85	100	99	100
Slovenia	80	81	83	86	87	89
Poland	77	78	79	70	71	73
Romania	70	74	79	64	66	70
Greece	78	78	78	67	67	67
Estonia	74	75	76	80	82	84
Latvia	70	70	71	67	69	69
Slovakia	68	69	69	71	71	70
Hungary	65	66	67	69	71	73
Croatia	64	65	66	63	64	65
Bulgaria	55	57	58	50	51	53
United Kingdom	116	115	113	107	106	104
Norway	133	132	131	150	155	147
Switzerland	128	126	124	162	161	158
Iceland	117	118	116	129	128	126
Turkey	69	66	67	66	63	59
Montenegro	57	59	60	46	48	50
Serbia	48	48	49	39	40	41
North Macedonia	42	42	42	37	38	38
Albania	38	38	39	30	30	31
Bosnia & Herzegovina	41	41	41	31	32	32

Countries are ranked according to AIC per capita in 2019. Countries with the same value are ranked by protocol order.

* EU represents the European Union of 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.

** See country note under "Methods and definitions".

Source dataset: [prc_ppp_ind](#)