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First estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS)

2023

Based on first estimates of EUROSTAT, the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards in Montenegro in 2023 was 52% of the EU average.

Among the Member States, the highest gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) is recorded in Luxembourg, which level was more than two times above the EU average and it was 239% of the EU-27 average, while Bulgaria was at the lowest level with 64% of the EU-27 average.

Among the neighbouring countries, based on first estimates of EUROSTAT, Croatia recorded the highest GDP per capita in purchasing power standards which is 76% of the EU-27 average, while Montenegro is ranked at the second place with 52% of the EU-27 average. Serbia was on the level of 46% of the EU-27 average, North Macedonia was on the level of 41% of the European average, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania was on the level of 35% of the European average.

Actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita in PPS, among Member States in 2023, ranged from 70% of the EU-27 average in Hungarian to 138% of the EU-27 average in Luxembourg.

Chart 1. First estimates of GDP per capita in purchasing power standards for 2023 (EU-27 =100)

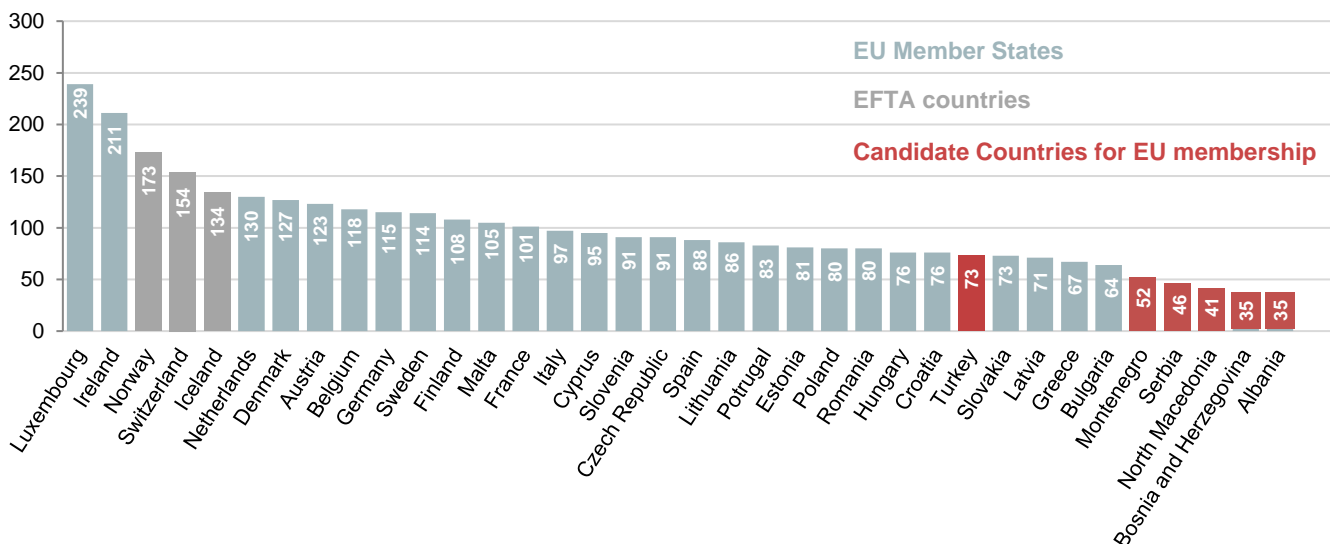


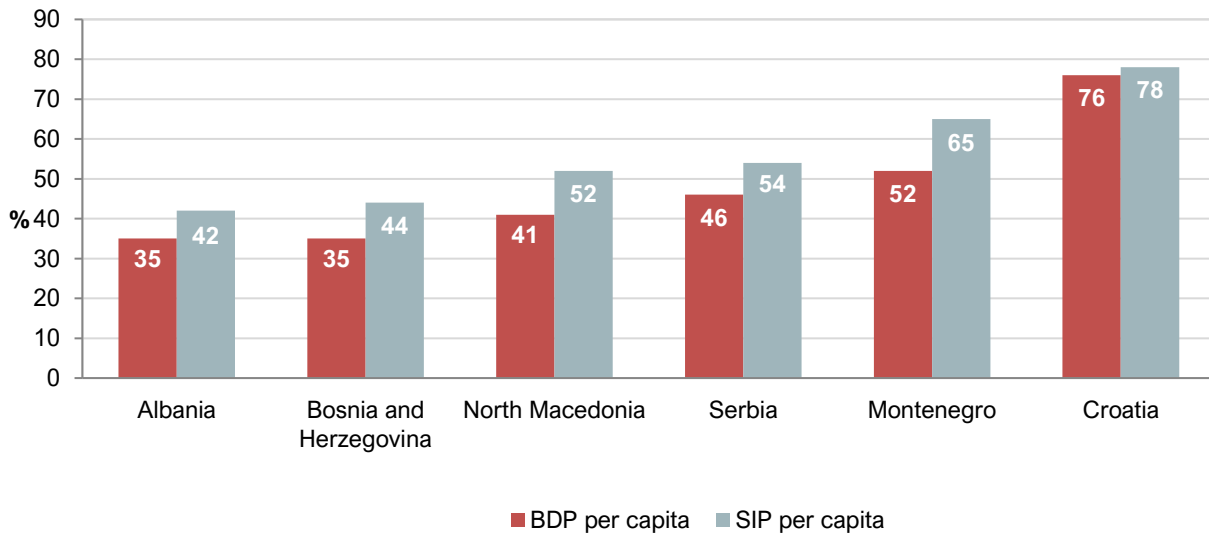
Table 1. First estimates of gross domestic product and actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards for 2022 and 2023 (EU-27 =100)

Country	GDP per capita		AIC per capita	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
EU-27¹	100	100	100	100
EA-20²	104	104	104	104
EU member states				
Luxembourg	256	239	138	138
Ireland	235	211	94	94
Netherlands	131	130	116	117
Denmark	136	127	110	110
Austria	124	123	118	117
Belgium	120	118	115	114
Germany	117	115	118	116
Sweden	117	114	112	109
Finland	110	108	110	109
Malta	104	105	83	85
France	100	101	107	107
Italy	98	97	100	101
Cyprus	94	95	98	99
Slovenia	90	91	87	87
Czech Republic	90	91	83	81
Spain	85	88	86	88
Lithuania	89	86	94	92
Portugal	79	83	87	88
Estonia	85	81	78	77
Poland	80	80	87	86
Romania	75	80	85	89
Hungary	76	76	70	70
Croatia	73	76	76	78
Slovakia	71	73	77	75
Latvia	72	71	76	75
Greece	67	67	78	79
Bulgaria	62	64	69	73
EFTA member states				
Norway	218	173	128	126
Switzerland	159	154	117	118
Iceland	133	134	123	121
Candidate countries for EU membership³				
Turkey	67	73	77	86
Montenegro	50	52	63	65
Serbia	44	46	53	54
North Macedonia	42	41	50	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	35	41	44
Albania	34	35	41	42

Source: EUROSTAT

¹ EU represents the European Union of 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.² The euro area consists of those European Union (EU) Member States which have adopted the euro as their single currency.

Chart 2. First estimates of GDP and AIC per capita in purchasing power standards for 2023, comparison with neighbouring countries (EU-27 =100)



Observing the neighbouring countries, based on first estimates provided by EUROSTAT, actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards are ranged from 42% in Albania to 78% of EU-27 average in Croatia. The actual individual consumption per capita according to the purchasing power standards in Montenegro, based on first estimates was 65% of the EU-27 average in 2023.

Gross domestic product per capita is mainly used as indicator reflecting the level of economic activity, while actual Individual Consumption per capita is an alternative indicator better adapted to describe the material welfare situation of households.

Generally, levels of AIC per capita are more homogeneous than those of GDP but still there are substantial differences across the EU Member States. The structure of actual individual consumption is based on homogeneous sets of products and services that households consume, but there are still evident differences between AIC per capita levels among Member States.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Such one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparison of economic indicators across countries.

This indicator, among other things, is used for spatial comparison of the size of GDP, the size of the economy and economic welfare.

The size of GDP per capita expressed in the purchasing power standard is largely influenced by the volume of GDP calculated by the expenditure method, the level of consumer prices and the number of inhabitants.

Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are currency conversion rates that applied in order to convert economic indicators from national currency to an artificial common currency - the Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalizes the purchasing power of different national currencies and enables meaningful volume comparison between countries.

For example, if the GDP per capita expressed in the national currency of each country participating in the comparison, is divided by its PPP, the resulting figures neutralise the effect of differences in price levels and thus indicate the real volume of GDP or AIC at a common price level. When divided by the nominal exchange rate of a given year, the PPP provides an estimate of the price level of a given country relative to, for instance, the EU-27.

Price level indices provide a comparison of the countries price levels relative to the EU average. If the price level index is higher than 100, the country concerned relatively expensive compared to the EU average and opposite.

Actual individual consumption, refers to all goods and services actually consumed by households. It encompasses consumer goods and services purchased directly by households, as well as services provided by non-profit institutions and the government for individual consumption (e.g., health and education services).

More data, as well as detailed methodological notes can be found in the section: [Purchasing power parity](#)