

First estimates for 2017

## Wide variation of consumption per capita across EU Member States

GDP per capita ranged from 49% to 253% of EU average

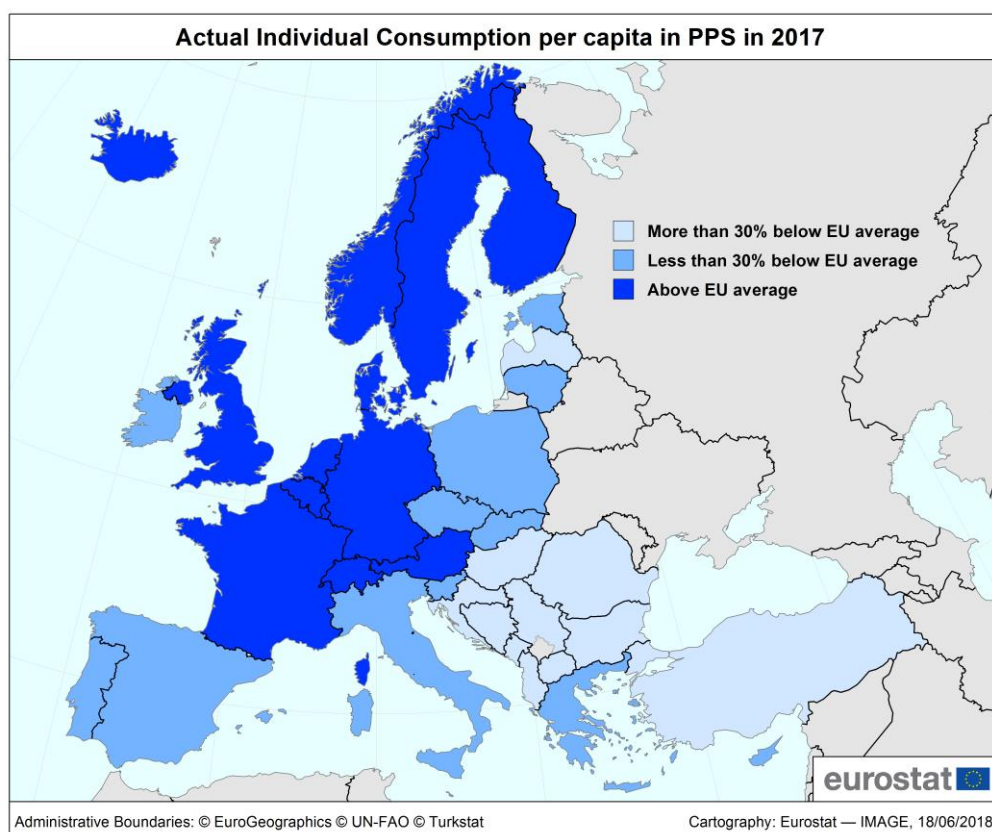
Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Based on first preliminary estimates for 2017, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 55% to 130% of the **European Union (EU)** average across the Member States.

Ten Member States recorded AIC per capita above the EU average in 2017. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 30% above the EU average. **Germany** and **Austria** were around 20% above, followed by the **United Kingdom**, **Finland**, **Belgium**, **Denmark**, the **Netherlands**, **France**, and **Sweden** which all recorded levels between 9% and 14% above the EU average.

AIC per capita for twelve Member States lay between the EU average and 25% below. In **Italy**, **Ireland** and **Cyprus** the levels were 10% or less below the EU average, while **Spain**, **Lithuania**, **Portugal** and the **Czech Republic** were between 10% and 20% below. **Malta**, **Greece**, **Slovenia**, **Poland** and **Slovakia** were between 20% and 25% below the average.

Six Member States recorded AIC per capita about 30% or more below the EU average. **Estonia**, **Latvia** and **Romania** were around 30% below, while **Hungary** and **Croatia** had AIC per capita just under 40% below the EU average and **Bulgaria** was 45% below.

These figures for Actual Individual Consumption per capita, expressed in PPS, are published by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union.



## GDP per capita ranged from 49% in Bulgaria to 253% in Luxembourg, of EU average

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, a measure of economic activity, also shows substantial differences between the EU Member States. In 2017, GDP per capita expressed in PPS ranged between 49% of the EU average in **Bulgaria** to 253% in **Luxembourg**. Eleven Member States recorded a level of GDP per capita above the EU average in 2017.

### Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) and GDP per capita in PPS in 2017, EU = 100

	AIC per capita	GDP per capita
<b>EU</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Luxembourg*</b>	130	253
<b>Germany</b>	122	123
<b>Austria</b>	118	128
<b>United Kingdom</b>	114	105
<b>Finland</b>	113	109
<b>Belgium</b>	112	117
<b>Denmark</b>	112	125
<b>Netherlands</b>	110	128
<b>France</b>	109	104
<b>Sweden</b>	109	122
<b>Italy</b>	98	96
<b>Ireland*</b>	94	184
<b>Cyprus</b>	92	84
<b>Spain</b>	90	92
<b>Lithuania</b>	88	78
<b>Portugal</b>	83	77
<b>Czech Republic</b>	80	89
<b>Malta</b>	78	96
<b>Greece</b>	77	67
<b>Slovenia</b>	77	85
<b>Poland</b>	76	70
<b>Slovakia</b>	76	77
<b>Estonia</b>	72	77
<b>Latvia</b>	70	67
<b>Romania</b>	68	63
<b>Hungary</b>	63	68
<b>Croatia</b>	61	61
<b>Bulgaria</b>	55	49
<b>Norway</b>	132	150
<b>Switzerland</b>	126	158
<b>Iceland</b>	117	130
<b>Turkey</b>	68	65
<b>Montenegro</b>	57	46
<b>Serbia</b>	46	37
<b>The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia</b>	41	37
<b>Albania</b>	37	29
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	42	32

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

\* See country notes.

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** includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

## Methods and definitions

First estimates for 2017 presented in this News Release are based on GDP and population data for 2017, extracted on 1 June 2018, and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2018.

**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 notes:

Ireland: In 2015, the Irish Gross Domestic Product was substantially affected by the relocation from outside the EU to Ireland of balance sheets of large multi-national enterprises. More information can be found on the Eurostat [website](#).

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.

## For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to purchasing power parities.

Eurostat [database](#) on purchasing power parities.

Eurostat [metadata](#) on purchasing power parities.

Eurostat [Statistics Explained article](#) on consumption and GDP per capita.

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