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Actual individual consumption per capita in Slovenia in 2016 lagged behind the EU-28 average by a quarter

Purchasing power parities and gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards, European countries, 2016 – nowcast

Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards in Slovenia was in 2016 25% lower than the EU-28 average. Slovenian gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards in 2016 was 17% lower than the EU-28 average.

Eurostat published the nowcast on actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) for 2016 and for 37 European countries.

AIC per capita in PPS in Slovenia in 2016 25% lower than the EU-28 average

Better than GDP per capita, material well-being of households is reflected by AIC, which is made up of goods and services actually consumed by individuals.

Among 37 European countries the highest AIC per capita in PPS for 2016 was recorded in Luxembourg and Norway (32% above the EU-28 average), followed by Switzerland (27% above), Germany (22% above), Austria (18% above) and the United Kingdom, with 15% above the EU-28 average. The lowest AIC was recorded in Albania (61% below), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia (both 59% below the EU-28 average).

In 2016 AIC per capita in PPS in Slovenia was at 75% of the EU-28 average (the same as in 2015). Countries close to Slovenia in terms of AIC per capita in PPS were Poland (also 75% of the EU-28 average), Slovakia and Greece (both 77% of the EU-28 average) and the Czech Republic (78%).

Slovenian GDP per capita in PPS in 2016 17% lower than the EU-28 average; same as in 2015

The indicator GDP per capita in PPS is a measure of a country's economic development. The position of countries regarding GDP per capita in PPS and AIC per capita in PPS are similar; however, the differences between countries are much bigger in the case of GDP per capita in PPS. GDP per capita in PPS varied by almost one to six across the EU-28 Member States in 2016.

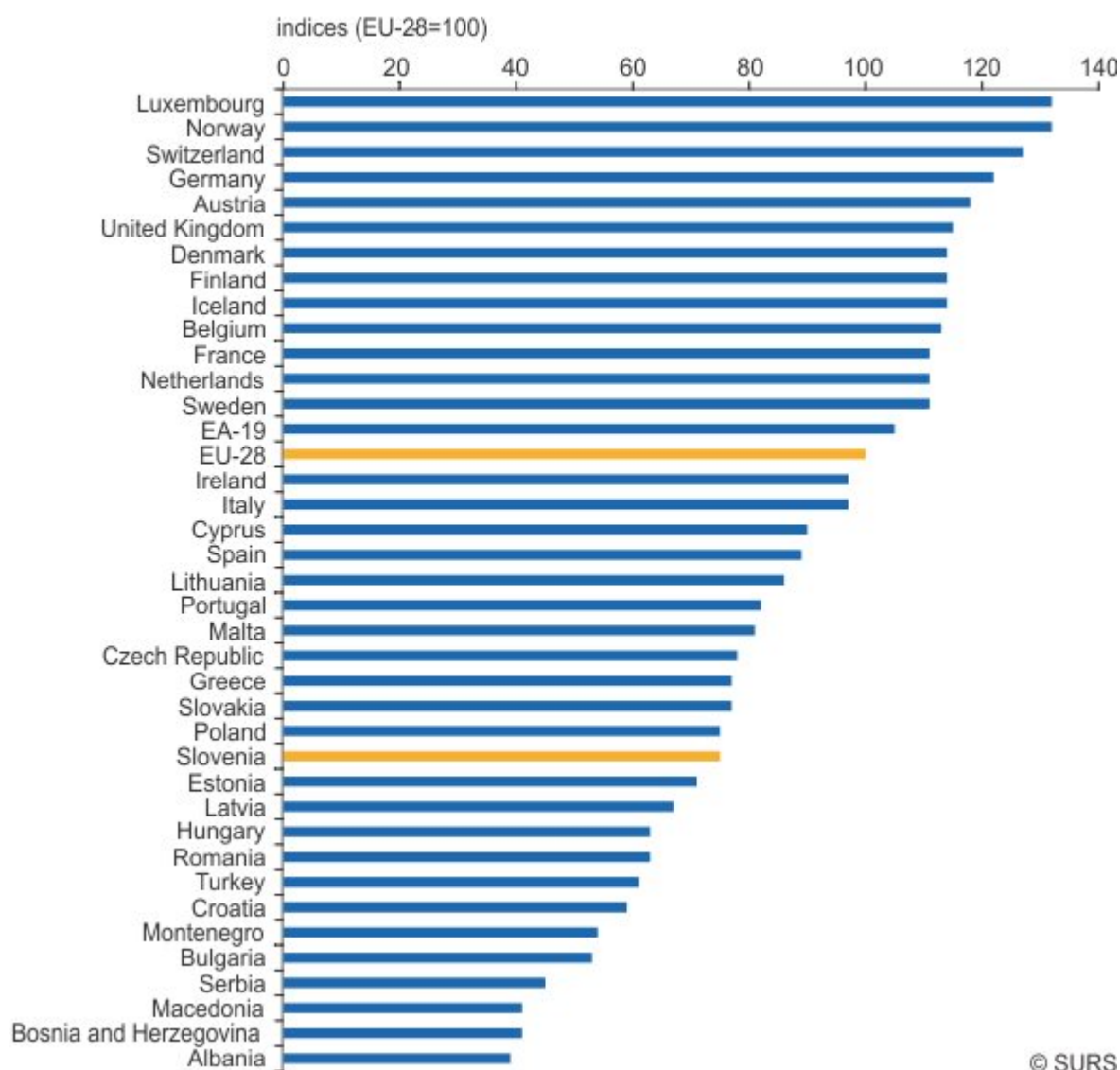
Regarding this indicator, first position among 37 European countries in 2016 also belonged to Luxembourg (167% above the EU-28 average), followed by Ireland and Switzerland (77% and 59% above the EU-28 average). They were followed by Norway (49% above), Iceland, the Netherlands and Austria (slightly more than a quarter above the EU-28 average).

The countries with the lowest GDP per capita in PPS were Albania, and Bosnia and Herzegovina (approx. 70% below the EU-28 average).

Slovenian GDP per capita in PPS in 2016 amounted to 83% of the EU-28 average, which was the same as in the previous year.

Close to Slovenia in terms of GDP per capita in PPS were the Czech Republic and Cyprus, whose values were 12%-19% below the EU-28 average.

Chart 1: Actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards, European countries, 2016



Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 13. 6. 2017)

Table 1: Actual individual consumption and Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards, volume indices, European countries (EU-28=100), 2016

Country	Actual individual consumption per capita	Gross domestic product per capita
European union (EU28)	100	100
Euro area (EA19)	105	106
EU-28		
Luxembourg	132	267
Germany	122	123
Austria	118	126
United Kingdom	115	108
Denmark	114	125
Finland	114	109
Belgium	113	118
France	111	105
Netherlands	111	128
Sweden	111	124
Ireland	97	177
Italy	97	96
Cyprus	90	81
Spain	89	92
Lithuania	86	75
Portugal	82	77
Malta	81	95
Czech Republic	78	88
Greece	77	67
Slovakia	77	77
Poland	75	69
Slovenia	75	83
Estonia	71	74
Latvia	67	65
Hungary	63	67
Romania	63	59
Croatia	59	59
Bulgaria	53	48
EFTA Member states		
Norway	132	149
Switzerland	127	159

Iceland	114	129
Candidate countries for EU		
Turkey	61	62
Montenegro	54	42
Serbia	45	36
Macedonia	41	38
Albania	39	30
Potential candidate country for EU		
Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹⁾	41	31

1) Based on ESA 95.

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, 13. 6. 2017)

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