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First estimates of Purchasing Power Parities for 2019

Wide variation of consumption per capita across EU Member States

GDP per capita ranged from 53% to 261% of EU average

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is a measure of material welfare of households. Based on first preliminary estimates for 2019, the year before COVID-19 containment measures began to be widely introduced by Member States, AIC per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) varied from 59% to 135% of the **European Union (EU)** average across the 27 Member States.

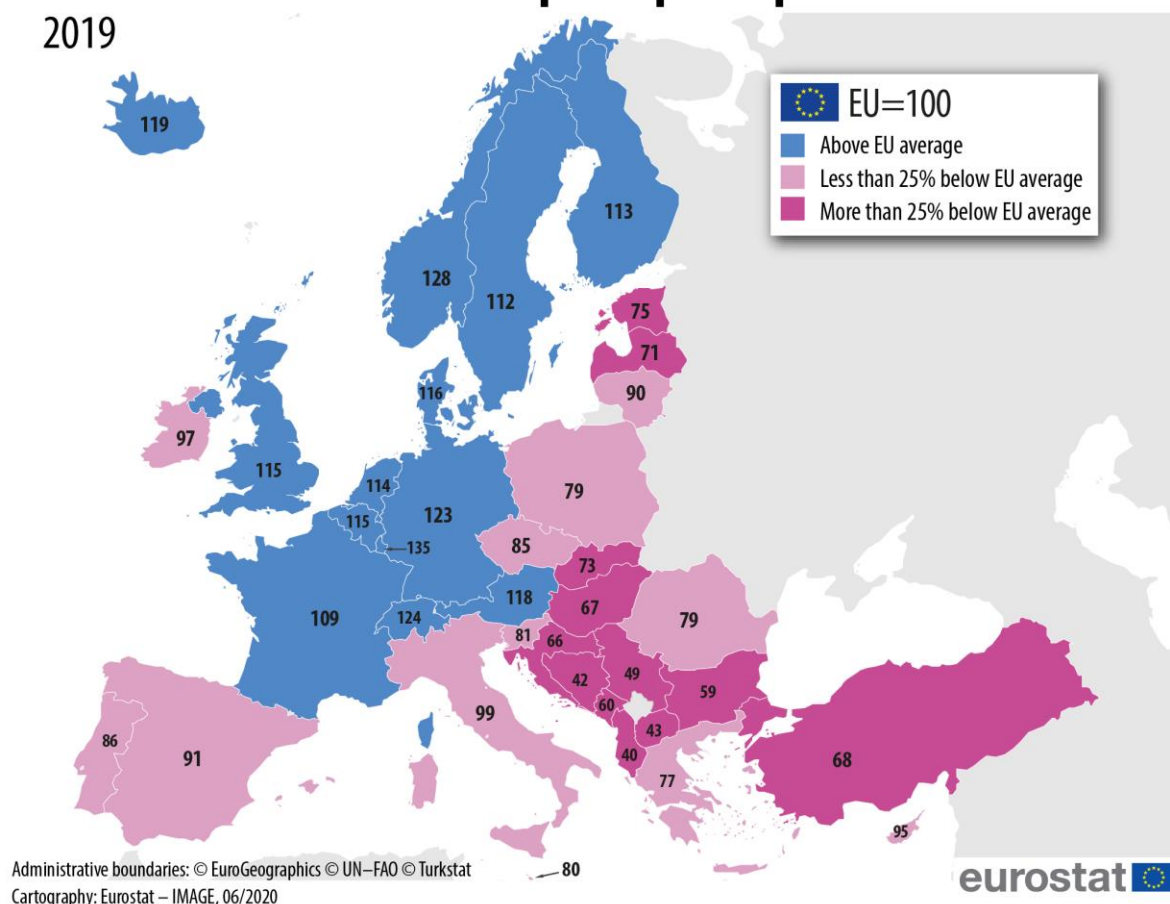
Nine Member States recorded AIC per capita above the EU average in 2019. The highest level in the EU was recorded in **Luxembourg**, 35% above the EU average. **Germany** was around 23% above, followed by **Austria**, **Denmark**, **Belgium**, the **Netherlands**, **Finland**, **Sweden** and **France**, which all recorded levels between 5% and 20% above the EU average.

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

Six Member States recorded AIC per capita 25% or more below the EU average. **Estonia** was 25% below, **Slovakia**, **Latvia**, **Hungary** and **Croatia** between 25% and 35% below, while **Bulgaria** had AIC per capita 41% below the EU average.

Actual individual consumption per capita in PPS

2019



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 53% of EU average in Bulgaria to 261% 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 261% in **Luxembourg**. Ten Member States recorded a level of GDP per capita above the EU average in 2019.

Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) and GDP per capita in PPS in 2019 (EU*=100)

	AIC per capita	GDP per capita
EU*	100	100
Euro area	106	106
Luxembourg**	135	261
Germany	123	121
Austria	118	127
Denmark	116	129
Belgium	115	117
Netherlands	114	128
Finland	113	111
Sweden	112	120
France	109	106
Italy	99	95
Ireland	97	191
Cyprus	95	89
Spain	91	91
Lithuania	90	82
Portugal	86	79
Czechia	85	92
Slovenia	81	88
Malta	80	99
Poland	79	73
Romania	79	69
Greece	77	68
Estonia	75	84
Slovakia	73	74
Latvia	71	69
Hungary	67	73
Croatia	66	65
Bulgaria	59	53
United Kingdom	115	105
Norway	128	144
Switzerland	124	153
Iceland	119	130
Turkey	68	61
Montenegro	60	50
Serbia	49	41
North Macedonia	43	38
Albania	40	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	32

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

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

** See country note

Source dataset: [prc_ppp_ind](#)

Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU27) includes 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](#).

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 2019 presented in this News Release are based on GDP and population data for 2019, extracted on 2 June 2020, and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2020.

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.

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

European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)

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