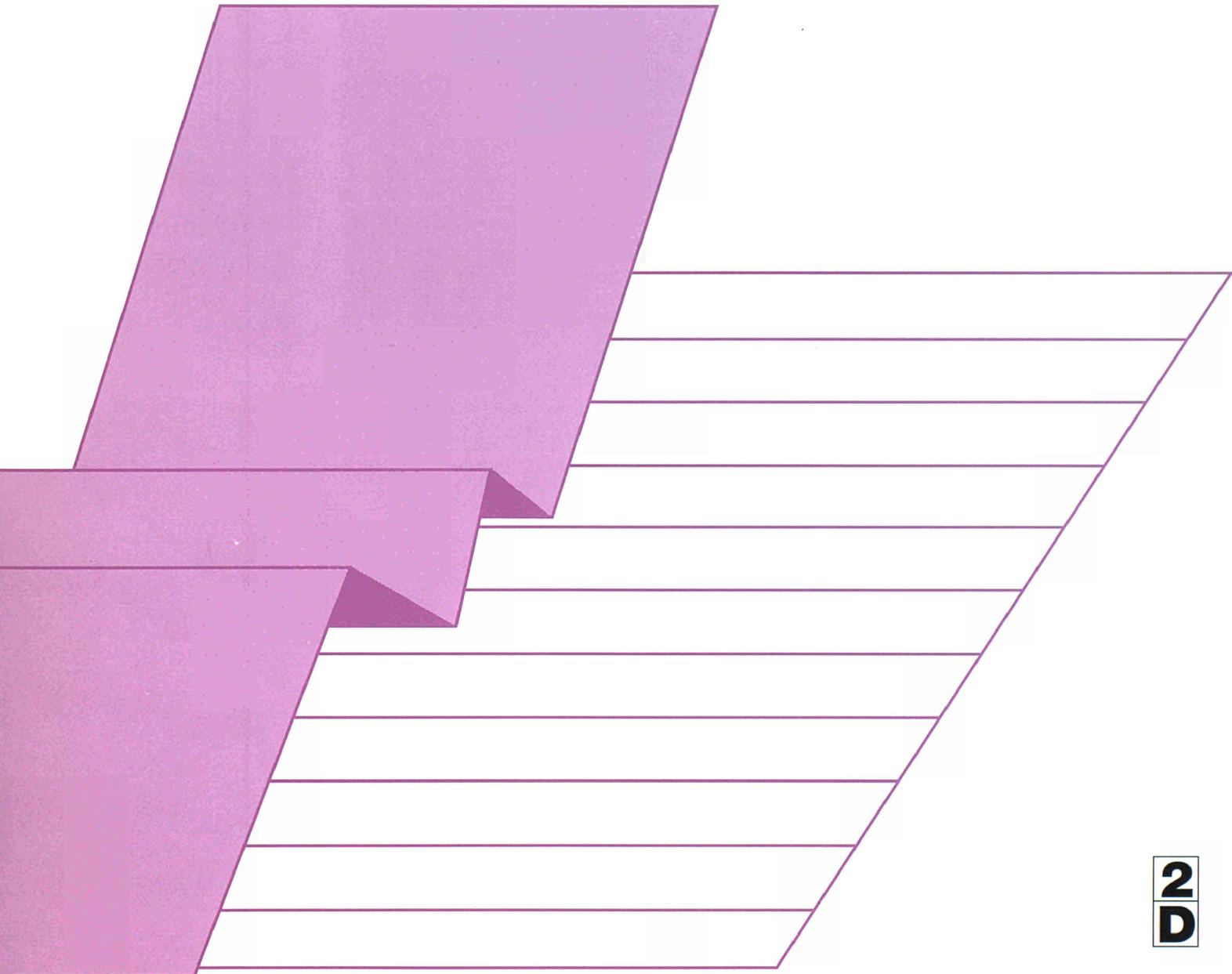




FINAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Main results and detailed tables 1975-95





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Y. Franchet
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INTRODUCTION

The following report analyses the household consumption in the European Union as a whole and in the fifteen Member States. A large range of data on consumption are provided, with a breakdown by eight main functions of consumption for all Member States and by thirty-two more detailed sub-functions in a less homogeneous way¹. Due to the large set of data used, the study contains a statistical Annex listing the most important figures. Detailed data or longer series are available in the Eurostat reference database New Cronos.

Consumption has a relevant role, both as an indicator of economic conditions and as a reflection of social and cultural circumstances. The most recent figures refer to 1995, but this apparent lack of freshness does not affect the outcome since analysis concentrates mainly on structural changes.

One of the most interesting features of the study is the comparison between Member States which, though revealing extremely different structures of consumption, also underlines a certain endeavour towards Union's convergence. The patterns of consumption in the different Member States are first analysed globally in chapter 1, then in a more detailed way for the single functions in chapter 2. Chapter 3 provides a synthesis of certain less evident aspects and issues while chapter 4 is devoted to the Household Budget Survey approach of consumption.

The study is thus conceived as follows:

- Chapter 1 gives an overview analysis of consumption as an economic aggregate. The main concern is to underline the significant trends in consumption for the EU compared with its main economic partners and for each individual Member State.
- Chapter 2 makes a detailed descriptive analysis by eight main functions of consumption, with a similar structure of report for each topic. Indicators have been selected considering both the dynamic aspect - underlying developments - and the structural framework. As many details as possible are presented and basic indicators are supplied to give a deep understanding of the variation in consumption.
- Chapter 3 is intended to point out a few issues considered of major interest in the understanding of the dynamic of consumption. Two main indicators have been calculated: the contribution of each function to total consumption growth and the elasticity of each function to GDP growth.
- Figures presented in the first three chapters come from the National Accounts. In order to provide a complete overview of the whole consumption phenomena, unit E2 of Eurostat presents in chapter 4 the figures available in the framework of the Household Budget Survey. In this analysis, household expenditure is put in relation to the income and the socio-economic characteristics of private households.

⁽¹⁾ No detailed data in 32 functions are available for Luxembourg and Germany. Wide discrepancies and lack of data appears in the series of many of other Member States.

1. OVERVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TREND OVER THE 20 YEAR PERIOD

The final consumption represents the value of the goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of human needs, whether individual or collective. Final consumption covers the final consumption of households and the collective consumption of general government and private non-profit institutions⁽¹⁾.

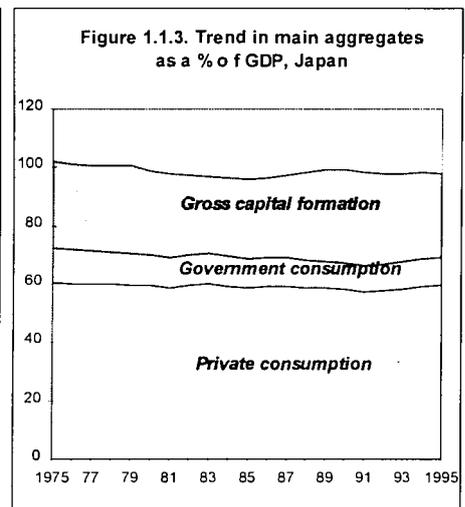
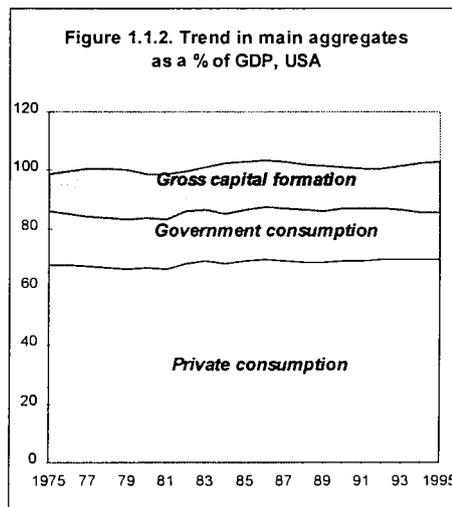
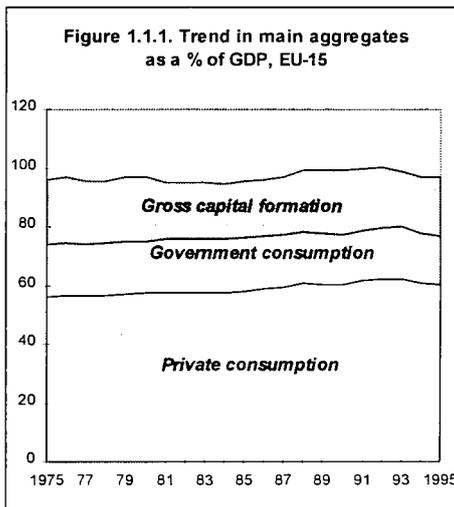
In the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA 1979), the following types of final consumption are shown:

- **Final national consumption:** which groups together the final consumption of resident units on the economic territory and the final consumption of resident households with the rest of the world. It is shown among uses in the use of income account. Final national consumption and collective consumption of private institutions constitute private national consumption.
- **Final consumption on the economic territory:** which groups together the final consumption of resident units on the economic territory and the final consumption of non-resident households on the economic territory.
- **Final consumption by resident households in the rest of the world:** which is shown among

resources in the current transactions account of the rest of the world.

- **Final consumption by non-resident households on the economic territory:** which is shown among uses in the current transactions account of the rest of the world.

Analysis has been developed using figures expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPS). The PPS represent the relationship between the amounts of national currency needed to purchase a comparable, representative basket of goods in the countries concerned. The use of figures expressed in ECU introduce disadvantages, since exchange rates are mainly determined by the currencies supply and demand and by factors such as capital flows, speculation and country's social and economic situation. The use of PPS reduces the discrepancies related to exchange rate and allows better comparison among countries, mainly based on the consideration of each country real purchasing power. Data have been expressed in relation to the price levels of goods and services directly linked to the aggregate concerned, therefore PPS are referred to Private Consumption specific PPS.



Source : Eurostat, OECD

In order to provide a descriptive analysis of the long-term development in the structure of consumption at aggregate level, shares of main economic blocs have been shown in Fig.1.1.1, comparing principal developed countries: the European Union, the

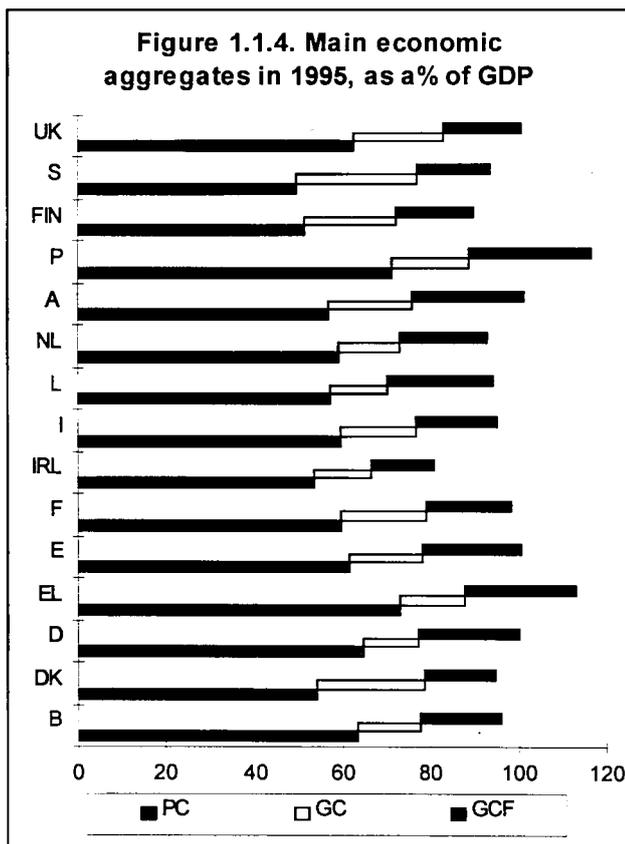
United States and Japan. For comparability with National Accounts aggregates, private consumption has been taken into consideration while in the following of this study final household consumption has been analysed.

(1) Eurostat, European System of integrated Economic Accounts 1979

Over the 20 observed years, the EU share of consumption has stayed quite stable, amounting to 60.3% in 1995 and the maximum standing at 62.2% in 1993 while the minimum at 56.0% in 1975. As a whole, the quota of private consumption increased by 4.3 percentage points, corresponding of reduction respectively by 1.1 points for government consumption and by 2.1 points for the gross capital formation (see Fig. 1.1.1)

In 1995 the United States devoted 69.5% of GDP to private consumption, while Japan recorded a share of 19.9%. Over the considered period, USA share increased by 1.9 percentage points while that of Japan reduced by 0.7 points (see Fig. 1.1.2 and 1.1.3).

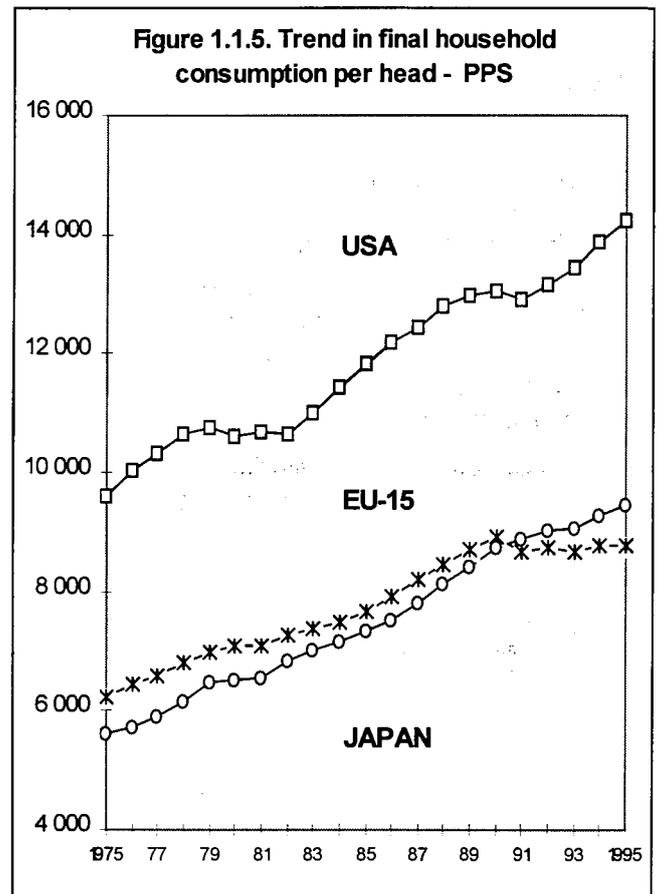
Comparing the three trading partners, the United States showed the largest part of GDP dedicated to private consumption over the whole reference period, the European Union accounted for the main part in government consumption and Japan recorded the highest share in gross capital formation.



Source : Eurostat

Among Member States, in 1995 Greece recorded the largest part of GDP in private consumption (73.1%), while Sweden registered the smallest (49.4%). Sweden showed, instead, the largest share in government consumption (27.1%) and Portugal recorded the first position in the share of gross capital formation (27.5%) (see Fig. 1.1.4).

When considering consumption per head (see Fig. 1.1.5), trend has been characterised by a moderate increase : comparing figures over twenty years, in 1995 consumption per head was 1.4 times higher for the EU, 1.5 times for the United States and as much as nearly 1.7 times for Japan. Comparing levels, the United States recorded the highest figure over the whole reference period, it means 61% greater than the EU figure and 66% higher than figure recorded for Japan. The EU and Japan followed with similar levels. In 1991 the Japanese per capita consumption came ahead the European Union figure and, even if Japan recorded very fast growth, this fact is partly due to the entrance of East Germany in the Union.



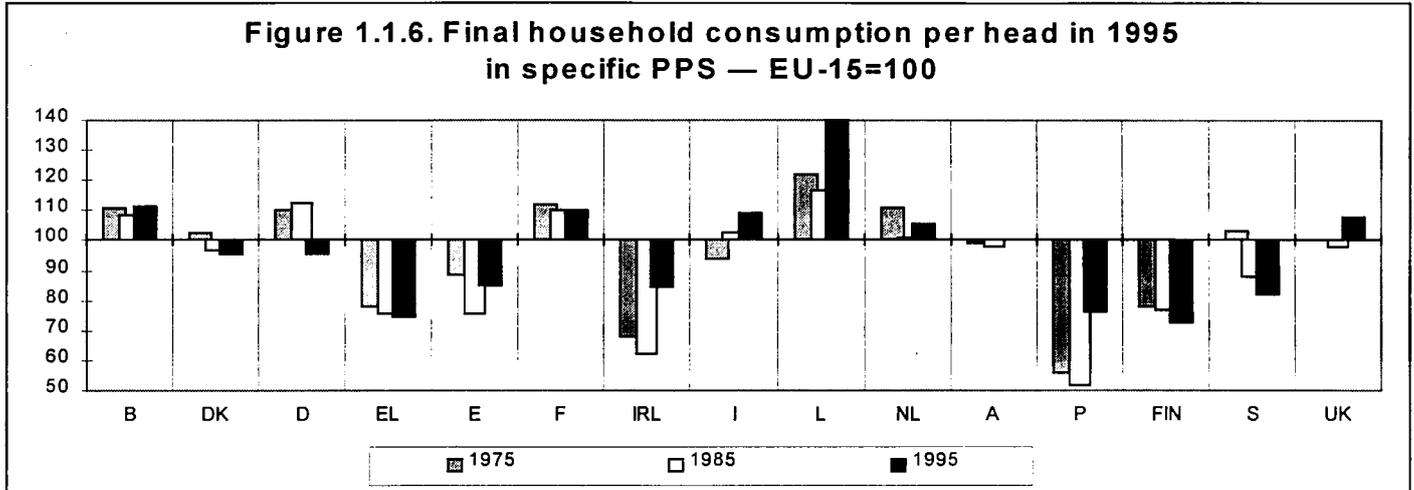
Source : Eurostat, OECD

In order to illustrate differences in per capita consumption between the various Member States, figures have been put in relation to the Union average (EU-15=100) (see Fig. 1.1.6). In 1995 the highest per capita consumption of household has been recorded by Luxembourg, with a value higher by 40% than EU average; the lowest figure was that of Finland, 27% below the EU.

As a whole, among Member States difference in final household consumption amounted to 67 percentage points. Comparing with 1975, that gap remained essentially unchanged but edge positions changed for the lowest figure (in 1975 Portugal

recorded the lowest consumption per head). Relating figures over 20 years, it is interesting to notice that countries with figures below EU average

came closer but those with per capita consumption superior to the EU figure got further; that is the reason why total gap did not change.



Source : Eurostat

1.2. Trend in final household consumption: analysis by Member State

**Table 1.2.1. Final household consumption by main purpose in the European Union
growth and structure changes 1975/95**

		EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Food, beverages and tobacco	volume change	110	114	120	101	129	112	117	126	114	122	117	105	142	102	103	101
	structure change	-5.4	-4.4	-2.0	-3.4	-1.6	-4.2	-3.5	-12.7	-8.8	-6.1	-2.2	-2.9	-6.6	-3.5	-2.1	-10.1
Clothing and footwear	volume change	120	128	131	96	59	98	92	197	158	110	117	88	149	109	106	200
	structure change	-1.3	-0.8	0.0	-1.9	-8.6	-3.1	-2.9	0.7	-0.4	-2.9	-1.0	-3.1	-1.5	-0.4	-0.4	1.7
Gross rent, fuel and power	volume change	145	144	116	135	171	132	168	217	160	165	152	126	266	144	109	131
	structure change	0.5	0.2	-3.4	1.8	2.6	-0.3	3.6	2.9	-0.4	-0.4	2.1	0.8	2.3	4.2	-0.9	-2.8
Furniture, furnishings...	volume change	136	129	90	116	112	118	107	186	201	190	117	150	159	98	113	162
	structure change	-0.3	-1.0	-2.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.9	-2.2	0.4	1.8	1.4	-1.0	1.7	-0.8	-1.2	0.0	0.5
Medical care and health exp.	volume change	186	168	155	151	139	228	230	219	206	194	144	132	161	127	169	235
	structure change	2.0	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.1	2.2	4.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	-0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5
Transport and communication	volume change	159	142	154	138	226	166	147	194	182	250	131	128	220	108	118	189
	structure change	1.7	0.0	2.6	1.7	5.7	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	6.6	-0.4	0.9	3.4	-1.3	0.8	3.6
Recreation, entertainment, educ...	volume change	172	224	189	124	183	141	165	245	226	207	158	172	203	120	127	219
	structure change	1.6	2.4	3.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.2	3.6	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.1	0.2	1.2	3.5
Miscellaneous goods and serv.	volume change	153	154	150	121	151	156	126	254	192	151	137	128	207	132	112	182
	structure change	1.2	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.1	3.4	-1.4	3.2	2.6	-1.3	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.5	0.0	3.0
Final consumption	volume change	141	142	132	123	135	135	139	175	164	165	135	121	173	117	112	152

Note : Volume change is the 1995 figure has been expressed for 1975 = 100; structure change is the difference in percentage points between 1975 and 1995 shares of total consumption. Detailed figures are shown in Annex 1 and Annex 2.

Source : Eurostat

In 1995, *food, beverages and tobacco* and *gross rent, fuel and power* were the main items of household consumption in **Belgium**, each accounting for around 18% of total consumption (see Annex 1). Compared with the 1975 structure, *food, beverages and tobacco* had lost 4.4 points by 1995, while *gross rent, fuel and power* maintained their quota (+0.2 points) and *medical care and health expenses* took a slightly larger share (+1.7). All changes in shares of total consumption were relatively small. In terms of volume growth, however, there was a striking expansion in *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural*

services, the 1995 figure being 2.2 times higher than that of 1975 (see Table 1.2.1).

In **Denmark**, the main functions of consumption in 1995 were *gross rent, fuel and power* (25.7%) and *food, beverages and tobacco* (20.7%), even though both shrank noticeably over the twenty-year period, the first by 3.4 percentage points and the second by two points. Consumption shifted mainly towards *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services* (+3.4 points) (see Table 1.2.1). In volume terms, the latter heading recorded the highest

increase; from the early 1980s, only *furniture, furnishings and household equipment* recorded figures repeatedly below the 1975 reference figure (see Annex 2).

In 1995, **Germany** also dedicated most of its household consumption to *gross rent, fuel and power* (19.7%), closely followed by *food, beverages and tobacco*, by *transport and communication* and by *medical care and health expenses*, all with a share of around 15%. The top positions had changed since 1975: expenditure on *gross rent, fuel and power* was fairly stable at 1.8 points, while proportionate spending on *food beverages and tobacco* fell by 3.4 percentage points (see Annex 1). It is difficult to compare volume growth, since the unification of Germany in 1991 causes a break in the series. Overall, *medical care and health expenses* saw the biggest increase both in volume terms, compared with the 1975 benchmark (see Table 1.2.1).

In **Greece**, the percentage consumption of *food, beverages and tobacco* was the highest recorded in any Member State over the whole reference period, even though its share (38.1% in 1995) was 1.6 percentage points down from the 1975 level. Changes in consumption structure were seen mainly in *clothing and footwear*, down by 8.6 percentage points, and *transport and communication*, up by 5.7 points. Also in terms of volume growth, *transport and communication* showed the most conspicuous increase, with consumption under this heading nearly 2.3 times higher in 1995 than in the reference year.

The structure of household consumption in **Spain** in 1995 was unusual, the main purpose being *miscellaneous goods and services* (24.8%), with *food, beverages and tobacco* relegated to second place (21.0%) (see Annex 1). The composition of *miscellaneous goods and services* shows that most consumption under this heading consisted of *expenditure in restaurants and cafés* (70.9%). Food and beverages are therefore clearly still the predominant consumption item, but are differently distributed. *Miscellaneous goods and services* also take a large share of total consumption in Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands, where they were in second position in 1995, but in the first two countries this item again consisted largely of *expenditure in restaurants and cafés*; in the Netherlands the main sub-category was *services n.e.c* (see Annex 1).

France spent most on *gross rent, fuel and power* (20.5%), which increased by 3.6 percentage points, overtaking *food beverages and tobacco* (18.9%), whose share fell by 3.5 percentage points over the reference period. *Medical care and health expenses* also grew sharply in both share of total consumption (+4.2 percentage points) and in volume growth (2.3 times the 1975 figure). Only spending on *clothing*

and *footwear* fell below the benchmark figure from the early 1990s onwards (see Annex 2).

Ireland showed a huge increase in household consumption; with total spending increasing nearly 1.8 times over 20 years and single functions to a range of values 2 to 2.5 times higher than the 1975 figures. The only exception was *food, beverages and tobacco*, which showed moderate growth over the reference period but still took by far the largest share of total consumption in 1995 (32.4%). In 1975 this item had accounted for 45.1% of total consumption, the highest of all Member States; twenty years later it was overtaken by Greek figure but it was still in the lead of country consumption, even if down by 12.7 percentage points. The most noticeable shifts amongst the functions were in *recreation, entertainment and cultural services* (+3.6 points) and in *miscellaneous goods and services* (+3.2 points).

The structure of household consumption in **Italy** remained basically unchanged over the whole reference period: *food, beverages and tobacco* was the principal purpose of consumption over the whole period, and with a share of 19.9% in 1995 (see Annex 3). It should be noted that the actual consumption of food and beverages was still higher, since *miscellaneous goods and services* came in second place at 17.8%, consisting chiefly of *expenditure in restaurants and cafés*. There were contrasting changes over time under these two headings: *food, beverages and tobacco* decreased by 8.8 percentage points, while *miscellaneous goods and services* grew by 2.6 points. In terms of volume growth, there was a very marked upturn in spending on *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services*, on *furniture, furnishings and household equipment and operation* and on *medical care and health expenses*, all of which rose to more than double in comparison to their 1975 values (see Annex 2).

In 1995 **Luxembourg** recorded by far the highest total per capita consumption in the EU (see Fig. 1.1.6). It reached this position only at the beginning of the 1990s, however, since Germany had registered higher figures before unification and Denmark and Sweden had also recorded higher figures during the 1980s. In terms of volume growth, consumption increased most in *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services* and *furnishings and household equipment and operation* (see Table 1.2.1). *Gross rent, fuel and power* (20.0%) and *transport and communication* (19.4%) took the largest shares of total consumption in 1995, together accounting for around 40% of total expenditure (see Annex 1).

In the **Netherlands**, *food, beverages and tobacco* gave way over the 20-year period to *gross rent fuel and power*, which in 1995 took the major share of household consumption (18.3%). No other relevant

changes were recorded; the figures for growth in volume ranged from a change of 1.6 (*recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services*) to 1.2 (*food beverages and tobacco*) times the benchmark (see Annex 2).

In 1995 **Austria** showed similar structure of household consumption as it had twenty years earlier. Relevant change was in *clothing and footwear*, whose weight fell by 3.1 percentage points. *Food, beverages and tobacco* remained in first position despite a drop of nearly 3 percentage points in their share. Increase was mainly in *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services* (+2.4 points) (see Table 1.2.1). Changes in volume were minor; only consumption of *clothing and footwear* dropped below the benchmark⁽²⁾ figure in recent years (see Annex 2).

Portugal, like Greece and Ireland, dedicated over a third of its total consumption to *food, beverages and tobacco* in 1995, even though their share was 6.6 percentage points below its 1975 level. Unlike most Member States, Portugal spends comparatively little on *gross rent, fuel and power* (6.7% in 1995), although the trend over the last two decades has been an upward one (see Annex 1). In terms of volume growth, however, all functions showed strongly accelerating trend from the second half of the 1980s. Overall, Portugal recorded the second fastest growth in total consumption in the European Union after Ireland. The biggest increase was in *gross rent, fuel and power*, which nearly tripled between 1975 and 1995 (see Table 1.2.1).

In 1995, consumption in **Finland** concentrated mainly on *food beverages and tobacco* and *gross rent, fuel*

and *power*, both of which had similar quotas (23.6% and 22.4% of total consumption respectively). Twenty years earlier the structure had been the same, but the difference between the primary quotas had been much wider (see Annex 1). Growth in Finnish household consumption was steady over the reference period until the early 1990s, when all functions except *gross rent, fuel and power* underwent a slowdown (see Annex 2).

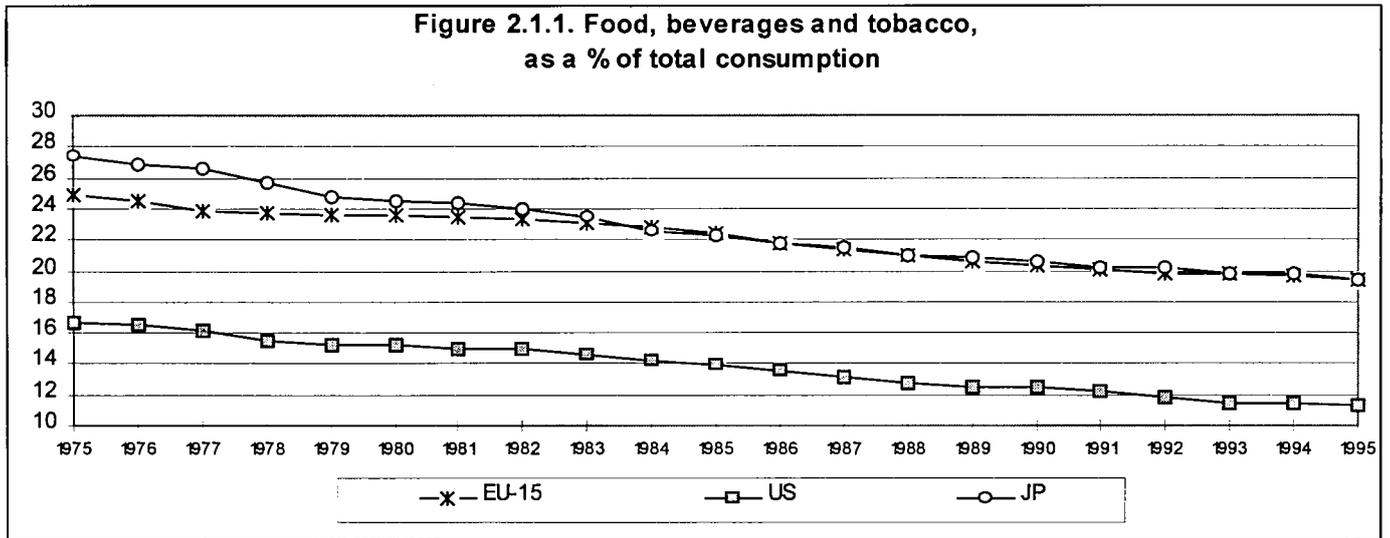
Sweden showed similar trends to Finland in both sluggish growth rates and the slowdown in the early 1990s. Expenditure on *medical care and health expenses* recorded the greatest increase. The structure was different from that of Finland, however; in Sweden, *gross rent, fuel and power* (27.0%) was the main consumption purpose over the whole period (see Annex 3). Structure remained roughly unchanged.

Household consumption in the **United Kingdom** was directed mainly at *food, beverages and tobacco* (20.0% in 1995) which was the leading purpose on consumption over the whole reference period (see Annex 1). In 1975 one-third of total consumption had come under this heading, but over the following twenty years it fell sharply by ten percentage points. Shifts in consumption occurred chiefly in *transport and communication* (+3.6 percentage points), in *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services* (+3.5 points) and in *miscellaneous goods and services* (+3.0 points). Growth was particularly steep in *medical care and health expenses* and in *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services*, which more than doubled between 1975 and 1995 (see Annex 2).

⁽²⁾ Since there are no data available for Austria for the years preceding 1982, the reference year used is 1982 (1982=100). The reference year for Finland is also 1982, for Sweden 1980 and for Portugal 1977.

2. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN PURPOSE: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

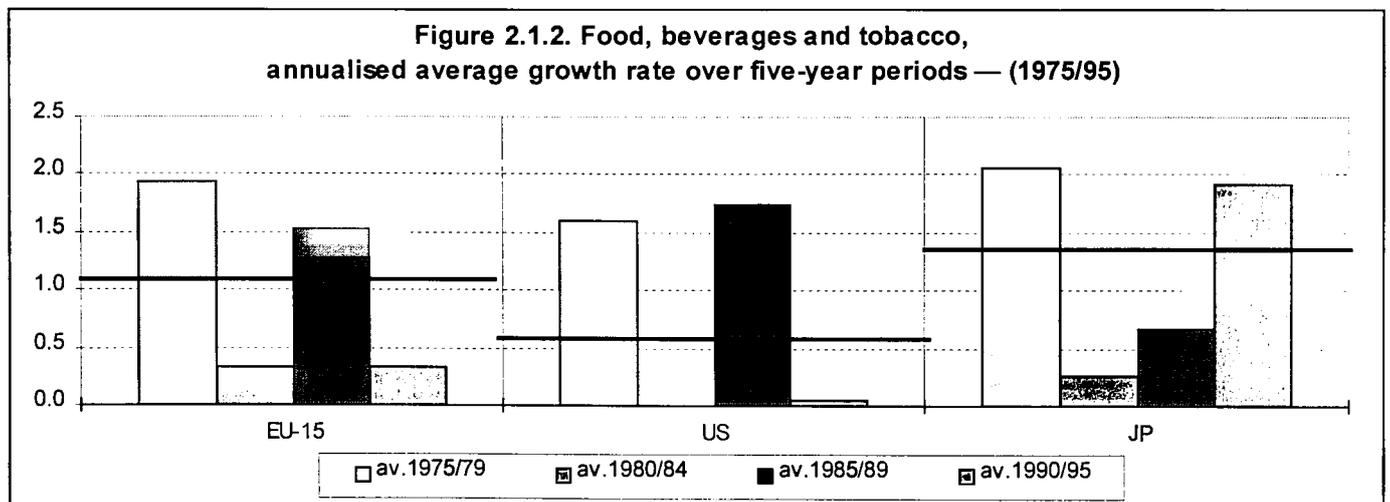
2.1. Food, beverages and tobacco



Source : Eurostat, OECD

In 1995, *food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 19.4% of total consumption by households in the European Union as a whole. The figure for Japan was identical, but in the United States the share was much smaller (11.3%). A comparison over twenty years (see Fig. 2.1.1) reveals a clear downward trend: Japan recorded the sharpest fall (-7.9 percentage points), while the figures for the EU and the United States each decreased by around five percentage points (by 5.4 and 5.3 points

respectively). In the European Union *food, beverages and tobacco* were the principal purpose of consumption not merely in 1995, but for the whole of the period under consideration. In Japan this heading took the largest share of total consumption in 1975, but was overtaken in 1995 by *gross rent, fuel and power* consumption. In the United States food was only the second largest item of consumption even in 1975; twenty years later it had fallen to sixth position (see Annex 3).



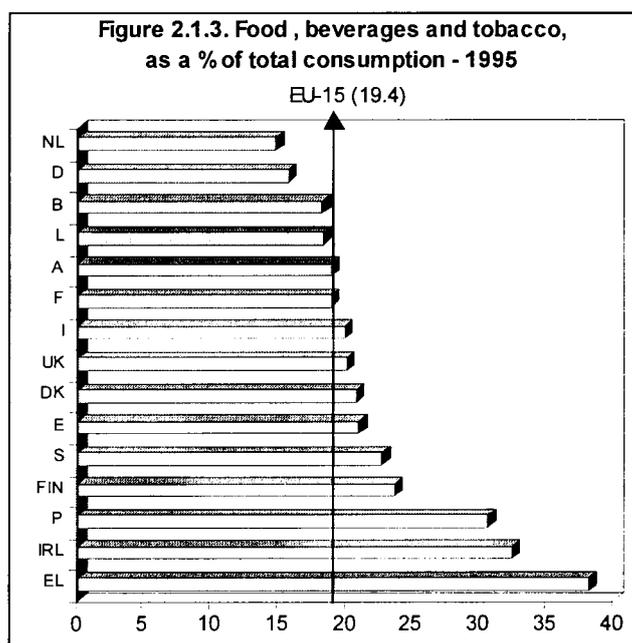
Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

Fig. 2.1.2 compares growth rates in volume terms: the histograms denote average annual growth rates per five-year period ⁽¹⁾, while the lines show the trends over the whole reference period (1975 to 1995). The consumption of *food, beverages and tobacco* shows a regular trend over the past 20 years: in the European Union the average growth rate was 1.1%, in Japan 1.4% and in the United States 0.7%. The highest figures for all three zones were recorded at the end of the 1970s (+1.9% in the EU, +1.6% in the US and +2.1% in Japan); the European Union and the United States recorded a further expansion at the end of the following decade (1985/89), while growth in Japan accelerated again in the early 1990s.

Comparing the part of that purpose in total consumption (see Fig 2.1.3) amongst the EU Member States, *food, beverages and tobacco* still account for the bulk of household consumption; in 1995 they were the leading consumption item in eight of the fifteen countries (Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Finland and the United Kingdom) (see Annex 2).

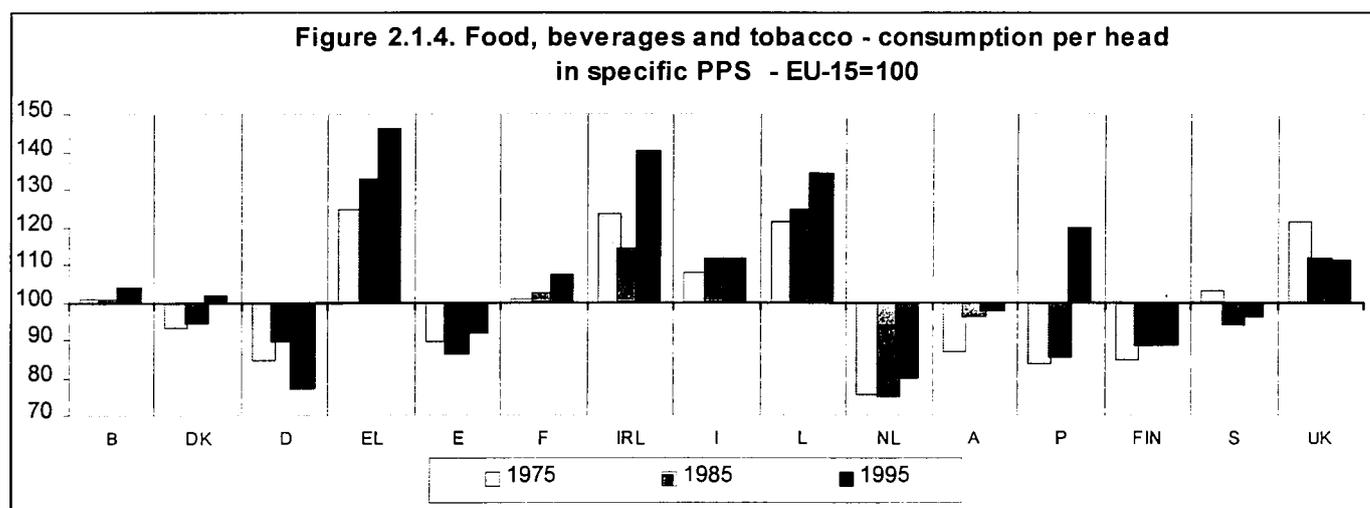
In 1975, *food, beverages and tobacco* had been the main target of household consumption in all Member States except Denmark and Sweden; over the following 20 years it lost its primary position in Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (see Annex 1).



Of the Member States, the largest share of total consumption dedicated to *food, beverages and tobacco* in 1995 was recorded by Greece at 38.1%, followed by Ireland (32.4) and Portugal (30.5%); at the other end of the scale were the Netherlands at 14.7%. In Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg this item attracted by far the largest share of total household spending, the gap between this and the next most important item - 24 points, 18 points and 13 points respectively - being much wider than in other Member States.

Over 20 years, Ireland recorded the sharpest fall (-12.7 percentage points) in the share of *food, beverages and tobacco*, followed by the United Kingdom (-10.0 points) and Italy (-8.8 points). The smallest declines, of around two percentage points each, were recorded in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark (see Annex 1).

Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat



Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975.
Source : Eurostat

(1) The last period (1990/95) is in fact six years, but since the growth rate refers to the average annual rate it can be compared with other figures

In Figure 1.2.4, per capita figures are used to compare levels of consumption amongst Member States.

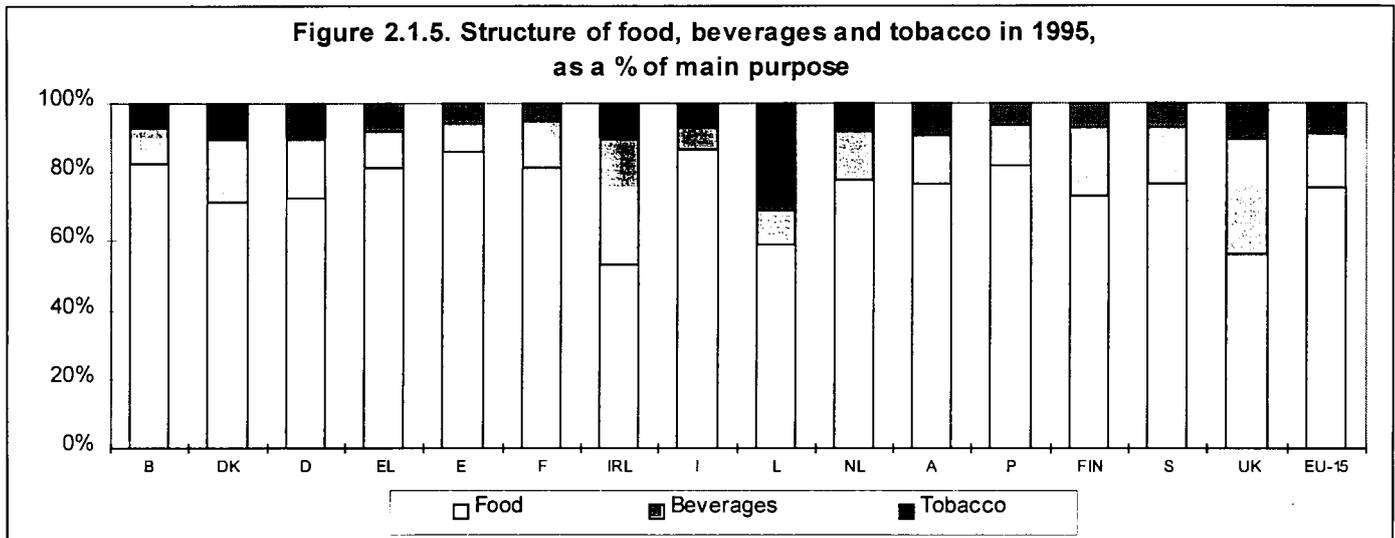
In 1995 Greece and Ireland still showed the highest levels of per capita consumption, continuing the 1975 pattern. At the opposite extreme were the Netherlands and Germany, showing the lowest levels of consumption both in 1995 and in 1975. Portugal significantly increased its level of consumption from a figure below the EU average in 1975 to an above-average figure in 1995.

A comparison between Member States in 1995, where EU-15=100 (see Fig. 2.1.4), shows that

Greece recorded the highest figure in 1995, at 46.4 percentage points above the EU average, and Germany the lowest, at 22.8 points below the EU figure. In 1975 Greece had already recorded the highest figure (+24.8 points) and the Netherlands the lowest, with a consumption 24.7 points below the EU average.

In terms of the difference in percentage points, the gap between the Member States has widened over the past 20 years: in 1975 the difference between the countries with the highest and lowest *per capita* consumption figures for *food, beverages and tobacco* was 49.5 percentage points; by 1995 it had risen to 69.2 points.

Figure 2.1.5. Structure of food, beverages and tobacco in 1995, as a % of main purpose



Note : Figures refer to 1993 for Spain and Portugal, to 1991 for Luxembourg and therefore also for EU-15.
Source : Eurostat

In order to analyse the structure of consumption under this heading, we show the share of each of the three items in the total consumption of *food, beverages and tobacco* (see Figure 2.1.5). In 1995, more than three-quarters (75.3%) of total consumption in this area in the European Union as a whole consisted of *food*, 16% consisted of *beverages* and 8.7% of *tobacco*. Comparing that structure with that of 1985⁽²⁾, we see that *beverages* increased by 1.8 percentage points, while *tobacco* fell by nearly the same amount (-1.9 points) and *food* has remained fairly stable over the past ten years, at +0.8 points⁽³⁾.

Over the last decade almost all Member States have seen a fall in the share of *tobacco* in total spending on *food beverages and tobacco*, ranging from 3.9 percentage points in Denmark to 0.6 in Spain; Luxembourg was the only exception⁽⁴⁾. At the same time the share of *food* increased in most countries, the highest growth being recorded in the United Kingdom (+3.2 percentage points over

the past ten years. The share of *beverages* in total consumption under this heading was fairly stable.

In 1995, Italy spent proportionately most on *food* (86.3%) and Ireland least (53%). In most Member States the structure of *food, beverages and tobacco* consumption was very similar in 1985 and 1995. Ireland placed most emphasis on *beverages* in 1995, at 36.8%, and Spain (8.5%) and Italy (7%) the least. *Tobacco* consumption took the smallest share in 1995 of total spending on *food beverages and tobacco*, ranging from 10.6% in Denmark to 5.2% in France (the Luxembourg figure of over 30%, inflated by cross-border sales, refers to 1991). All Member States except Luxembourg and Portugal cut their proportionate spending on *tobacco*.

2.1.1 Composition of food consumption

The consumption of *food* is broken down for national accounts purposes into ten sub-functions. No data are available for the United States or Japan, nor is it

⁽²⁾ No data for 1975 are available for Austria, Finland, Sweden or Portugal, therefore comparison refers to 1985.

⁽³⁾ It should be noted that the share of food, beverages and tobacco as a whole in total consumption has decreased by 1.1 points over the past ten years.

⁽⁴⁾ The high share of tobacco consumption in Luxembourg is affected by significant cross-border sales.

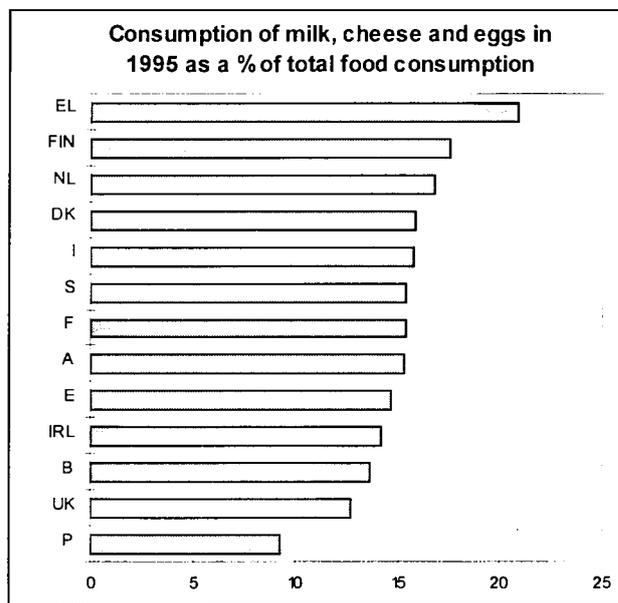
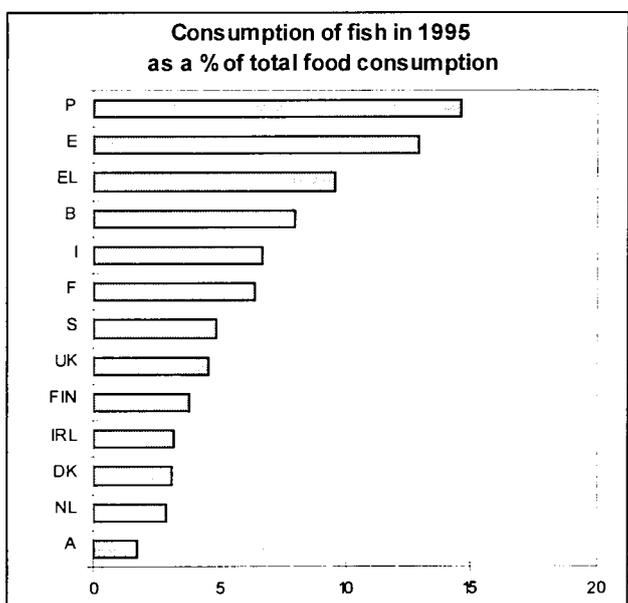
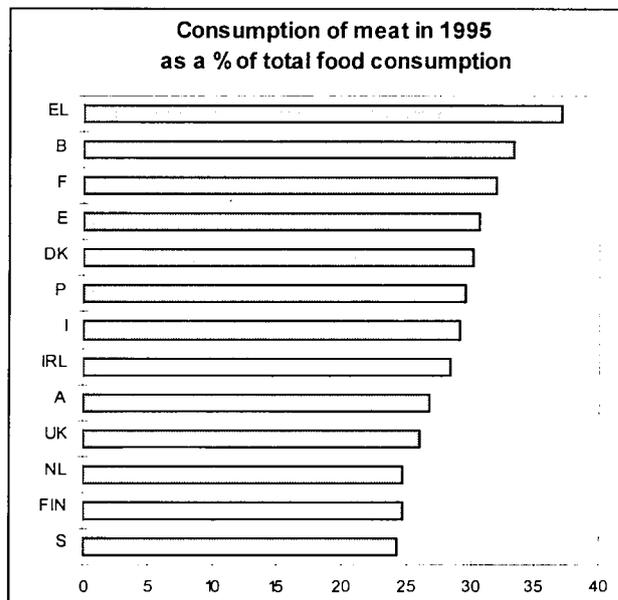
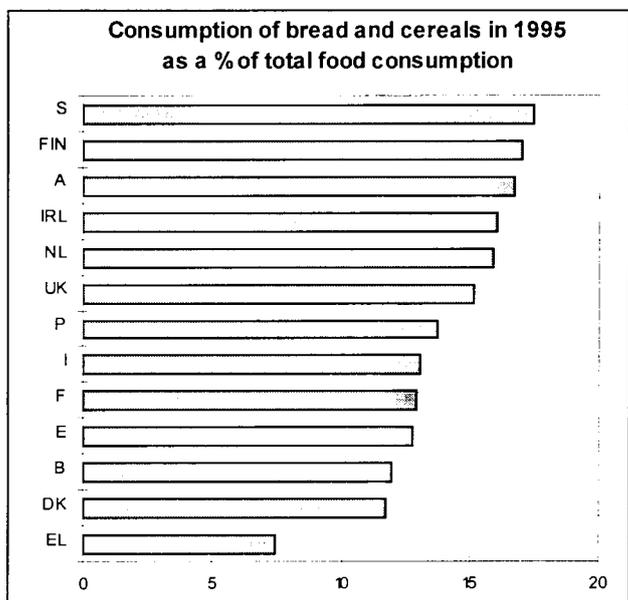
possible to make an estimate for the European Union as a whole, since Germany and Luxembourg do not supply detailed figures. The wide disparities and the number of data make comparison quite difficult, but the following figures give a general picture of the structure of food consumption amongst the Member States.

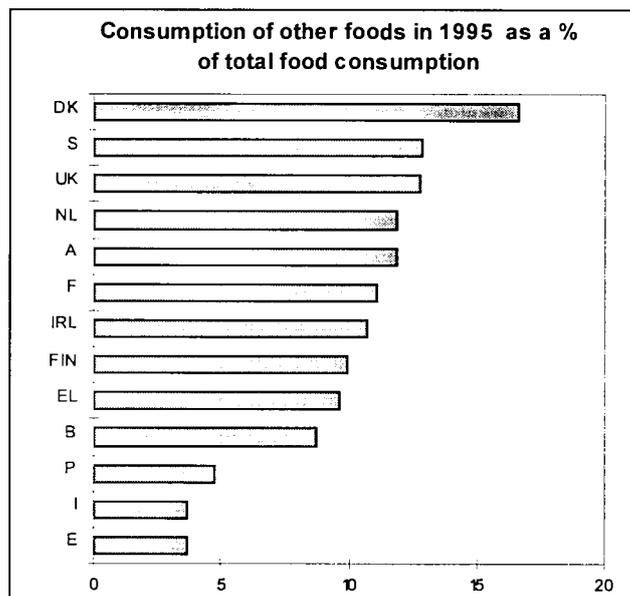
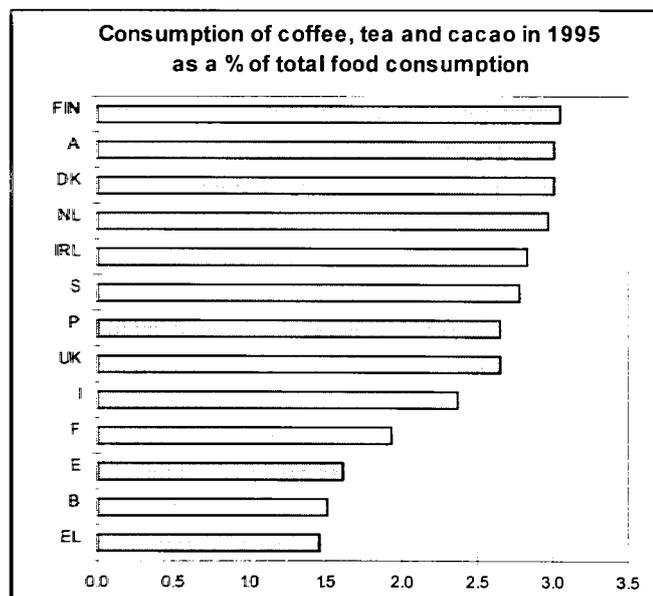
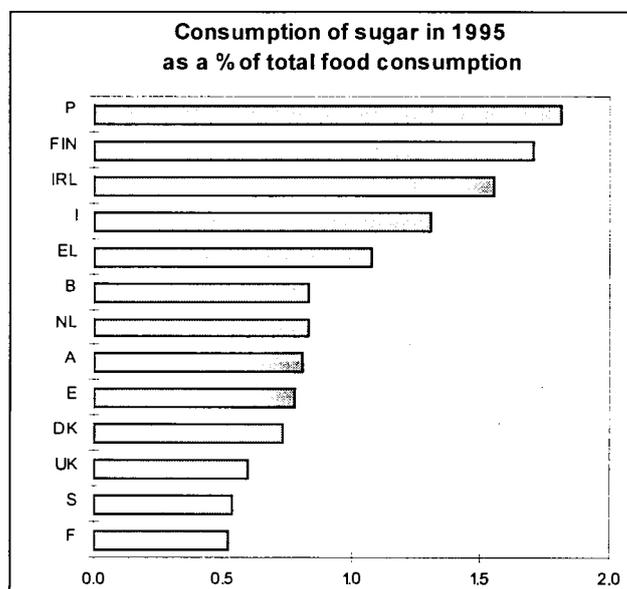
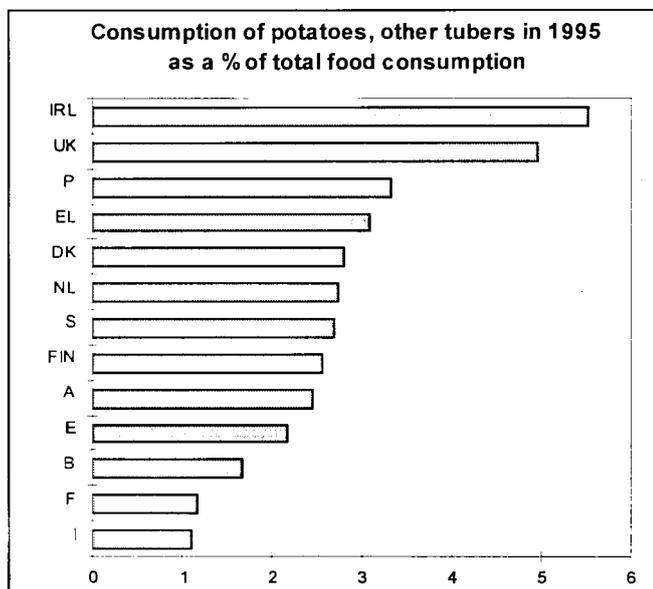
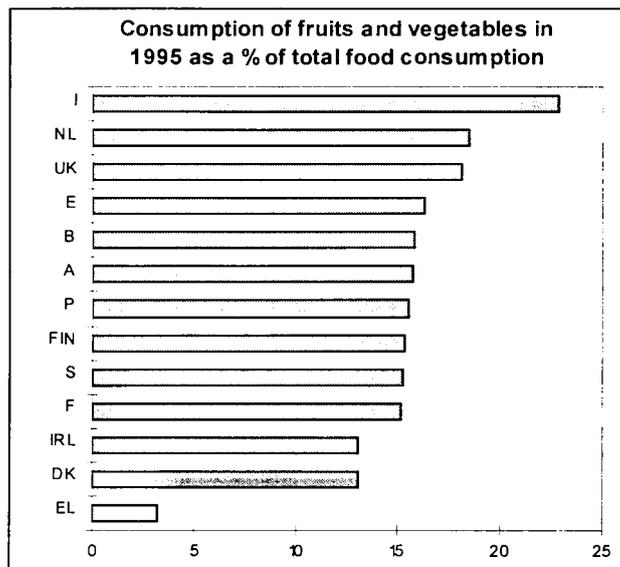
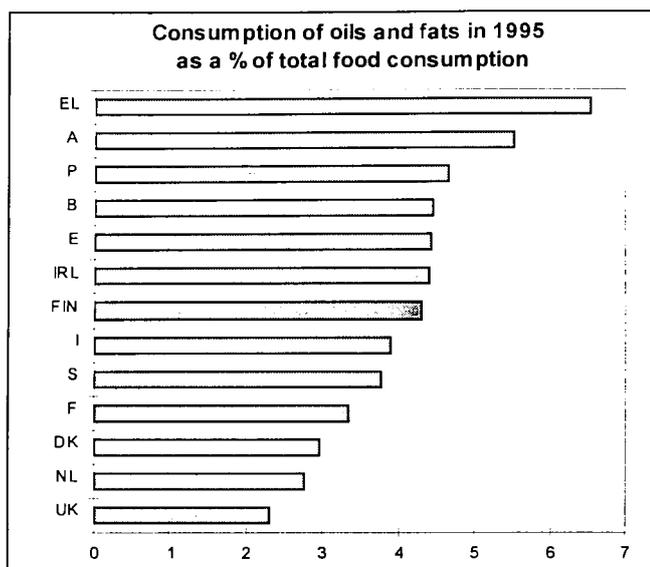
Food consumption is closely related to the cultures, traditions and lifestyles of the different countries and no similarity has been detected in geographical groupings.

Meat was the largest item of *food* consumption in all Member States, followed in most countries (Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom) by *fruit and vegetables*. In Austria, Finland and Sweden the second item in order of

importance was *bread and cereals*, and in the remaining Member States *milk, cheese and eggs*.

A brief analysis of the following figures contradicts some of the clichés often applied to different countries. Countries in Southern Europe, for example, are usually considered to be large consumers of bread and cereals, particularly in the form of pasta, but in fact the Scandinavian countries are top of the list of consumers of these items; similarly, Scandinavian countries are generally assumed to have a diet based mainly on fish, but in reality Spain and Portugal are by far the biggest consumers of fish in the EU. Another assumption is that northern European countries are heavy consumers of milk and cheese, but Greece turns out to be the biggest consumer here, concentrating 68% of its food consumption on animal products (including *meat*).



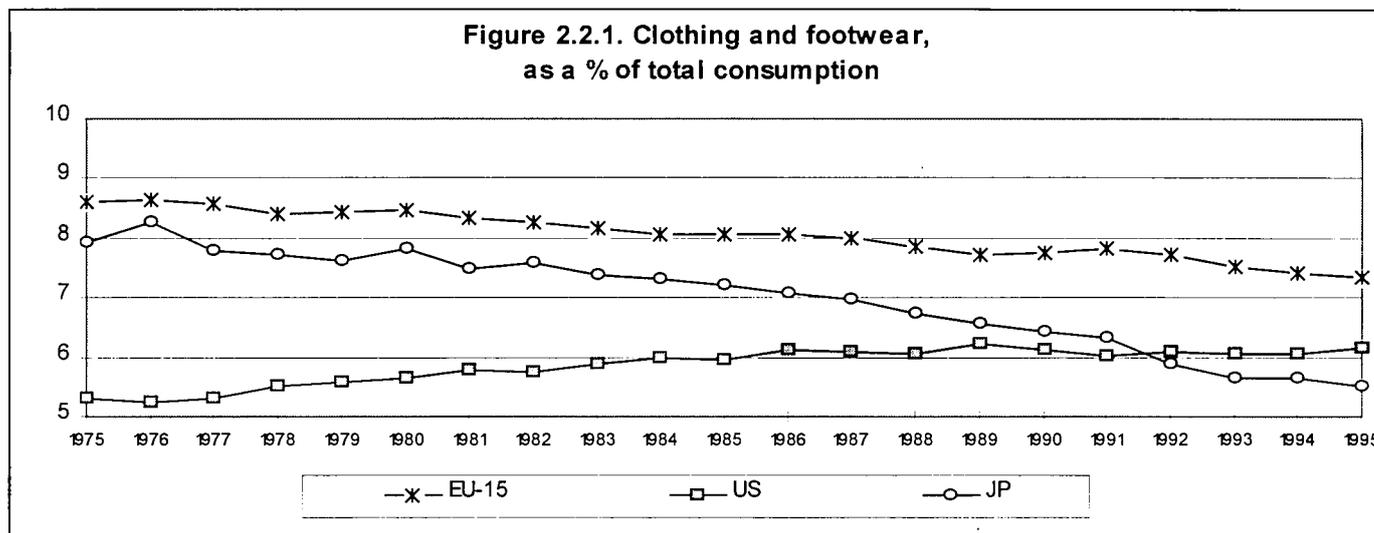


Note : for Spain and Portugal figures refer to 1994; no data is available for Germany and Luxembourg.
Source : Eurostat

2.2. Clothing and footwear

In 1995, *clothing and footwear* took one of the smallest shares of total consumption by households in developed countries: in the United States (6.1%) and in Japan (5.5%) they were the smallest item of consumption, while in the European Union (7.3%) only *furniture, furnishings and household equipment*

and *medical care and health expenses* accounted for less of the total (see Annex 3). Over the past two decades the proportion spent on *clothing and footwear* has fallen in the EU by 1.3 points and in Japan by 2.4 points, while in the United States it has increased slightly, by 0.8 points.

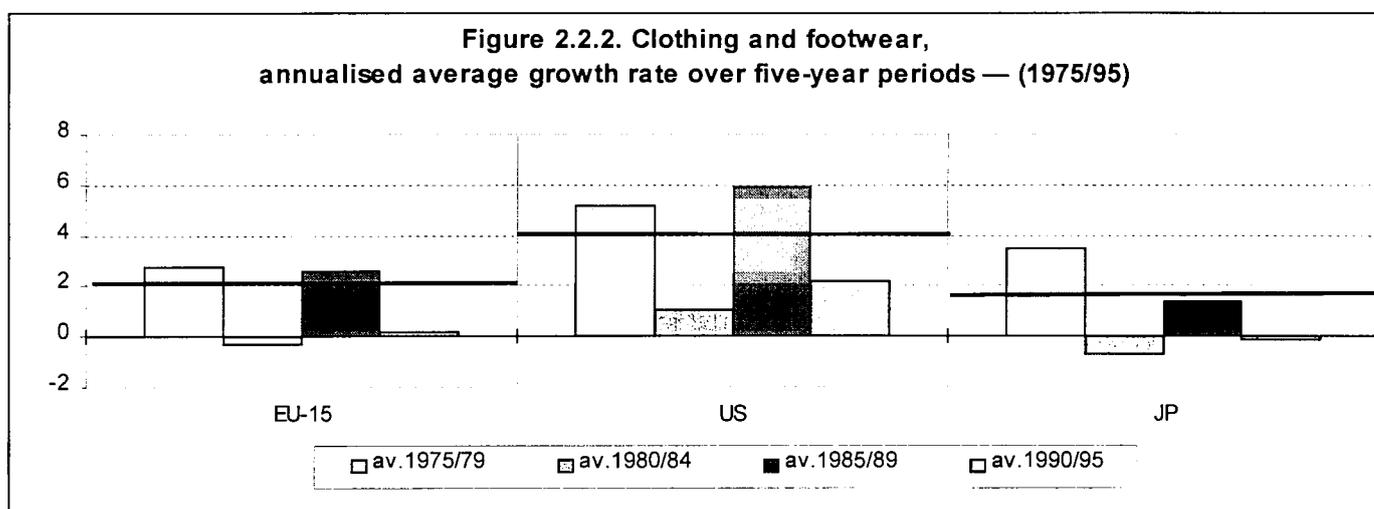


Source : Eurostat, OECD

Analysis of the growth of *clothing and footwear* consumption in volume terms over twenty years (see Fig. 2.2.2) reveals similar average annual growth rates for the European Union and Japan, at 1.5% and 1.4% respectively, but more than double this rate in the United States (3.2%).

The comparison of the share of that purpose among the EU Member States (see Fig 2.2.3) reveals that the southern countries spent proportionately most on

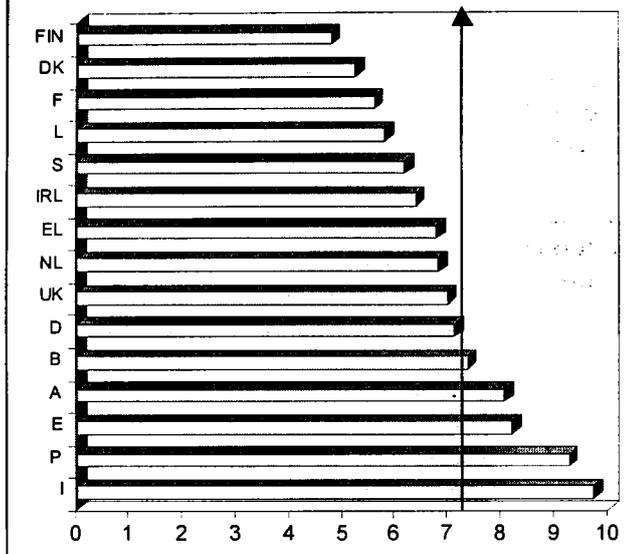
clothing and footwear. In 1995 Italy recorded the highest share (9.7%), followed by Portugal (9.3%) and Spain (8.2%). Greece had the highest share in 1975, but this fell sharply, by 8.6 percentage points, over the next 20 years. Almost all Member States reduced the proportion spent on *clothing and footwear* by some extent, the only exception being the United Kingdom, whose consumption increased by 1.7 points.



Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

Figure 2.2.3. Clothing and footwear, as a % of total consumption - 1995
EU-15 (7.3)



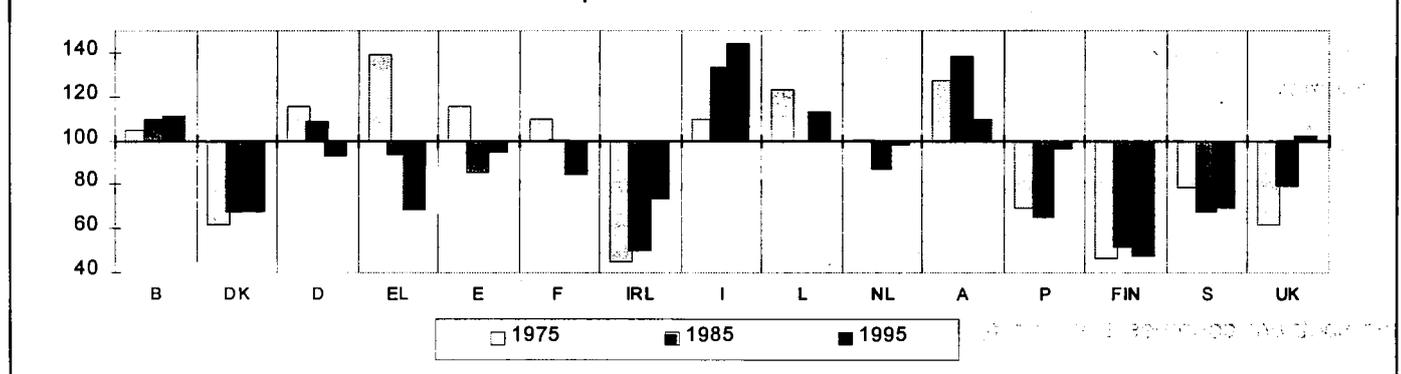
Note : For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat estimation

A comparison of Member States in terms of *per capita* consumption of *clothing and footwear*

expressed in PPS (see Fig 2.2.4) shows that, in 1995, Italy recorded the highest figure, 44.4 percentage points above the European Union average. The gap at the other end of the scale, with Finland recording the lowest *per capita* consumption of these items, was even wider, at 47.4 percentage points below the EU average. The maximum difference between Member States was 97 percentage points - wider than in 1975, when the difference between the highest and lowest figures (Greece and Ireland respectively) had been 94 percentage points.

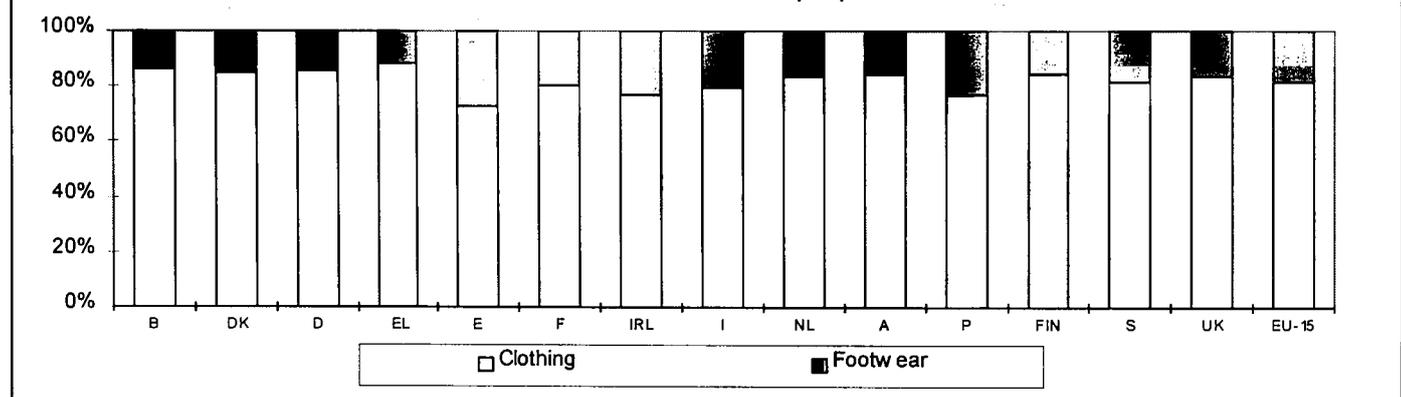
Analysis of the components of *clothing and footwear* (see Fig. 2.2.5) shows that **clothing** took the larger share in the EU as a whole, accounting for 81.5% of total spending in this area in 1995. The same is true of all Member States, where the share of clothing in total spending on clothing and footwear ranged from 88.1% in Greece to 72.6% in Spain. The ratio of **clothing to footwear** remained largely unchanged over the past decade except in Finland, Belgium and the United Kingdom, where clothing increased its share, and in Portugal and Ireland, which spent proportionately more on footwear.

Figure 2.2.4. Clothing and footwear - consumption per head in specific PPS - EU-15=100



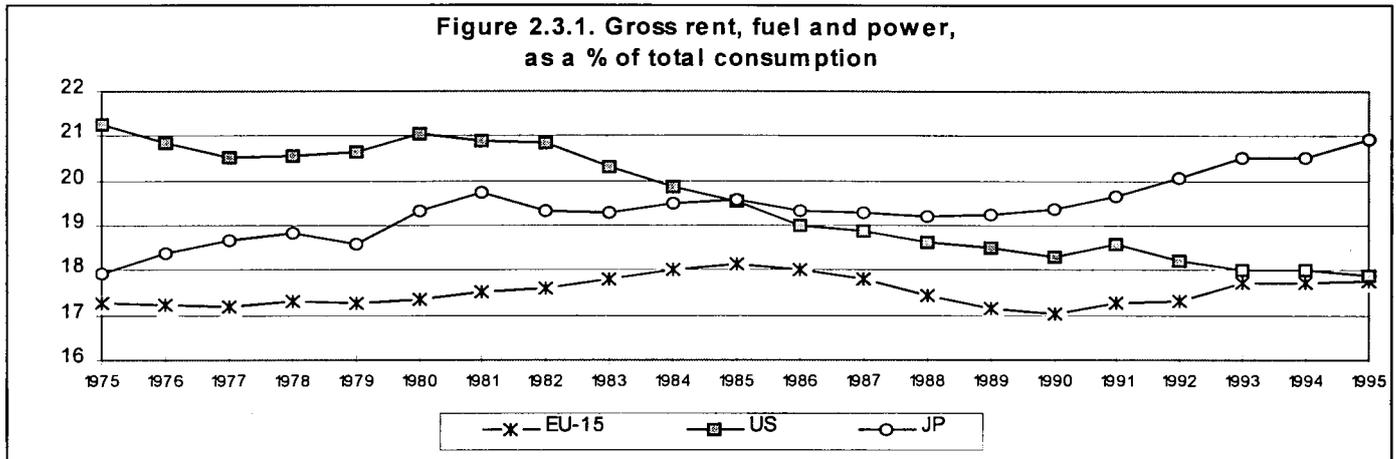
Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975.
Source : Eurostat

Figure 2.2.5. Structure of clothing and footwear in 1995, as a % of total main purpose



Note : No data is available for Luxembourg, for Portugal and Spain last available data refer to 1993; consequently EU-15 figures refer to 1993 and do not include Luxembourg.
Source : Eurostat

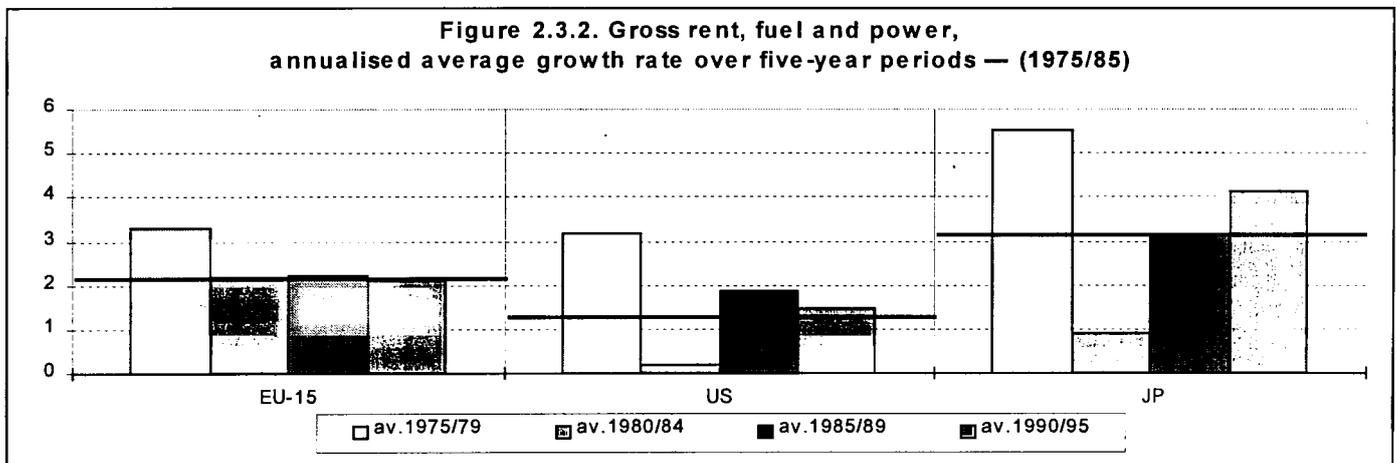
2.3. Gross rent, fuel and power



Source : Eurostat, OECD

Gross rent, fuel and power are, like food, beverages and tobacco, one of the main components of household consumption. In 1995 this was the leading item of expenditure in the United States (17.9%) and Japan (20.9%), while in the European Union (17.8%) it came second to food, beverages and tobacco (see Annex 1). The trends from 1975 to 1995 are disparate, with the share of gross rent, fuel and power showing a sharp drop in the United States in the second half of 1980s and a total shrinkage of 3.4

percentage points over the whole period; in Japan the opposite happened, with gross rent, fuel and power increasing their share at the end of the 1980s and overtaking food, beverages and tobacco by 1993, with a total growth of 3.0 percentage points. In the European Union the share of gross rent, fuel and power in total consumption has been fairly stable, increasing by only 0.5 points over the past 20 years (see Fig. 2.3.1).



Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

A comparison of growth rates over 20 years (see Fig. 2.3.2) shows that Japan recorded the largest increase (+3.5 % per year); the EU (+2.2 %) and the United States (+1.6%) had much lower figures. In all three zones, growth was fastest in the late 1970s and was followed by sharp fall-offs over the next five years.

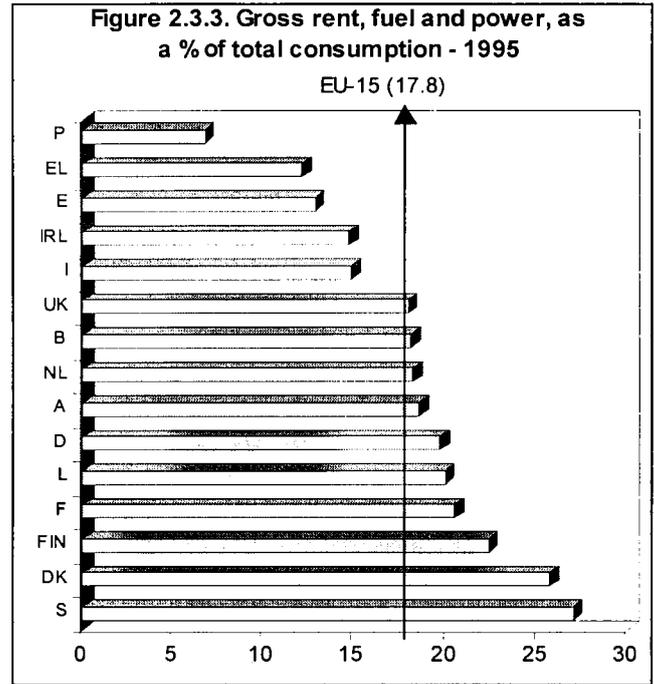
In 1995, gross rent, fuel and power were the leading component of total consumption in six of the 15 Member States - Denmark, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden - and one

of the main components in all other Member States except Portugal, where this item is of minor importance (see Annex 3). Only in Denmark and Sweden did gross rent, fuel and power remain in the lead over the past twenty years, in the other Member States this was most often the case in the early 1990s. Changes in the share of this item have not been consistent in most Member States, with fall-offs in Denmark (-3.5 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (-2.9 points) and increases in Finland (+4.2 points) and France (+3.6 points).

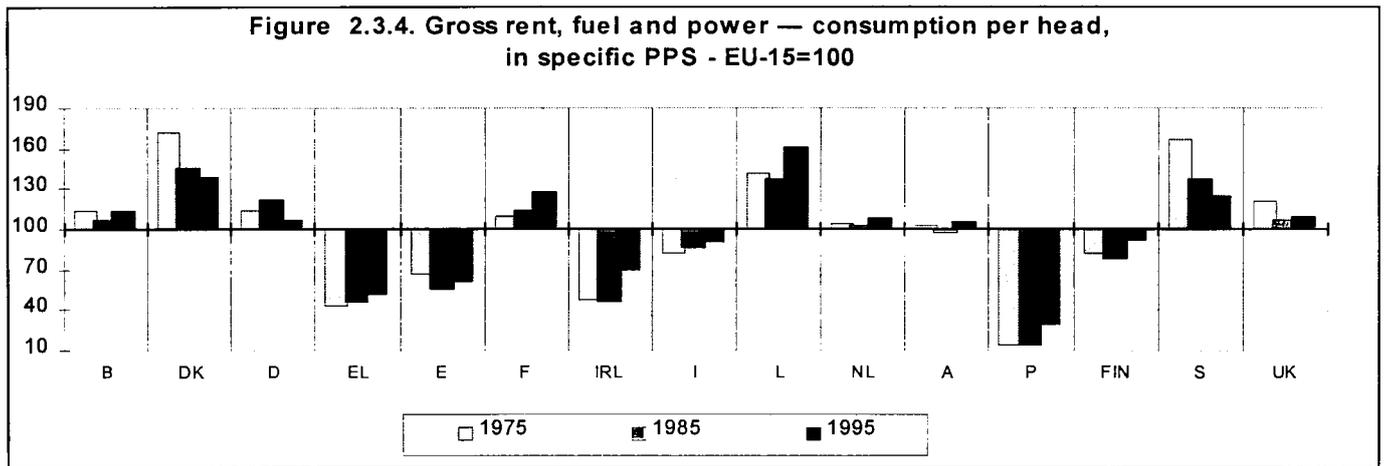
Comparisons of per capita spending on *gross rent, fuel and power* across the Member States (see Fig 2.3.4) show that Luxembourg (60% above the EU average) and Portugal (71% below the EU average) were the extreme cases in 1995. Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Finland recorded figures below the European Union average, roughly reflecting their per capita GDP⁽⁵⁾ figures, with the exception of Italy.

The difference between the lowest and highest figures was 132 percentage points, which suggests that the discrepancies between Member States are diminishing: in 1975 the gap had amounted to 158 points.

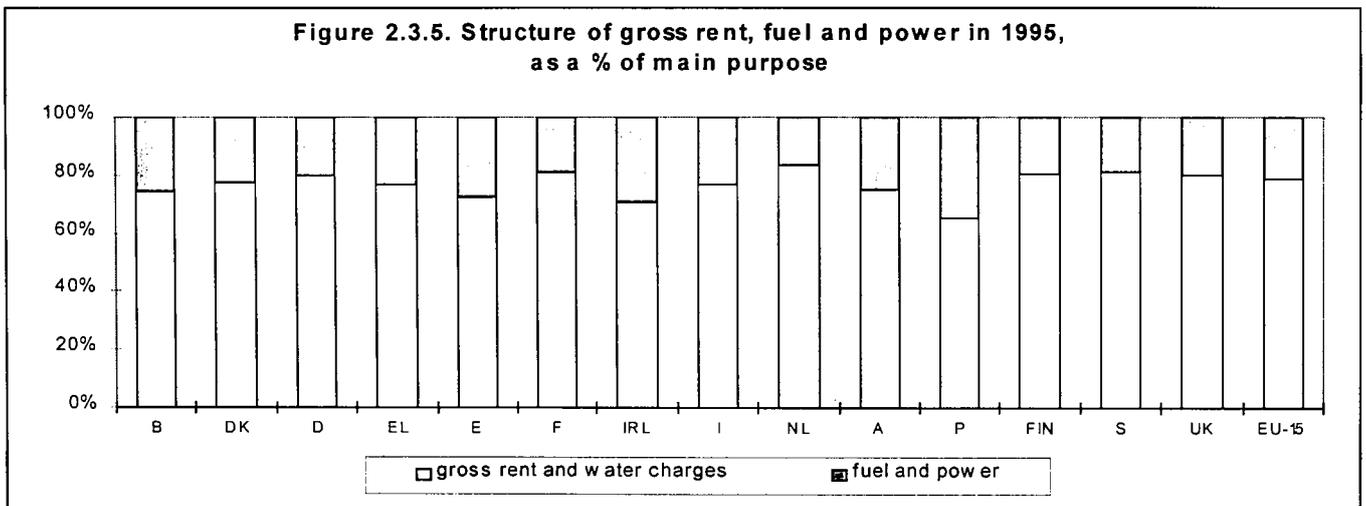
In 1995, *gross rent* was by far the largest component of consumption under this heading (see Fig. 2.3.5), its share ranging from 83% in the Netherlands to 71% in Spain. *Fuel* consumption was relatively high in Spain, Italy, Finland, the United Kingdom and Ireland.



Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994.
Source : Eurostat estimation



Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975.
Source : Eurostat

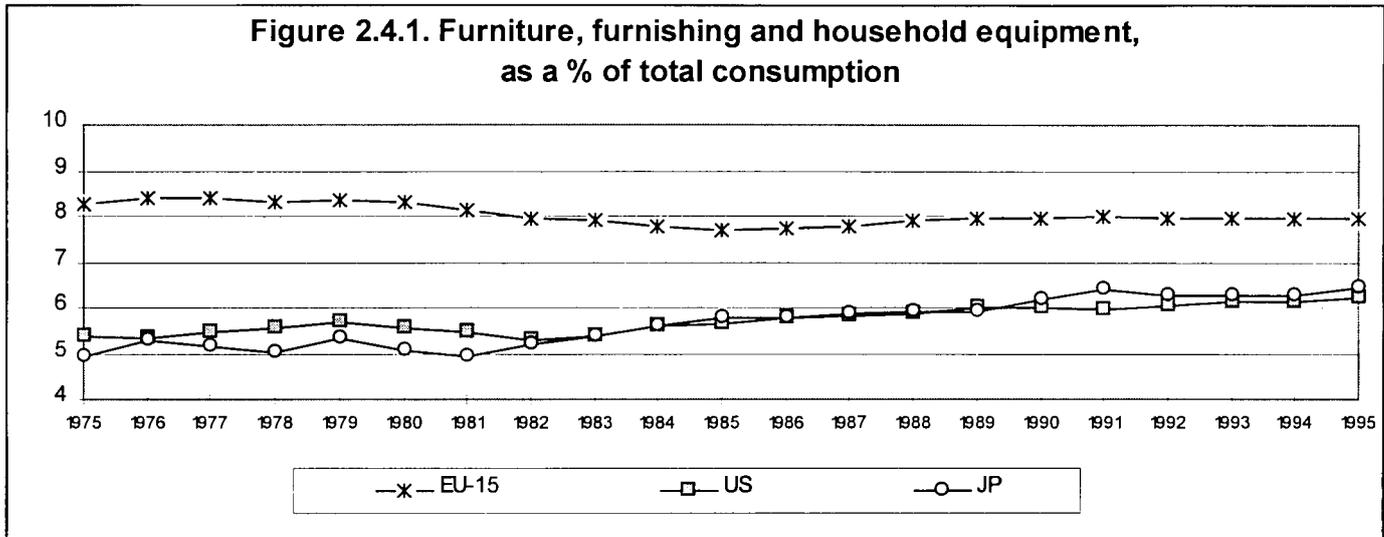


Note : no data is available for Luxembourg, for Portugal and Spain last available data refer to 1993; consequently EU-15 figures refer to 1993 and do not include Luxembourg. Source : Eurostat

⁽⁵⁾Per capita GDP are expressed in PPS. The United Kingdom should be added to the list of Member States recording GDP figures below the EU average.

2.4. Furniture, furnishings and household equipment

Figure 2.4.1. Furniture, furnishing and household equipment, as a % of total consumption

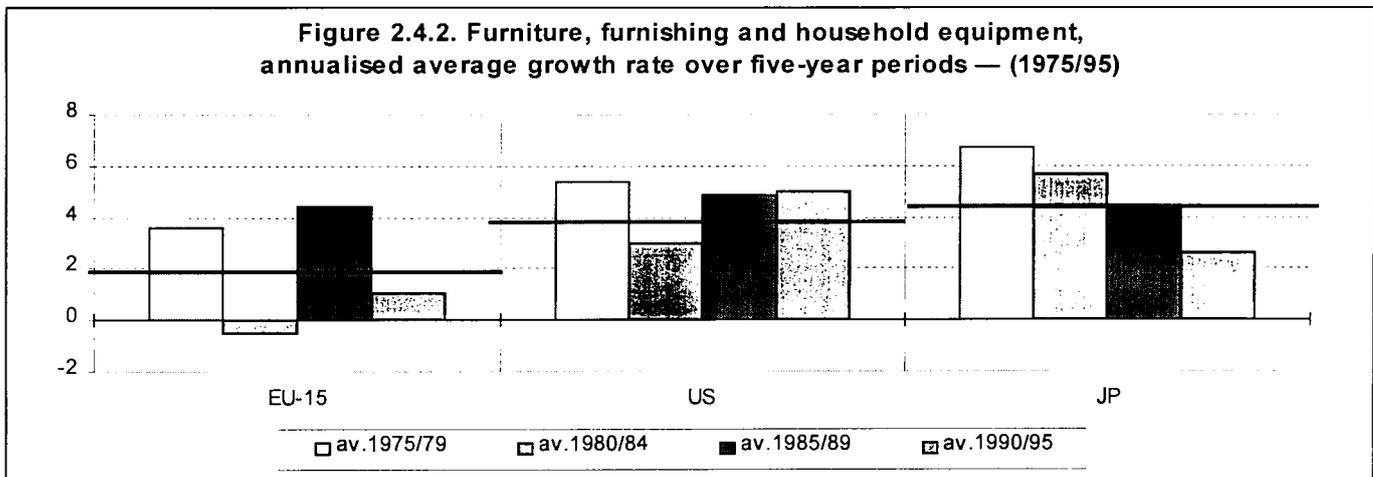


Source : Eurostat, OECD

Furniture, furnishings and household equipment took a minor share of total consumption: in the United States and in Japan this item is slightly ahead of clothing and footwear; in the European Union it is next to last on the list, followed only by medical care and health expenses. In 1995 its share in the

European Union was around 8%; in the United States and Japan it was even lower, at 6.2% and 6.4% respectively. The changes over 20 years have been modest, with the EU share down by 0.3 percentage points, the US share up by 0.8 points and the share in Japan also up, by 1.5 percentage points.

Figure 2.4.2. Furniture, furnishing and household equipment, annualised average growth rate over five-year periods — (1975/95)



Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

Growth in spending on furniture, furnishings and household equipment has been relatively high compared with other functions of consumption. This may be due partly to reactions to economic changes and partly to low levels of expenditure. Over the whole reference period (1975 to 1995), the United States and Japan recorded similar annual growth rates, of 4.1% and 4.6% respectively, while the European Union recorded an annual growth of 2.1%.

The trends over five-year periods differ widely, with Japan showing a continuous fall-off, the United

States a smooth rate of growth apart from a fall in the early 1980s and the European Union some wide fluctuations (see Fig. 2.4.2).

Comparisons between Member States (see Fig. 2.4.3) show that, in 1995, Luxembourg (10.8%), Belgium (10.2%) and Italy (9.6%) dedicated the largest shares of total household consumption to furniture, furnishings and household equipment and Finland and Denmark the smallest, both at 5.9%. The share of this item has fallen in most countries over the past two decades, most sharply in Denmark (-2.8

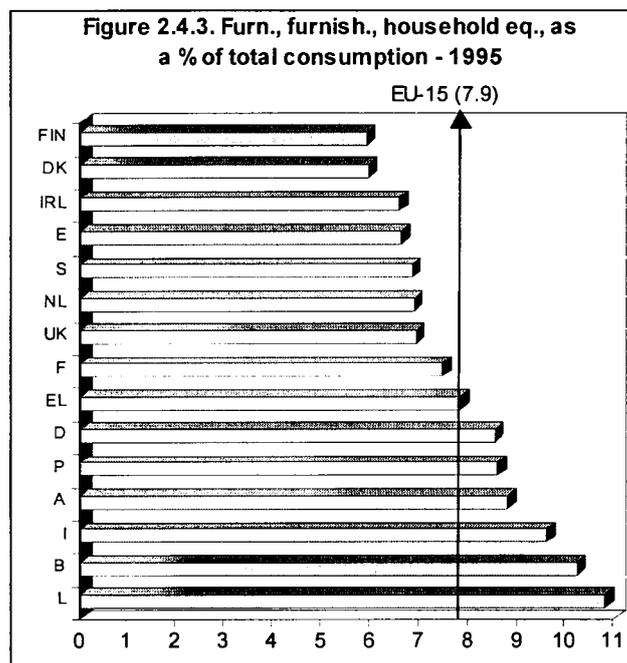
percentage points over 20 years) and France (-2.2 points). Only Italy and Austria recorded improvements, of 1.8 and 1.7 percentage points respectively (see Annex 1).

For the purpose of comparison between EU countries, consumption is recorded in per capita PPS and related to the EU average (see Fig. 2.4.4). In 1995 Luxembourg recorded the highest per capita consumption, and Finland the lowest. Luxembourg was thus 94.3% above the EU average and Finland 54.3% below it, the difference between the two values amounting to 140 points - far wider than the 1975 gap of nearly 100 points.

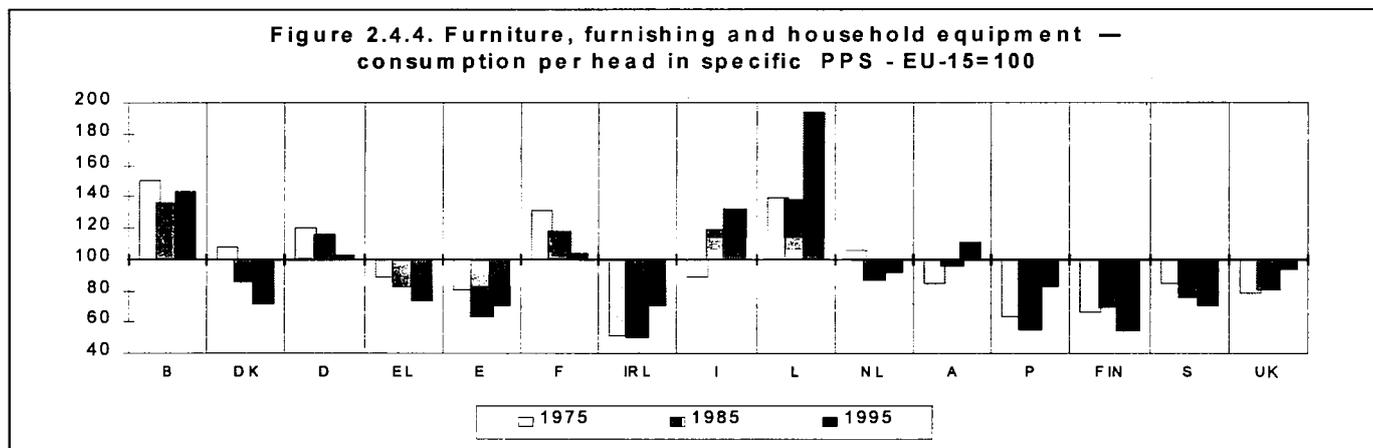
In most Member States (see Fig. 2.4.5), **furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and repairs** took the largest share of consumption under this heading in 1995, ranging from 53.3% in Spain to 10.5% in Greece.

Next came **household operation**, with the highest figures in Greece (41.8%) and Ireland (34.5%). Portugal placed most emphasis on **household textiles** (27.5%), the United Kingdom favoured **heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators, washing machines and similar** (23.9%), Belgium

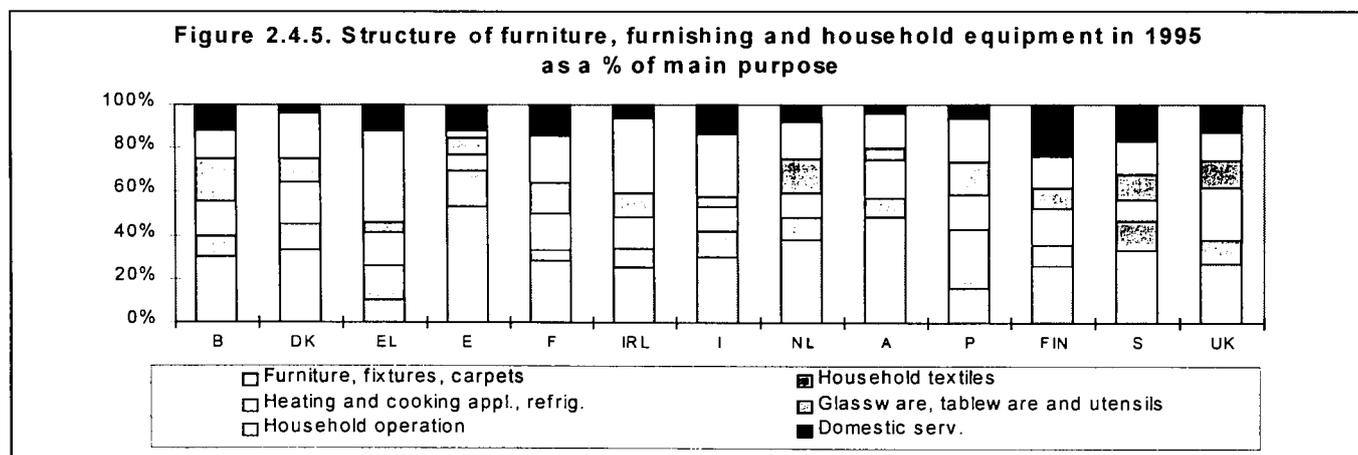
spent most on **glassware, tableware and household utensils** (19.9%) and **domestic services** took the lead in Finland (24%).



Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994.
Source: Eurostat estimation

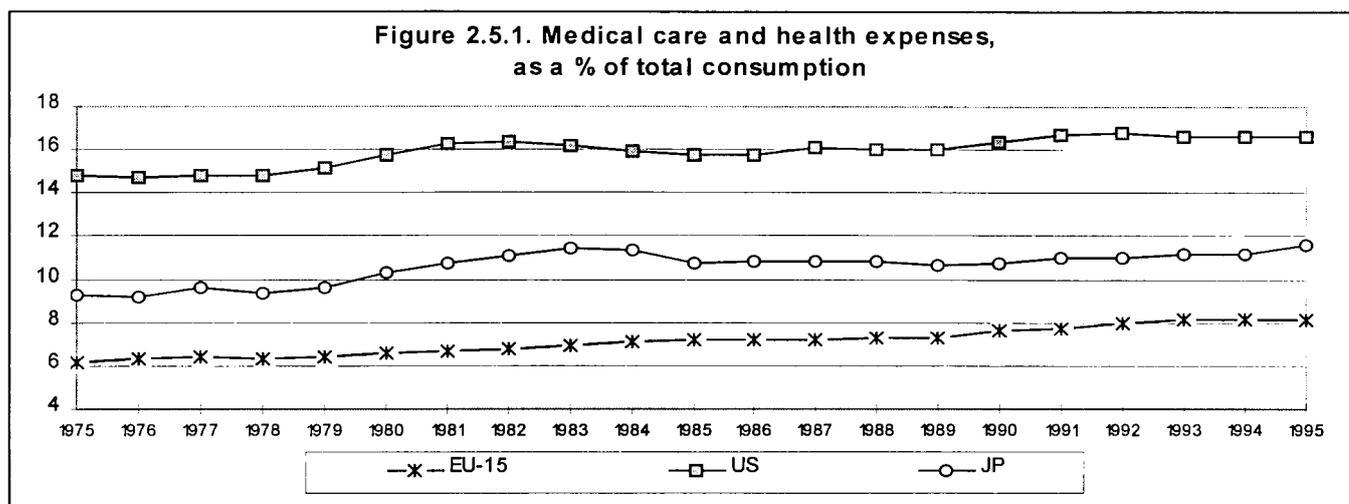


Note: Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975.
Source: Eurostat



Note: For Spain and Portugal data refer to 1993. For Luxembourg and Germany no data is available; therefore EU-15 figures are not available.
Source: Eurostat

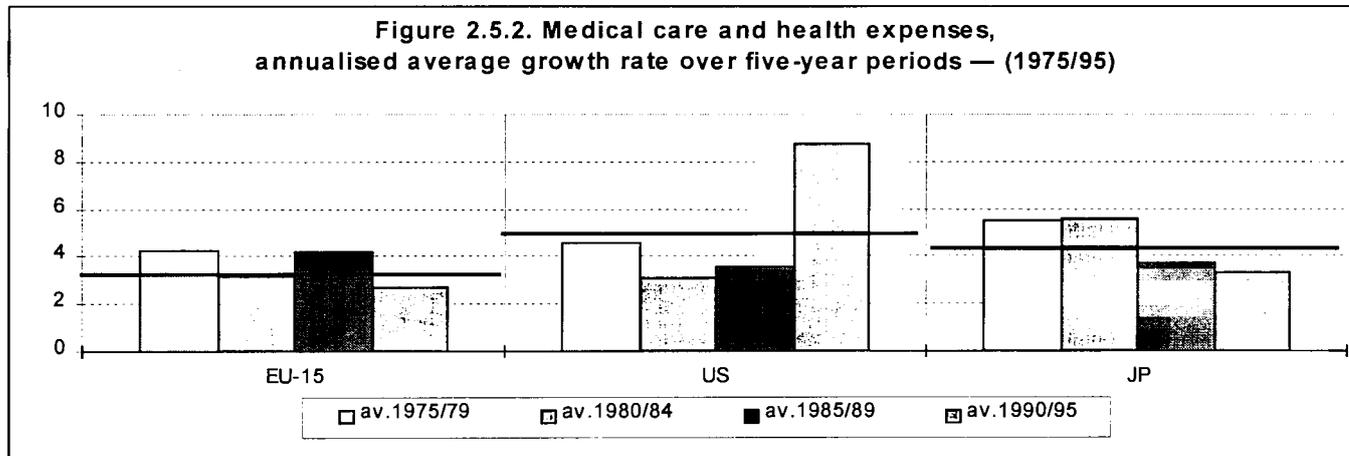
2.5. Medical care and health expenses



Source : Eurostat, OECD

Medical care and health expenses is the function of consumption showing the widest variety amongst countries, chiefly because the dominance of private or public health services influences the nature of expenditure under this heading. Box 1 gives an overview of health-care systems in the European Union.

The consumption of *medical care and health expenses* in the European Union (8.2% in 1995) was less than half that of the United States (16.8%). Japanese consumption was between the two, at 11%. Changes in health-care spending in the three zones were similar over the two decades in question: +2.3 percentage points in Japan, +2 in the European Union and + 1.8 in the United States.



Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

Despite the wide discrepancies in the weight of *medical care and health expenses* in total consumption, the trends over time were similar (see Fig. 2.5.2) : during the reference period (1975 to 1995), proportionate expenditure increased annually by 3.7% in the European Union, by 5.0% in the United States and by 4.3% in Japan. The highest rates were recorded in the first five years (1975-79), but the trends diverged in the three subsequent five-year periods.

In 1995, the share of *medical care and health expenses* in total consumption (see Fig. 2.5.3) differs

widely from one Member State to another, ranging from 14.9% in Germany to only 1.5% in the United Kingdom. Germany, the Netherlands (13.1%), Belgium (11%) and France (10.7) were well above the EU average (8.2%); the lowest figures were recorded by the United Kingdom (1.5%), Sweden and Denmark (both at 2.2%). Over the 20-year period, only Portugal (-0.3 points) and Austria (-0.4 points) recorded negative changes; France and Germany showed the biggest increases, at 4.2 and 2.8 percentage points respectively; the rates in the other Member States ranged from +0.1 (Greece) to +2.8 (Germany).

Box1:
The health systems in the Member States
BELGIUM

The Belgian health care system involves a combination of national health insurance and private-sector medicine. The entire population is covered for the main health risks by compulsory insurance, and 85% of the population are covered for both major and minor risks. Patients are free to choose their doctors and hospitals, both public and private. Although the mutual societies only reimburse part of the cost of out-patient treatment, they pay the major part of the cost of hospital stays directly.

DENMARK

Since 1973 the Danish national health service, which is funded entirely from taxation and planned and managed by public bodies, has covered the entire population. All the main services are free of charge. Primary care (initial consultations by family doctors) is paid for from the private system, whereas hospital treatment is paid for from the public system. The primary system also attracts some public funding.

FRANCE

The French system comprises several national funds corresponding to the various industrial sectors or professions. These funds, which implement the statutory health insurance system, are funded by employer and employee contributions calculated on the basis of the insured person's income. Patients are free to choose their practitioners. They pay their doctors and dispensing chemists directly and are reimbursed for most of the cost. The cost of hospitalisation in cases of serious illness (cancer, diabetes, etc.) is reimbursed in full, whereas the cost of hospitalisation for less serious illnesses is reimbursed on the same basis as that of consultations. Reimbursements are subject to a statutory ceiling, above which any additional expense is borne by the patient. The mutual societies (each of which serves particular occupational groups) provide only supplementary cover.

GERMANY

The German system, which has existed since 1883, can be considered a social security system in that supplementary payments are practically non-existent. Some 90% of the population are covered by the compulsory health insurance system (GKV), which gives access to a broad range of health services provided by private and public bodies. Employees below a certain level of income (75% of the population) are compulsorily insured and contribute to a health fund, while 13% of the population have opted for voluntary health insurance. Of the remainder, a majority (mainly persons on high incomes) have private insurance. In order to be treated in a hospital, patients must have a letter of referral.

GREECE

The Greek system is based on compulsory social insurance. The amount of employees' contributions depends on their incomes. The private sector invests large sums and provides similar services to the public sector, but of a higher quality. In 1983, a national health service was created with a view to limiting the dominance of the private sector and improving health care standards. The service is only partially operational.

IRELAND

Health care in Ireland is managed by a centralised national health service charged with ensuring that the entire population has access to it. The system is funded from contributions paid by two categories of insured: one which enjoys full cover, and one which qualifies for only partial reimbursement of medical expenses. The former category comprises 37% of the population (low-income groups), who enjoy full entitlement; the second category, comprising 63% of the population, does not enjoy free GP consultations or dental or auricular treatment, but is entitled to free hospital treatment. Nearly 50% of persons in the second category contribute to a voluntary health insurance scheme (VHI) set up in 1957.

ITALY

The Italian National Health System (SSN) serves the entire population. It is funded from compulsory contributions (which vary according to income) and tax revenue in equal shares. Central government decides on the sectoral and regional allocation of funds. The public authorities fix a minimum level of services and allow for private treatment. Patients are reimbursed only for the cost of health care provided by approved bodies.

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg has a compulsory health insurance system which is funded from incomes-based contributions payable by employers and employees. There are 12 social insurance funds, which operate on sectoral lines.

NETHERLANDS

Health care in the Netherlands is provided by private, confessional bodies and voluntary civil organisations. The latter, which represent 88% of state-regulated health-care institutions, are forbidden by law to make a profit. The system is funded mainly by public and private insurance premiums and combines direct payments and reimbursements by the authorities. About 60% of the population (on incomes below a certain threshold) are compulsorily insured under the Health Insurance Act (ZFW) for acute illnesses (the services of general practitioners, periods of hospitalisation, basic dental treatment, specialist treatment and medicines); 30% are covered by voluntary private insurance. Civil servants have their own insurance scheme. Supplementary insurance policies for acute illnesses cover other types of treatment (dental treatment, homeopathy, etc.). The entire population is compulsorily insured against chronic or long-term sickness. The Exceptional Medical Expenses Act (AWBZ) covers long-term treatment in specialist clinics and psychiatric institutions and periods of hospitalisation of more than one year.

PORTUGAL

Since 1979, Portugal has had a national health service ("Serviço Nacional de Saúde") which provides health insurance for the entire population, irrespective of income. 75% of the population are insured exclusively with the SNS, while the remaining 25% are additionally covered by schemes which correspond to their type of work. The private sector, which coexists with the public sector, is of limited size. It is part-funded by the SNS and concentrates mainly on laboratory services, diagnostics and rehabilitation.

SPAIN

The Spanish health care system is based on the General Health Act 1986. It covers all the regions. Its guiding principle is the delegation of responsibilities to the health care providers. It is managed by the "Instituto Nacional de la Salud" (INSALUD). Prior to 1988, INSALUD was funded mainly by compulsory employer and employee contributions. Since 1991, it has been funded mainly from taxation. INSALUD covers the services of general practitioners, hospital treatment and emergency dental treatment. It has its own infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, laboratories, etc. Although almost the entire population is covered by the system, about 7% of the population have voluntary private health insurance.

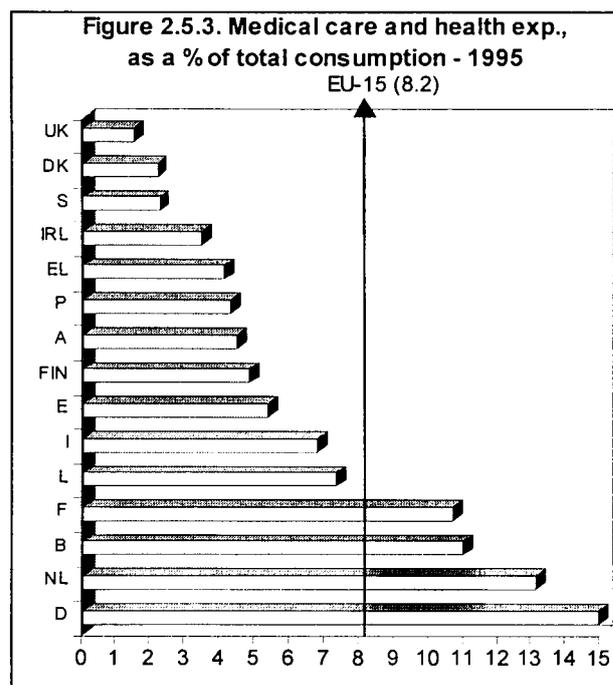
UNITED KINGDOM

The National Health Service (NHS), which was founded in 1948, provided free medical care for more than 40 years. Following a major reform in 1991, a distinction has existed between "purchasers" and "providers" of health care. A system of contracts between the providers and purchasers is intended to improve the quality of the services and promote competition among providers and infrastructure operators.

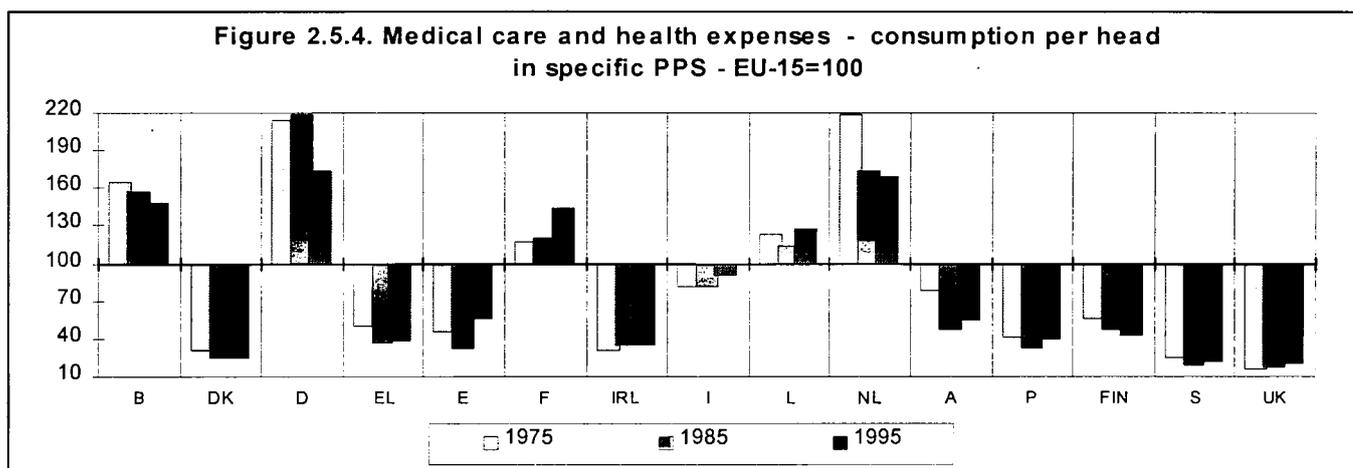
Note : the reference study relates to the situation before 1995; therefore Austria, Sweden and Finland are not included. Source: *Les systèmes de santé des États membres de la Communauté européenne, Parlement européen - Direction générale des études.*

In per capita terms (see Fig. 2.5.4), the situation remained basically unchanged over the period in question, but the gap between Member States closed considerably: in 1975 the difference between the highest and the lowest figures was 202.7 percentage points; by 1995 it was down to 154.5 points. Another interesting contrast between the two sets of data is in the rank order: in 1975 the Netherlands recorded the highest proportionate consumption of this item, but by 1995 it had been overtaken by Germany. The United Kingdom remained at the bottom of the list throughout.

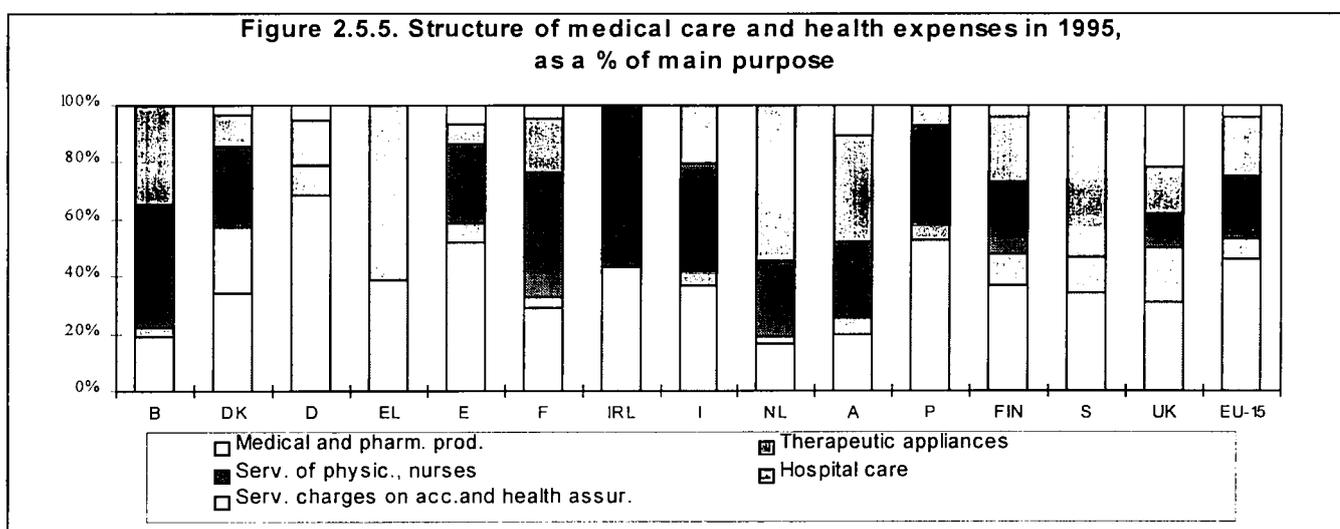
Because of the wide discrepancies in the sub-function data, no comment has been made on the composition of the consumption of *medical care and health expenses* (see Fig. 2.5.5).



Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat estimation



Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975
Source : Eurostat

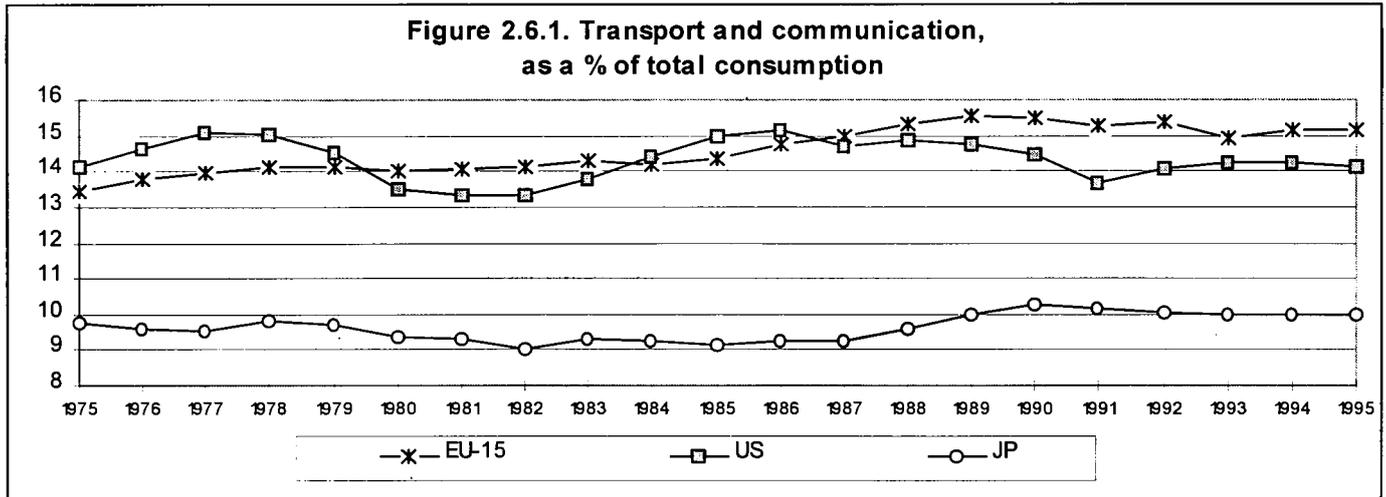


Note : For Spain and Portugal data refer to 1993. For Luxembourg no data is available.
Source : Eurostat

2.6. Transport and communication

Over the last two decades, the proportion spent by households on *transport and communication* was similar in the European Union and in the United States, but much smaller in Japan: in 1995 the share in the EU was 15.2%, in the USA 14.1% and in Japan only 10%. The quota fell in the United States

between the end of the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, but remained the same over the whole reference period. The share in Japan was likewise very stable over 20 years; in the EU it increased by 1.7 points.

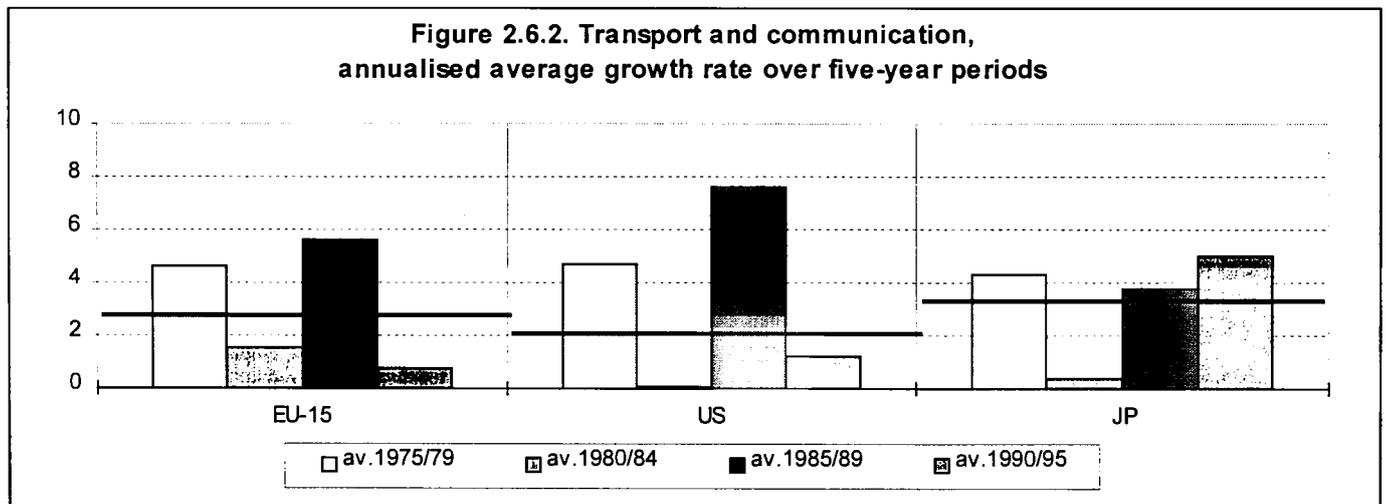


Source : Eurostat, OECD

Growth in consumption under this heading was fairly uniform both over the past two decades - the annual rates of increase being 2.9% in the European Union, 2.4% in the United States and 3.1% in Japan - and by five-year period, the only relevant increase occurring in the United States at the beginning of the 1990s.

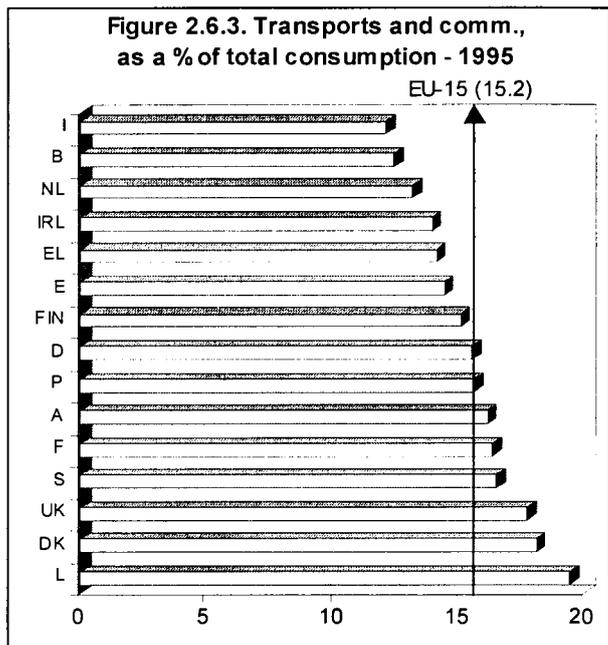
There are wide gaps between Member States in the shares of *transport and communication* in total consumption (see Fig. 2.6.3): in 1995 these ranged

from 19.4% in Luxembourg to 12.1% in Italy. There are similar differences over time: in 1975 the two extremes had been Finland at 16.3% and Greece at 8.4%. The biggest changes over time took place in Luxembourg, which increased its share by 6.6 percentage points, and Greece, up by 5.7 points; the share increased in all EU Member States except Finland (-1.3 points) and the Netherlands (-0.4 points).



Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

Source : Eurostat, OECD

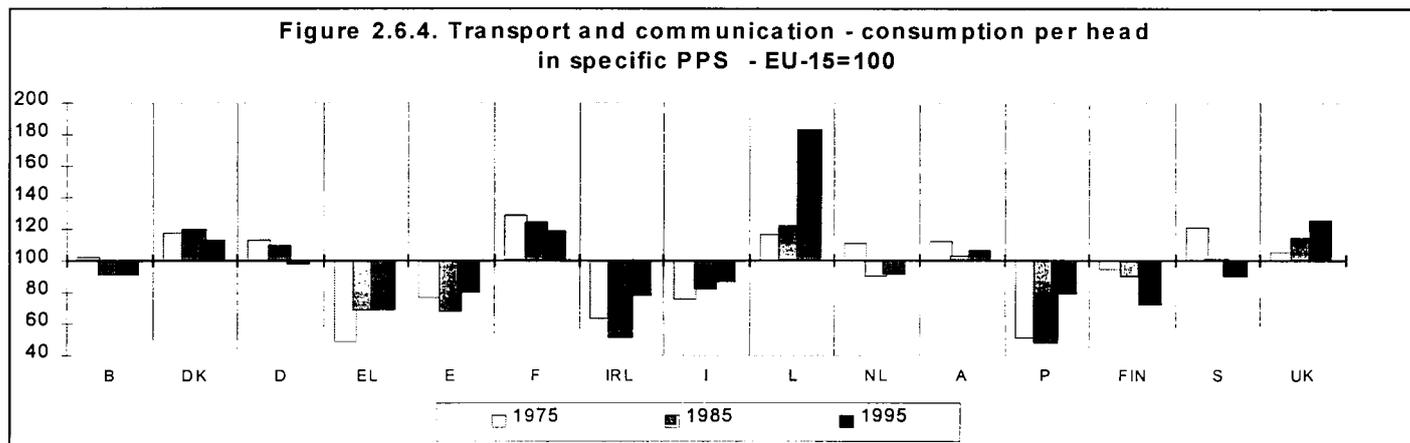


Note : For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat estimation

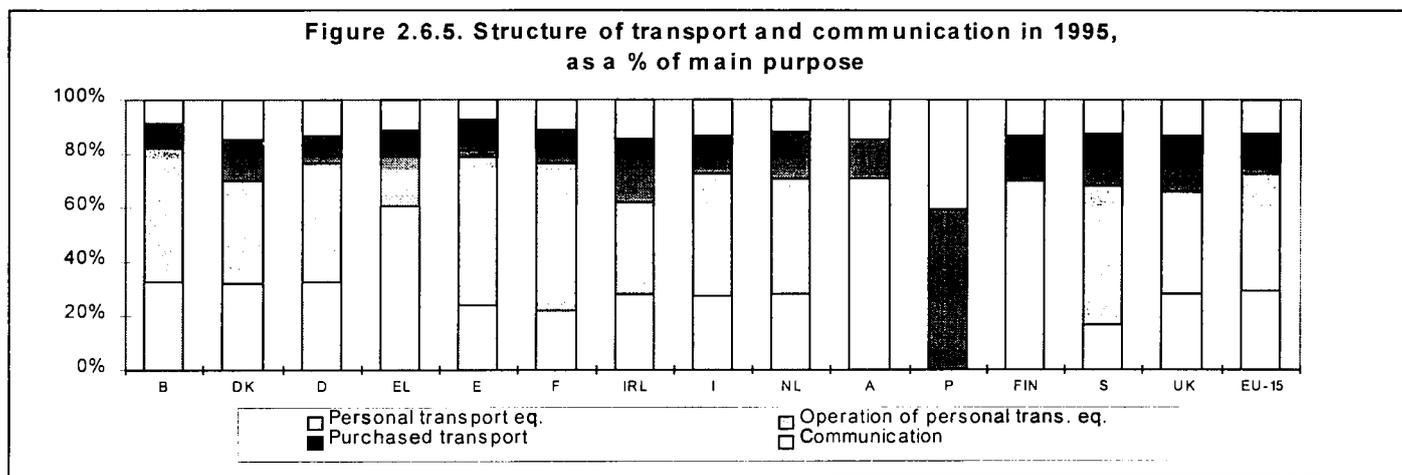
In 1995 Luxembourg recorded the highest *per capita* consumption (see Fig.2.6.4) - 82.8% above the EU

average - of all Member States under this heading. At the opposite extreme was Greece, with a figure 30.7% below average. Luxembourg's consumption has soared only in the past decade (1985 to 1995); in 1975 the two extremes were France (29 percentage points above the EU average) and Greece (48.8 points below average, but considerably closer to the average for the EU). The overall difference between the highest and lowest figures in 1995 had climbed to 113.5 percentage points from only 80.3 points in 1975 - an increase of over 40%, essentially due to Luxembourg. This country is the only one showing most dissimilar consumption figures and structure.

Since the figures are fairly discrepant, it is difficult to make any meaningful statement about the structure of the *transport and communication* function of consumption. In general, transport, particularly *operation of personal transport equipment*, accounts for most consumption under this heading. In the European Union as a whole, the breakdown was *operation of personal transport equipment* (43.4%), *personal transport equipment* (29.4%), *purchased transport* (14.5%) and *communication* (12.5%).

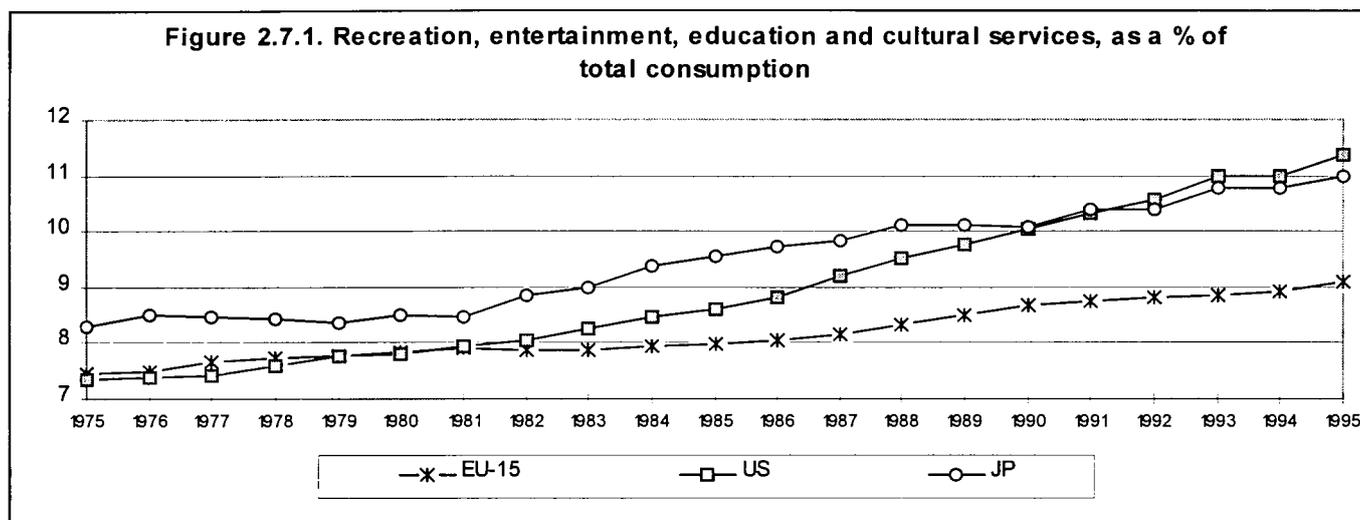


Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975
Source : Eurostat



Note : no data is available for Luxembourg. For Spain and Portugal figures refer to 1993. For Greece, Austria, Portugal and Finland "Operation of personal transport equipment" is included in the purpose of "Personal transport equipment" and for Portugal also "Purchased transport" is there included, therefore EU-15 figures do not include Luxembourg and the share of "Operation of personal transport equipment" do not include the mentioned countries.
Source : Eurostat

2.7. Recreation, entertainment, education and culture

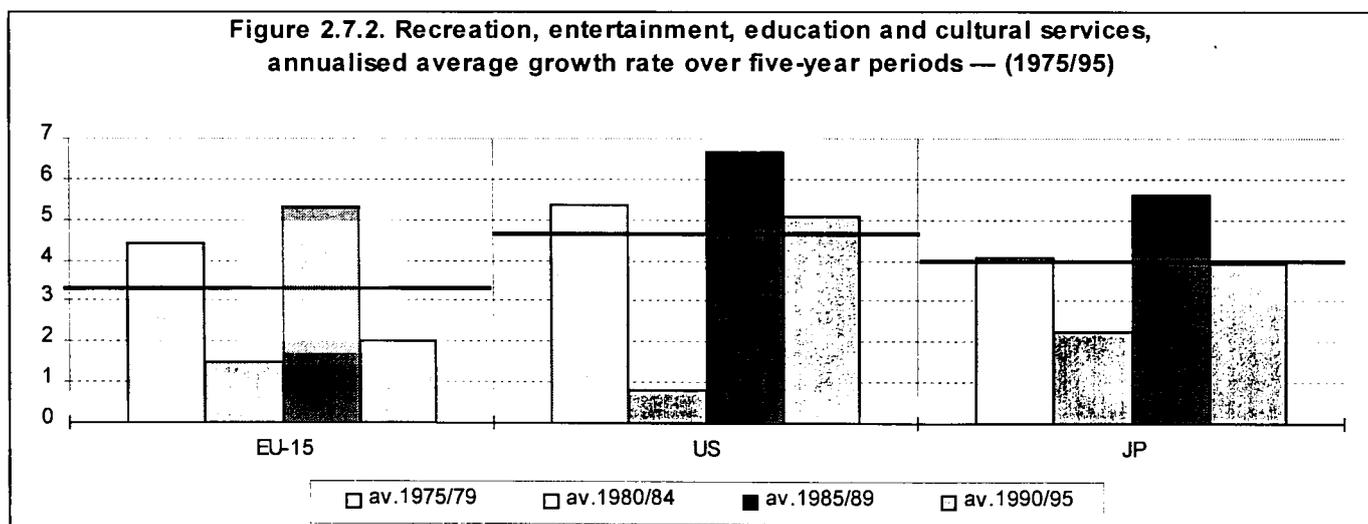


Source : Eurostat, OECD

As a percentage of total consumption, the level of spending on *recreation, entertainment, education and culture* is small in developed countries, coming fifth in 1995 in all three zones under consideration: 9.1% in the European Union, 11.4% in the United States and 11% in Japan. The quotas increased everywhere between 1975 and 1995: in the United States by 4 percentage points, in Japan by 2.7 points and in the European Union by 1.6 points.

Spending on *recreation, entertainment, education and culture* showed a clear upturn from 1975 to 1995, with the European Union as a whole recording an annual increase of 3.3%, Japan 4.0% and the United States 4.3% (see Fig. 2.7.2). The highest rate of growth was recorded in all three zones at the

beginning of the 1990s; later the rates declined in the EU and Japan but remained at high levels in the USA. Of the EU Member States in 1995 (see Fig.2.7.3), Ireland dedicated the highest percentage (12.4%) of its consumption to *recreation, entertainment, education and culture*, followed by the United Kingdom (11.3%) and Denmark (11.1%); at the opposite end of the scale was Luxembourg, at only 4.1%. The rank order had changed completely since 1975, when Finland, Germany and Sweden had recorded the highest quotas. No Member State cut its share over the period; Ireland (+3.6 points), the United Kingdom (+3.5 points) and Denmark (+3.4 points) increased their shares significantly, while Finland (+0.1), Germany (+0.1) and Sweden (+1.2) remained fairly stable (see Annex 1).

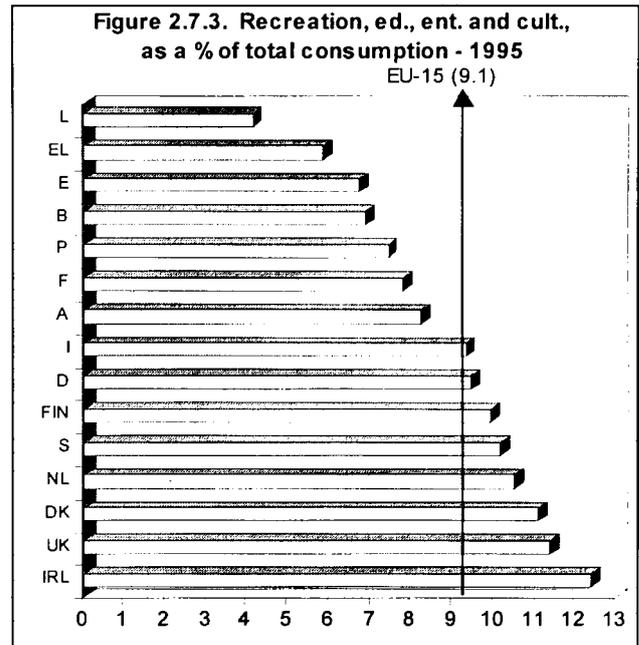


Note : The histograms show annualised average growth rates over five year periods, the overlying line shows the same rate over the whole reference period (20 years).

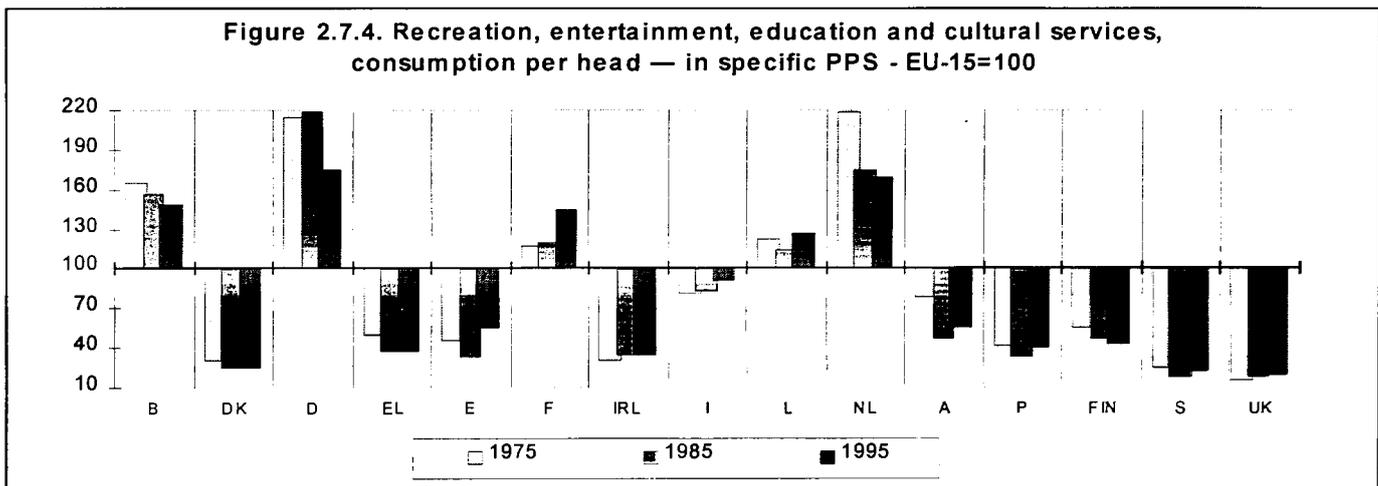
Source : Eurostat, OECD

In 1995 Germany recorded the highest *per capita* consumption of *recreation, entertainment, education and culture*, at 74.4% above the EU average. Other Member States above the EU average were the Netherlands (68.6% above), Belgium (49.1%), France (44.0%) and Luxembourg (27.3%) (see Fig. 2.7.4). The same countries remained above the EU average over the entire 20-year period, though in a different order. The gap between the highest and lowest figures shrank considerably, however, from 202.7 percentage points in 1975 to 154.5 by 1995.

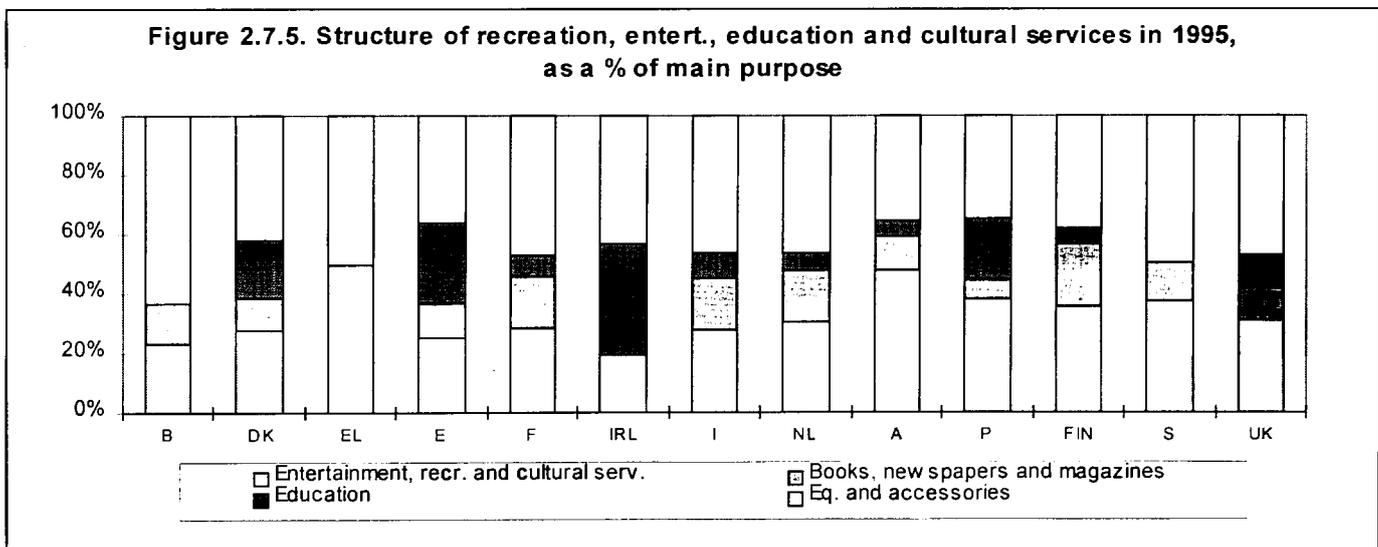
It is difficult to compare figures on the consumption structure of *recreation, entertainment, education and culture*, since classifications differ from one Member State to the next and data on some countries are unavailable either entirely or for some sub-functions. Fig.2.7.5 gives an overview of the various structures in the Member States.



Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat estimation

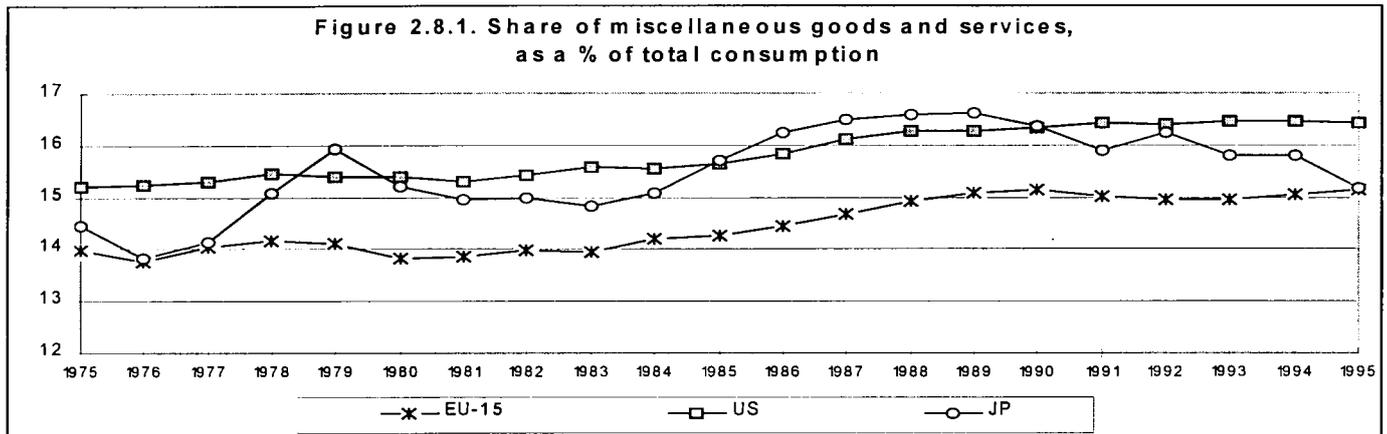


Note : Eurostat estimates for Luxembourg and Portugal 1995 and Austria, Finland and Sweden 1975
Source : Eurostat



Note : No data is available for Luxembourg and Germany and for Spain and Portugal figures refer to 1993, therefore EU-15 figures are not available.
Source : Eurostat

2.8. Miscellaneous goods and services

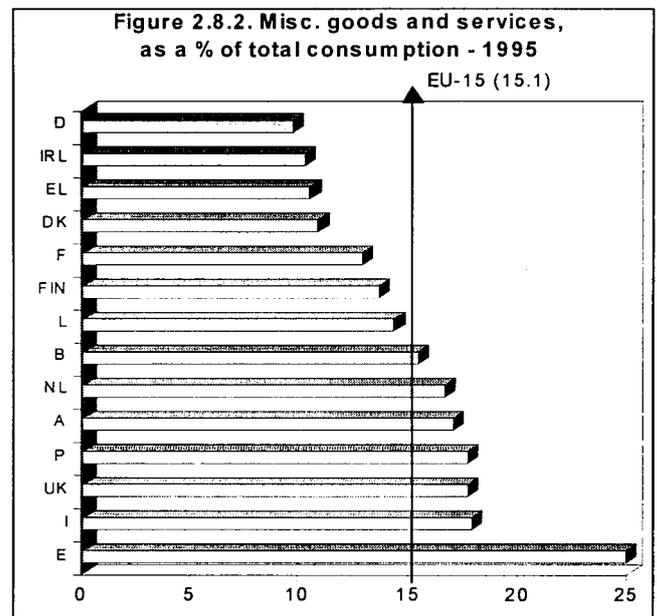


Source : Eurostat, OECD

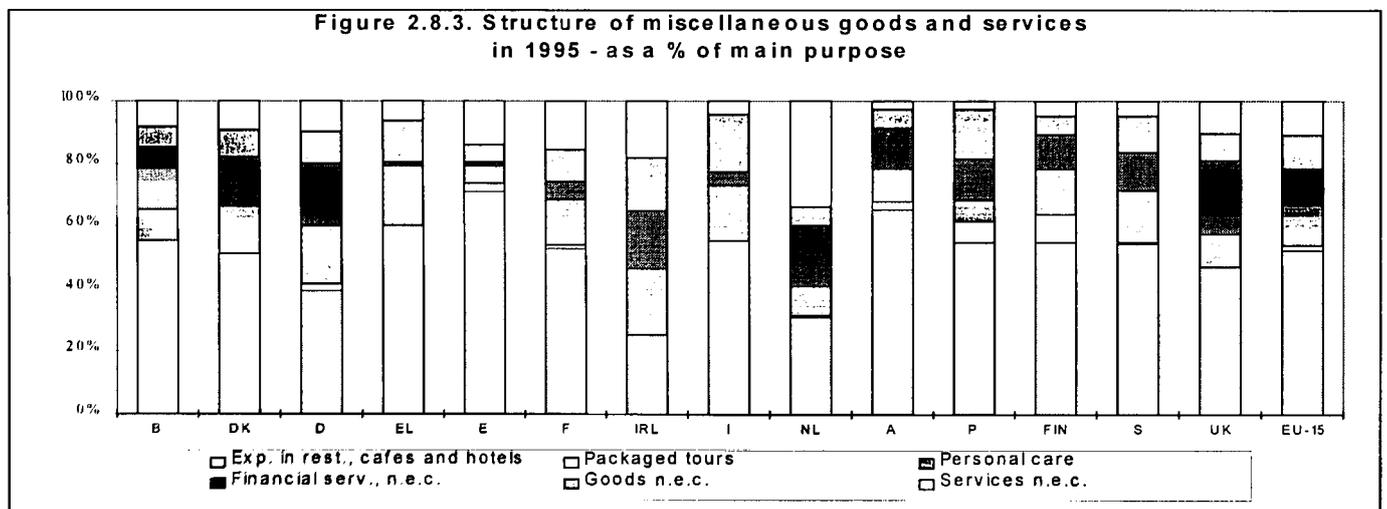
Because of the disparate composition of this function of consumption, little can be said about trends in *miscellaneous goods and services*. In general, however, it is interesting to note that it accounts for a large proportion of total consumption, coming among main functions on the list in 1995 amongst the leading economic zones, with a share of 15.1% in the European Union, 16.4% in the United States and 15.2% in Japan. This item also carries considerable weight in the Member States: in 1995 it was the main purpose of consumption in Spain, at 24.8%, and took a substantial share of roughly 17% in Italy, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Austria.

As with some other functions, the classification of components under this heading differs from one Member State to the next; this, together with the difficulty of identifying exact expenditure, makes any comparison meaningless. In general, however, *expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels* was the leading component, taking by far the largest share of *miscellaneous goods and services* in Spain, Austria and Greece in particular. Ireland recorded the lowest figure, but this is largely because it classifies alcohol

consumption under the *food, beverages and tobacco* heading (see Annex 1).



Note: For Luxembourg and Portugal figures refer to 1994
Source : Eurostat estimation



Note : For Spain and Portugal figures refer to 1993. No data is available for Luxembourg and Germany, therefore EU-15 figures are not available.
Source : Eurostat

3. KEY INDICATORS OF FINAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Chapter 2 provided a complete descriptive analysis, by country and by function, focusing on three main indicators: growth, structure and consumption. A detailed analysis gave an overview of total consumption figures for the past 20 years but, because of the large data-set range, the analysis lacked of synthetic information.

For a concise overlook of consumption trends in the European Union, a few indicators have been therefore chosen and compared with figures representing the EU as a whole (i.e. all 15 Member States): growth figures for each Member State are compared with those for the EU as a whole.

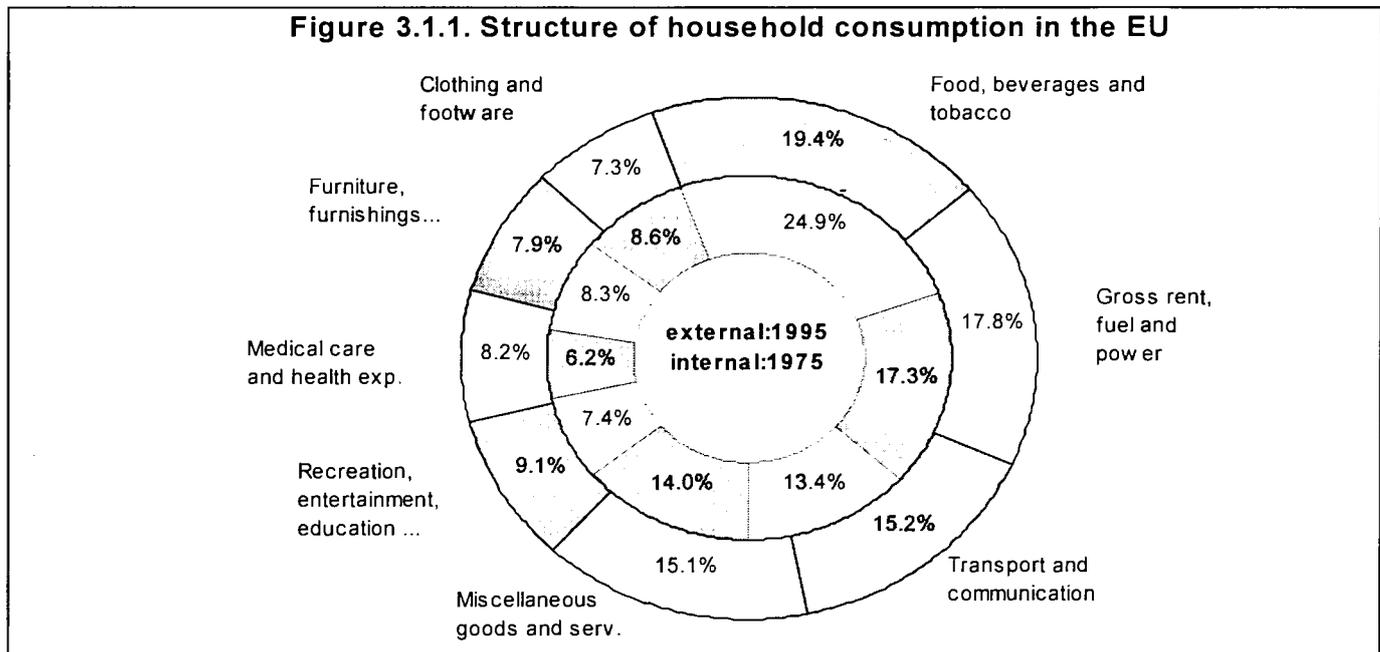
These figures highlight the differences between the Member States of the European Union. Finally, in order to describe the relationships between countries in terms of functions, two additional indicators have been calculated: the contributions to growth made by main consumption purposes illustrate the dynamic relationship between functions and total consumption, while the elasticity of the main purposes reveals the relationship between consumption (final household consumption) and output (gross domestic product) and yields a rough comparison between the reactivity of each function of consumption and changes in production.

3.1. European Union figures

An analysis of consumption by function in the European Union as a whole is of limited value, since the Member States show very dissimilar trends in both structural and dynamic terms, but is included

here because the whole of the European Union, however strongly differentiated, is treated as an aggregate unit for purposes of international comparison.

Figure 3.1.1. Structure of household consumption in the EU

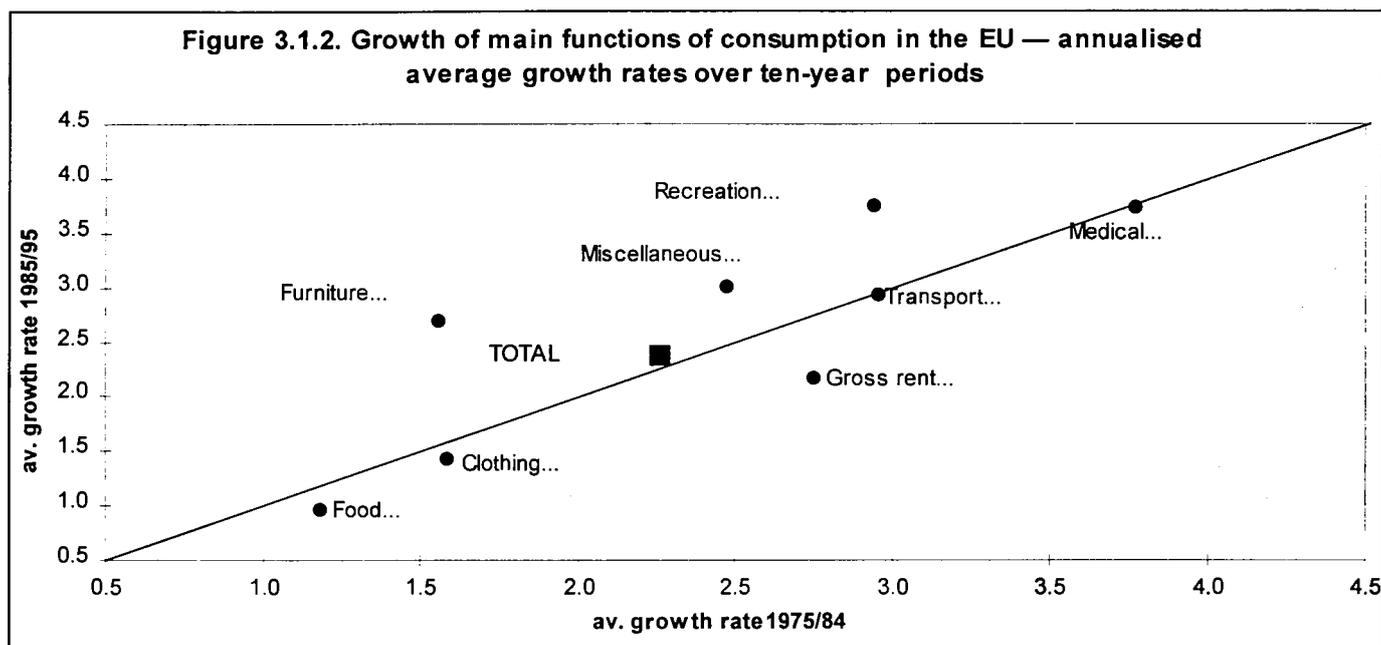


Source : Eurostat estimation

Figure 3.1.1 gives an overview of changes in the structure of final household consumption, comparing the size of changes in the functions' shares of total consumption over the 20-year period in question. Chapter 2 included a detailed analysis of the changes in these shares, comparing the Member States and the EU with the other major developed countries.

The changes over the whole period ranged from a drop of 5.4 percentage points in *food, beverages and*

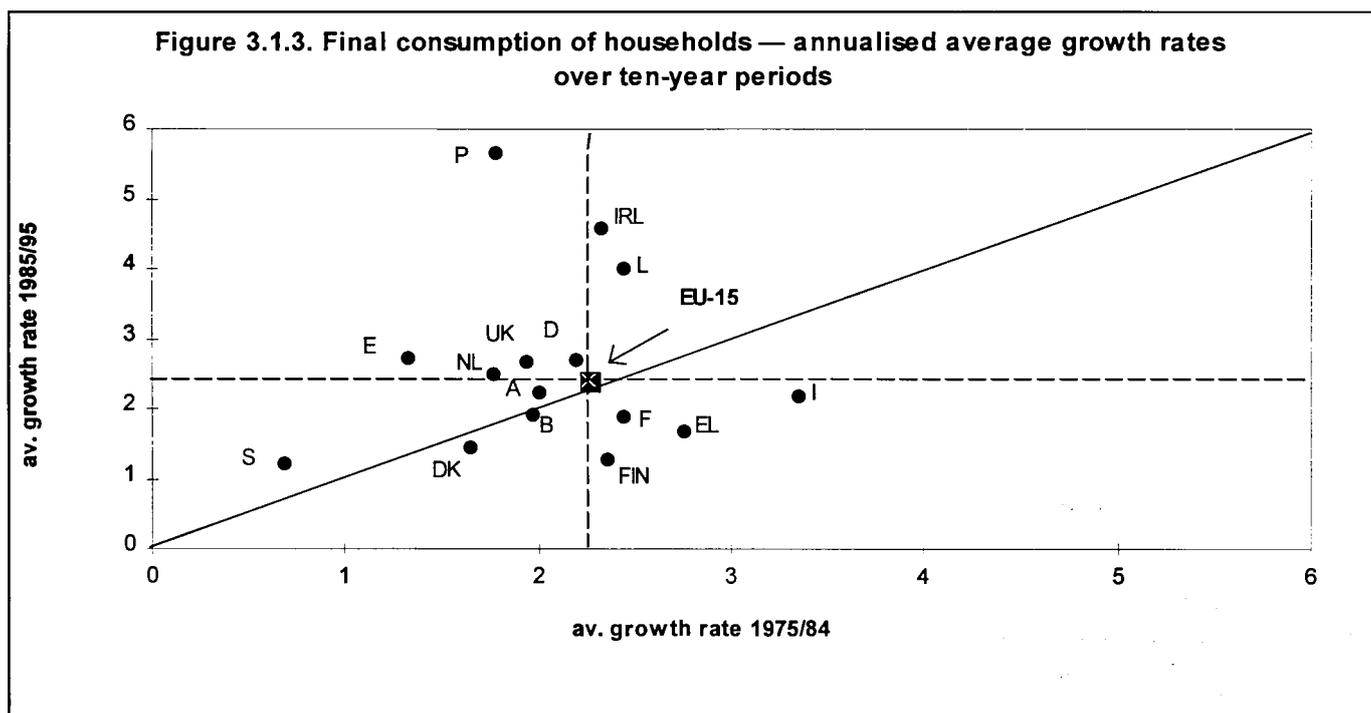
tobacco to a growth of 2.0 points in *medical care and health expenses*. It is interesting to note that a sharp fall in the quota of *food, beverages and tobacco* did not shift consumption towards one function in particular, but instead distributed it homogeneously across *medical care and health expenses, recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services* and *transport and communication* as well as *miscellaneous goods and services*.



Source : Eurostat estimation

Figure 3.1.2 compares the annualised average growth rates in consumption by main purpose over two ten-year sub-periods, 1975-84 and 1985-95. The diagonal line divides the figure into two areas: above the line are the functions showing the highest growth rates in the latter period (1985/95), and below the line are those which grew most in the first period (1975/84). The distance from the diagonal is proportionate to the difference between the two rates; figures on the diagonal indicate that the growth rates for that function were the same over the two periods.

The graph (Fig. 3.1.2) shows that only expenditure on *furniture, furnishings and household equipment, recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services and miscellaneous goods and services* grew faster during the 1985-95 period; other purposes grew faster in the previous decade, while *transport and communication and medical care and health expenses* maintaining stable rates of growth. Total household consumption grew at very similar rates in both periods, though a little faster in the second.



Source : Eurostat estimation

Figure 3.1.3 gives a similar but more sophisticated graphic comparison of growth rates in the two sub-periods, but here by Member State rather than by function and showing total final household consumption. Additional information is provided by referring the figures of all Member States with the EU rate.

The graph shows the annualised growth rates in final household consumption in the Member States, comparing those over the 1975-84 period (horizontal axis) with those over the 1985-95 period (vertical axis). Again the diagonal divides the graph into two areas, the upper one indicating stronger growth from 1985 to 1995 and the lower one stronger growth in the previous decade.

It can be seen that most EU Member States recorded faster growth in final household consumption in the 1985-95 period, France, Italy, Greece, Finland and Denmark being the exceptions. Belgium saw nearly the same growth rate over both periods, and its

figure lies on the bisecting line. The European Union as a whole also showed very similar figures in the two periods.

The two dotted lines passing through the EU figure divide the area into another four parts, also comparing Member States' growth rates with those of the EU. Countries with growth below the European Union average in 1985-95 lie below the horizontal dotted line, while those with below-average growth in 1975-84 lie to the left of the vertical dotted line.

In practice, lying in opposite areas, Ireland and Luxembourg recorded growth rates well above the European Union average over both reference periods; in contrast, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Austria recorded rates below the EU average over both periods. It is also interesting to note the gaps between Member States' growth rates and the EU rate: Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg deviated most from the average.

Table 3.1.1. Range of variation in shares of total consumption (1975/1995)

		Share of total consumption				Range (% points)	Change (*) (1975/95)	
		Max.		Min.			abs.(%p.)	rel. (%)
Food, beverages and tobacco	1975	45.1	IRL	16.9	NL	28.2	abs.(%p.)	-4.8
	1995	38.1	EL	14.7	NL	23.4	rel. (%)	-16.9
Clothing and footwear	1975	15.4	EL	5.1	FIN	10.2	abs.(%p.)	-5.3
	1995	9.7	I	4.8	FIN	5.0	rel. (%)	-51.6
Gross rent, fuel and power	1975	29.1	DK	4.4	P	20.3	abs.(%p.)	-4.5
	1995	27.0	S	6.7	P	24.8	rel. (%)	-18.1
Furniture, furnishings...	1975	11.2	B	6.2	IRL	5.0	abs.(%p.)	-0.1
	1995	10.8	L	5.9	FIN	4.9	rel. (%)	-2.7
Medical care and health exp.	1975	12.2	NL	1.0	UK	11.3	abs.(%p.)	2.1
	1995	14.9	D	1.5	UK	13.4	rel. (%)	19.0
Transport and communication	1975	16.3	FIN	8.4	EL	7.9	abs.(%p.)	-0.6
	1995	19.4	L	12.1	I	7.3	rel. (%)	-7.7
Recreation, entertainment, educ...	1975	9.7	FIN	3.3	L	6.4	abs.(%p.)	1.9
	1995	12.4	IRL	4.1	L	8.2	rel. (%)	29.3
Miscellaneous goods and serv.	1975	21.5	E	7.0	IRL	14.5	abs.(%p.)	2.2
	1995	24.8	E	8.2	S	16.6	rel. (%)	14.9

*Changes of range by function have been calculated in absolute terms, as the difference in percentage points between the 1995 and the 1975 ranges (comparison over space); in relative terms, changes have been calculated as a percentage of the 1975 range (comparison over time).

Source : Eurostat estimation

Finally, the differences between the figures of the various Member States yield important synthetic information, underlining the changes in countries' consumption over time: the main question is whether EU Member States are achieving similar consumption structures. To illustrate the trend in the structure of consumption, the descriptive analysis in Chapter 2 indicated the range of variation⁽¹⁾ in Member States' shares of the main purposes of total consumption.

Table 3.1.1 gives an overview and a summary of range values in the structure of consumption in Member States, as well as a comparison of the changes in the variation range between 1975 and 1995.

This information gives only a rough indication of the total variation in consumption by main purpose and takes in consideration only changes in the structure of consumption.

(1) The variation range is the difference between the maximum and minimum values. Here, shares of total consumption have been considered in order to compare relative values.

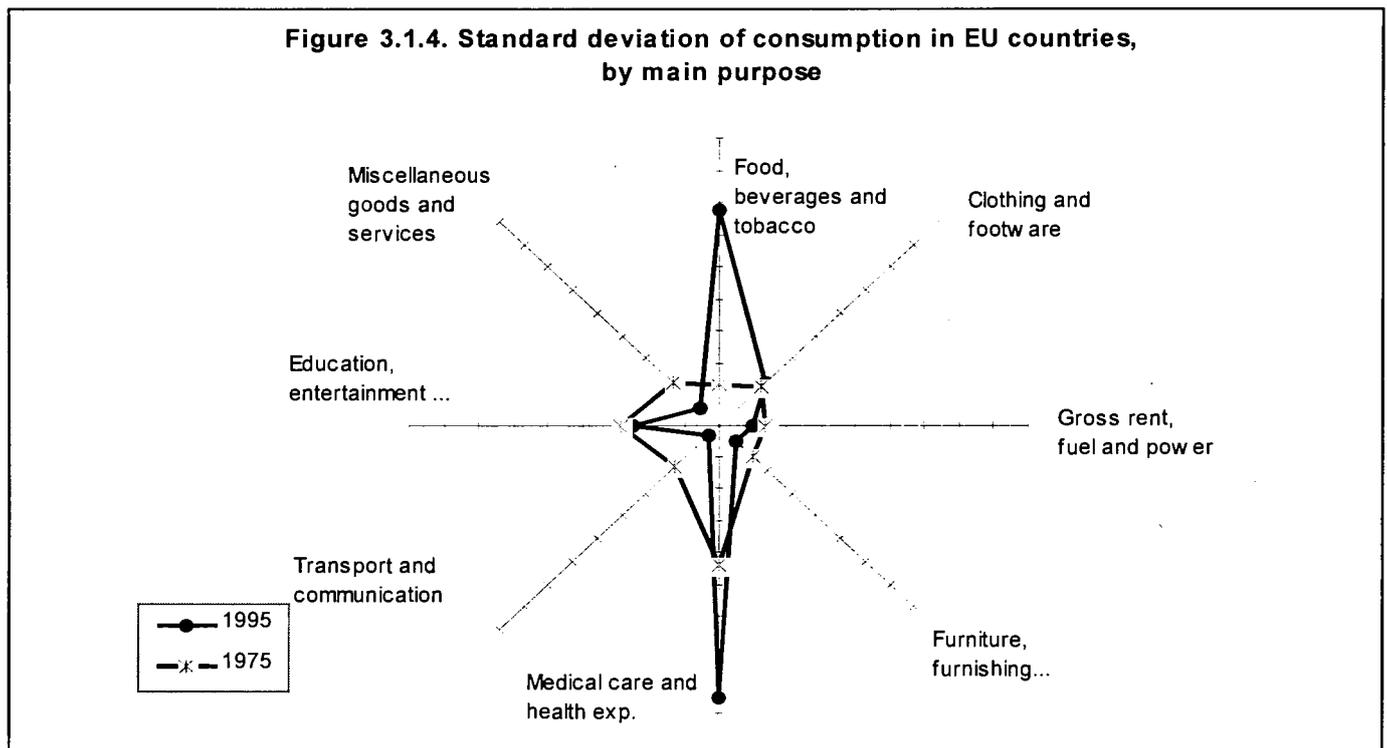
Comparisons can be made only between functions, and changes refer only to the structure of consumption. The standard deviation⁽²⁾ of per capita consumption by main purpose has been calculated in order to give a global picture of the process of harmonisation in EU countries in both the composition and the level of consumption.

Standard deviation measures the divergence of values from the average - in this case from the EU-15 figure.

Figure 3.1.4 illustrates this concept, showing the variation indicator as it was in 1995 and in 1975. The

two areas represent the scatter of Member States' figures around the average EU consumption, comparing the two benchmark years. It can be seen that the area representing 1995 is larger, meaning that, as a whole, the gaps between countries had grown wider by that year.

Food, beverages and tobacco and *medical care and health expenses* are the functions in which the gaps between Member States widened, while the consumption of *transport and communication* and *miscellaneous goods and services* tended to converge in 1995.



Source : Eurostat estimation

3.2. Contribution to growth in total final consumption

In the previous descriptive analysis in Chapter 2, the growth rates in household consumption have been broadly analysed both by function and by country. In order to compare the growth rates of each function and to show which of the eight main functions of consumption has had most effect on total final household consumption, their contributions to total growth have been calculated.

Contributions to the change in total final consumption have been calculated from the change in each component divided by the total consumption in the

previous period. Since the analysis covered a long period, absolute values were not suitable; annualised average growth rates have therefore been calculated instead of net changes, and mean figures have been compared over sub-periods instead of absolute figures.

Furthermore, contributions have been calculated both over the total reference period (1975-95) and over the two sub-periods (1975-84 and 1985-95) in order to compare and underline trends over time.

⁽²⁾ Standard deviation has been calculated using the "biased" or "n" method.

Tableau 3.2.1. Contributions of main purposes to growth of final household consumption

		EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Food, beverages and tobacco	1975/84	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.92	0.29	0.28	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.22	0.38	0.56	0.45	0.03	0.00
	1985/95	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.25	0.61	0.20	0.21	0.79	0.07	0.28	0.22	0.17	1.10	0.12	0.21	0.09
	1975/95	0.23	0.17	0.24	0.25	0.78	0.26	0.26	0.66	0.21	0.36	0.23	0.29	0.90	0.26	0.12	0.06
Clothing and footwear	1975/84	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.03	-0.28	-0.12	0.07	0.14	0.32	-0.05	-0.01	0.25	0.13	0.11	-0.03	0.17
	1985/95	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.14	-0.17	0.15	-0.05	0.30	0.16	0.15	0.17	-0.11	0.41	0.01	0.09	0.23
	1975/95	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09	-0.20	0.04	0.00	0.25	0.26	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.29	0.07	0.04	0.23
Gross rent, fuel and power	1975/84	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.52	0.42	0.20	0.55	0.40	0.46	0.55	0.49	0.37	0.13	0.35	0.18	0.24
	1985/95	0.38	0.33	0.18	0.49	0.30	0.27	0.53	0.82	0.26	0.64	0.40	0.42	0.56	0.59	0.17	0.28
	1975/95	0.43	0.36	0.26	0.55	0.38	0.25	0.59	0.65	0.40	0.66	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.52	0.22	0.31
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	1975/84	0.11	0.05	-0.10	0.09	0.12	-0.02	0.08	0.04	0.35	0.13	-0.01	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.07
	1985/95	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.28	0.07	0.19	0.07	0.35	0.27	0.60	0.20	0.31	0.48	0.79	0.11	0.24
	1975/95	0.17	0.16	-0.03	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.24	0.35	0.39	0.10	0.25	0.28	0.43	0.07	0.17
Medical care and health expenses	1975/84	0.22	0.34	0.03	0.46	0.05	0.04	0.28	0.09	0.23	0.27	0.26	-0.06	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.05
	1985/95	0.29	0.23	0.06	0.44	0.11	0.33	0.45	0.10	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.08	0.09	0.06
	1975/95	0.27	0.30	0.05	0.48	0.09	0.18	0.40	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.06
Transport and communication	1975/84	0.35	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.64	0.22	0.47	0.17	0.36	0.54	0.10	0.24	0.32	0.26	0.13	0.46
	1985/95	0.45	0.27	0.26	0.56	0.33	0.57	0.32	0.80	0.32	1.18	0.35	0.45	1.05	0.01	0.21	0.56
	1975/95	0.43	0.24	0.38	0.45	0.61	0.42	0.40	0.52	0.39	0.90	0.26	0.37	0.72	0.21	0.20	0.58
Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	1975/84	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.27	0.04	0.19	0.30	0.35	0.07	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.03	0.25
	1985/95	0.32	0.24	0.35	0.31	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.76	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.38	0.51	0.16	0.23	0.49
	1975/95	0.28	0.26	0.32	0.23	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.57	0.37	0.16	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.17	0.15	0.40
Miscellaneous goods and services	1975/84	0.29	0.24	0.12	0.18	0.23	0.44	0.30	0.15	0.49	0.12	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.26	0.08	0.21
	1985/95	0.45	0.43	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.80	0.12	0.68	0.58	0.63	0.41	0.45	1.18	0.23	0.05	0.78
	1975/95	0.40	0.34	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.65	0.22	0.45	0.59	0.39	0.36	0.40	0.77	0.29	0.08	0.52
Final consumption of households	1975/84	1.94	1.75	1.23	1.94	2.35	1.10	2.20	1.74	2.91	2.05	1.52	1.82	1.72	1.76	0.46	1.48
	1985/95	2.40	1.97	1.43	2.74	1.61	2.75	1.89	4.60	2.21	4.05	2.48	2.26	5.48	1.99	1.17	2.72
	1975/95	2.33	1.93	1.52	2.48	2.25	2.03	2.17	3.49	2.80	3.22	2.14	2.11	3.75	2.06	0.93	2.33

Source : Eurostat estimation

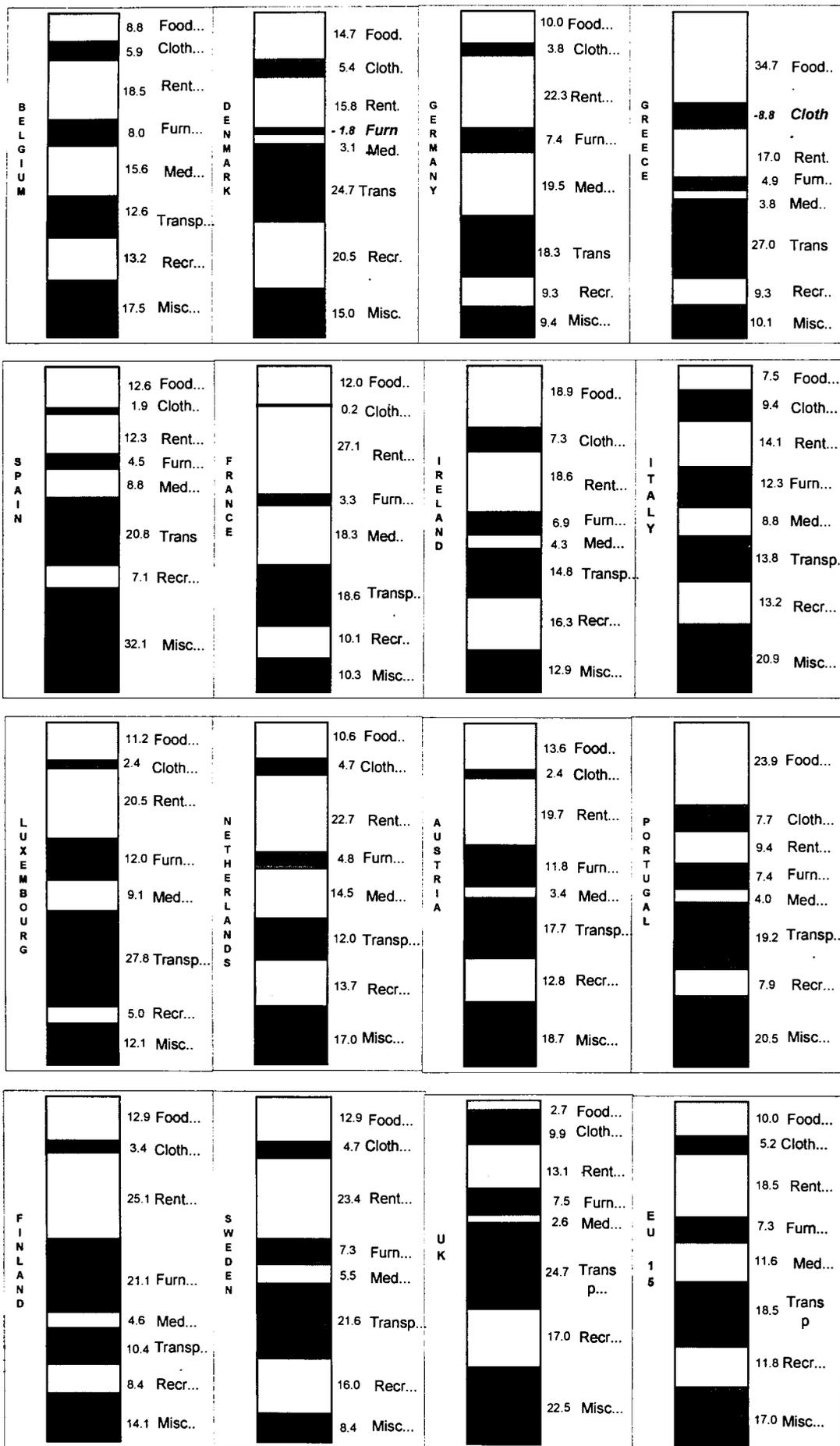
In Table 3.2.12, the contributions of each function have been calculated in absolute values, which means that each change represents part of the total growth, and the sum of all changes is equal to the total growth rate. This approach gives a clear idea of the degree of impact each function had on total growth, but it does not permit comparison between Member States. In order to compare countries (see 3.2.2), the same contributions have been calculated as a percentage of total growth. This method does not show the level of the changes, but allows comparison between them as a share of the total growth rate of each Member State.

In the EU as a whole over 20 years, the growth in the consumption of *gross rent, fuel and power* and *transport and communication* made the biggest contribution, each recording an increase of 0.43% of total growth (2.33%), which represents a contribution of 18.5% to total growth. Comparing changes in contribution, of each function to total consumption growth, over ten year periods increase was mainly for *miscellaneous goods and services* (+1.6 percentage points), followed by *recreation, entertainment,*

education and cultural services (+1.2 points). The contributions made by *furniture, furnishings and household equipment, medical care and health expenses* and *transport and communication* increased by almost one point; other items maintained a stable influence. Only in *food, beverages and tobacco* was there a drop, of 0.5 point, in the contribution to total consumption growth.

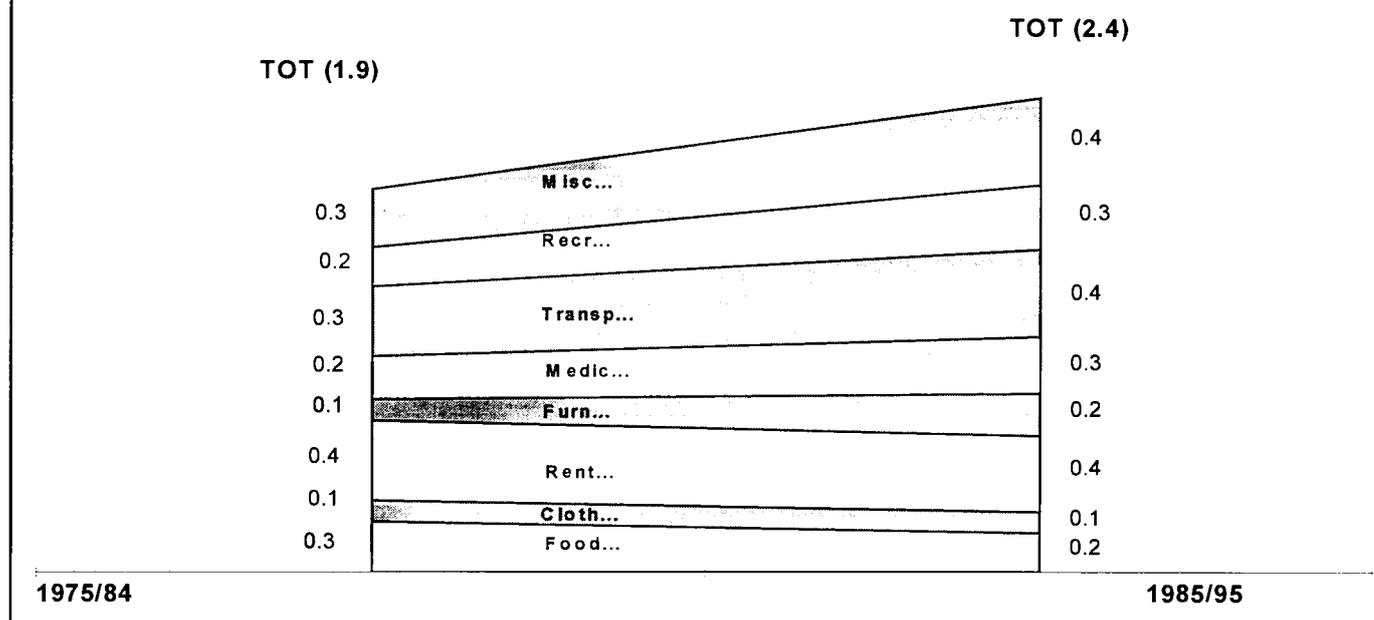
There was little similarity between Member States in the reference period. The most important observation in the whole analysis is the absence of similar trends across countries and functions. *Gross rent, fuel and power* spending was the main thrust of growth in final household consumption for six Member States: Germany, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Sweden, which ranged from a contribution of 27.1% (of total growth) in France to 19.7% in Austria. Other items influencing growth in final consumption were *food, beverages and tobacco* in Greece, Ireland and Portugal and *transport and communication* in Denmark, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom; the figures for the remaining countries were essentially pushed by *miscellaneous goods and services*.

Figure 3.2.2 : Contributions of main functions to total final consumption growth 1975/95, as a % of total growth



Source : Eurostat estimation

Figure 3.2.1. Contributions of main purposes to growth of final household consumption in the EU (%)



Source : Eurostat estimation

A comparison of ten-year sub-periods reveals disparate situations, since only four countries maintained stable contributions over the whole period.

Consumption was boosted over both periods chiefly by *gross rent, fuel and power* in France and by *miscellaneous goods and services* in Spain and Italy; the contributions of all three countries increased over time. Similarly, Greek household consumption was pushed over the whole period by a growth in *food, beverages and tobacco*, but with dwindling importance over time. Shifts in other countries were due essentially to *gross rent, fuel and power* and *transport and communication*.

These figures illustrate the fact that, in Member States with most developed economies, the most dynamic component of consumption is not *food, beverages and tobacco*, but mainly by *gross rent, fuel and power* and *transport and communication*, which are largely related to "advanced" standard of living. Ireland, Portugal and Greece share one very interesting feature: all three countries distinguished

themselves by high growth rates in and high shares of *food, beverages and tobacco* in total consumption. In Ireland and Portugal the main contributions came from *food, beverages and tobacco* during the 1975-84 period, but subsequently Ireland moved towards *gross rent, fuel and power* and Portugal towards *furniture, furnishings and household equipment*. In contrast, Greece showed the same characteristics of share and growth rate, though with slower growth but over the whole period *food, beverages and tobacco* was by far the most powerful engine of growth in total consumption.

Taking all contributions into consideration, that of *food, beverages and tobacco* was in Greece the highest over the past two decades, accounting for 34.7% of total growth in the whole reference period. The weight of this item was partly offset by the negative influence of expenditure on *clothing and footwear*, whose total consumption fell by nearly 9%. Only Denmark also recorded negative figures, for *furniture, furnishings and household equipment*.

3.3. Elasticity of consumption with respect to GDP

The following section outlines the relationship between consumption, both total and by main purpose, and GDP.

Economically it is clear that production is responsible for the level of income and hence for the level of

consumption, but the reactivity of consumption to changes in production is an interesting indicator. The eight functions of consumption respond differently to changes in GDP, giving a rough indication of the importance each function has for the household consumer. From a technical point of view, the

following analysis uses the same aggregates described throughout the study (GDP and final household consumption). The purpose is to give an indication of the reactivity of each function over time

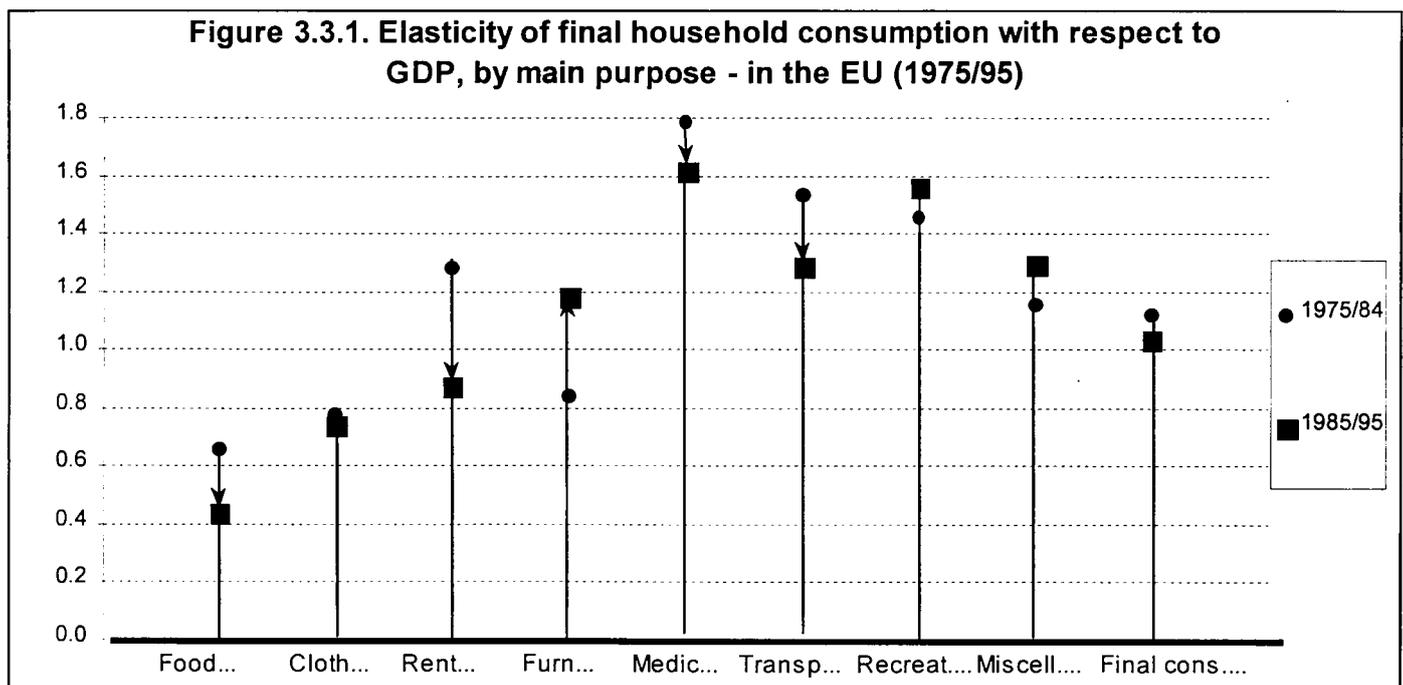
and across Member States rather than a model of consumption function or a description of the consumption/income path.

Table 3.3.1. Elasticity of final household consumption with respect to GDP, by main purpose

%

		EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Food, beverages and tobacco	1975/84	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
	1985/95	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
	1975/95	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	1975/84	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.0	-0.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	-0.1	1.9
	1985/95	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.8	0.8	-0.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	-0.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6
	1975/95	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.8
Gross rent, fuel and power	1975/84	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8
	1985/95	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.9
	1975/95	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.8
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	1975/84	0.8	0.4	-1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
	1985/95	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
	1975/95	0.9	0.8	-0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4
Medical care and health expenses	1975/84	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.6	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.2
	1985/95	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.8	3.2	2.1
	1975/95	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3
Transport and communication	1975/84	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.0
	1985/95	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
	1975/95	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.8
Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	1975/84	1.5	2.9	1.2	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.8
	1985/95	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.9	2.3	2.1
	1975/95	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	1975/84	1.2	2.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
	1985/95	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.5
	1975/95	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.9
Final consumption of households	1975/84	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9
	1985/95	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
	1975/95	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2

Source : Eurostat estimation



Source : Eurostat estimation

First, analysis of the EU figures over the 20-year period, *medical care and health expenses* emerges as the function with the strongest reaction to changes in GDP but, as already noted in the descriptive analysis of that function (see Chapter 2), its trends are strictly related to institutional changes in the structures of health systems and changes are essentially exogenous (see Box 1). The second highest figure was recorded by the consumption of *recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services*, and it is quite obvious that expenditure on these items varies largely in response to changes in economic conditions. *Miscellaneous goods and services* recorded also a predictably high figure, but the high reactivity of *transport and communication* and *gross rent, fuel and power* is less obvious, confirming the apparent influence these two purposes have on the consumption habits of European consumers. Again predictably, the lowest figure recorded was expenditure on *food, beverages and tobacco*, which increased over the last two decades at half the rate of GDP.

As a whole, the growth in final household consumption kept exact pace with the growth in gross domestic product and recorded similar figures, also for the two ten-year sub-periods. Taking into account and comparing the two decades making up the reference period (1975-84 and 1985-95), it is interesting to note that the highest increase in elasticity was in the consumption of *furniture, furnishings and household equipment*, while expenditure on *gross rent, fuel and power* and *transport and communication* became less reactive to GDP changes over the past decade.

Figure 3.3.2 gives a comparison by function and Member State for the whole of the reference period while Figure 3.3.3. shows a comparison of elasticity⁽³⁾ over ten-year periods. Where *food, beverages and tobacco* were concerned, Greece and Portugal recorded the highest reactivity to GDP changes. Although the figures reveal a similar trend over the two ten-year periods, they are dissimilar over the whole period, with Greece showing gradually less elasticity and Portugal more. Another important difference between these countries with high elasticity is the fact that Portugal and Greece, though increasing their elasticity, still had a low level of consumption of *food, beverages and tobacco* in 1995 compared with other EU countries. This suggests that the low level of consumption leaves space for expansion in expenditure on such items.

Ireland also has interesting features: a very large part of the country's consumption was dedicated to *food, beverages and tobacco* and it recorded the highest rates of GDP growth and final consumption in the European Union; therefore the reactivity between the two aggregates was rather low both over the whole period and over the two decades under consideration.

Elasticity of *food, beverages and tobacco* is fairly low and shows a downward trend in most Member States. A few observations can be made however. Consumption of *food, beverages and tobacco* is strictly related to consumer habits and standard of living, and those countries showing a high level of consumption of these items have probably already reached the upper limit of expansion. Unlike other purposes of consumption such as *recreation, entertainment education and cultural services*, therefore, *food, beverages and tobacco* cannot expand indefinitely.

The low elasticity can be considered as an indication that countries have entered a mature phase of consumption in this area.

Expenditure on *clothing and footwear* was most elastic in the United Kingdom, increasing nearly twice as fast as GDP. Next come Ireland, Finland and Portugal. Greece, as already mentioned, recorded negative figures over the whole period, as did Spain during the 1975-84 period. As a whole there was wide diversity in the elasticity recorded by Member States in this purpose of consumption.

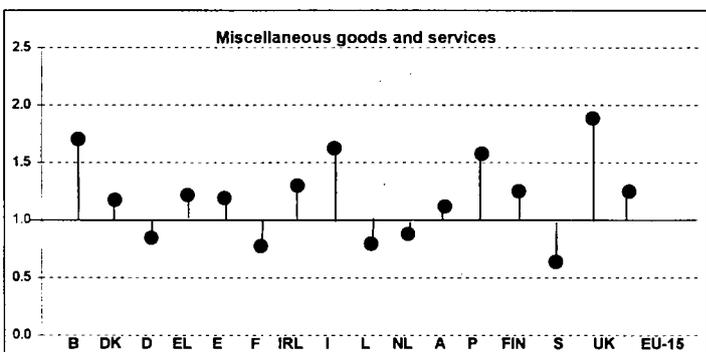
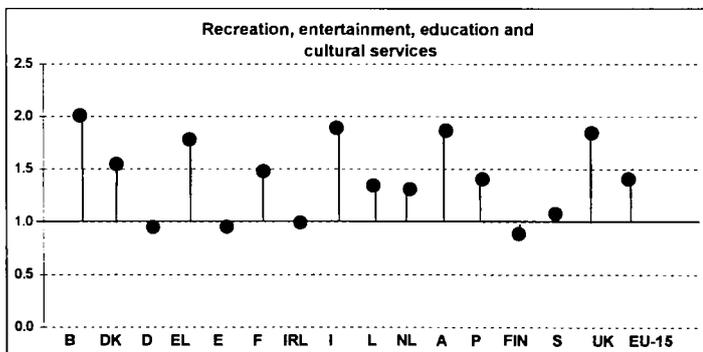
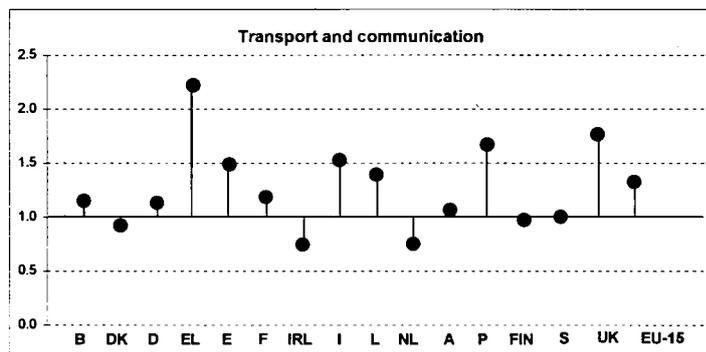
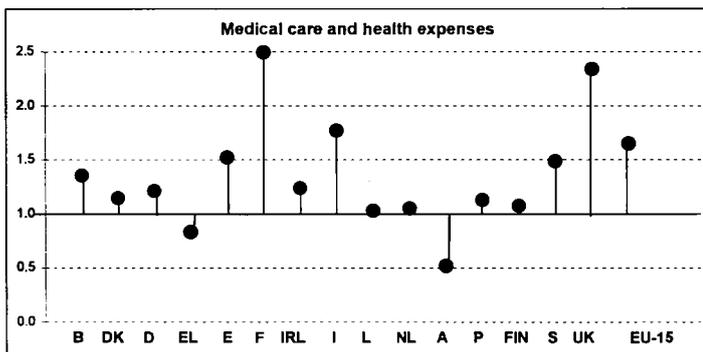
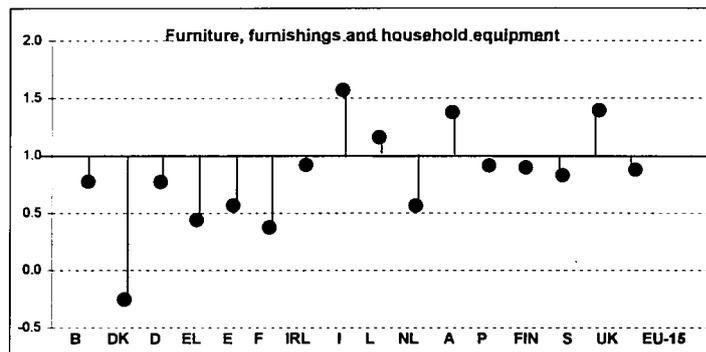
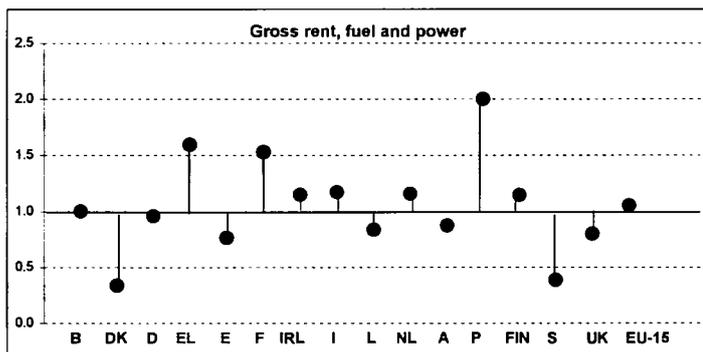
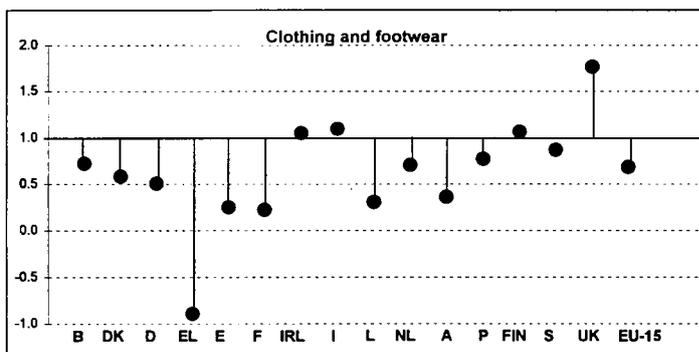
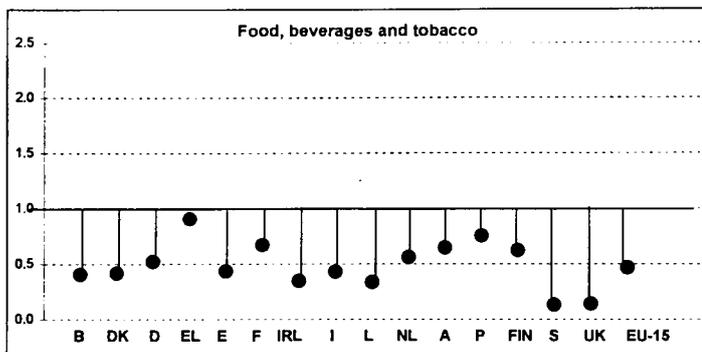
Gross rent, fuel and power showed strong reactivity to growth in GDP in all Member States except Denmark and Sweden, partly as a result of government intervention in the renting market. When the ten-year figures are compared, a slowdown is seen in all Member States except Portugal, where the elasticity of these items grew to be the highest in the EU.

The elasticity of *furniture, furnishings and household equipment* was similar to that of *clothing and footwear*, with widely differing figures and negative values, in this case in Denmark.

Transport and communication showed fairly high elasticity in all Member States and over both periods. The main trend was towards increased reactivity of consumption of these items to changes in GDP, the exceptions being Greece, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, but it should be remembered that those countries recorded very high figures during the first reference period (1975-84).

⁽³⁾ The interpretation of the elasticity is quite easy: a development in GDP of one percent leads to a development of the consumption element considered of the elasticity figure. If the elasticity is e.g. one (1.2 or 0.8), then the increase of income of every percent is followed by an increase of consumption of one percent (1.2% or 0.8% respectively.) A coefficient of +1 (-1) means that the development of the two series under consideration goes completely in the same (the opposite) direction.

Figure 3.3.2 : Elasticity of final household consumption with respect to GDP growth by main purpose - 1975/95



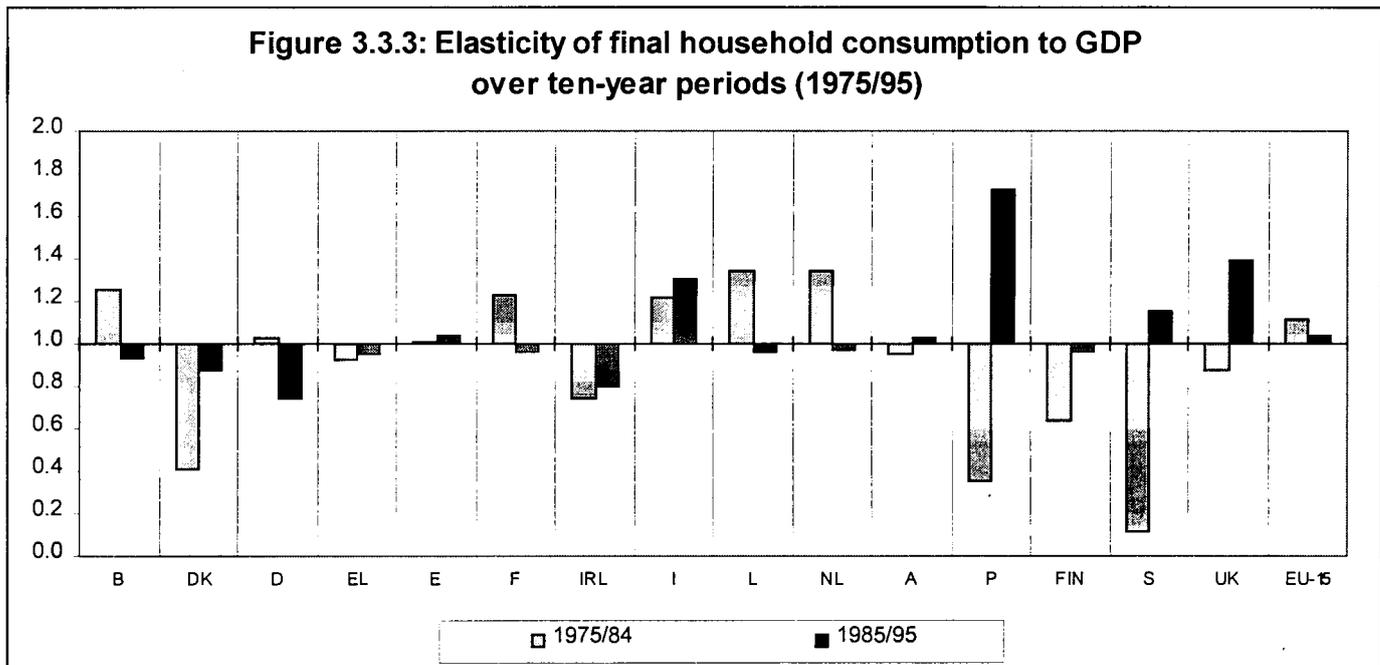
Source: Eurostat estimation



As expected, the consumption of *recreation, entertainment education and cultural services* showed the greatest reactivity to GDP changes; not only in the European Union as a whole but also in most Member States. The disparate composition of this purpose in the different Member States makes comparisons largely meaningless. It is obvious, however, that leisure activities are not of primary importance, or at any rate less important than other consumption purposes such as *food, beverages and*

tobacco and gross rent, fuel and power. All Member States except Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Greece increased their elasticity over the past two decades, but only Greece recorded a slowdown.

No comment has been made on the consumption of *medical care and health expenses* or *miscellaneous goods and services*, since the results are considered inconsistent because of the characteristics of this specific function of expenditure.



Source . Eurostat estimation

4. CONSUMPTION AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION : HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY

Box 2 : Household Budget Surveys

The Household Budget Surveys are conducted in all the Member States of the European Union. They can be used to estimate some items of the final consumption of households for the national accounts but their objective is not strictly an accounting one.

The Household Budget Surveys collect microdata on the expenditure, income and socio-economic characteristics of private households. They use a detailed product classification (derived, as in the case of the National Accounts, from the 'COICOP' - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). In addition they are used:

- to fix the weightings used to calculate the consumer price index;
- to make socio-economic analyses of the living conditions of households (patterns of consumption, poverty, etc.).

The special methodology of the Household Budget Survey is presented briefly below with reference to the methodology of the National Accounts. Based on 1994 data, the following section analyses the sensitivity of consumption to income, to household size and to the socio-economic category or age of the reference person.

4.1. Presentation of the Household Budget Survey

The data of the Household Budget Surveys are collected by each Member State and harmonised by Eurostat as part of a process to convert national data files to the Community format. Unfortunately, the survey years do not always coincide with the reference year fixed by Eurostat (Table 4.1.1). When

this is the case, the data are deflated using the general consumer price index.

The size of the samples varies substantially according to various factors, which include budget constraints and the desired accuracy of the estimate.

Table 4.1.1. Survey years and size of samples

	Collection date	Size of samples	Total population in '000s (1)
Belgium	06/95 - 05/96	2 750	4 044
Greece	10/93 - 09/94	6 756	3 709
Spain	1994	2 876	12 007
Italy	1994	33 928	20 411
Luxembourg	1993	3 012	152
Netherlands	1994	2 050	6 421
Finland	1994 et 1995	4 493	2 037
Sweden	1992	6 000	3 830

(1) Total number of private households in 1994 1990/1991 in the case of Finland and Sweden.

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey.

In contrast to the National Accounts, the Household Budget Surveys cover only "private" households. The consumption of institutional households (hospitals, prisons, etc.) and of foreign tourists is not taken into account.

The "consumption" of households includes, apart from traditional expenditure (purchases in shops, payment of invoices, etc.):

- The domestic production of households (consumption of own produce and goods withdrawn from stocks) and any benefits in kind received. They are evaluated at the market price and not at the basic price as in the National Accounts.

- Notional rents imputed to owner occupiers and households eligible for subsidised housing (the National Accounts also include the imputed rents of subsidised housing and those of secondary dwellings).

The purpose of calculating the imputed rent of owners is to be able to compare the levels of consumption of households with very different housing patterns. The monetary expenditure of tenants is taken into account, whereas the purchase of dwellings by owners is not (investment). In all countries, the imputed rent has been calculated by the Member States themselves. The only exception is Sweden, where an estimate was made at national level for the purposes of this study (section 2).

Overall, this definition is close to that of the National Accounts, although some differences appear at a more detailed level of analysis, e.g.:

- recording of second-hand purchases (“gross” in the Household Budget Surveys and “net”, minus sales, in the National Accounts)
- allocation of goods and financial transfers (all countries do not enter the counterpart on the expenditure side in the accounts),
- compensation paid by insurance companies to households.

The classification used by the Household Budget Surveys (COICOP-HBS for Household Budget Survey) comprises 4 levels. The first level combines 12 major functions:

- **Food and non-alcoholic beverages**
- **Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics**
- **Clothing and footwear**
- **Accommodation, water, electricity and other fuels** (including real and imputed rents for owner-occupiers)
- **Furniture, furnishings and household equipment**
- **Medical care and health expenses** (including external consultations, hospital services)

- **Transport** (including purchase of vehicles, petrol, collective transport)
- **Communications** (including postal services, telephone)
- **Recreation, entertainment and culture** (including television, photography, personal computers, games, toys, cinemas, museums, books, package trips)
- **Education**
- **Hotels, cafes and restaurants**
- **Other goods and services** (including personal care, personal effects such as jewellery and travel goods, day nurseries, insurance, financial services).

The COICOP classification used by the National Accounts differs significantly from this owing to the definition of some items at level 2 and the grouping of the following functions of level 1:

- ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ with ‘alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics’,
- ‘Transport’ with ‘Communications’,
- ‘Recreation, entertainment and culture’ with ‘Education’
- ‘Hotels, cafes and restaurants’ with ‘Other goods and services’.

4.2 Consumption and income of households in 1994

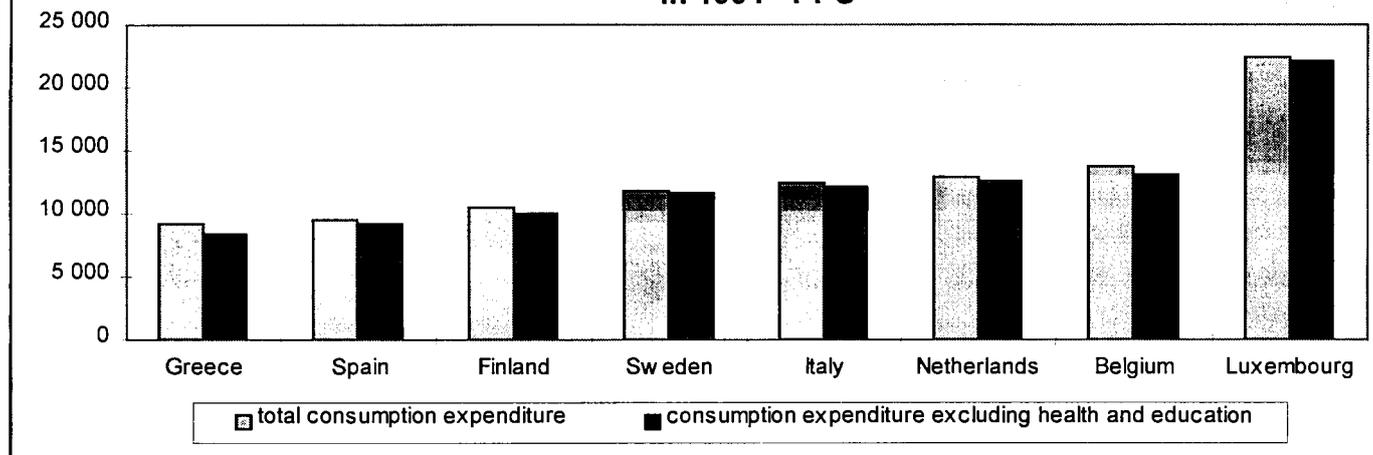
At the time of publication of this document all the data were not yet available for the reference year 1994. The study therefore covers 8 countries situated in both the north (Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden) and the south (Greece, Spain, Italy) of the European Union. These countries account for about 40% of the population of the European Union.

To take account of economies of scale achieved by increasing the size of households (e.g. for housing), the concept of adult equivalent is used frequently in this Chapter: in accordance with the modified

equivalence scale of the OECD, a coefficient of 1 is attributed to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons over 13 years and 0.3 to children aged 13 years or under. Thus a couple with a child of 10 will be allocated a coefficient of 1.8 (1 for the father, 0.5 for the mother and 0.3 for the child).

In 1994, with the exception of Luxembourg, the consumption per adult equivalent estimated in the Household Budget Survey varied between 9 100 PPS (Purchasing Power Standard) and 13 700 PPS in Belgium⁽¹⁾. In Luxembourg the level was substantially higher, close to 22 000 PPS.

⁽¹⁾ Most of the data in this chapter are expressed in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) in order to eliminate price differences between countries. The rate of purchasing power parity between the PPS and each national currency expresses the number of units of national currency required at a given time to purchase the same volume of goods and services in each country as would be obtained with a PPS in the European Union.

Figure 4.2.1. Consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 1994 - PPS


Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

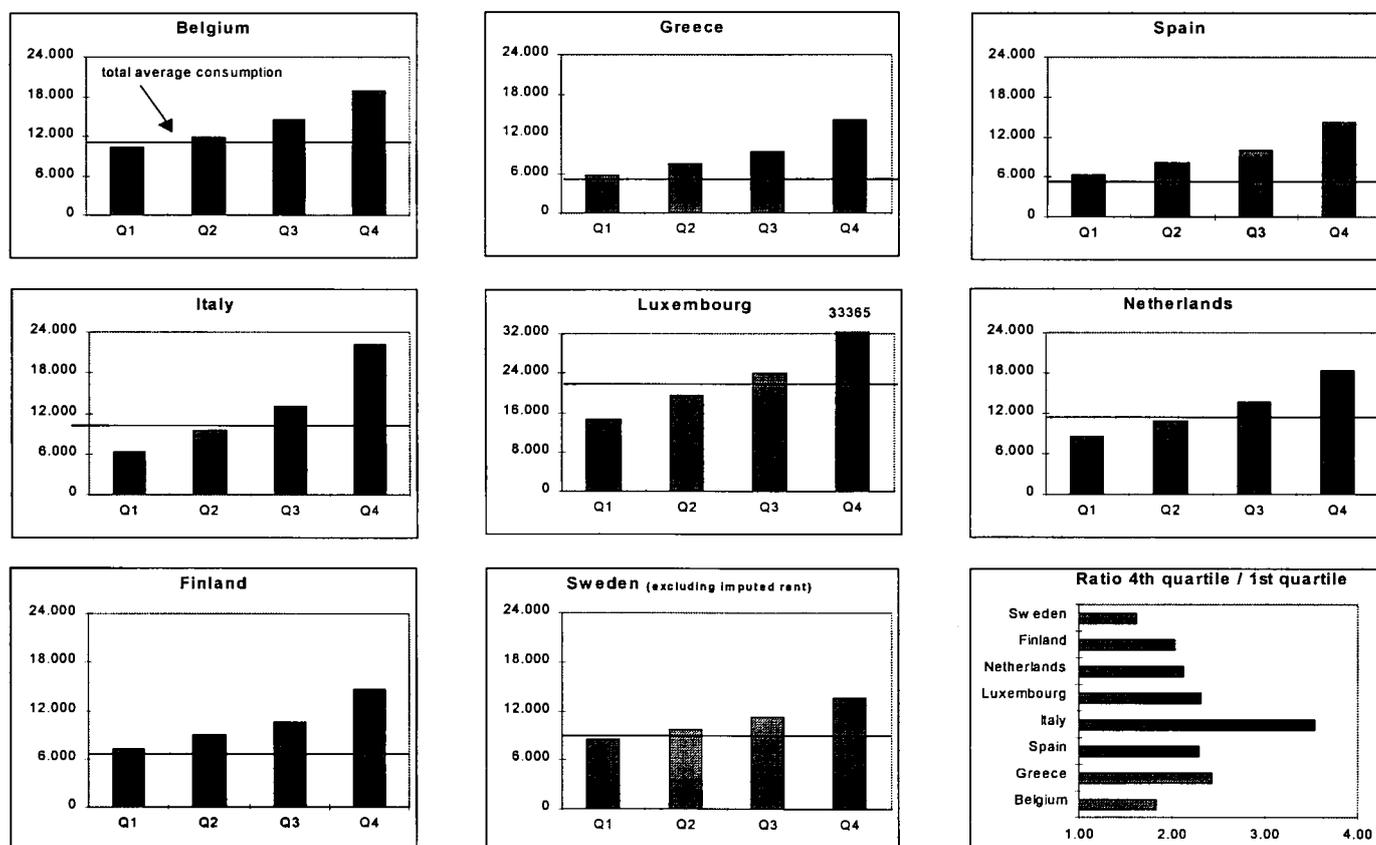
It is generally accepted that the consumption categories "health" and "education" affect the comparability of international data owing to very

unequal public transfers in different countries. The impact of this expenditure on the level of total consumption remains slight however.

The impact of income on total consumption

The total available income has a decisive influence on the level of consumption. Other factors also play a role such as individual preferences, the specific

culture of each country or the residence in a rural or an urban environment.

Figure 4.2.2 : Total average consumption in 1994 - PPS


Note : For each country, classes Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 have been fixed by sorting the income per equivalent adult in ascending order so as to obtain an identical number of households in each class. Thus, of 4 million Belgian households, the 25% poorest (1 million households in the income class Q1) consume on average 10 300 PPS compared with 18 800 PPS for the 25% richest (1 million households in class Q4).

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

We can see that the consumption of the quarter of poorest households rarely exceeds two-thirds of the estimated consumption of total households. At the other end of the distribution scale, e.g. in Italy, the most well-off households consume up to 1.8 times the national average. Moreover, it is in Italy that the

gap in consumption between the households of the first and fourth quartiles is most marked: close to 3.5. In other countries, the inter-quartile ratio is smaller: less than 2 in Belgium and in Sweden, while elsewhere it never exceeds 2.5 (Figure 4.2.2 - inter-quartile ratio)

Structure of consumption and income in 1994

At present, in all countries, expenditure on housing is higher than expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco, i.e. it accounts for between 23% (Spain) and 29% (Belgium and Finland) of total consumption.

Transport expenditure frequently comes in third place in the budgets, ahead of expenditure on recreation, entertainment and culture.

Table 4.2.1. Structure of consumption expenditure by country, 1994

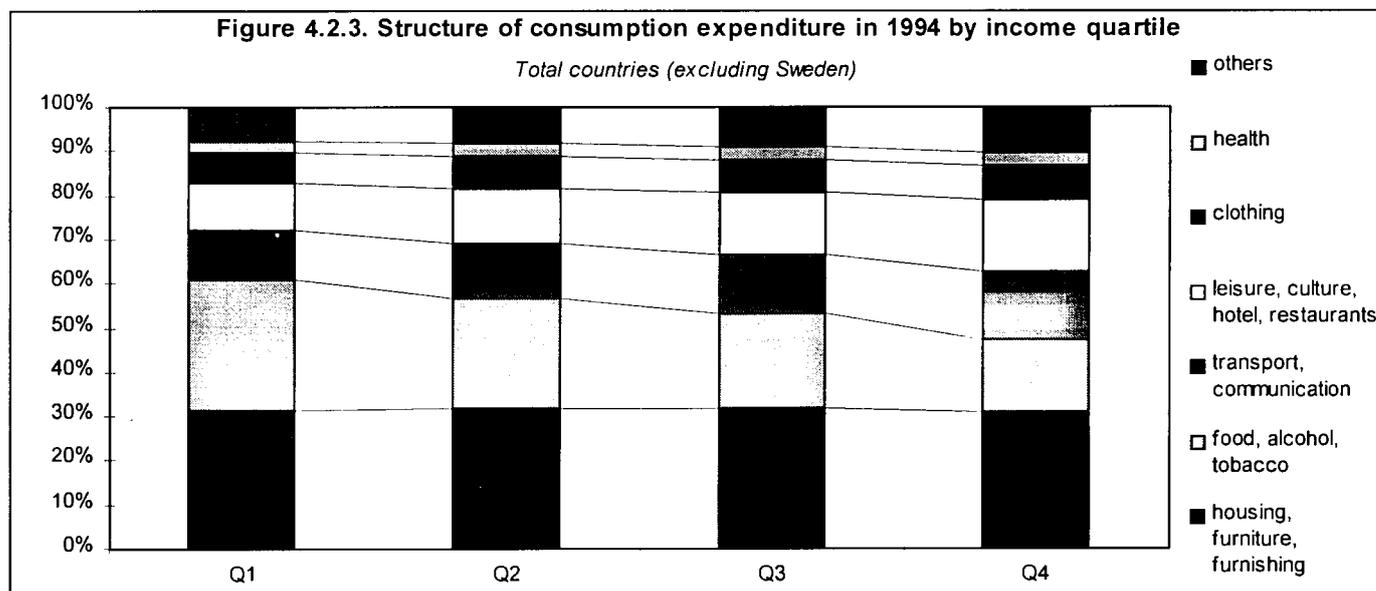
Categories	B	EL	E	I	L	NL	FIN	S	Average of 8 countries
Housing, water, electricity gas and other fuel	29.0	24.0	23.5	24.0	27.4	27.2	29.0	25.0	24.9
Food and non alcoholic beverages	12.0	17.8	22.8	21.1	12.3	12.1	16.0	18.0	19.0
Transport	10.9	9.3	11.5	13.1	13.8	9.5	13.5	13.6	11.9
Recreation, entertainment and culture	11.0	3.9	6.7	8.0	11.5	9.5	9.7	12.8	8.3
Other goods and services	10.1	7.9	4.7	7.4	7.3	16.0	9.1	8.4	8.2
Clothing and footwear	6.2	12.9	8.1	7.3	8.5	6.0	4.5	6.2	7.4
Furniture, furnishings, household equipment, repairs	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	9.3	7.1	4.5	5.4	6.3
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	5.7	5.1	8.6	5.1	4.2	6.0	4.2	3.4	5.9
Health	4.2	5.2	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.5	4.0	2.1	3.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.2	2.5
Communications	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Education	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note : The composition of the categories (or functions) of consumption is defined in Section 1.

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Obviously the structure of expenditure depends on the income level of the household. The share of the budget devoted to accommodation remains relatively constant irrespective of the income quartile: around 25%, or 30% when furniture, furnishings and

household equipment are included. Generally speaking, essential goods account for a decreasing share of the budget as income rises. The reverse phenomenon is true for other relatively more superfluous goods.



Note : Owing to incomplete data on the imputed rent of owners, Sweden has been excluded from the analysis of consumption by income quartile.

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

• Housing

The "housing" function of the COICOP-HBS classification includes:

- real rents paid by tenants occupying furnished or unfurnished premises;
- imputed rents: notional rents of owner-occupiers, which they would have to pay for similar housing rented on the market
- ongoing maintenance and repair of the housing;
- household waste disposal, sewage disposal, water supply, caretaking and gardening combined under

"Other services relating to housing";

- expenditure on electricity, gas and other fuels such as fuel oil and coal.

Real and imputed rents alone account for 15.2% (Italy) and 23.1% (Finland) of budgets, or almost 70% of the "housing" function (Table 4.2.2). The large number of tenant households explains the relatively high level of the item "real rent" in the consumption structure of the Netherlands and of Sweden (Table 4.2.3).

Table 4.2.2. Breakdown of the structure of consumption expenditure by country 1994 : housing %

	B	EL	E	I	L	NL	FIN	S
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	29.0	24.0	23.5	24.1	27.4	27.2	29.0	25.0
Real rents	4.3	3.4	1.3	2.5	3.8	8.1	5.1	10.7
Imputed rents	17.5	13.2	15.9	12.7	17.9	12.1	18.1	7.7
Current maintenance work and repairs	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.0
Other services relating to housing	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.5	3.9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	5.0	4.7	3.0	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	5.4

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 4.2.3. Kind of housing (main residence) by country in 1994 %

	B	EL	E	I	L	NL	FIN	S
Purchased housing (or "en cours d'achat")	69.7	-	79.2	72.2	68.1	47.6	66.1	39.2
Rented housing (full or subsidised rent)	27.1	-	15.0	27.8	29.4	51.4	25.8	55.5
Other	3.3	100.0	5.8	0.0	2.5	1.0	8.0	5.3
Total	100.0	-	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

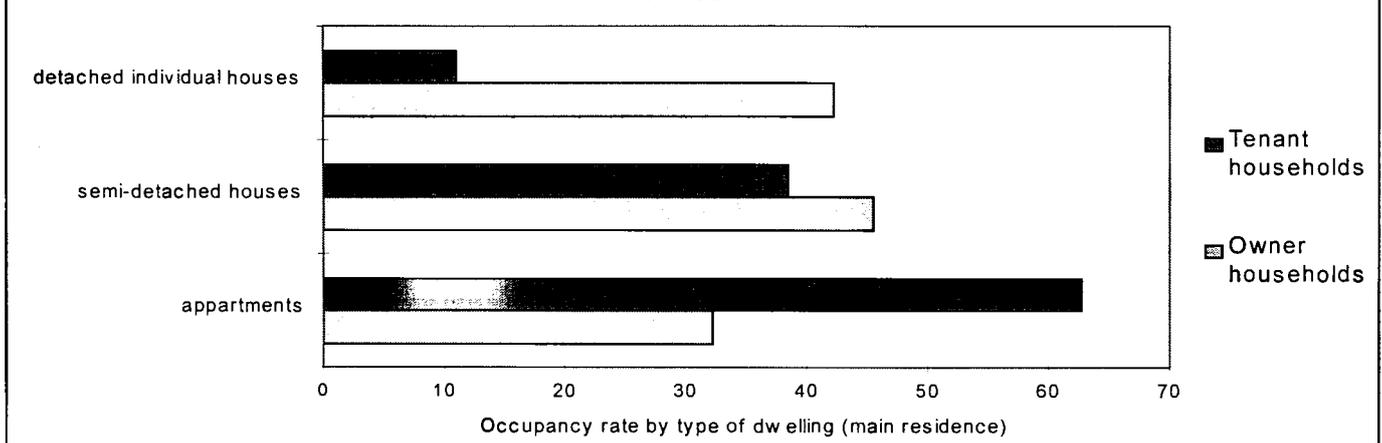
For owner households, the "notional rents" always account for about 70% of housing expenditure. For tenant households (excluding subsidised rents), the item "real rent" accounts for almost 90% of the housing item in Finland and in Sweden compared with about 65% in the other countries.

Maintenance work is generally the responsibility of the owners. The other housing services account for

between 0.1% and 2% of budgets, irrespective of the type of household.

Consumption of electricity, gas and other fuels varies between 3% and 5% of the budgets for owner occupiers or tenants. However, such households occupy very different types of housing, as seen in the example of Belgium (Figure 4.2.4).

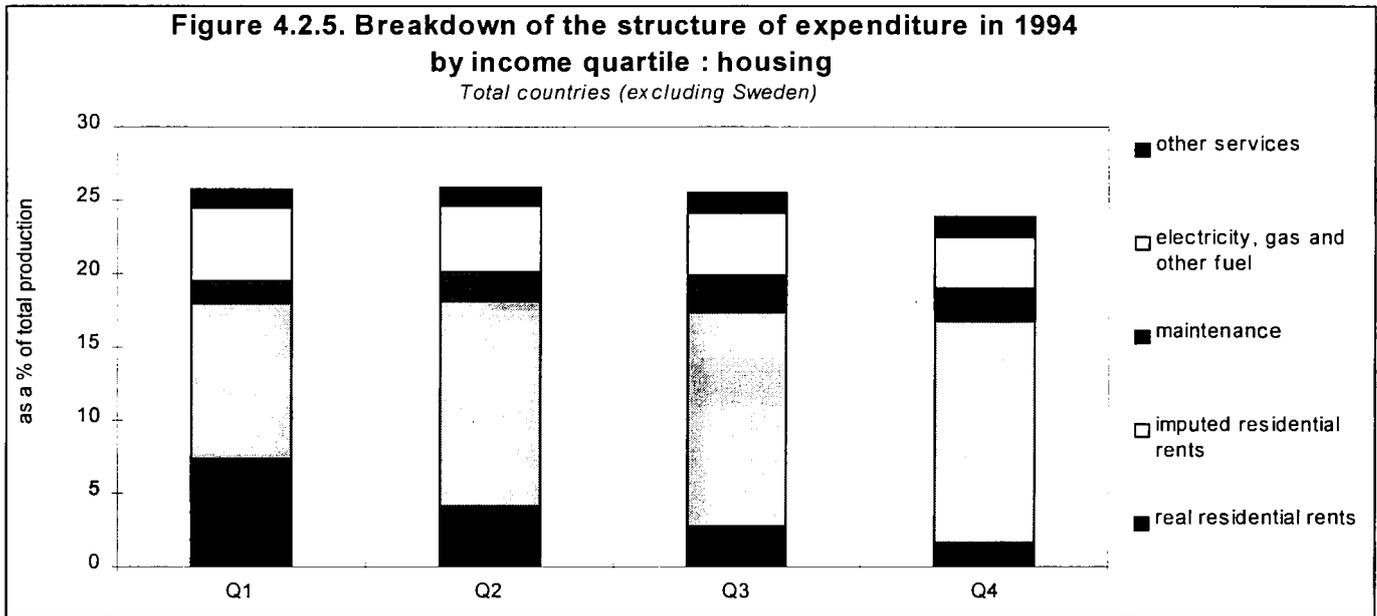
Figure 4.2.4. Share of owner and tenant households by type of dwelling Belgium in 1994



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Overall, housing expenditure is relatively comparable irrespective of income level. However, it is evident that the less well-off households (first quartile) tend to rent and therefore devote a substantial share of their budget to the payment of rent. Households at the top

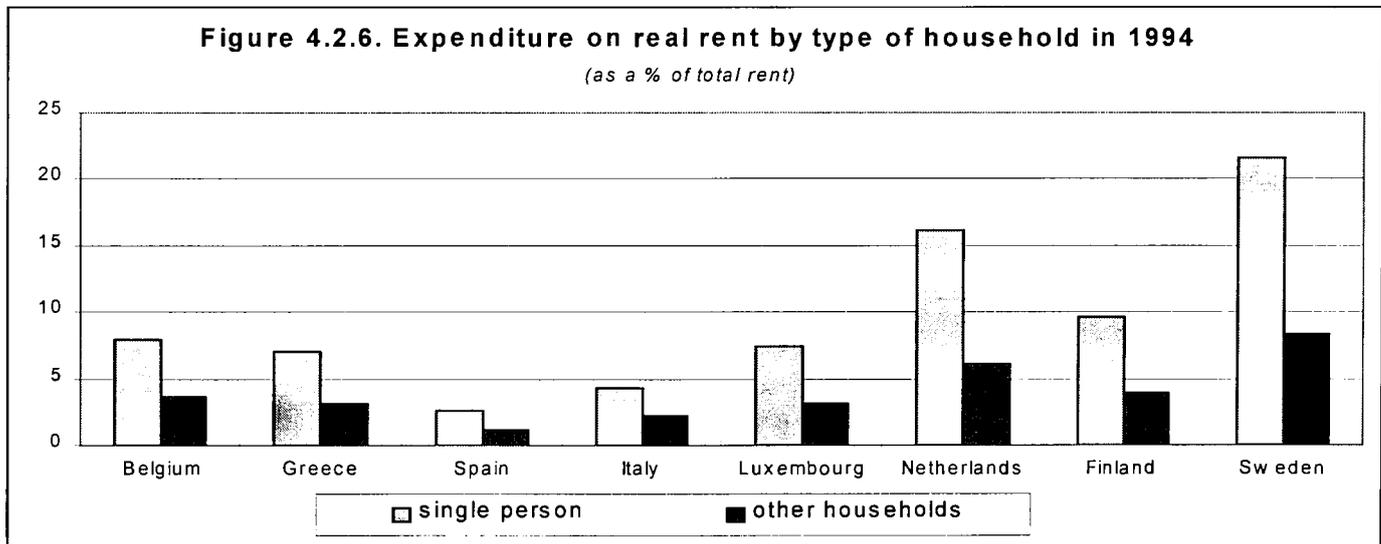
of the distribution scale tend to be owners, which explains the high share of their final consumption going to notional rent: 15% on average, between 13% and 22% by country (Figure 4.2.5).



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Expenditure on housing also varies by household size. Thus, rent accounts for a large share of the budget of one-person households. Other households

spend about 50% less mainly owing to economies of scale (figure 4.2.6).



Source : Eurostat - Household Budget Survey

• **Food, beverages and tobacco**

The share of the budget devoted to food, beverages and tobacco varies between 13.9% in Belgium and 25.2% in Spain.

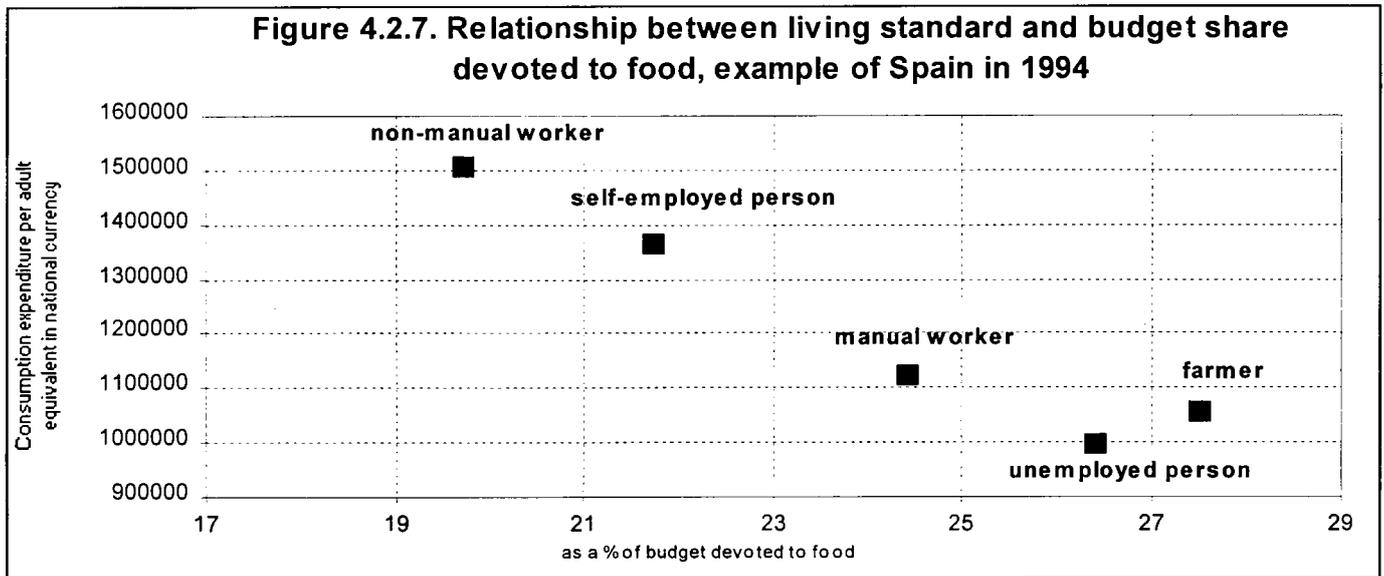
The structure of this expenditure is homogeneous in all countries: around 80% of the "food, beverages and tobacco" budget is spent on food. Alcoholic

beverages generally account for 10% of this expenditure (4% in the southern countries), tobacco for 6% (2% in Belgium, 13% in Greece).

The share of food expenditure in the total budget decreases very sharply as the income level rises. Almost 27% of the purchases of less well-off household (first quartile) are on food whereas, the budget share is 14% for households in the last

quartile. This share also varies according to the socio-economic category of the reference person: for example it may be as high as 1/4 of consumption

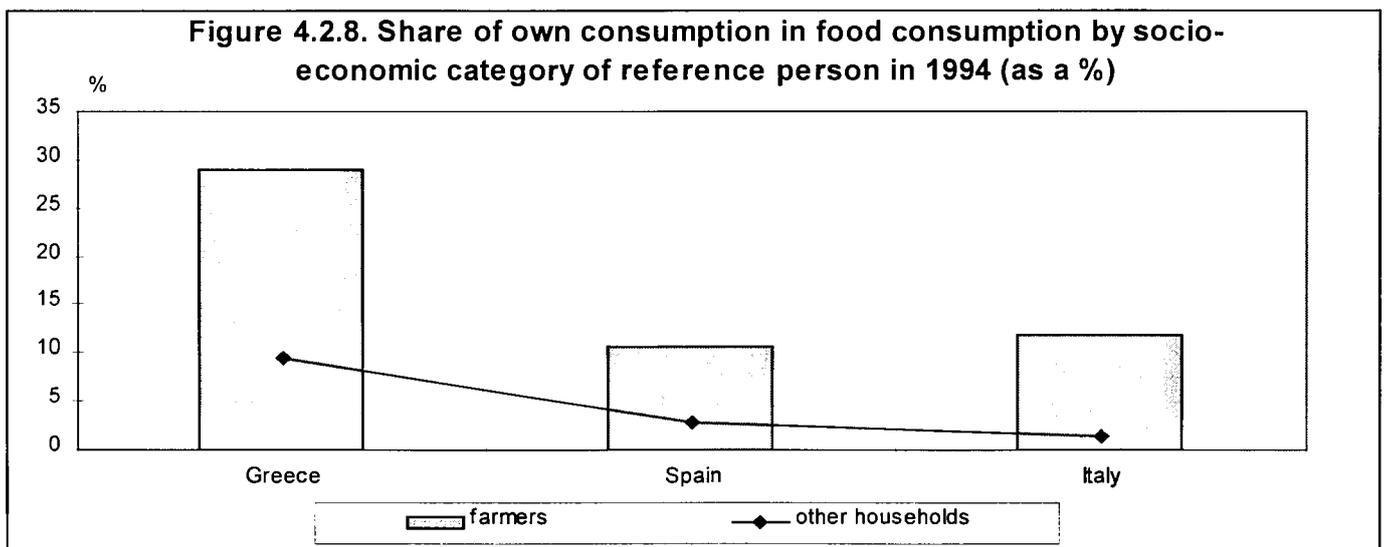
expenditure for farmers in southern Europe or 27.5% in Spain (Figure 4.2.7).



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Part of the food consumption of households comes from domestic production (own consumption). The importance of this phenomenon varies substantially depending on the product in question and the socio-economic category. Own consumption may account for up to 29% of the food consumption of Greek farmers whereas it is less than 10% for other

household categories (Figure 4.2.8). When all social categories are combined, Greece still has the highest level of own consumption. Almost one in two Greek households reported consuming a food product which came from its own holding, private garden or business. Vegetables head the list of "unpurchased" products.



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Food expenditure is also affected by the number of children in the household. For Finnish and Greek couples for example, consumption of the item "milk, cheese and eggs" accounts for 2.7% and 3.5% respectively of the budget of a couple without children and 3.4% and 5.1% respectively of a couple with 3 children. On a more general level, the impact of the

number of children on the food budget is very definite in Greece, Spain and Italy where the progression is particularly marked between the second and third child. In the countries of northern Europe, the increase in the budget share devoted to food is spread more evenly.

• Transport

About 10% of household budgets is devoted to transport, the figure being 13% in Luxembourg, Italy, Finland and Sweden. This expenditure goes largely on vehicle maintenance and running costs (servicing, fuel) but also on the purchase of private vehicles, particularly in Luxembourg (see Table 4.2.4).

The share of expenditure devoted to transport increases significantly as income levels rise (from 9 to 14%), mainly owing to higher vehicle ownership in well-off households. In the Netherlands, for example, 90% of well-off households own a car whereas only 40% for the most disadvantaged quarter of households do.

Table 4.2.4. Breakdown of structure of consumption expenditure by country in 1994 : transport

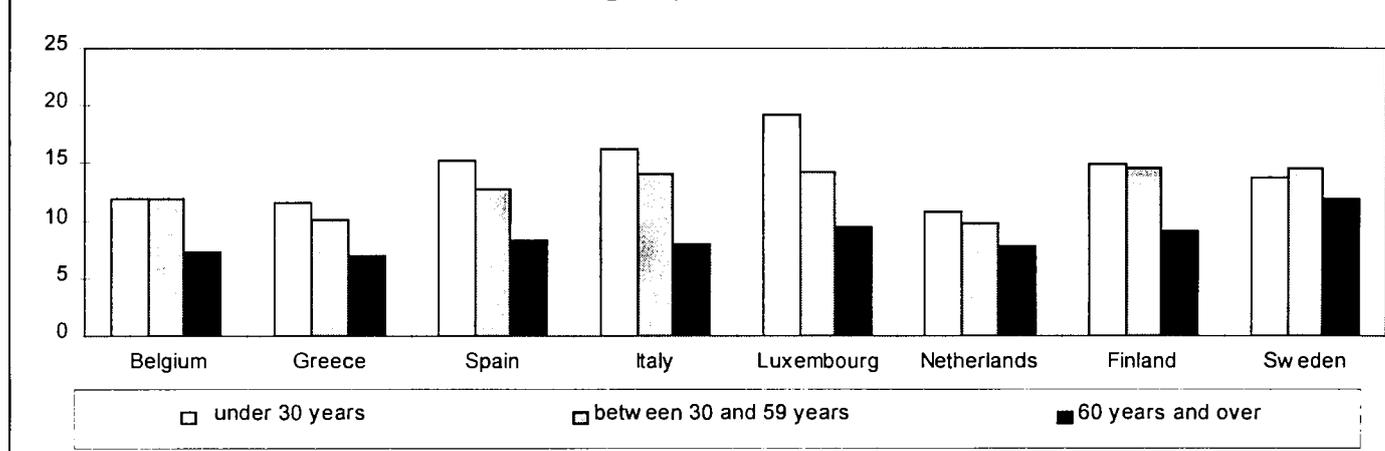
	B	EL	E	I	L	NL	FIN	S	%
Transport	10.9	9.3	11.5	13.1	13.8	9.5	13.5	13.6	
Vehicle purchases	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.0	7.8	3.4	5.7	4.9	
Utilisation of private vehicles	5.7	4.6	6.8	9.3	5.3	4.6	6.3	7.4	
Passenger transport services	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

The age of the reference person also explains some disparities. Young households devote a substantial share of their budget to transport (Figure 4.2.9). In the southern countries and in Luxembourg, this is mainly on the purchase of vehicles. The car ownership ratio of young households is generally lower than that of other households. The substantial

share of their budget devoted to vehicle purchase is probably the result of a first purchase (acquisition phase). Households aged over 30 years have already acquired a vehicle and the budgetary burden therefore weighs less heavily on their overall budget (replacement phase).

Figure 4.2.9. Share of budget devoted to transport in 1994 by household age group (as a %)



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

• Recreation and entertainment, culture, hotels and restaurants

The expenditure devoted to recreation and entertainment, culture, hotels and restaurants varies between 9% of total consumption in Greece and 16.7% in Belgium (see Figure 4.2.1 and Table 4.2.5). This expenditure includes:

- audio-visual, photographic and computer equipment
- other consumer durables relating to recreation and entertainment and culture other entertainment goods

(including games and sports goods), flowers, garden and pets.

- recreational and cultural services (including sports services, cinemas and museums)
- publishing, press and stationery
- package travel ("all inclusive" holidays)
- catering services
- accommodation services

Income is the main factor in determining the level of expenditure on recreation and entertainment. Thus,

high income households devote 16% of their budget to recreation and entertainment, hotels and

restaurants compared with only 10% for the less well-off households.

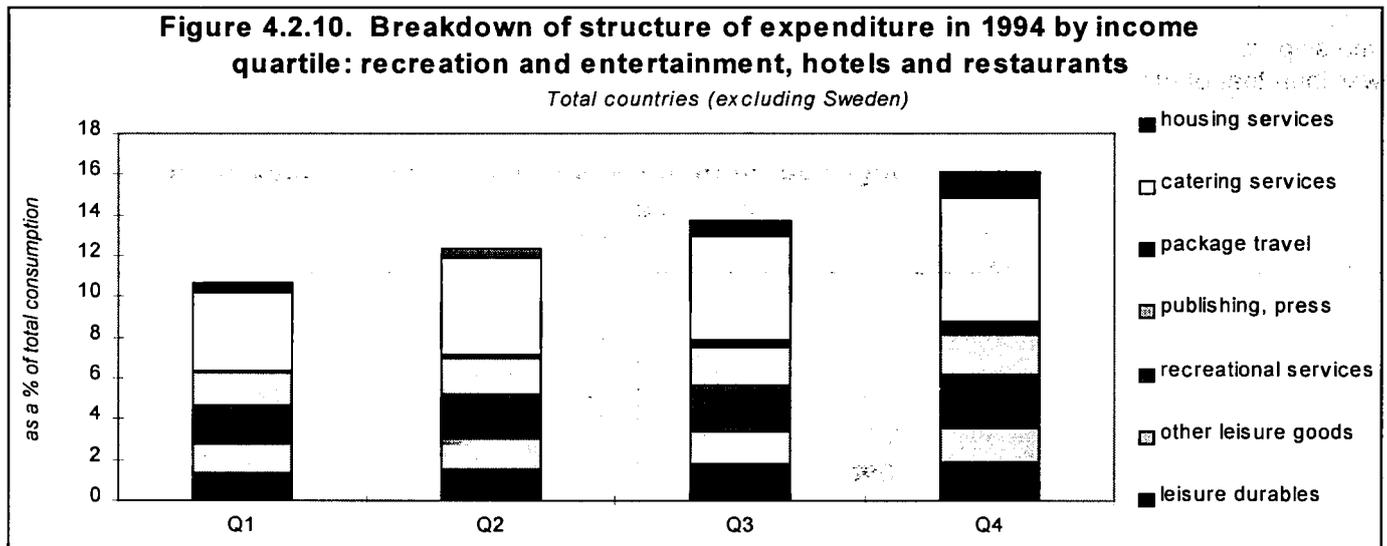
Table 4.2.5. Breakdown of structure of consumption expenditure by country in 1994 : recreation and entertainment, hotels and restaurants

	B	EL	E	I	L	NL	FIN	S
Recreation and entertainment	11.0	3.9	6.7	8.0	11.5	9.5	9.7	12.8
Audiovisual, photographic, computer equipment	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1
Other consumer goods related to recreation and entertainment and culture	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9
Other leisure goods, flowers, gardens and pets	2.2	0.5	0.8	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
Recreational and cultural services	4.4	0.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Publications, press and stationery	0.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.7
Package trips	:	:	0.5	0.4	4.3	0.3	1.1	3.5
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	5.7	5.1	8.6	5.1	4.2	6.0	4.2	3.4
Catering services	5.0	5.1	8.0	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.2
Accommodation services	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	:	2.3	0.3	0.2

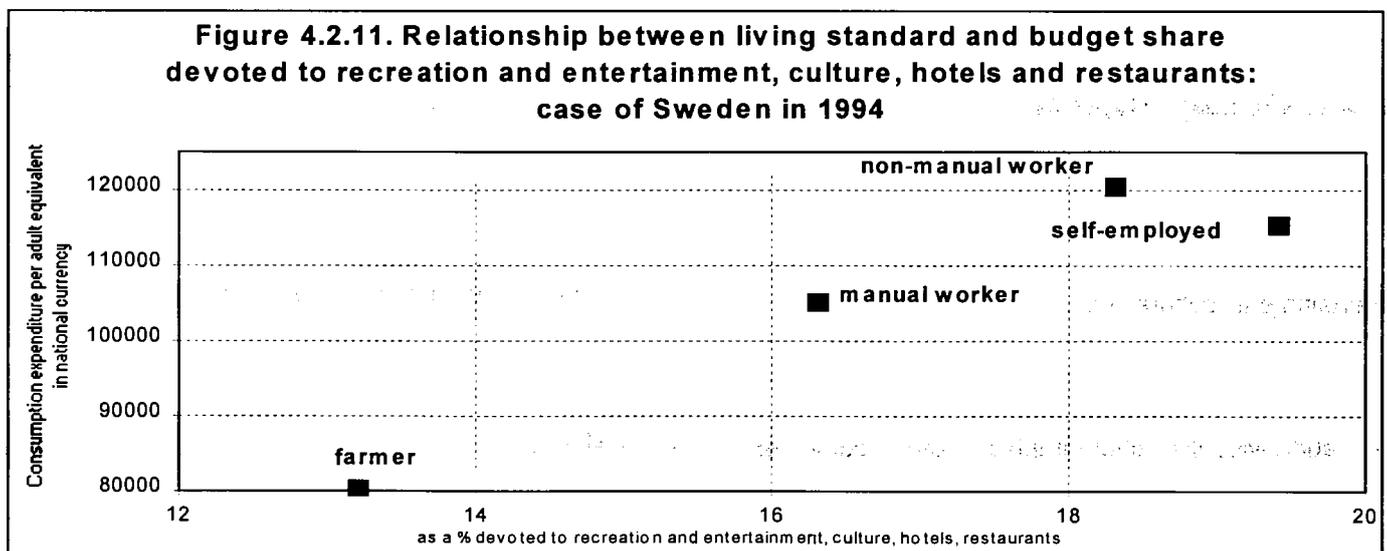
Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

The same conclusions apply to socio-economic category. An increase in the level of consumption expenditure and therefore of income is attended by a

rise in the budget share of the item "recreation and entertainment" (Figure 4.2.10) and a drop in that of the item "food".



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey



Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

The level of expenditure on recreation and entertainment is also linked to the age of the household reference person: in all countries the "old" households (60 years and over) spend less on recreation and entertainment (Figure 4.2.11). The share of their budget spent on "hotels, cafes and restaurants" is also lower: e.g. in Spain 7% compared with 10% for households aged under 30 years. The size and age of the household jointly influence the

structure of the item "recreation and entertainment". Thus, single persons or couples without children have higher expenditure on "all inclusive" holidays and trips than other households. Single persons under 30 years have a higher "audio-visual, photographic and computer" budget. Households with children spend relatively more on consumer durables linked to music or sport.

ANNEX 1

FINAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

DETAILED TABLES BY COUNTRY

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Belgium	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			% ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	15 238	16 800	18 018	1.0	0.7	0.8	22.6	18.2	-4.4
Food	12 035	13 612	14 864	1.2	0.9	1.1	79.0	82.5	3.5
Bread and cereals	1 751	1 807	1 784	0.3	-0.1	0.1	14.6	12.0	-2.6
Meat	4 611	5 184	4 954	1.2	-0.5	0.4	38.3	33.3	-5.0
Fish	523	740	1 183	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	8.0	3.6
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 306	1 678	2 028	2.5	1.9	2.2	10.9	13.6	2.8
Oils and fats	661	677	664	0.2	-0.2	0.0	5.5	4.5	-1.0
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	1 677	1 868	2 351	1.1	2.3	1.7	13.9	15.8	1.9
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	259	215	250	-1.9	1.5	-0.2	2.2	1.7	-0.5
Sugar	127	139	125	0.9	-1.1	-0.1	1.1	0.8	-0.2
Coffee, tea, cacao	280	318	226	1.3	-3.4	-1.1	2.3	1.5	-0.8
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	810	986	1 298	2.0	2.8	2.4	6.7	8.7	2.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	290	328	581	1.2	5.9	3.5	1.9	3.2	1.3
Alcoholic beverages	1 112	1 233	1 305	1.0	0.6	0.8	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Tobacco	1 890	1 627	1 269	-1.5	-2.5	-2.0	12.4	7.0	-5.4
Clothing and footwear	5 472	6 578	7 270	1.9	1.0	1.4	8.1	7.3	-0.8
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	4 434	5 397	6 294	2.0	1.5	1.8	81.0	86.6	5.6
Footwear, incl. repairs	1 041	1 181	976	1.3	-1.9	-0.3	19.0	13.4	-5.6
Gross rent, fuel and power	12 017	14 862	17 897	2.1	1.9	2.0	17.8	18.1	0.2
Gross rent and water charges	8 273	10 847	13 353	2.7	2.1	2.4	68.8	74.6	5.8
Fuel and power	3 686	4 015	4 544	0.9	1.2	1.1	30.7	25.4	-5.3
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	7 554	7 946	10 103	0.5	2.4	1.5	11.2	10.2	-1.0
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	2 201	2 233	3 046	0.1	3.2	1.6	29.1	30.2	1.0
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	521	788	973	4.2	2.1	3.2	6.9	9.6	2.7
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	1 091	1 253	1 610	1.4	2.5	2.0	14.4	15.9	1.5
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	1 265	1 311	2 011	0.4	4.4	2.3	16.8	19.9	3.1
Household operation except domestic services	1 061	1 055	1 247	-0.1	1.7	0.8	14.0	12.3	-1.7
Domestic services	1 411	1 305	1 216	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	18.7	12.0	-6.6
Medical care and health expenses	6 225	8 822	10 851	3.5	2.1	2.8	9.2	11.0	1.7
Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 098	1 487	2 104	3.1	3.5	3.3	17.6	19.4	1.8
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	159	176	311	1.0	5.9	3.4	2.6	2.9	0.3
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	2 398	3 736	4 632	4.5	2.2	3.3	38.5	42.7	4.2
Hospital care and the like	2 590	3 415	3 793	2.8	1.1	1.9	41.6	35.0	-6.6
Service charges on accident and health assurance	15	8	10	-6.2	2.3	-2.0	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Transport and communication	8 369	9 945	12 290	1.7	2.1	1.9	12.4	12.4	0.0
Personal transport equipment	2 910	3 487	4 004	1.8	1.4	1.6	34.8	32.6	-2.2
Operation of personal transport equipment	3 777	4 691	6 098	2.2	2.7	2.4	45.1	49.6	4.5
Purchased transport	1 261	1 067	1 135	-1.7	0.6	-0.5	15.1	9.2	-5.8
Communication	470	700	1 053	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.6	8.6	3.0
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	2 987*	4 733	6 811	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.4	6.9	2.4
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	1 401	2 496	4 323	5.9	5.6	5.8	46.9	63.5	16.5
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	843	1 284	1 572	4.3	2.0	3.2	28.2	23.1	-5.1
Books, newspapers and magazines	742	953	916	2.5	-0.4	1.1	24.9	13.5	-11.4
Education	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	9 530	11 435	15 227	1.8	2.9	2.4	14.1	15.4	1.2
Personal care and effects	1 364	1 401	1 443	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.3	9.5	-4.8
Goods n.e.c.	1 053	988	1 006	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	11.1	6.6	-4.4
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	5 882	6 564	8 474	1.1	2.6	1.8	61.7	55.7	-6.1
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	889	1 952	3 044	8.2	4.5	6.3	9.3	20.0	10.7
Services n.e.c.	384	531	1 260	3.3	9.0	6.1	4.0	8.3	4.2
Final consumption of households	67 392*	81 931	99 001	2.0	1.9	1.9	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Denmark	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			% ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	7 299	8 137	9 070	1.1	1.1	1.1	22.7	20.7	-2.0
Food	4 863	5 516	6 521	1.3	1.7	1.5	66.6	71.9	5.3
Bread and cereals	860	789	768	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	17.7	11.8	-5.9
Meat	1 173	1 567	1 967	2.9	2.3	2.6	24.1	30.2	6.0
Fish	248	222	201	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	5.1	3.1	-2.0
Milk, cheese and eggs	721	840	1031	1.5	2.1	1.8	14.8	15.8	1.0
Oils and fats	193	221	193	1.4	-1.3	0.0	4.0	3.0	-1.0
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	510	644	851	2.4	2.8	2.6	10.5	13.0	2.6
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	97	142	183	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.8	0.8
Sugar	96	67	48	-3.6	-3.3	-3.4	2.0	0.7	-1.2
Coffee, tea, cacao	304	260	196	-1.5	-2.8	-2.2	6.2	3.0	-3.2
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	662	765	1082	1.5	3.5	2.5	13.6	16.6	3.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	237	207	378	-1.3	6.2	2.4	3.2	4.2	0.9
Alcoholic beverages	1 089	1 257	1 294	1.4	0.3	0.9	14.9	14.3	-0.7
Tobacco	1 058	1 128	962	0.6	-1.6	-0.5	14.5	10.6	-3.9
Clothing and footwear	1 687	2 098	2 291	2.2	0.9	1.5	5.2	5.2	0.0
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	1 406	1 746	1 940	2.2	1.1	1.6	83.3	84.7	1.4
Footwear, incl. repairs	280	351	351	2.3	0.0	1.1	16.6	15.3	-1.3
Gross rent, fuel and power	9 224*	10 518	11 243	1.3	0.7	1.0	29.1	25.7	-3.4
Gross rent and water charges	6 657	8 072	8 641	1.9	0.7	1.3	72.2	76.9	4.7
Fuel and power	2 567	2 392	2 547	-0.7	0.6	0.0	27.8	22.7	-5.2
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	2 853*	2 582	2 600	-1.0	0.1	-0.5	8.7	5.9	-2.8
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	1 121	986	864	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	39.3	33.2	-6.1
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	268	306	303	1.3	-0.1	0.6	9.4	11.7	2.2
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	294	394	503	3.0	2.5	2.7	10.3	19.4	9.0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	401	253	281	-4.5	1.1	-1.8	14.1	10.8	-3.2
Household operation except domestic services	538	530	538	-0.1	0.1	0.0	18.9	20.7	1.8
Domestic services	229	124	103	-5.9	-1.8	-3.9	8.0	4.0	-4.1
Medical care and health expenses	588*	712*	953*	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	0.4
Medical and pharmaceutical products	170	229	326	3.0	3.6	3.3	28.9	34.2	5.2
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	90	162	218	6.0	3.0	4.5	15.3	22.9	7.5
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	235	225	271	-0.5	1.9	0.7	40.1	28.4	-11.7
Hospital care and the like	49	61	108	2.2	5.8	4.0	8.4	11.4	3.0
Service charges on accident and health assurance	43	35	31	-1.9	-1.4	-1.7	7.3	3.2	-4.1
Transport and communication	4979	6756	7902	3.1	1.6	2.3	15.5	18.1	2.6
Personal transport equipment	1381	2515	2495	6.2	-0.1	3.0	27.7	31.6	3.8
Operation of personal transport equipment	2375	2502	3029	0.5	1.9	1.2	47.7	38.3	-9.4
Purchased transport	879	1055	1189	1.8	1.2	1.5	17.7	15.1	-2.6
Communication	316	628	1144	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.3	14.5	8.1
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	2 578*	3 508*	4 790*	3.1	3.2	3.1	7.7	11.1	3.4
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	963	1350	2019	3.4	4.1	3.8	37.3	42.2	4.8
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	536	856	1336	4.8	4.6	4.7	20.8	27.9	7.1
Books, newspapers and magazines	778	670	530	-1.5	-2.3	-1.9	30.2	11.1	-19.1
Education	300	632	905	7.7	3.7	5.7	11.6	18.9	7.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3043	3645	4729	1.8	2.6	2.2	9.5	10.8	1.3
Personal care and effects	459	536	724	1.6	3.1	2.3	15.1	15.3	0.2
Goods n.e.c.	436	364	416	-1.8	1.3	-0.2	14.3	8.8	-5.5
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	1590	1898	2420	1.8	2.5	2.1	52.2	51.2	-1.1
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	296	500	730	5.4	3.9	4.6	9.7	15.4	5.7
Services n.e.c.	239	337	438	3.5	2.7	3.1	7.9	9.3	1.4
Final consumption of households	32171	37896	43763	1.7	1.4	1.6	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Germany	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995*	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	80 796	92 295	107 444	1.3	1.5	1.4	19.1	15.7	-3.4
Food	58 549	66 849	92 421	1.3	3.3	2.3	72.5	86.0	13.6
Bread and cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Meat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fish	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oils and fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alcoholic beverages	11 305	14 340	21 965	2.4	4.4	3.4	14.0	20.4	6.5
Tobacco	10 982	11 122	13 320	0.1	1.8	1.0	13.6	12.4	-1.2
Clothing and footwear	38 300	40 261	48 758	0.5	1.9	1.2	9.0	7.1	-1.9
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	31 595	33 946	41 601	0.7	2.1	1.4	82.5	85.3	2.8
Footwear, incl. repairs	6 699	6 313	7 158	-0.6	1.3	0.3	17.5	14.7	-2.8
Gross rent, fuel and power	75 988	104 731	135 192	3.3	2.6	2.9	18.0	19.7	1.8
Gross rent and water charges	57 262	80 781	110 148	3.5	3.1	3.3	75.4	81.5	6.1
Fuel and power	18 747	23 969	25 038	2.5	0.4	1.5	24.7	18.5	-6.1
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	38 125	41 714	58 345	0.9	3.4	2.2	9.0	8.5	-0.5
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	12 097	15 834	26 881	2.7	5.4	4.1	31.7	46.1	14.3
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Household operation except domestic services	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic services	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medical care and health expenses	51 085	75 433	102 201	4.0	3.1	3.5	12.1	14.9	2.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	4 967	5 220	10 340	0.5	7.1	3.7	9.7	10.1	0.4
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hospital care and the like	6 815	11 179	16 393	5.1	3.9	4.5	13.3	16.0	2.7
Service charges on accident and health assurance	2 104	3 982	5 229	6.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	5.1	1.0
Transport and communication	58 248	74 372	106 253	2.5	3.6	3.1	13.8	15.5	1.7
Personal transport equipment	16 908	22 264	32 247	2.8	3.8	3.3	29.0	30.3	1.3
Operation of personal transport equipment	28 440	33 826	48 868	1.7	3.7	2.7	48.8	46.0	-2.8
Purchased transport	8 730	9 042	10 994	0.4	2.0	1.2	15.0	10.3	-4.6
Communication	4 186	9 220	14 065	8.2	4.3	6.2	7.2	13.2	6.0
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	39 321	46 445	64 563	1.7	3.3	2.5	9.3	9.4	0.1
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Books, newspapers and magazines	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Education	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	41 421	51 399	66 321	2.2	2.6	2.4	9.8	9.7	-0.1
Personal care and effects	6 515	8 877	13 863	3.1	4.6	3.8	15.7	20.9	5.2
Goods n.e.c.	4 383	n.a.	n.a.	:	:	:	10.6	:	:
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	n.a.	18 930	27 137	:	3.7	:	:	40.9	:
Packaged tours	564	719	n.a.	2.5	:	:	1.4	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	5 925	9 264	12 734	4.6	3.2	3.9	14.3	19.2	4.9
Services n.e.c.	3 370	4 634	n.a.	3.2	:	:	8.1	:	:
Final consumption of households	423 284	525 972	685 655	2.2	2.7	2.4	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Note: n.a means that the data concerned is not available as such but is included in the total; : means that data is not available at all (and thus is not included in the total)

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Greece	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	17 503	22 303	26 089	2.5	1.6	2.0	39.7	38.1	-1.6
Food	12 345	14 140	17 067	1.4	1.9	1.6	70.5	65.4	-5.1
Bread and cereals	1 277	1 074	1 272	-1.7	1.7	0.0	10.3	7.5	-2.9
Meat	3 867	4 863	6 327	2.3	2.7	2.5	31.3	37.1	5.7
Fish	1 160	1 196	1 636	0.3	3.2	1.7	9.4	9.6	0.2
Milk, cheese and eggs	2 734	3 185	3 560	1.5	1.1	1.3	22.1	20.9	-1.3
Oils and fats	1 008	1 142	1 118	1.3	-0.2	0.5	8.2	6.5	-1.6
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	452	469	543	0.4	1.5	0.9	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	377	444	527	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sugar	155	171	185	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	-0.2
Coffee, tea, cacao	191	248	249	2.6	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	1 123	1 348	1 650	1.8	2.0	1.9	9.1	9.7	0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages	269	480	937	6.0	6.9	6.4	1.5	3.6	2.1
Alcoholic beverages	750	1 607	1 835	7.9	1.3	4.6	4.3	7.0	2.7
Tobacco	1 154	2 223	2 216	6.8	0.0	3.3	6.6	8.5	1.9
Clothing and footwear	6 776	5 660	4 633	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	15.4	6.8	-8.6
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	6 094	5 095	4 095	-1.8	-2.2	-2.0	89.9	88.4	-1.6
Footwear, incl. repairs	685	568	555	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1	10.1	12.0	1.9
Gross rent, fuel and power	4 207	6 421	8 293	4.3	2.6	3.5	9.5	12.1	2.6
Gross rent and water charges	3 334	4 910	6 369	3.9	2.6	3.3	79.3	76.8	-2.5
Fuel and power	849	1 524	1 931	6.0	2.4	4.2	20.2	23.3	3.1
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	4 126	4 889	5 332	1.7	0.9	1.3	9.4	7.8	-1.6
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	934	563	561	-4.9	0.0	-2.5	22.6	10.5	-12.1
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	442	645	840	3.9	2.7	3.3	10.7	15.7	5.0
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	712	777	815	0.9	0.5	0.7	17.3	15.3	-2.0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	188	224	251	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.6	4.7	0.1
Household operation except domestic services	1 461	1 968	2 237	3.0	1.3	2.2	35.4	41.9	6.5
Domestic services	363	735	652	7.3	-1.2	3.0	8.8	12.2	3.4
Medical care and health expenses	1 758	2 088	2 818	1.7	3.0	2.4	4.0	4.1	0.1
Medical and pharmaceutical products	633	818	1 089	2.6	2.9	2.7	36.0	38.7	2.7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hospital care and the like	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	3 695	7 608	9 640	7.5	2.4	4.9	8.4	14.1	5.7
Personal transport equipment	1 145	3 847	6 349	12.9	5.1	8.9	31.0	65.9	34.9
Operation of personal transport equipment	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Purchased transport	2 172	2 891	2 885	2.9	0.0	1.4	58.8	29.9	-28.8
Communication	402	1 015	1 207	9.7	1.7	5.7	10.9	12.5	1.7
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	1 901	3 293	3 999	5.6	2.0	3.8	4.3	5.8	1.5
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	1 459	1 423	1 459	-0.2	0.2	0.0	76.7	36.5	-40.3
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	1 382	858	1 382	-4.7	4.9	0.0	72.7	34.5	-38.1
Books, newspapers and magazines	717	659	717	-0.8	0.8	0.0	37.7	17.9	-19.8
Education	443	353	443	-2.2	2.3	0.0	23.3	11.1	-12.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	4 113	5 564	7 137	3.1	2.5	2.8	9.3	10.4	1.1
Personal care and effects	742	1 020	1 362	3.2	2.9	3.1	18.0	19.1	1.0
Goods n.e.c.	n.a	n.a	931	:	:	:	:	13.0	:
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	2 450	3 700	4 290	4.2	1.5	2.8	59.6	60.1	0.5
Packaged tours	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	n.a	n.a	80	:	:	:	:	1.1	:
Services n.e.c.	n.a	n.a	457	:	:	:	:	6.4	:
Final consumption of households	44 078	57 827	68 407	2.8	1.7	2.2	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Note: n.a means that the data concerned is not available as such but is included in the total; : means that data is not available at all (and thus is not included in the total)



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Spain	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975*	1985	1995*	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	49 203	40 081	61 106	-2.0	4.3	1.1	25.2	21.0	-4.2
Food	42 334	34 550	52 411	-2.0	4.3	1.1	86.0	85.8	-0.3
Bread and cereals	5 376	4 245	6 683	-2.3	4.6	1.1	12.7	12.8	0.1
Meat	13 253	10 676	16 069	-2.1	4.2	1.0	31.3	30.7	-0.6
Fish	5 028	3 993	6 793	-2.3	5.5	1.5	11.9	13.0	1.1
Milk, cheese and eggs	6 120	5 498	7 690	-1.1	3.4	1.1	14.5	14.7	0.2
Oils and fats	2 245	1 820	2 321	-2.1	2.5	0.2	5.3	4.4	-0.9
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	6 550	5 228	8 546	-2.2	5.0	1.3	15.5	16.3	0.8
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	902	654	1 138	-3.2	5.7	1.2	2.1	2.2	0.0
Sugar	419	330	412	-2.4	2.3	-0.1	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Coffee, tea, cacao	1 135	934	848	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	2.7	1.6	-1.1
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	1 306	1 172	1 910	-1.1	5.0	1.9	3.1	3.6	0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 010	754	1 407	-2.9	6.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	0.3
Alcoholic beverages	2 757	2 261	3 752	-2.0	5.2	1.6	5.6	6.1	0.5
Tobacco	3 141	2 517	3 537	-2.2	3.5	0.6	6.4	5.8	-0.6
Clothing and footwear	21 996	13 903	23 895	-4.5	5.6	0.4	11.3	8.2	-3.1
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	15 353	9 973	17 346	-4.2	5.7	0.6	69.8	72.6	2.8
Footwear, incl. repairs	6 643	3 929	6 550	-5.1	5.2	-0.1	30.2	27.4	-2.8
Gross rent, fuel and power	25 663	23 325	37 499	-1.0	4.9	1.9	13.1	12.9	-0.3
Gross rent and water charges	21 252	19 311	29 596	-1.0	4.4	1.7	82.8	78.9	-3.9
Fuel and power	4 410	4 014	7 903	-0.9	7.0	3.0	17.2	21.1	3.9
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	14 750	14 442	19 285	-0.2	2.9	1.3	7.6	6.6	-0.9
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	4 940	3 383	5 945	-3.7	5.8	0.9	33.5	30.8	-2.7
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	1 853	1 557	2 675	-1.7	5.6	1.9	12.6	13.9	1.3
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	1 866	1 473	2 878	-2.3	6.9	2.2	12.6	14.9	2.3
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	1 217	731	1 253	-5.0	5.5	0.1	8.3	6.5	-1.8
Household operation except domestic services	3 223	2 503	4 171	-2.5	5.2	1.3	21.9	21.6	-0.2
Domestic services	1 651	1 191	2 363	-3.2	7.1	1.8	11.2	12.3	1.1
Medical care and health expenses	6 193	7 128	15 615	1.4	8.2	4.7	3.2	5.4	2.2
Medical and pharmaceutical products	3 105	2 715	8 067	-1.3	11.5	4.9	50.1	51.7	1.5
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	485	508	1 117	0.5	8.2	4.3	7.8	7.2	-0.7
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	1 651	1 561	4 245	-0.6	10.5	4.8	26.7	27.2	0.5
Hospital care and the like	540	511	1 198	-0.6	8.9	4.1	8.7	7.7	-1.1
Service charges on accident and health assurance	412	388	988	-0.6	9.8	4.5	6.7	6.3	-0.3
Transport and communication	22 854	28 626	41 986	2.3	3.9	3.1	11.7	14.4	2.7
Personal transport equipment	5 498	4 931	9 955	-1.1	7.3	3.0	24.1	23.7	-0.3
Operation of personal transport equipment	13 313	12 800	24 312	-0.4	6.6	3.1	58.3	57.9	-0.3
Purchased transport	2 776	2 696	4 601	-0.3	5.5	2.6	12.1	11.0	-1.2
Communication	1 267	1 366	3 118	0.8	8.6	4.6	5.5	7.4	1.9
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	12 550	13 719	19 572	0.9	3.6	2.2	6.4	6.7	0.3
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	4 093	3 550	7 083	-1.4	7.2	2.8	32.6	36.2	3.6
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	3 036	2 676	4 907	-1.3	6.3	2.4	24.2	25.1	0.9
Books, newspapers and magazines	1 611	1 300	2 285	-2.1	5.8	1.8	12.8	11.7	-1.2
Education	3 810	3 040	5 297	-2.2	5.7	1.7	30.4	27.1	-3.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	41 918	52 382	72 426	2.3	3.3	2.8	21.5	24.8	3.4
Personal care and effects	2 958	2 244	4 316	-2.7	6.8	1.9	7.1	6.0	-1.1
Goods n.e.c.	3 085	2 230	4 086	-3.2	6.2	1.4	7.4	5.6	-1.7
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	27 874	23 781	51 320	-1.6	8.0	3.1	66.5	70.9	4.4
Packaged tours	1 007	901	1 953	-1.1	8.0	3.4	2.4	2.7	0.3
Financial services, n.e.c.	714	305	555	-8.2	6.2	-1.3	1.7	0.8	-0.9
Services n.e.c.	6 280	5 212	10 195	-1.8	6.9	2.5	15.0	14.1	-0.9
Final consumption of households	195 244	222 826	291 656	1.3	2.7	2.0	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

France	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			% ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	82 059	95 250	106 241	1.5	1.1	1.3	22.3	18.9	-3.5
Food	66 695	77 696	86 129	1.5	1.0	1.3	81.3	81.1	-0.2
Bread and cereals	10 059	10 506	11 125	0.4	0.6	0.5	15.1	12.9	-2.2
Meat	22 185	26 682	27 591	1.9	0.3	1.1	33.3	32.0	-1.2
Fish	3 445	3 969	5 510	1.4	3.3	2.4	5.2	6.4	1.2
Milk, cheese and eggs	8 515	11 520	13 262	3.1	1.4	2.2	12.8	15.4	2.6
Oils and fats	3 011	3 143	2 894	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	4.5	3.4	-1.2
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	11 423	11 814	13 031	0.3	1.0	0.7	17.1	15.1	-2.0
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	1 399	1 289	1 015	-0.8	-2.4	-1.6	2.1	1.2	-0.9
Sugar	728	575	450	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	1.1	0.5	-0.6
Coffee, tea, cacao	1 470	1 666	1 668	1.3	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.9	-0.3
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	4 460	6 531	9 583	3.9	3.9	3.9	6.7	11.1	4.4
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 539	2 007	3 476	2.7	5.6	4.2	1.9	3.3	1.4
Alcoholic beverages	9 538	9 825	11 065	0.3	1.2	0.7	11.6	10.4	-1.2
Tobacco	4 288	5 723	5 571	2.9	-0.3	1.3	5.2	5.2	0.0
Clothing and footwear	31 078	33 857	31 517	0.9	-0.7	0.1	8.5	5.6	-2.9
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	25 300	27 683	25 305	0.9	-0.9	0.0	81.4	80.3	-1.1
Footwear, incl. repairs	5 778	6 174	6 212	0.7	0.1	0.4	18.6	19.7	1.1
Gross rent, fuel and power	62 162	88 468	115 409	3.6	2.7	3.1	16.9	20.5	3.6
Gross rent and water charges	46 379	68 478	93 645	4.0	3.2	3.6	74.6	81.1	6.5
Fuel and power	15 783	19 990	21 764	2.4	0.9	1.6	25.4	18.9	-6.5
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	35 373	38 471	41 879	0.8	0.9	0.8	9.6	7.4	-2.2
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	10 100	12 090	11 813	1.8	-0.2	0.8	28.6	28.2	-0.3
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	2 630	2 656	2 146	0.1	-2.1	-1.0	7.4	5.1	-2.3
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	4 602	5 477	6 942	1.8	2.4	2.1	13.0	16.6	3.6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	5 920	5 974	6 007	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.7	14.3	-2.4
Household operation except domestic services	6 284	7 835	9 144	2.2	1.6	1.9	17.8	21.8	4.1
Domestic services	5 836	4 440	5 828	-2.7	2.8	0.0	16.5	13.9	-2.6
Medical care and health expenses	23 720	37 694	60 086	4.7	4.8	4.8	6.5	10.7	4.2
Medical and pharmaceutical products	5 082	9 193	17 404	6.1	6.6	6.3	21.4	29.0	7.5
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	735	1 298	2 184	5.8	5.3	5.6	3.1	3.6	0.5
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	8 844	15 846	26 269	6.0	5.2	5.6	37.3	43.7	6.4
Hospital care and the like	7 334	9 227	11 547	2.3	2.3	2.3	30.9	19.2	-11.7
Service charges on accident and health assurance	1 726	2 130	2 681	2.1	2.3	2.2	7.3	4.5	-2.8
Transport and communication	56 757	75 636	91 875	2.9	2.0	2.4	15.5	16.3	0.9
Personal transport equipment	11 410	17 027	20 150	4.1	1.7	2.9	20.1	21.9	1.8
Operation of personal transport equipment	34 785	41 392	50 179	1.8	1.9	1.8	61.3	54.6	-6.7
Purchased transport	8 170	10 578	11 022	2.6	0.4	1.5	14.4	12.0	-2.4
Communication	2 391	6 640	10 524	10.8	4.7	7.7	4.2	11.5	7.2
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	24 098	32 248	43 867	3.0	3.1	3.0	6.6	7.8	1.2
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	8 806	13 265	20 554	4.2	4.5	4.3	36.5	46.9	10.3
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	7 439	9 164	12 525	2.1	3.2	2.6	30.9	28.6	-2.3
Books, newspapers and magazines	5 873	7 454	7 691	2.4	0.3	1.4	24.4	17.5	-6.8
Education	1 981	2 366	3 098	1.8	2.7	2.3	8.2	7.1	-1.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	52 006	65 721	72 027	2.4	0.9	1.6	14.2	12.8	-1.4
Personal care and effects	6 493	8 351	10 433	2.5	2.3	2.4	12.5	14.5	2.0
Goods n.e.c.	6 757	6 615	7 673	-0.2	1.5	0.6	13.0	10.7	-2.3
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	28 144	33 644	38 153	1.8	1.3	1.5	54.1	53.0	-1.1
Packaged tours	317	424	577	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
Financial services, n.e.c.	1 191	3 083	4 164	10.0	3.1	6.5	2.3	5.8	3.5
Services n.e.c.	9 104	13 605	11 028	4.1	-2.1	1.0	17.5	15.3	-2.2
Final consumption of households	367 253	467 346	562 903	2.4	1.9	2.2	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Ireland	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			% ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	6 062	6 836	8 581	1.2	2.3	1.8	45.1	32.4	-12.7
Food	3 071	3 562	4 546	1.5	2.5	2.0	50.7	53.0	2.3
Bread and cereals	460	566	732	2.1	2.6	2.3	15.0	16.1	1.1
Meat	1 083	991	1 293	-0.9	2.7	0.9	35.3	28.4	-6.8
Fish	68	156	145	8.7	-0.8	3.9	2.2	3.2	1.0
Milk, cheese and eggs	455	542	644	1.8	1.7	1.7	14.8	14.2	-0.7
Oils and fats	179	181	201	0.1	1.1	0.6	5.8	4.4	-1.4
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	260	415	593	4.8	3.6	4.2	8.5	13.1	4.6
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	180	203	251	1.2	2.2	1.7	5.9	5.5	-0.3
Sugar	74	52	71	-3.4	3.0	-0.2	2.4	1.6	-0.8
Coffee, tea, cacao	82	94	129	1.4	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	0.2
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	245	366	487	4.1	2.9	3.5	8.0	10.7	2.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	124	213	354	5.6	5.2	5.4	2.0	4.1	2.1
Alcoholic beverages	1 978	2 129	2 800	0.7	2.8	1.8	32.6	32.6	0.0
Tobacco	889	814	881	-0.9	0.8	0.0	14.7	10.3	-4.4
Clothing and footwear	763	1 082	1 691	3.6	4.6	4.1	5.7	6.4	0.7
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	646	873	1 301	3.1	4.1	3.6	84.7	76.9	-7.7
Footwear, incl. repairs	120	209	390	5.7	6.4	6.1	15.7	23.1	7.4
Gross rent, fuel and power	1 599	2 319	3 912	3.8	5.4	4.6	11.9	14.8	2.9
Gross rent and water charges	953	1 431	2 762	4.2	6.8	5.5	59.6	70.6	11.0
Fuel and power	646	789	1 151	2.0	3.8	2.9	40.4	29.4	-11.0
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	833	1 042	1 743	2.3	5.3	3.8	6.2	6.6	0.4
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	254	265	444	0.4	5.3	2.8	30.6	25.5	-5.1
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	90	109	156	1.9	3.6	2.8	10.8	8.9	-1.9
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	111	145	237	2.7	5.0	3.8	13.4	13.6	0.2
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	107	155	193	3.8	2.2	3.0	12.8	11.1	-1.8
Household operation except domestic services	192	276	600	3.7	8.1	5.8	23.1	34.4	11.3
Domestic services	82	91	112	1.0	2.1	1.6	9.8	6.4	-3.4
Medical care and health expenses	369	698	909	6.6	2.7	4.6	2.7	3.4	0.7
Medical and pharmaceutical products	:	:	392	:	:	:	:	43.2	:
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	:	:	516	:	:	:	:	56.8	:
Hospital care and the like	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	1 689	2 005	3 688	1.7	6.3	4.0	12.6	13.9	1.4
Personal transport equipment	509	601	1 034	1.7	5.6	3.6	30.2	28.0	-2.1
Operation of personal transport equipment	737	812	1 257	1.0	4.5	2.7	43.7	34.1	-9.6
Purchased transport	363	411	861	1.3	7.7	4.4	21.5	23.3	1.8
Communication	86	191	535	8.2	10.8	9.5	5.1	14.5	9.4
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	1 186	1 710	3 281	3.7	6.7	5.2	8.8	12.4	3.6
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	105	411	1 244	14.6	11.7	13.2	8.9	37.9	29.1
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	289	306	561	0.6	6.3	3.4	24.4	17.1	-7.3
Books, newspapers and magazines	332	369	392	1.1	0.6	0.8	28.0	12.0	-16.0
Education	460	651	1 083	3.5	5.2	4.4	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	943	1 330	2 705	3.5	7.4	5.4	7.0	10.2	3.2
Personal care and effects	110	300	568	10.6	6.6	8.6	11.6	21.0	9.4
Goods n.e.c.	113	172	462	4.3	10.4	7.3	12.0	17.1	5.1
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	227	280	689	2.1	9.4	5.7	24.1	25.5	1.4
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	141	286	495	7.3	5.6	6.5	14.9	18.3	3.4
Services n.e.c.	352	292	491	-1.8	5.3	1.7	37.3	18.2	-19.2
Final consumption of households	13 443	16 924	26 507	2.3	4.6	3.5	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Italy	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			%(²)		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	92 592	107 384	110 938	1.5	0.3	0.9	28.6	19.9	-8.8
Food	78 838	91 602	95 744	1.5	0.4	1.0	85.1	86.3	1.2
Bread and cereals	11 336	11 739	12 548	0.4	0.7	0.5	14.4	13.1	-1.3
Meat	23 307	28 477	28 002	2.0	-0.2	0.9	29.6	29.2	-0.3
Fish	4 121	5 686	6 389	3.3	1.2	2.2	5.2	6.7	1.4
Milk, cheese and eggs	11 230	14 066	15 081	2.3	0.7	1.5	14.2	15.8	1.5
Oils and fats	3 614	3 921	3 745	0.8	-0.5	0.2	4.6	3.9	-0.7
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	19 000	20 558	21 892	0.8	0.6	0.7	24.1	22.9	-1.2
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	1 050	1 031	1 056	-0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.1	-0.2
Sugar	1 060	1 224	1 249	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.0
Coffee, tea, cacao	1 819	2 139	2 266	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.3	2.4	0.1
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	2 301	2 762	3 516	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.7	0.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	904	1 298	2 411	3.7	6.4	5.0	1.0	2.2	1.2
Alcoholic beverages	6 250	6 141	5 306	-0.2	-1.5	-0.8	6.7	4.8	-2.0
Tobacco	6 601	8 343	7 478	2.4	-1.1	0.6	7.1	6.7	-0.4
Clothing and footwear	32 687	46 444	54 307	3.6	1.6	2.6	10.1	9.7	-0.4
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	25 643	36 430	43 109	3.6	1.7	2.6	78.5	79.4	0.9
Footwear, incl. repairs	7 044	10 015	11 198	3.6	1.1	2.3	21.5	20.6	-0.9
Gross rent, fuel and power	49 063	69 315	82 660	3.5	1.8	2.6	15.2	14.8	-0.4
Gross rent and water charges	37 223	52 383	63 482	3.5	1.9	2.7	75.9	76.8	0.9
Fuel and power	11 840	16 933	19 178	3.6	1.3	2.4	24.1	23.2	-0.9
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	25 329	40 151	53 535	4.7	2.9	3.8	7.8	9.6	1.8
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	5 979	12 109	15 949	7.3	2.8	5.0	23.6	29.8	6.2
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	2 848	4 108	6 763	3.7	5.1	4.4	11.2	12.6	1.4
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	3 271	4 390	5 637	3.0	2.5	2.8	12.9	10.5	-2.4
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	1 830	2 431	2 880	2.9	1.7	2.3	7.2	5.4	-1.8
Household operation except domestic services	7 048	11 027	15 001	4.6	3.1	3.8	27.8	28.0	0.2
Domestic services	4 353	6 087	7 306	3.4	1.8	2.6	17.2	13.6	-3.5
Medical care and health expenses	17 507	26 638	37 892	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.4	6.8	1.4
Medical and pharmaceutical products	2 133	7 294	13 938	13.1	6.7	9.8	12.2	36.8	24.6
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	761	1 413	1 917	6.4	3.1	4.7	4.3	5.1	0.7
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	8 195	11 510	14 241	3.5	2.2	2.8	46.8	37.6	-9.2
Hospital care and the like	6 417	6 420	7 796	0.0	2.0	1.0	36.7	20.6	-16.1
Service charges on accident and health assurance	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	35 207	51 969	67 568	4.0	2.7	3.3	10.9	12.1	1.2
Personal transport equipment	7 597	15 625	18 244	7.5	1.6	4.5	21.6	27.0	5.4
Operation of personal transport equipment	19 073	24 038	30 716	2.3	2.5	2.4	54.2	45.5	-8.7
Purchased transport	5 668	7 922	9 798	3.4	2.1	2.8	16.1	14.5	-1.6
Communication	2 869	4 383	8 810	4.3	7.2	5.8	8.1	13.0	4.9
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	21 819	36 774	51 904	5.4	3.5	4.4	6.7	9.3	2.5
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	6 750	15 726	24 237	8.8	4.4	6.6	30.9	46.7	15.8
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	7 474	10 455	14 493	3.4	3.3	3.4	34.3	27.9	-6.3
Books, newspapers and magazines	5 755	7 403	8 959	2.5	1.9	2.2	26.4	17.3	-9.1
Education	1 840	3 190	4 215	5.7	2.8	4.2	8.4	8.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	49 186	71 145	99 614	3.8	3.4	3.6	15.2	17.8	2.6
Personal care and effects	8 810	12 257	17 926	3.4	3.9	3.6	17.9	18.0	0.1
Goods n.e.c.	5 143	10 107	18 946	7.0	6.5	6.7	10.5	19.0	8.6
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	32 405	44 131	55 041	3.1	2.2	2.7	65.9	55.3	-10.6
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	749	1 650	3 685	8.2	8.4	8.3	1.5	3.7	2.2
Services n.e.c.	2 078	3 000	4 017	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.0	-0.2
Final consumption of households	323 390	449 821	558 418	3.4	2.2	2.8	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Luxembourg	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975*	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	663	813	939	2.1	1.4	1.8	24.4	18.3	-6.1
Food	492	501	552	0.2	1.0	0.6	74.1	58.9	-15.3
Bread and cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Meat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fish	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oils and fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	11	18	33	4.9	5.8	5.4	1.7	3.5	1.7
Alcoholic beverages	44	53	63	1.8	1.8	1.8	6.7	6.8	0.1
Tobacco	116	241	290	7.6	1.9	4.7	17.5	30.9	13.4
Clothing and footwear	237	234	297	-0.1	2.4	1.2	8.7	5.8	-2.9
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Footwear, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gross rent, fuel and power	556	753	1 026	3.1	3.1	3.1	20.4	20.0	-0.4
Gross rent and water charges	406	514	704	2.4	3.2	2.8	73.0	68.6	-4.4
Fuel and power	150	239	322	4.7	3.0	3.9	27.0	31.4	4.4
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	256	317	554	2.2	5.7	3.9	9.4	10.8	1.4
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Household operation except domestic services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medical care and health expenses	169	252	374	4.0	4.1	4.0	6.2	7.3	1.1
Medical and pharmaceutical products	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hospital care and the like	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	349	525	996	4.2	6.6	5.4	12.8	19.4	6.6
Personal transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Operation of personal transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Purchased transport	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Communication	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	90	113	212	2.3	6.5	4.4	3.3	4.1	0.8
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Books, newspapers and magazines	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Education	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	425	474	733	1.1	4.5	2.8	15.6	14.3	-1.3
Personal care and effects	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Goods n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Final consumption of households	2 724	3 466	5 132	2.4	4.0	3.2	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Netherlands	Absolute value			Growth rate			Structure		
	PPS			a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			% ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	15 889	18 264	21 061	1.4	1.4	1.4	16.9	14.7	-2.2
Food	11 539	13 881	16 437	1.9	1.7	1.8	72.6	78.0	5.4
Bread and cereals	1 835	2 243	2 613	2.0	1.5	1.8	15.9	15.9	0.0
Meat	3 267	3 679	4 078	1.2	1.0	1.1	28.3	24.8	-3.5
Fish	269	387	477	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.9	0.6
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 931	2 424	2 755	2.3	1.3	1.8	16.7	16.8	0.0
Oils and fats	300	382	456	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.8	0.2
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	1 855	2 385	3 030	2.5	2.4	2.5	16.1	18.4	2.4
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	410	382	451	-0.7	1.7	0.5	3.6	2.7	-0.8
Sugar	110	107	138	-0.2	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Coffee, tea, cacao	356	447	490	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.1	3.0	-0.1
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	1 206	1 448	1 960	1.8	3.1	2.5	10.4	11.9	1.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	366	529	821	3.7	4.5	4.1	2.3	3.9	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	1 609	1 917	2 067	1.8	0.8	1.3	10.1	9.8	-0.3
Tobacco	2 375	1 955	1 753	-1.9	-1.1	-1.5	14.9	8.3	-6.6
Clothing and footwear	7 356	7 645	9 746	0.4	2.5	1.4	7.8	6.8	-1.0
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	6 290	6 399	8 161	0.2	2.5	1.3	85.5	83.7	-1.8
Footwear, incl. repairs	1 066	1 246	1 586	1.6	2.4	2.0	14.5	16.3	1.8
Gross rent, fuel and power	15 209	20 988	26 141	3.3	2.2	2.7	16.2	18.3	2.1
Gross rent and water charges	11 528	16 407	21 813	3.6	2.9	3.2	75.8	83.4	7.7
Fuel and power	3 952	4 474	4 310	1.2	-0.4	0.4	26.0	16.5	-9.5
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	7 400	7 409	9 824	0.0	2.9	1.4	7.9	6.9	-1.0
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	3 218	2 858	3 773	-1.2	2.8	0.8	43.5	38.4	-5.1
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	517	696	945	3.0	3.1	3.1	7.0	9.6	2.6
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	931	838	1 147	-1.1	3.2	1.0	12.6	11.7	-0.9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	1 128	1 139	1 500	0.1	2.8	1.4	15.2	15.3	0.0
Household operation except domestic services	941	1 255	1 697	2.9	3.1	3.0	12.7	17.3	4.6
Domestic services	665	627	756	-0.6	1.9	0.6	9.0	7.7	-1.3
Medical care and health expenses	11 501	14 319	18 706	2.2	2.7	2.5	12.2	13.1	0.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	974	1 590	3 094	5.0	6.9	5.9	8.5	16.5	8.1
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	294	331	468	1.2	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	2 417	3 760	4 895	4.5	2.7	3.6	21.0	26.2	5.2
Hospital care and the like	7 788	8 681	10 279	1.1	1.7	1.4	67.7	55.0	-12.8
Service charges on accident and health assurance	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	12 704	14 319	18 780	1.2	2.7	2.0	13.5	13.1	-0.4
Personal transport equipment	4 823	5 165	5 281	0.7	0.2	0.5	38.0	28.1	-9.8
Operation of personal transport equipment	5 418	5 862	7 967	0.8	3.1	1.9	42.6	42.4	-0.2
Purchased transport	1 644	1 904	3 305	1.5	5.7	3.6	12.9	17.6	4.7
Communication	818	1 401	2 243	5.5	4.8	5.2	6.4	11.9	5.5
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	8 375	10 576	15 015	2.4	3.6	3.0	8.9	10.5	1.6
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	3 151	4 388	6 962	3.4	4.7	4.0	37.6	46.4	8.7
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	2 870	3 373	4 585	1.6	3.1	2.4	34.3	30.5	-3.7
Books, newspapers and magazines	1 813	2 282	2 566	2.3	1.2	1.8	21.6	17.1	-4.6
Education	541	593	907	0.9	4.3	2.6	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	15 266	18 479	23 717	1.9	2.5	2.2	16.2	16.6	0.3
Personal care and effects	1 155	1 607	2 286	3.4	3.6	3.5	7.6	9.6	2.1
Goods n.e.c.	1 053	1 225	1 483	1.5	1.9	1.7	6.9	6.3	-0.6
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	4 852	5 591	7 417	1.4	2.9	2.1	31.8	31.3	-0.5
Packaged tours	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	:	3 180	4 525	:	3.6	:	:	19.1	:
Services n.e.c.	5 543	6 872	7 963	2.2	1.5	1.8	36.3	33.6	-2.7
Final consumption of households	93 997	111 947	143 098	1.8	2.5	2.1	100	100	-

(1) Annualised average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Austria	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/85	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	10 166	12 268	13 369	1.9	0.9	1.4	21.8	18.9	-2.9
Food	:	9 321	10 233	:	0.9	:	:	76.5	:
Bread and cereals	:	1 317	1 715	:	2.7	:	:	16.8	:
Meat	:	2 634	2 755	:	0.4	:	:	26.9	:
Fish	:	211	182	:	-1.4	:	:	1.8	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	1 538	1 567	:	0.2	:	:	15.3	:
Oils and fats	:	544	568	:	0.4	:	:	5.5	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	1 484	1 614	:	0.8	:	:	15.8	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	258	251	:	-0.3	:	:	2.5	:
Sugar	:	98	83	:	-1.7	:	:	0.8	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	294	309	:	0.5	:	:	3.0	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	941	1 219	:	2.6	:	:	11.9	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	:	320	512	:	4.8	:	:	3.8	:
Alcoholic beverages	:	1 263	1 353	:	0.7	:	:	10.1	:
Tobacco	:	1 389	1 262	:	-1.0	:	:	9.4	:
Clothing and footwear	5 180	6 391	5 706	2.1	-1.1	0.5	11.1	8.0	-3.1
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	:	5 397	4 811	:	-1.1	:	:	84.3	:
Footwear, incl. repairs	:	993	895	:	-1.0	:	:	15.7	:
Gross rent, fuel and power	8 311	10 452	13 180	2.3	2.3	2.3	17.8	18.6	0.8
Gross rent and water charges	:	7 883	9 882	:	2.3	:	:	75.0	:
Fuel and power	:	2 554	3 262	:	2.5	:	:	24.8	:
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	3 294	4 272	6 221	2.6	3.8	3.2	7.1	8.8	1.7
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	:	1 781	3 035	:	5.5	:	:	48.8	:
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	:	311	530	:	5.5	:	:	8.5	:
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	:	797	1 073	:	3.0	:	:	17.3	:
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	:	316	342	:	0.8	:	:	5.5	:
Household operation except domestic services	:	721	1 005	:	3.4	:	:	16.2	:
Domestic services	:	362	246	:	-3.8	:	:	3.9	:
Medical care and health expenses	2 281	2 031	3 167	-1.2	4.5	1.7	4.9	4.5	-0.4
Medical and pharmaceutical products	:	319	632	:	7.1	:	:	19.9	:
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	:	84	176	:	7.7	:	:	5.6	:
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	:	436	829	:	6.6	:	:	26.2	:
Hospital care and the like	:	905	1 185	:	2.7	:	:	37.4	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	:	322	330	:	0.2	:	:	10.4	:
Transport and communication	7 106	8 600	11 437	1.9	2.9	2.4	15.2	16.1	0.9
Personal transport equipment	:	6 712	8 085	:	1.9	:	:	70.7	:
Operation of personal transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Purchased transport	:	1 074	1 640	:	4.3	:	:	14.3	:
Communication	:	822	1 671	:	7.3	:	:	14.6	:
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	2 695	3 572	5 811	2.9	5.0	3.9	5.8	8.2	2.4
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	:	1 261	2 065	:	5.1	:	:	35.5	:
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	:	1 553	2 792	:	6.0	:	:	48.0	:
Books, newspapers and magazines	:	525	642	:	2.0	:	:	11.0	:
Education	:	255	317	:	2.2	:	:	5.5	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	7 506	9 267	12 028	2.1	2.6	2.4	16.1	17.0	0.9
Personal care and effects	:	874	1 242	:	3.6	:	:	10.3	:
Goods n.e.c.	:	538	772	:	3.7	:	:	6.4	:
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	:	6 733	7 850	:	1.5	:	:	65.3	:
Packaged tours	:	187	351	:	6.5	:	:	2.9	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	:	722	1 531	:	7.8	:	:	12.7	:
Services n.e.c.	:	248	298	:	1.9	:	:	2.5	:
Final consumption of households	46 635	56 854	70 920	2.0	2.2	2.1	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Portugal	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975*	1985	1995*	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
	Food, beverages and tobacco	11 943	14 139	20 260	1.7	3.7	2.7	37.2	30.5
Food	9 906	11 958	16 579	1.9	3.3	2.6	82.9	81.8	-1.1
Bread and cereals	:	1 771	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Meat	:	3 333	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fish	:	1 694	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	1 537	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oils and fats	:	506	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	2 230	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	265	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar	:	225	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	139	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	259	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	86	96	183	1.1	6.6	3.8	0.7	0.9	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	1 230	1 173	2 171	-0.5	6.4	2.9	10.3	10.7	0.4
Tobacco	721	912	1 327	2.4	3.8	3.1	6.0	6.5	0.5
Clothing and footwear	3 452	4 085	6 142	1.7	4.2	2.9	10.7	9.3	-1.5
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	3 099	3 660	4 720	1.7	2.6	2.1	89.8	76.9	-12.9
Footwear, incl. repairs	353	425	1 422	1.9	12.8	7.2	10.2	23.1	12.9
Gross rent, fuel and power	1 405	1 912	4 461	3.1	8.8	5.9	4.4	6.7	2.3
Gross rent and water charges	676	886	2 387	2.7	10.4	6.5	48.1	53.5	5.4
Fuel and power	729	1 025	2 074	3.5	7.3	5.4	51.9	46.5	-5.4
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	3 003	3 270	5 695	0.9	5.7	3.3	9.4	8.6	-0.8
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	605	554	882	-0.9	4.8	1.9	20.1	15.5	-4.6
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	601	641	1 568	0.7	9.4	4.9	20.0	27.5	7.5
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	339	406	874	1.8	8.0	4.8	11.3	15.3	4.1
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	414	407	880	-0.2	8.0	3.8	13.8	15.4	1.7
Household operation except domestic services	706	886	1 130	2.3	2.5	2.4	23.5	19.8	-3.7
Domestic services	339	375	362	1.0	-0.4	0.3	11.3	6.3	-4.9
Medical care and health expenses	1 484	2 059	2 848	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	-0.3
Medical and pharmaceutical products	468	651	1 500	3.4	8.7	6.0	31.5	52.7	21.2
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	56	54	178	-0.4	12.6	5.9	3.8	6.3	2.5
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	583	870	973	4.1	1.1	2.6	39.3	34.2	-5.2
Hospital care and the like	112	165	192	3.9	1.6	2.7	7.6	6.8	-0.8
Service charges on accident and health assurance	264	319	:	1.9	:	:	17.8	:	:
Transport and communication	3 930	3 079	10 348	-2.4	12.9	5.0	12.2	15.6	3.4
Personal transport equipment	758	1 132	:	4.1	:	:	19.3	:	:
Operation of personal transport equipment	1 783	:	:	:	:	:	45.4	:	:
Purchased transport	1 196	1 637	1 696	3.2	0.4	1.8	30.4	16.4	-14.0
Communication	193	310	902	4.9	11.3	8.0	4.9	8.7	3.8
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	2 026	2 350	4 918	1.5	7.7	4.5	6.3	7.4	1.1
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	666	777	1 703	1.6	8.2	4.8	32.9	34.6	1.7
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	538	735	1 861	3.2	9.7	6.4	26.5	37.8	11.3
Books, newspapers and magazines	281	268	331	-0.5	2.1	0.8	13.9	6.7	-7.2
Education	540	570	1 023	0.5	6.0	3.2	26.7	20.8	-5.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	4 729	7 432	11 674	4.6	4.6	4.6	14.7	17.6	2.9
Personal care and effects	282	417	852	4.0	7.4	5.7	6.0	7.3	1.3
Goods n.e.c.	389	401	1 896	0.3	16.8	8.2	8.2	16.2	8.0
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	3 264	5 107	6 569	4.6	2.5	3.6	69.0	56.3	-12.8
Packaged tours	:	:	820	:	:	:	:	7.0	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	677	1 210	1 537	6.0	2.4	4.2	14.3	13.2	-1.2
Services n.e.c.	117	297	:	9.8	:	:	2.5	:	:
Final consumption of households	32 115	38 326	66 346	1.8	5.6	3.7	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Finland	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975*	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	6 168	7 296	7 709	1.7	0.6	1.1	27.1	23.6	-3.5
Food	4 416	5 215	5 650	1.7	0.8	1.2	71.6	73.3	1.7
Bread and cereals		949	963		0.2			17.0	
Meat		1 374	1 395		0.1			24.7	
Fish		152	214		3.5			3.8	
Milk, cheese and eggs		980	991		0.1			17.5	
Oils and fats		328	243		-3.0			4.3	
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and		617	869		3.5			15.4	
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers		104	145		3.4			2.6	
Sugar		99	96		-0.3			1.7	
Coffee, tea, cacao		180	173		-0.4			3.1	
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery		431	561		2.7			9.9	
Non-alcoholic beverages	129	148	201	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.5
Alcoholic beverages	1 025	1 241	1 318	1.9	0.6	1.3	16.6	17.1	0.5
Tobacco	598	692	540	1.5	-2.5	-0.5	9.7	7.0	-2.7
Clothing and footwear	1 172	1 543	1 561	2.8	0.1	1.4	5.1	4.8	-0.4
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	903	1 219	1 314	3.1	0.8	1.9	77.0	84.2	7.2
Footwear, incl. repairs	269	324	247	1.9	-2.7	-0.4	23.0	15.8	-7.2
Gross rent, fuel and power	4 139	5 346	7 306	2.6	3.2	2.9	18.2	22.4	4.2
Gross rent and water charges	3 263	4 195	5 869	2.5	3.4	3.0	78.8	80.3	1.5
Fuel and power	876	1 151	1 437	2.8	2.2	2.5	21.2	19.7	-1.5
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	1 615	2 018	1 930	2.3	-0.4	0.9	7.1	5.9	-1.2
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	483	654	499	3.1	-2.7	0.2	29.9	25.8	-4.1
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	185	215	197	1.5	-0.8	0.3	11.5	10.2	-1.3
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	235	307	319	2.7	0.4	1.5	14.5	16.5	2.0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	164	192	186	1.6	-0.3	0.6	10.2	9.7	-0.5
Household operation except domestic services	186	228	266	2.1	1.5	1.8	11.5	13.8	2.3
Domestic services	361	422	463	1.6	0.9	1.3	22.4	24.0	1.6
Medical care and health expenses	1 014	1 310	1 574	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.5	4.8	0.4
Medical and pharmaceutical products	365	443	581	2.0	2.8	2.4	36.0	36.9	0.9
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	138	174	179	2.4	0.3	1.3	13.6	11.4	-2.2
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	292	379	389	2.7	0.2	1.4	28.7	24.7	-4.1
Hospital care and the like	204	288	366	3.5	2.4	3.0	20.1	23.3	3.1
Service charges on accident and health assurance	16	26	60	5.1	8.8	6.9	1.5	3.8	2.2
Transport and communication	3 715	4 875	4 918	2.8	0.1	1.4	16.3	15.0	-1.3
Personal transport equipment	2 793	3 712	3 438	2.9	-0.8	1.0	75.2	69.9	-5.3
Operation of personal transport equipment									
Purchased transport	707	853	826	1.9	-0.3	0.8	19.0	16.8	-2.2
Communication	216	310	654	3.7	7.7	5.7	5.8	13.3	7.5
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	2 205	2 696	3 239	2.0	1.9	1.9	9.7	9.9	0.2
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	880	1 083	1 238	2.1	1.3	1.7	39.9	38.2	-1.7
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	624	821	1 158	2.8	3.5	3.1	28.3	35.7	7.5
Books, newspapers and magazines	646	708	684	0.9	-0.4	0.3	29.3	21.1	-8.2
Education	54	83	159	4.4	6.7	5.5	2.5	4.9	2.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	2 759	3 694	4 445	3.0	1.9	2.4	12.1	13.6	1.5
Personal care and effects	403	518	647	2.5	2.3	2.4	14.6	14.6	0.0
Goods n.e.c.	156	220	264	3.5	1.8	2.7	5.6	5.9	0.3
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	1 730	2 205	2 449	2.5	1.1	1.8	62.7	55.1	-7.6
Packaged tours	228	367	375	4.9	0.2	2.5	8.3	8.4	0.2
Financial services, n.e.c.	164	280	496	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	11.1	5.2
Services n.e.c.	79	105	215	2.9	7.4	5.2	2.8	4.8	2.0
Final consumption of households	22 786	28 777	32 682	2.4	1.3	1.8	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

Sweden	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975*	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	13 043	13 181	14 461	0.1	0.9	0.5	24.8	22.7	-2.1
Food	9 477	9 743	11 067	0.3	1.3	0.8	72.7	76.5	3.9
Bread and cereals	:	1 657	1 938	:	1.6	:	:	17.5	:
Meat	:	2 071	2 691	:	2.7	:	:	24.3	:
Fish	:	559	537	:	-0.4	:	:	4.9	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	1 684	1 708	:	0.1	:	:	15.4	:
Oils and fats	:	481	418	:	-1.4	:	:	3.8	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	1 435	1 690	:	1.6	:	:	15.3	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	246	300	:	2.0	:	:	2.7	:
Sugar	:	91	60	:	-4.2	:	:	0.5	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	360	309	:	-1.5	:	:	2.8	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	1 149	1 426	:	2.2	:	:	12.9	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	207	239	468	1.4	7.0	4.2	1.6	3.2	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	2 092	1 935	1 946	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	16.0	13.5	-2.6
Tobacco	1 268	1 263	983	0.0	-2.5	-1.3	9.7	6.8	-2.9
Clothing and footwear	3 446	3 459	3 939	0.0	1.3	0.7	6.5	6.2	-0.4
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	2 916	2 849	3 209	-0.2	1.2	0.5	84.6	81.5	-3.1
Footwear, incl. repairs	530	610	730	1.4	1.8	1.6	15.4	18.5	3.1
Gross rent, fuel and power	14 681	16 155	17 215	1.0	0.6	0.8	27.9	27.0	-0.9
Gross rent and water charges	11 689	12 803	13 939	0.9	0.9	0.9	79.6	81.0	1.4
Fuel and power	2 993	3 308	3 260	1.0	-0.1	0.4	20.4	18.9	-1.4
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	3 575	3 735	4 351	0.4	1.5	1.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	1 328	1 361	1 451	0.2	0.6	0.4	37.2	33.4	-3.8
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	484	453	579	-0.7	2.5	0.9	13.5	13.3	-0.2
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	313	337	410	0.8	2.0	1.4	8.7	9.4	0.7
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	508	515	538	0.1	0.4	0.3	14.2	12.4	-1.8
Household operation except domestic services	530	548	628	0.3	1.4	0.8	14.8	14.4	-0.4
Domestic services	412	533	734	2.6	3.3	2.9	11.5	16.9	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	783	872	1 428	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.5	2.2	0.8
Medical and pharmaceutical products	226	266	492	1.6	6.4	4.0	28.9	34.5	5.6
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	127	122	177	-0.3	3.8	1.7	16.2	12.4	-3.8
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hospital care and the like	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	n.a	n.a	n.a	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	8 259	9 306	10 512	1.2	1.2	1.2	15.7	16.5	0.8
Personal transport equipment	1 751	1 965	1 760	1.2	-1.1	0.0	21.2	16.7	-4.5
Operation of personal transport equipment	4 337	4 895	5 321	1.2	0.8	1.0	52.5	50.6	-1.9
Purchased transport	1 455	1 578	2 078	0.8	2.8	1.8	17.6	19.8	2.1
Communication	716	883	1 304	2.1	4.0	3.0	8.7	12.4	3.7
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	4 724	5 194	6 460	1.0	2.2	1.6	9.0	10.1	1.2
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	2 109	2 316	3 164	0.9	3.2	2.0	44.7	49.0	4.3
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	1 488	1 720	2 362	1.5	3.2	2.3	31.5	36.6	5.1
Books, newspapers and magazines	1 026	1 059	830	0.3	-2.4	-1.1	21.7	12.8	-8.9
Education	100	100	97	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	2.1	1.5	-0.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	4 353	4 919	5 243	1.2	0.6	0.9	8.3	8.2	0.0
Personal care and effects	912	974	873	0.7	-1.1	-0.2	20.9	16.6	-4.3
Goods n.e.c.	375	468	615	2.2	2.8	2.5	8.6	11.7	3.1
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	2 528	2 764	2 847	0.9	0.3	0.6	58.1	54.3	-3.8
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	350	517	633	4.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	12.1	4.0
Services n.e.c.	189	239	255	2.4	0.7	1.5	4.3	4.9	0.5
Final consumption of households	52 667	56 407	63 749	0.7	1.2	1.0	100	100	-

* Eurostat estimation

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat

Note: n.a means that the data concerned is not available as such but is included in the total; : means that data is not available at all (and thus is not included in the total)



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

United Kingdom	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	105 345	106 480	110 924	0.1	0.4	0.3	30.0	20.0	-10.0
Food	55 042	56 515	62 378	0.3	1.0	0.6	52.2	56.2	4.0
Bread and cereals	8 265	8 457	9 461	0.2	1.1	0.7	15.0	15.2	0.2
Meat	15 114	15 178	16 298	0.0	0.7	0.4	27.5	26.1	-1.3
Fish	2 010	2 250	2 839	1.1	2.4	1.7	3.7	4.6	0.9
Milk, cheese and eggs	9 962	8 877	7 904	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	18.1	12.7	-5.4
Oils and fats	2 010	1 746	1 444	-1.4	-1.9	-1.6	3.7	2.3	-1.3
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	6 486	7 434	11 302	1.4	4.3	2.8	11.8	18.1	6.3
Sugar	2 164	2 939	3 092	3.1	0.5	1.8	3.9	5.0	1.0
Coffee, tea, cacao	893	667	375	-2.9	-5.6	-4.2	1.6	0.6	-1.0
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	2 196	2 050	1 652	-0.7	-2.1	-1.4	4.0	2.6	-1.3
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	6 144	6 997	7 995	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.2	12.8	1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	2 078	3 434	5 578	5.1	5.0	5.1	2.0	5.0	3.1
Alcoholic beverages	30 073	32 514	31 463	0.8	-0.3	0.2	28.5	28.4	-0.2
Tobacco	19 661	14 038	11 505	-3.3	-2.0	-2.6	18.7	10.4	-8.3
Clothing and footwear	18 575	27 506	38 632	4.0	3.5	3.7	5.3	7.0	1.7
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	14 790	22 185	32 289	4.1	3.8	4.0	79.6	83.6	4.0
Footwear, incl. repairs	3 798	5 333	6 343	3.5	1.8	2.6	20.4	16.4	-4.0
Gross rent, fuel and power	72 856	85 781	99 489	1.6	1.5	1.6	20.7	18.0	-2.8
Gross rent and water charges	55 392	67 289	79 221	2.0	1.6	1.8	76.0	79.6	3.6
Fuel and power	17 325	18 543	20 269	0.7	0.9	0.8	23.8	20.4	-3.4
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	22 613	26 928	38 243	1.8	3.6	2.7	6.4	6.9	0.5
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	7 610	8 034	10 394	0.5	2.6	1.6	33.7	27.2	-6.5
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	2 198	2 552	4 230	1.5	5.2	3.3	9.7	11.1	1.3
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators, Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	3 196	5 375	9 135	5.3	5.4	5.4	14.1	23.9	9.8
Household operation except domestic services	3 178	3 718	4 649	1.6	2.3	1.9	14.1	12.2	-1.9
Domestic services	5 249	5 251	4 914	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	23.2	12.8	-10.4
Domestic services	1 716	2 028	4 922	1.7	9.3	5.4	7.6	12.9	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	3 426	5 653	8 378	5.1	4.0	4.6	1.0	1.5	0.5
Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 313	1 955	2 605	4.1	2.9	3.5	38.3	31.1	-7.2
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	411	586	1 560	3.6	10.3	6.9	12.0	18.6	6.6
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	657	1 038	1 023	4.7	-0.2	2.2	19.2	12.2	-7.0
Hospital care and the like	608	865	1 390	3.6	4.9	4.2	17.7	16.6	-1.2
Service charges on accident and health assurance	456	1 220	1 800	10.3	4.0	7.1	13.3	21.5	8.2
Transport and communication	49 619	71 533	98 017	3.7	3.2	3.5	14.1	17.7	3.6
Personal transport equipment	13 991	22 114	27 530	4.7	2.2	3.4	28.2	28.1	-0.1
Operation of personal transport equipment	20 293	27 954	37 309	3.3	2.9	3.1	40.9	38.1	-2.8
Purchased transport	11 347	14 160	19 933	2.2	3.5	2.9	22.9	20.3	-2.5
Communication	4 182	7 270	13 245	5.7	6.2	5.9	8.4	13.5	5.1
Recreation, entert., education and cultural services	27 490	38 876	62 775	3.5	4.9	4.2	7.8	11.3	3.5
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	7 460	13 835	29 388	6.4	7.8	7.1	27.1	46.8	19.7
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	11 817	14 710	19 449	2.2	2.8	2.5	43.0	31.0	-12.0
Books, newspapers and magazines	7 283	6 501	6 894	-1.1	0.6	-0.3	26.5	11.0	-15.5
Education	2 827	4 013	7 044	3.6	5.8	4.7	10.3	11.2	0.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	51 416	62 772	97 605	2.0	4.5	3.3	14.6	17.6	3.0
Personal care and effects	6 706	7 983	10 294	1.8	2.6	2.2	13.0	10.5	-2.5
Goods n.e.c.	6 075	6 416	8 763	0.5	3.2	1.8	11.8	9.0	-2.8
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	27 939	30 868	45 817	1.0	4.0	2.5	54.3	46.9	-7.4
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	7 650	12 878	22 697	5.3	5.8	5.6	14.9	23.3	8.4
Services n.e.c.	2 827	4 552	10 034	4.9	8.2	6.5	5.5	10.3	4.8
Final consumption of households	351 341	425 636	554 063	1.9	2.7	2.3	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

(3) In percentage points.

Source: Eurostat



Final consumption of households on the economic territory, by purpose in specific PPS and 1990 prices

European Union	Absolute value PPS			Growth rate a.a.g.r. ⁽¹⁾			Structure % ⁽²⁾		
	1975	1985	1995	1975/84	1985/95	1975/95	1975	1995	change ⁽³⁾
Food, beverages and tobacco	513 979	577 924	636 211	1.2	1.0	1.1	24.9	19.4	-5.4
Food	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bread and cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Meat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fish	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Milk, cheese and eggs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oils and fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruits and vegetables other than potatoes and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes, manioc and other tubers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Coffee, tea, cacao	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other foods, incl. preserves and confectionery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-alcoholic beverages	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alcoholic beverages	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Clothing and footwear	178 175	208 543	240 385	1.6	1.4	1.5	8.6	7.3	-1.3
Clothing other than footwear, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Footwear, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gross rent, fuel and power	357 221	468 645	580 924	2.8	2.2	2.5	17.3	17.8	0.5
Gross rent and water charges	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fuel and power	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Furniture, furnishings and household eq. and op.	170 651	199 167	259 641	1.6	2.7	2.1	8.3	7.9	-0.3
Furniture, fixtures, carpets, other floor coverings and rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Household textiles, other furnishings and rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Heating and cooking appliances, refrigerators,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glassware, tableware and household utensils incl. rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Household operation except domestic services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medical care and health expenses	128 108	185 519	267 799	3.8	3.7	3.8	6.2	8.2	2.0
Medical and pharmaceutical products	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services of physicians, nurses and related practitioners	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hospital care and the like	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Service charges on accident and health assurance	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Transport and communication	277 481	371 412	496 209	3.0	2.9	2.9	13.4	15.2	1.7
Personal transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Operation of personal transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Purchased transport	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Communication	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Recreation, entert., education and cultural service	153 898	205 705	297 271	2.9	3.8	3.3	7.4	9.1	1.6
Equipment and accessories, incl. repairs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Entertainment, recreational and cultural serv.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Books, newspapers and magazines	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Education	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	288 613	368 466	495 631	2.5	3.0	2.7	14.0	15.1	1.2
Personal care and effects	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Goods n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Expenditure in restaurants, cafes and hotels	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Packaged tours	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Financial services, n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Services n.e.c.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Final consumption of households	2066 480	2583 119	3272 301	2.3	2.4	2.3	100	100	-

(1) Annual average growth rate.

(2) As a percentage of the reference total or sub-total.

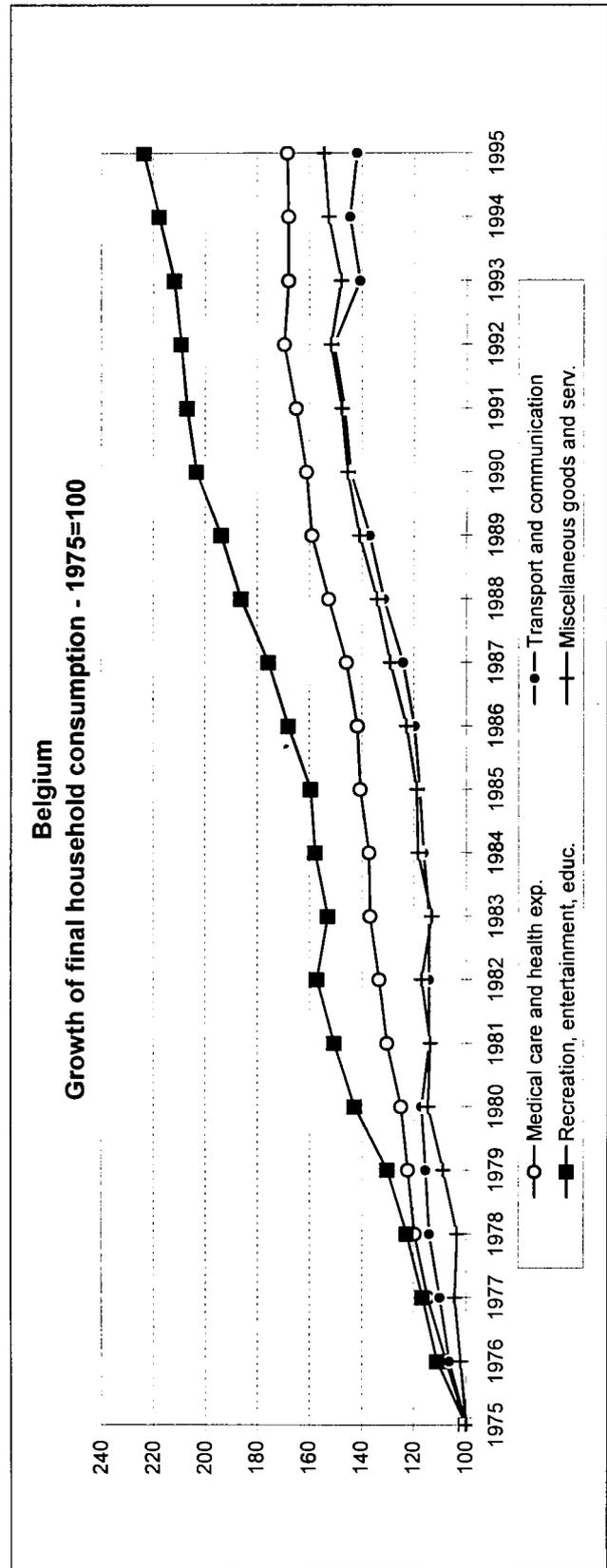
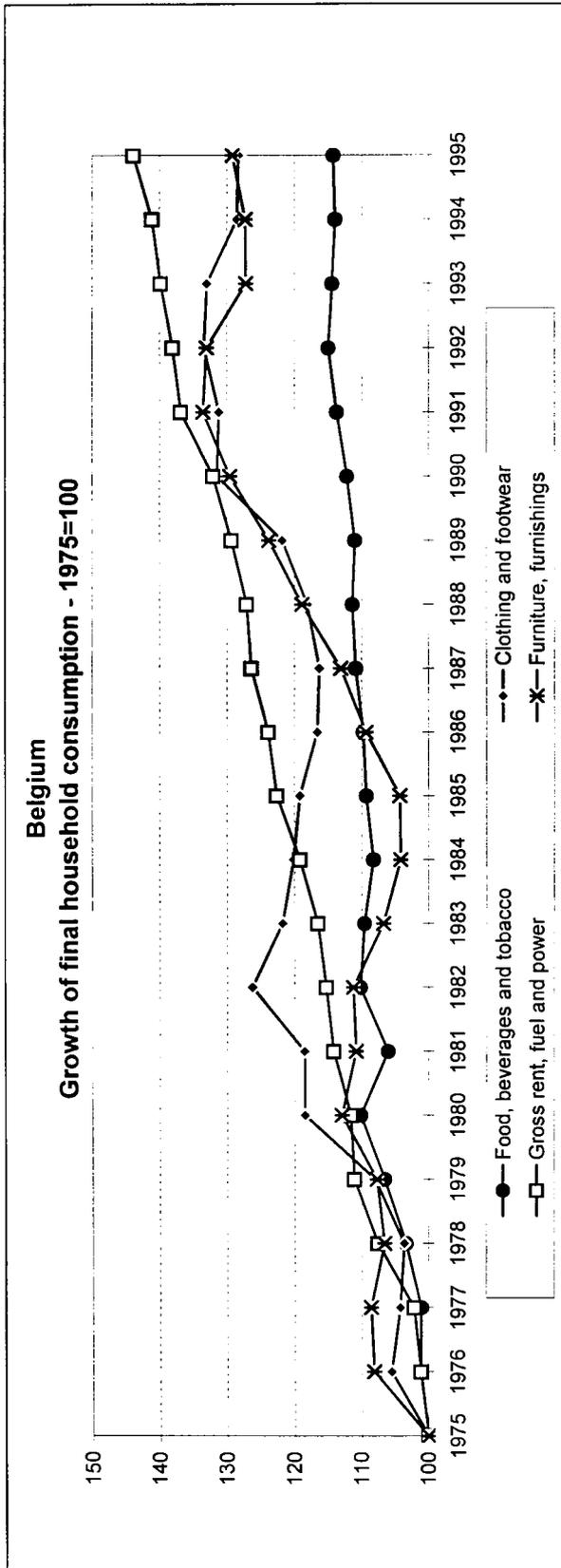
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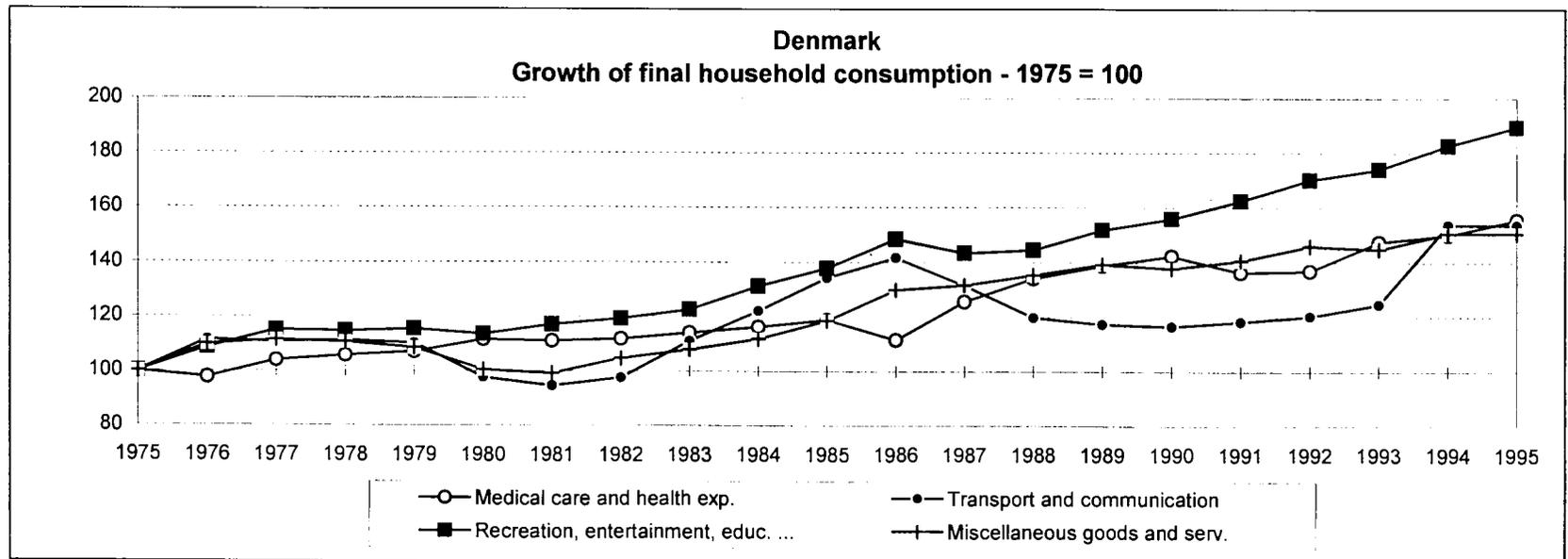
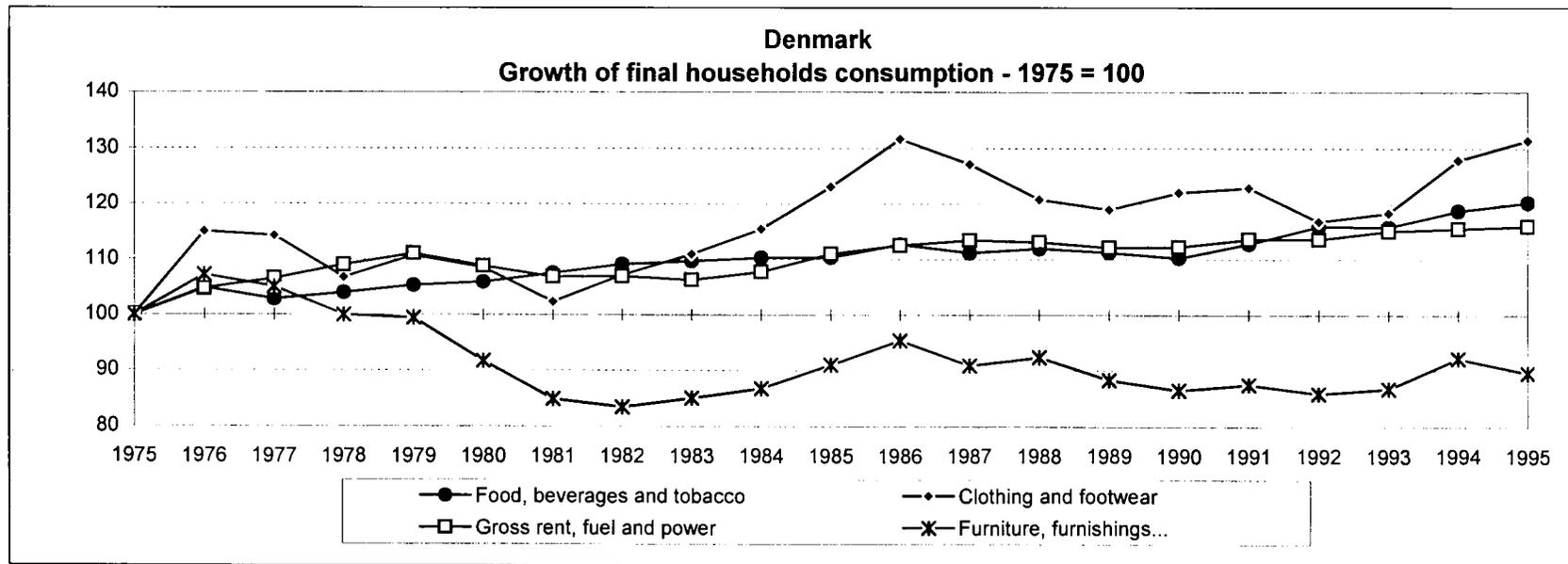
Source: Eurostat

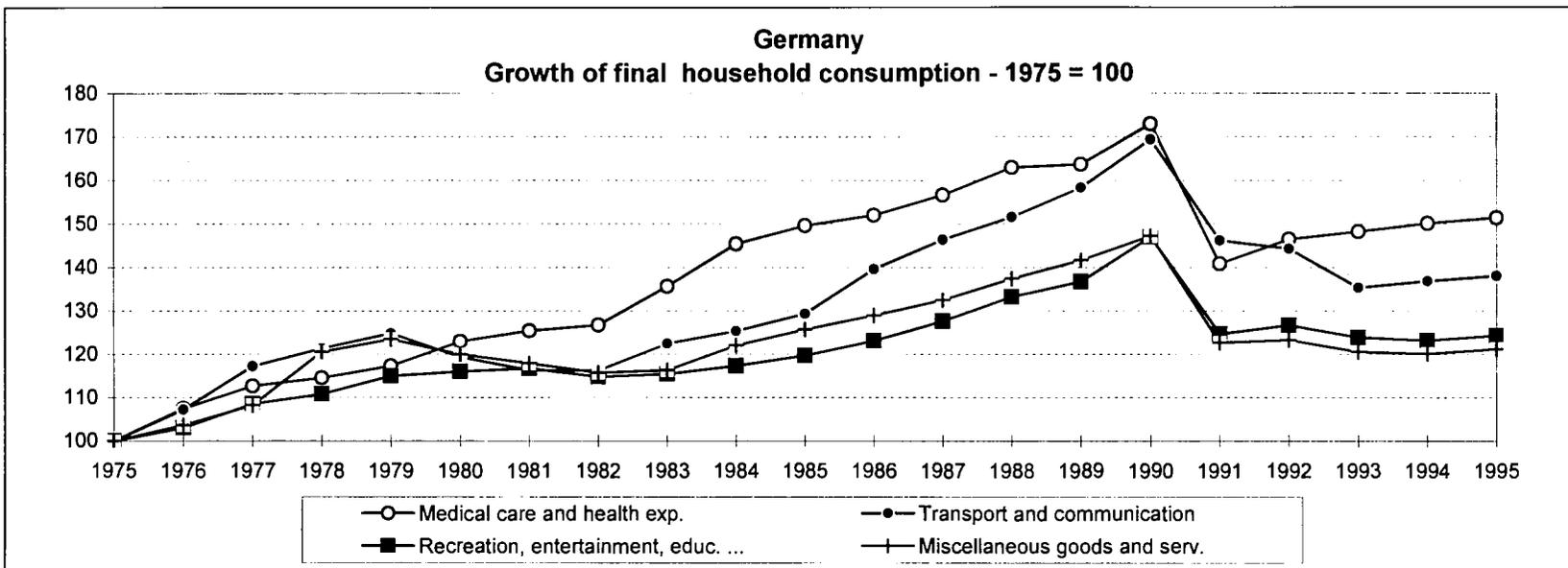
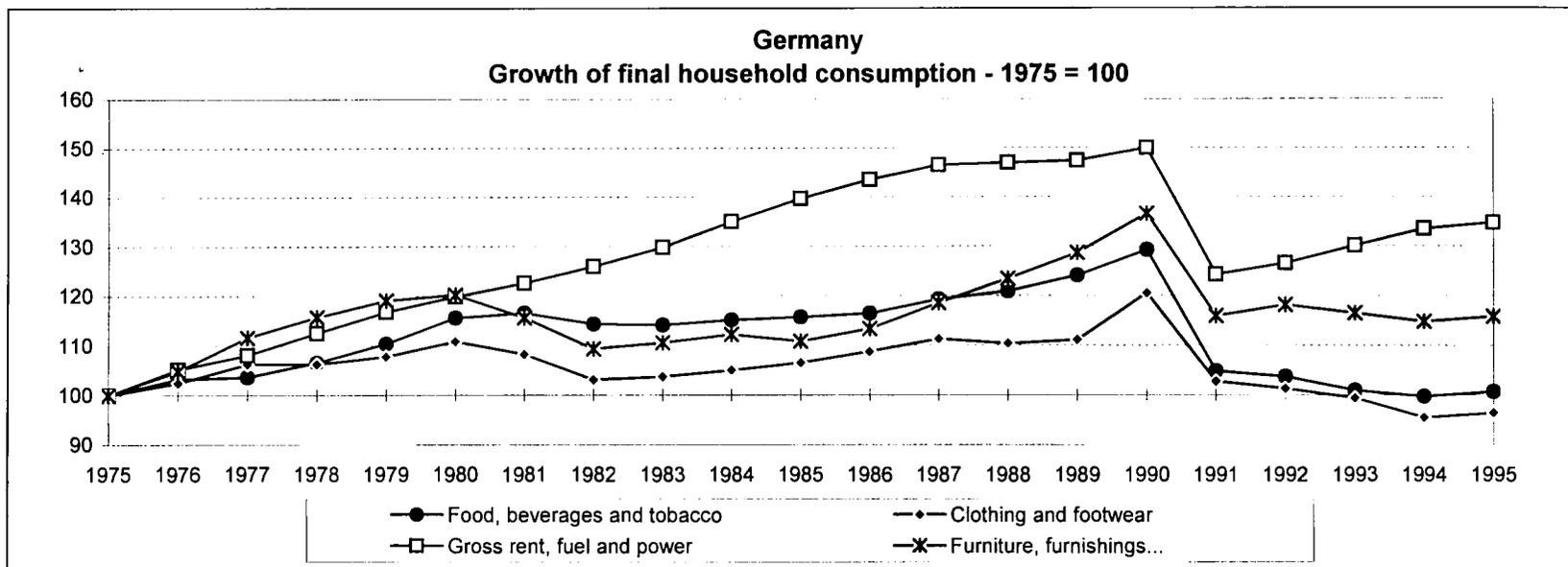
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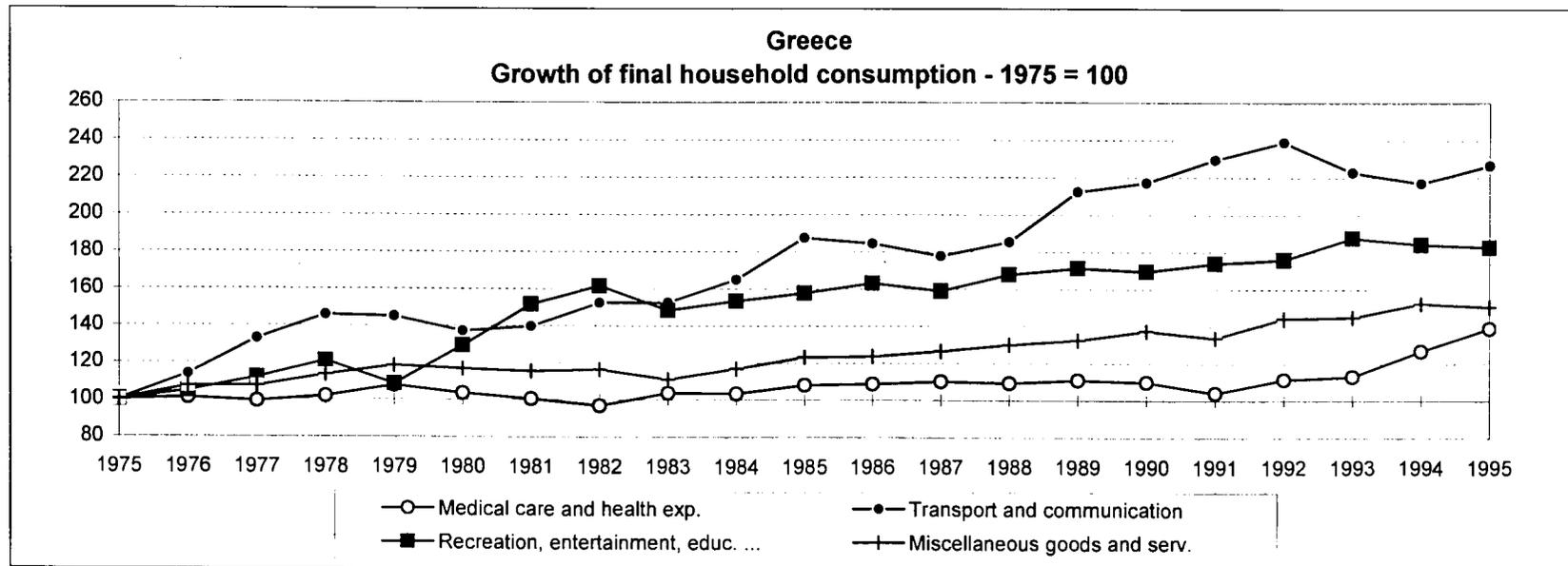
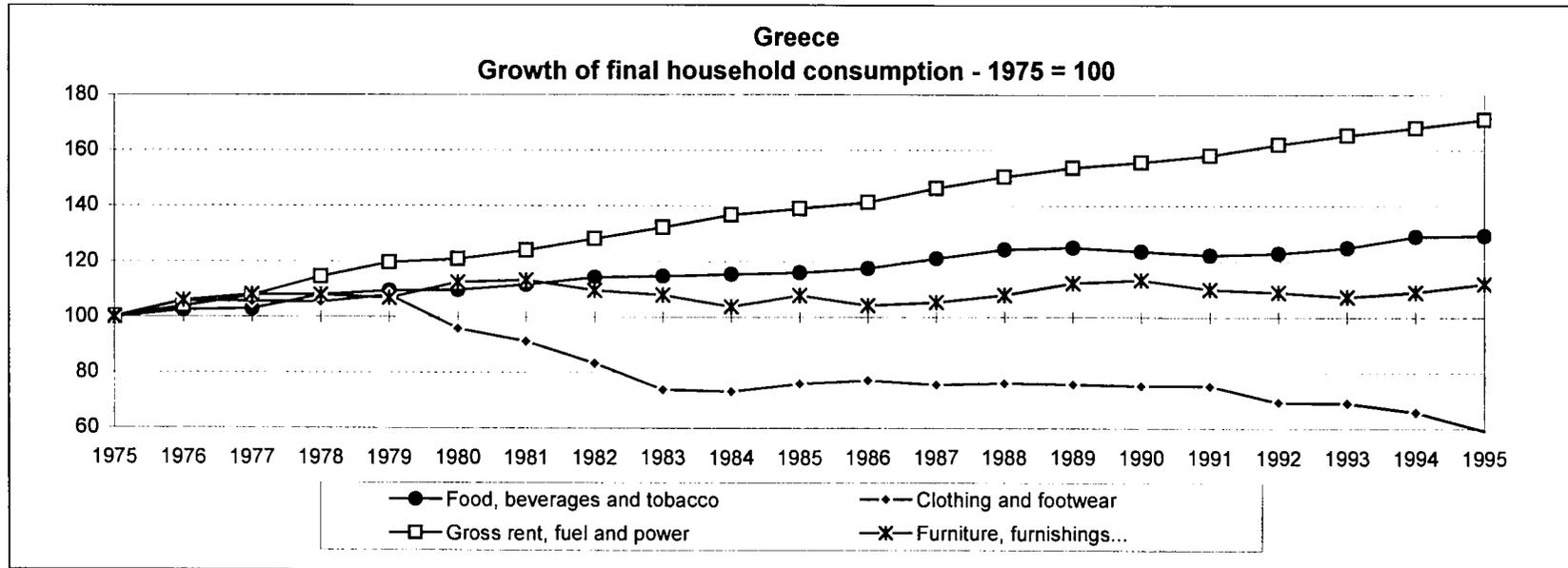
VOLUME GROWTH OF MAIN FUNCTIONS OF CONSUMPTION

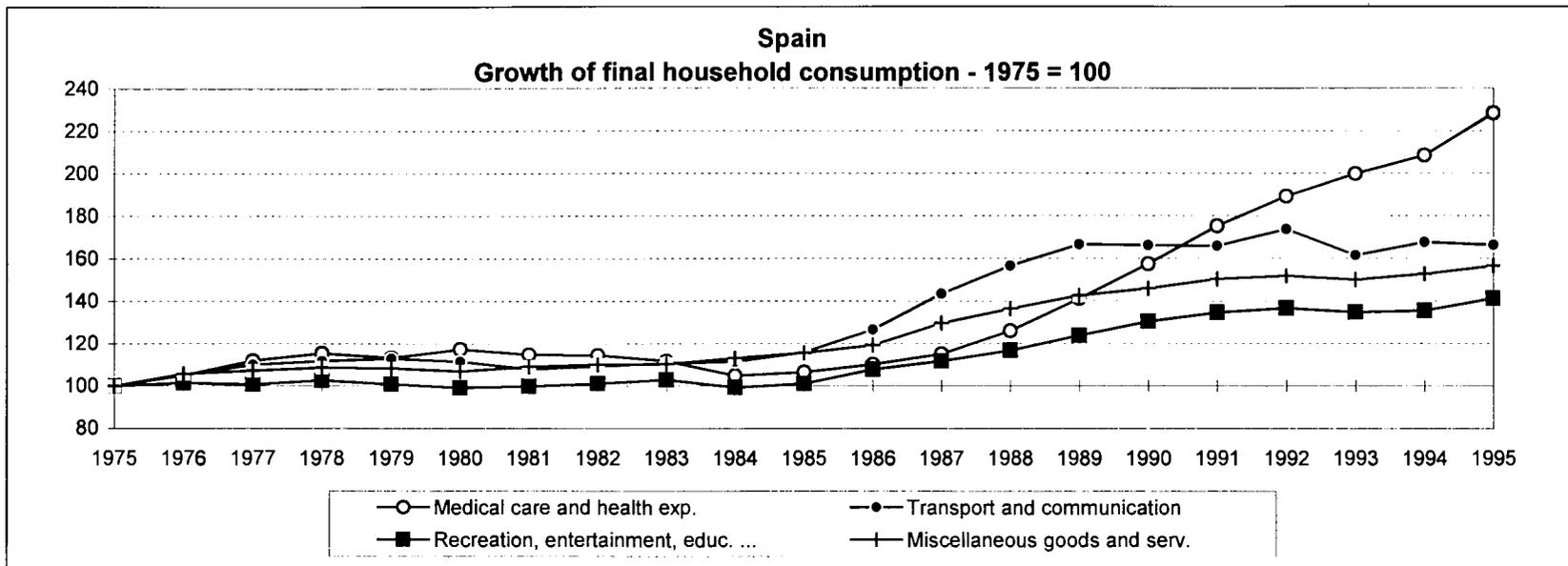
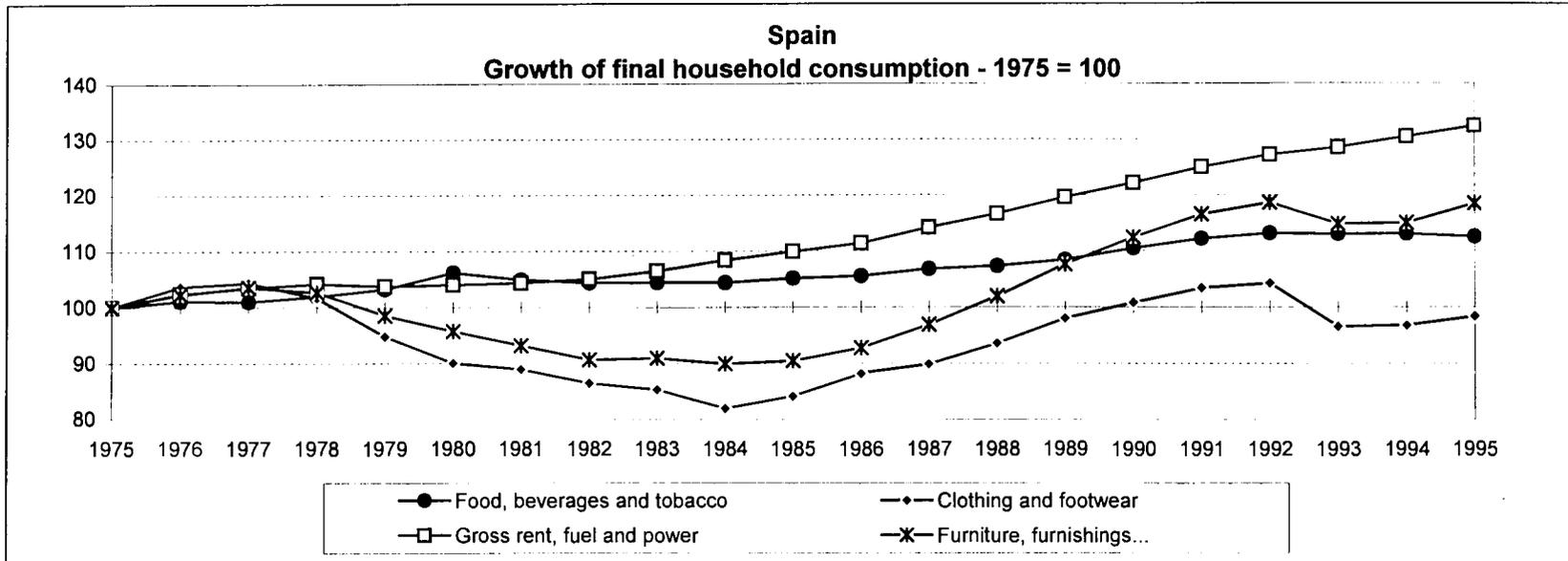
BY COUNTRY

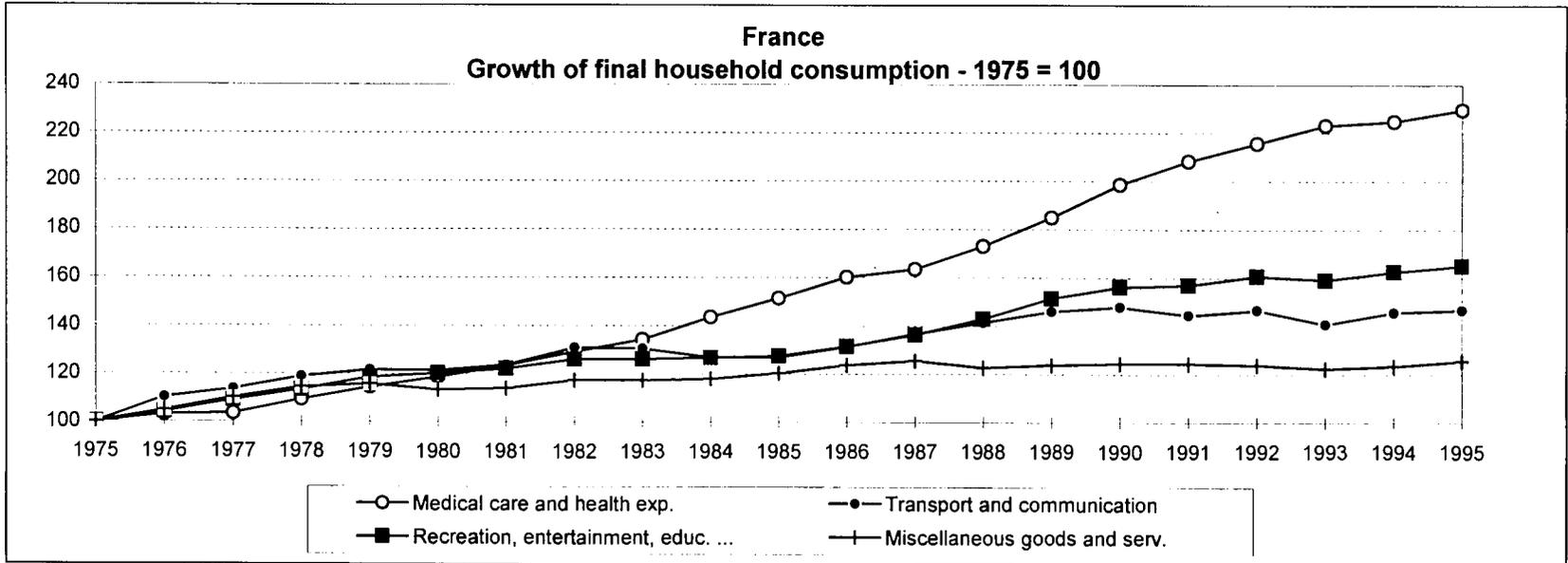
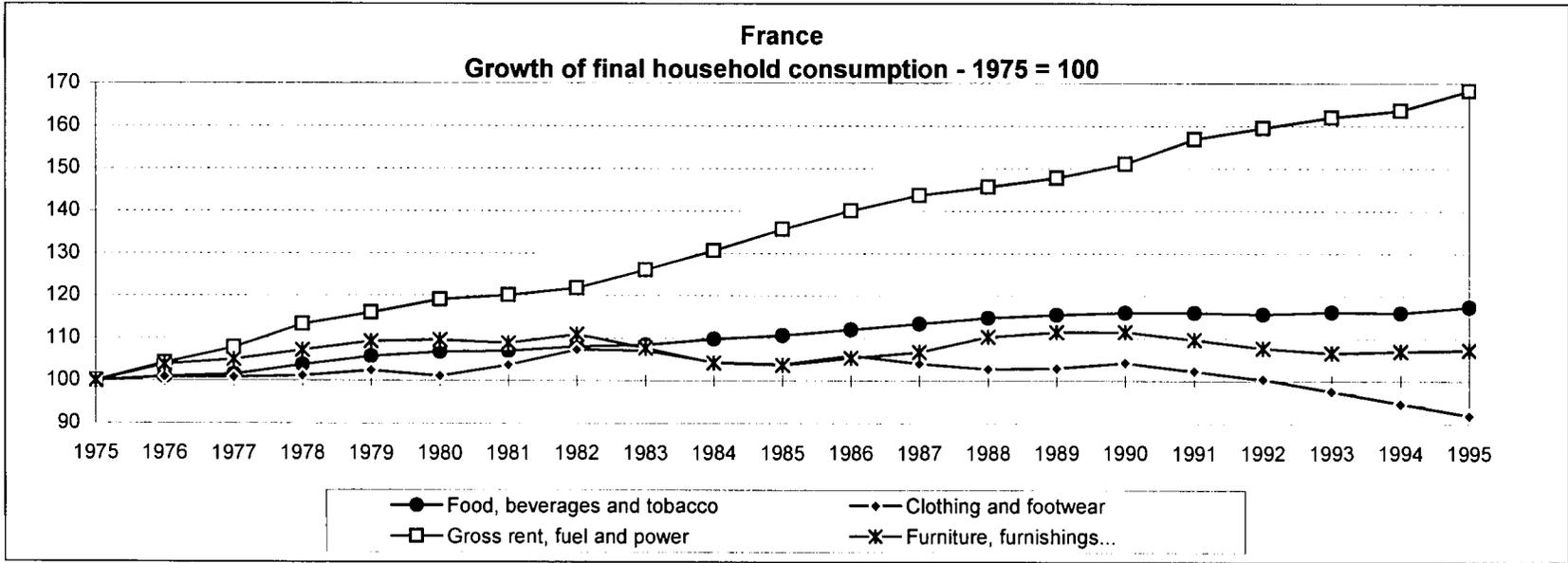


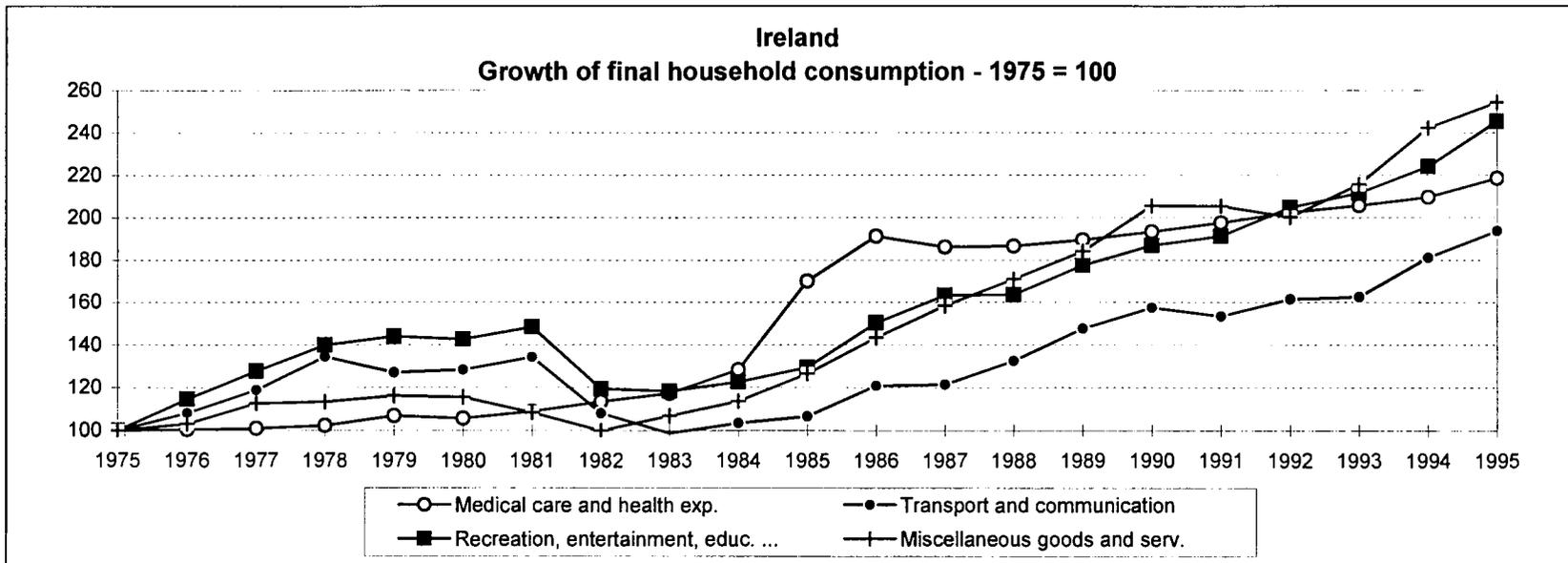
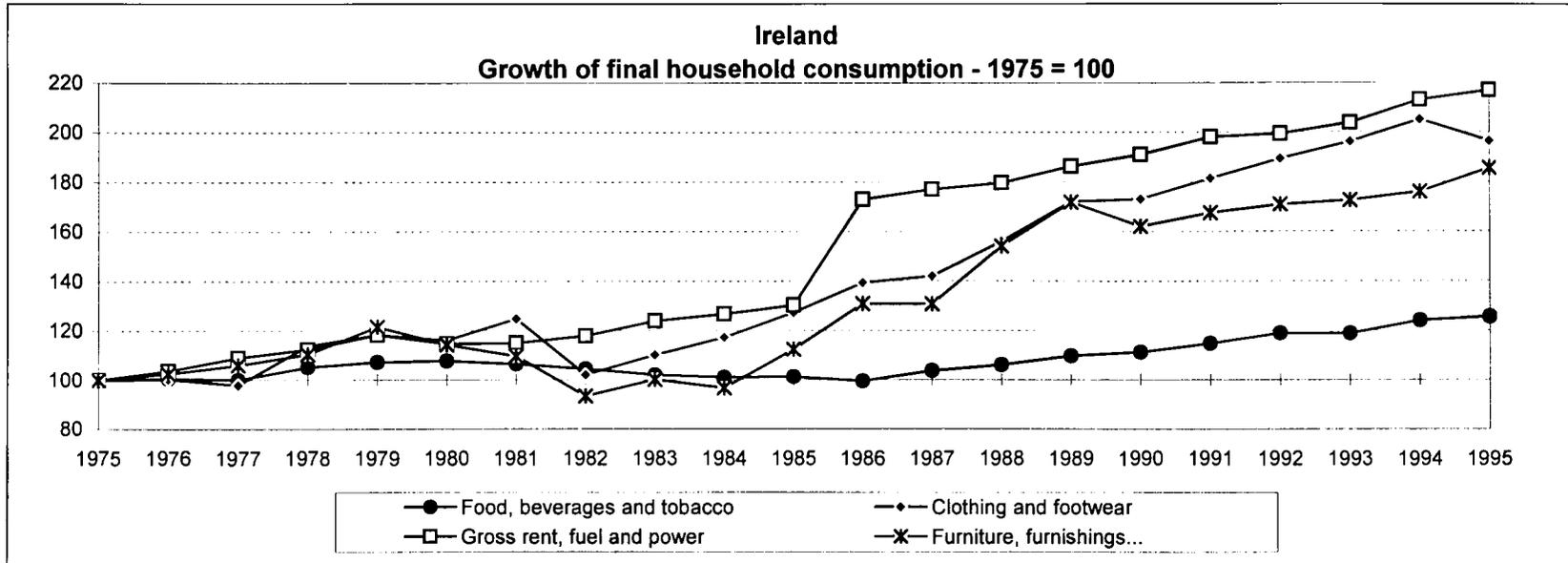


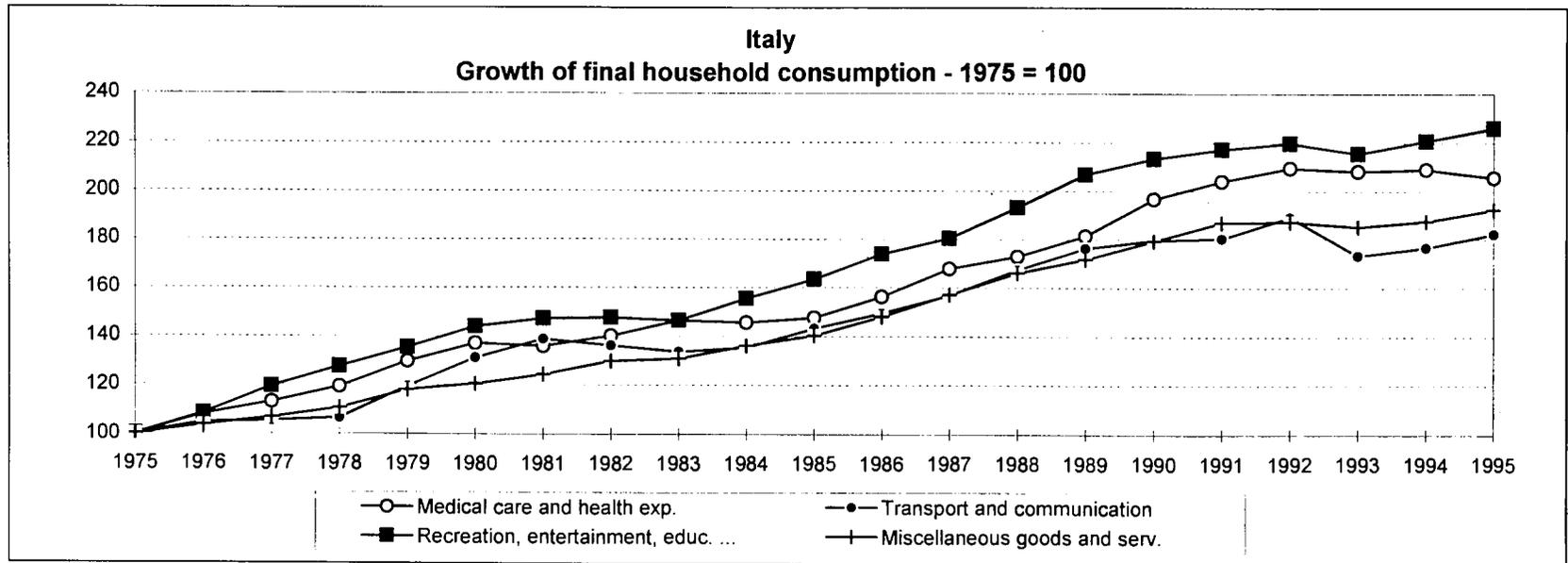
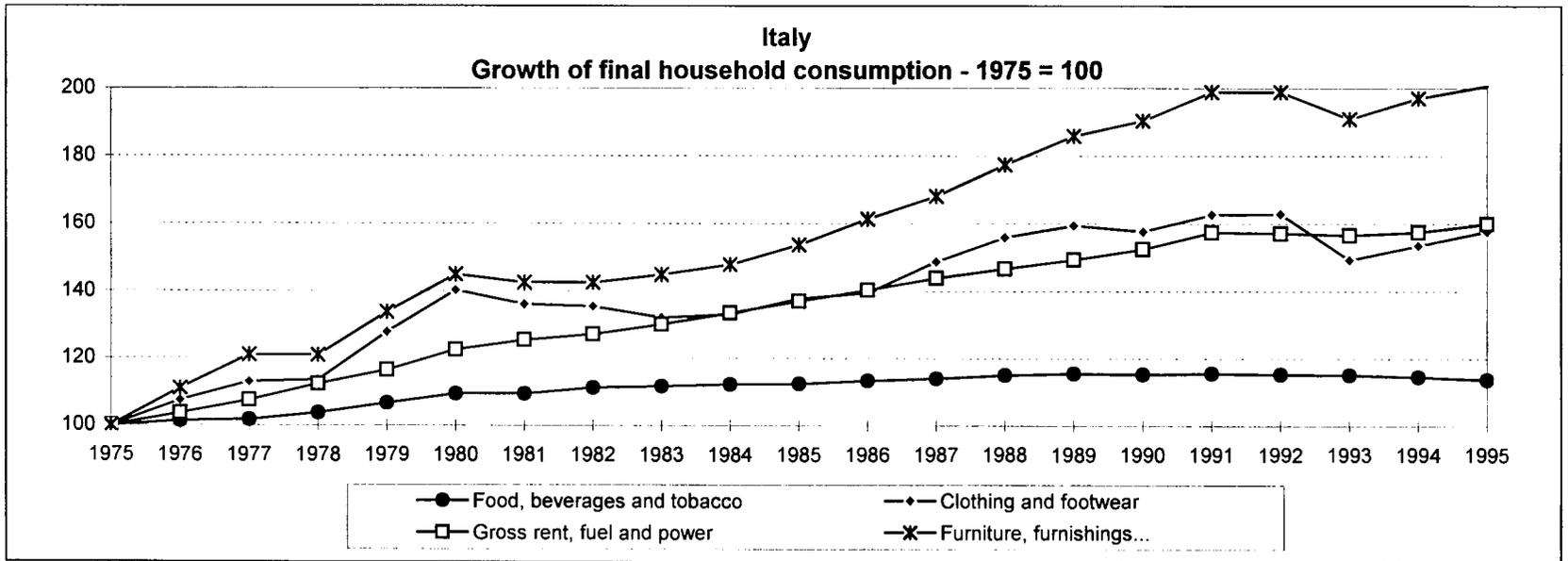


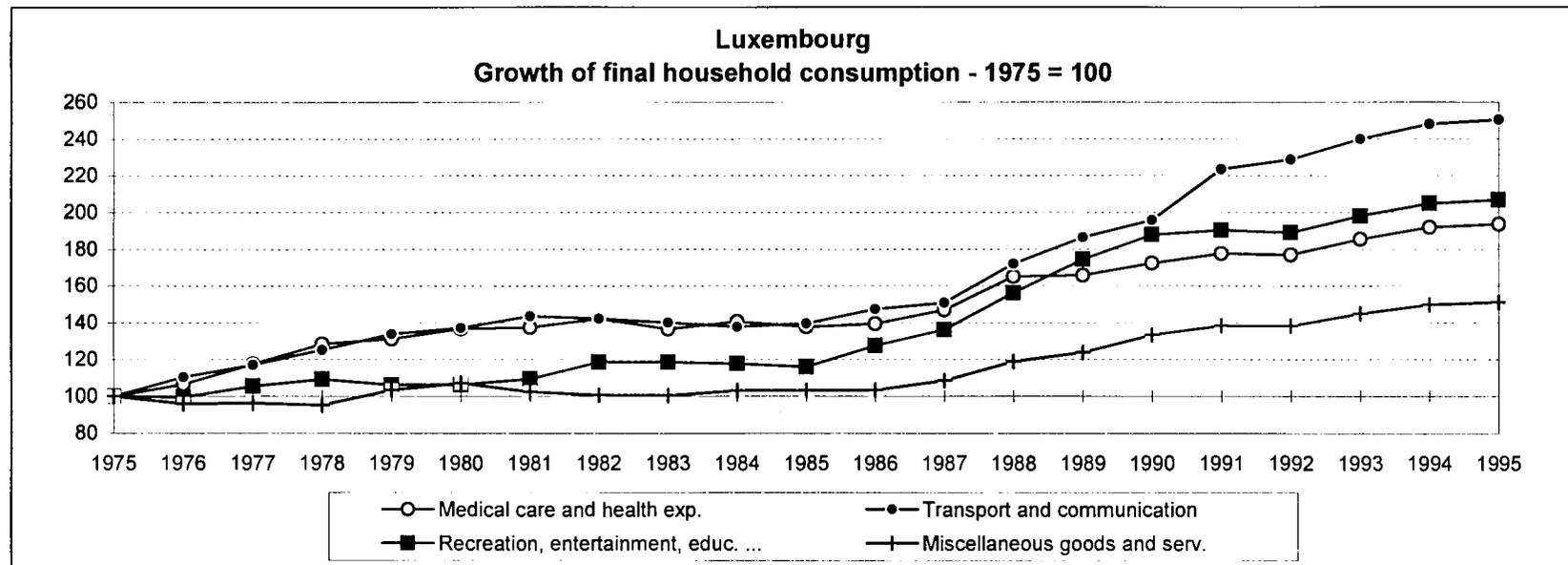
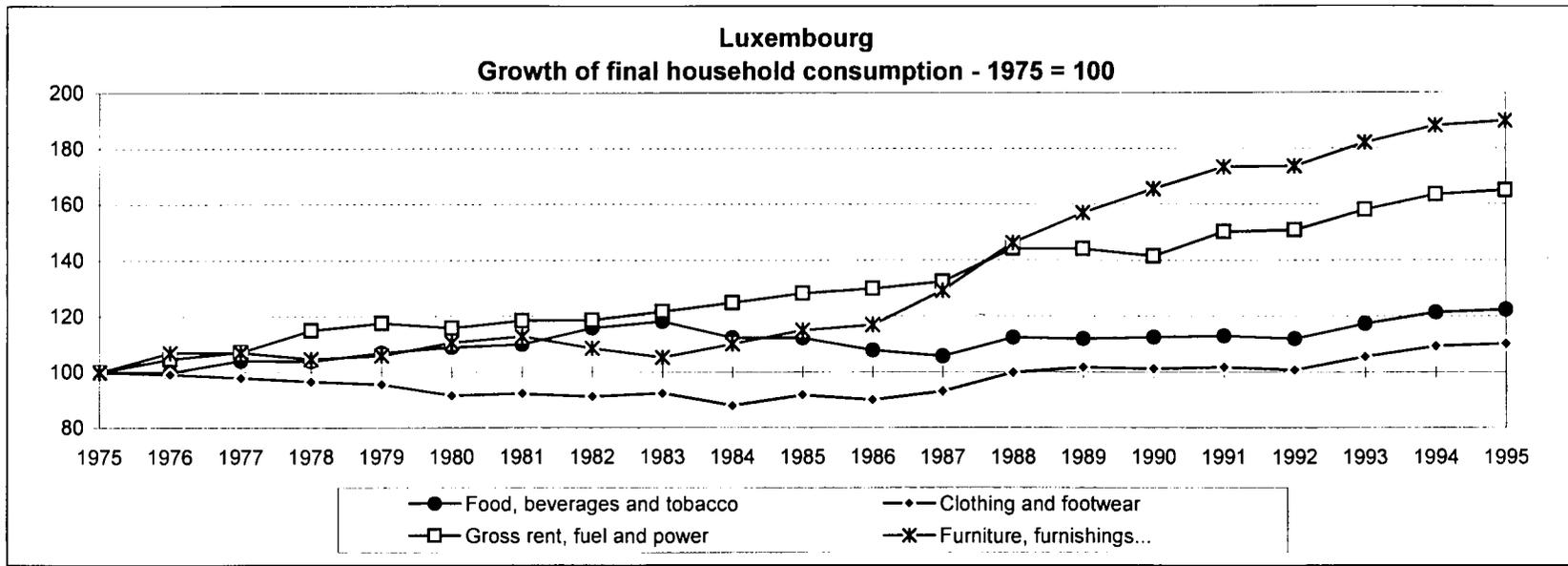


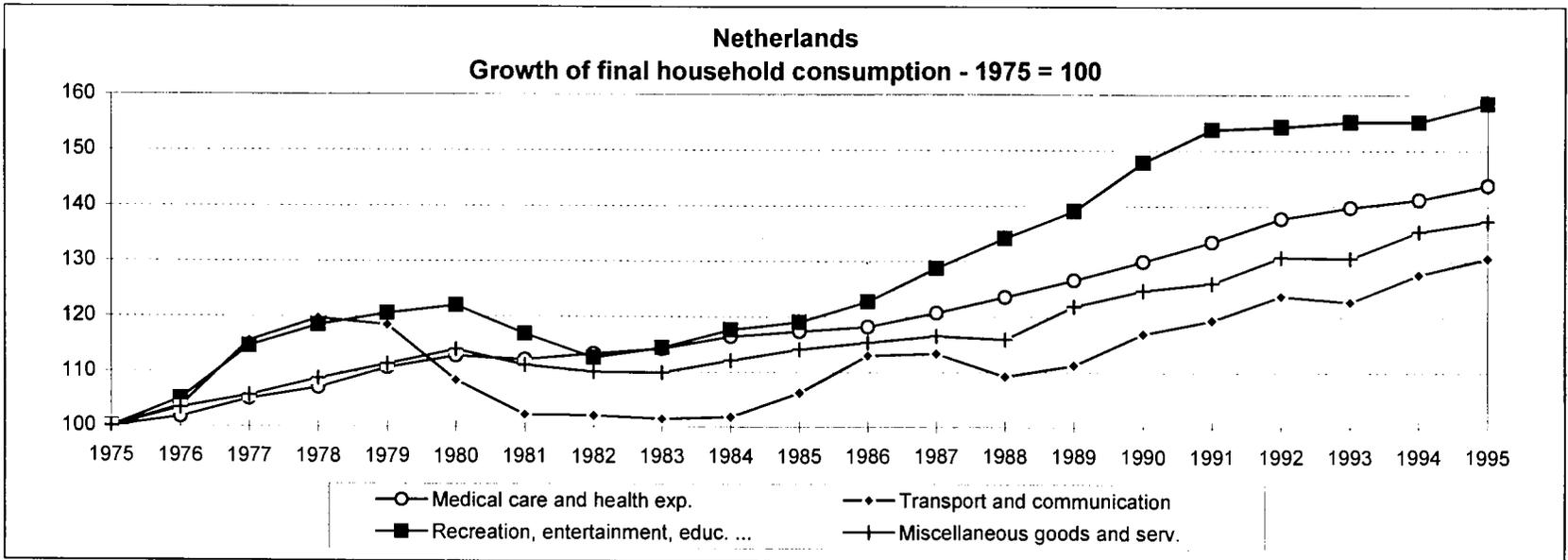
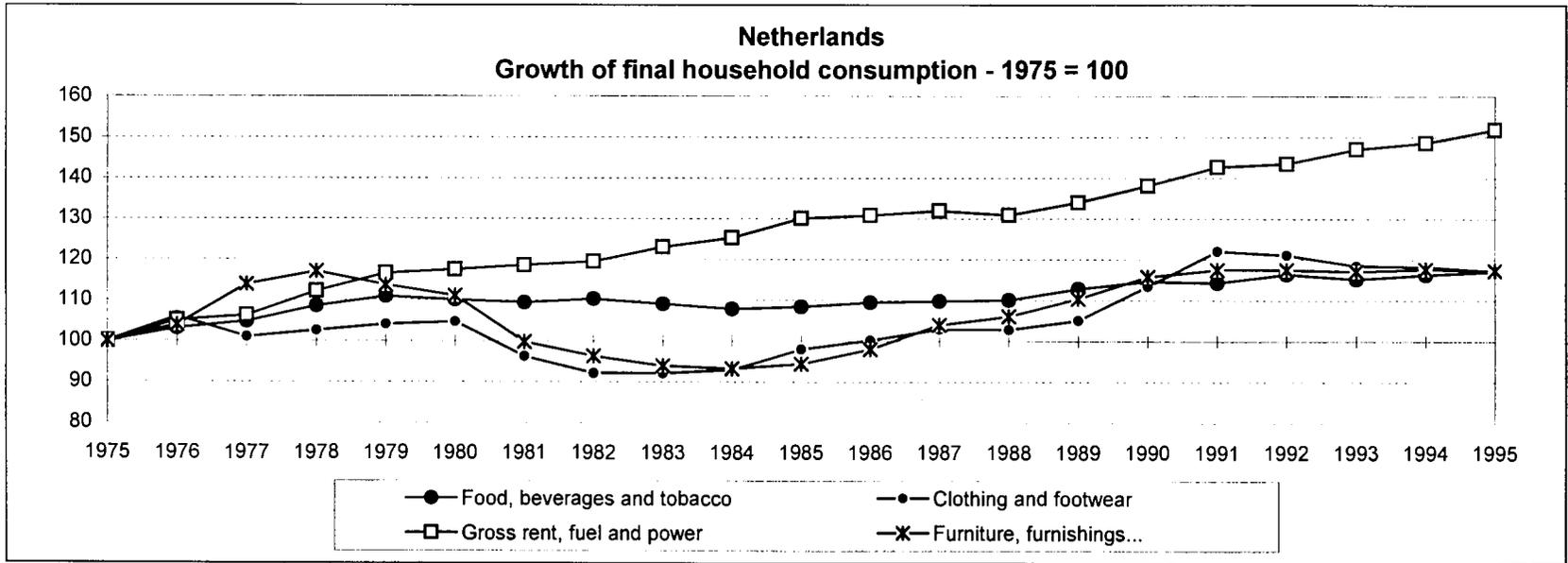


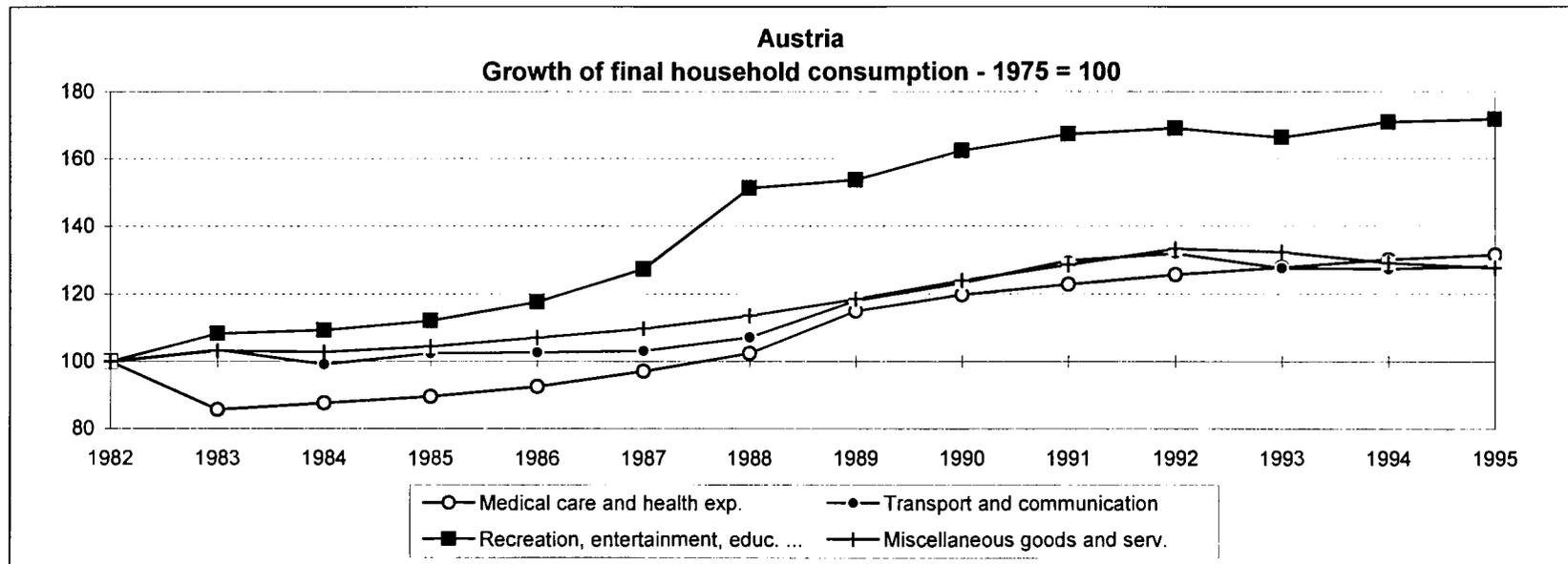
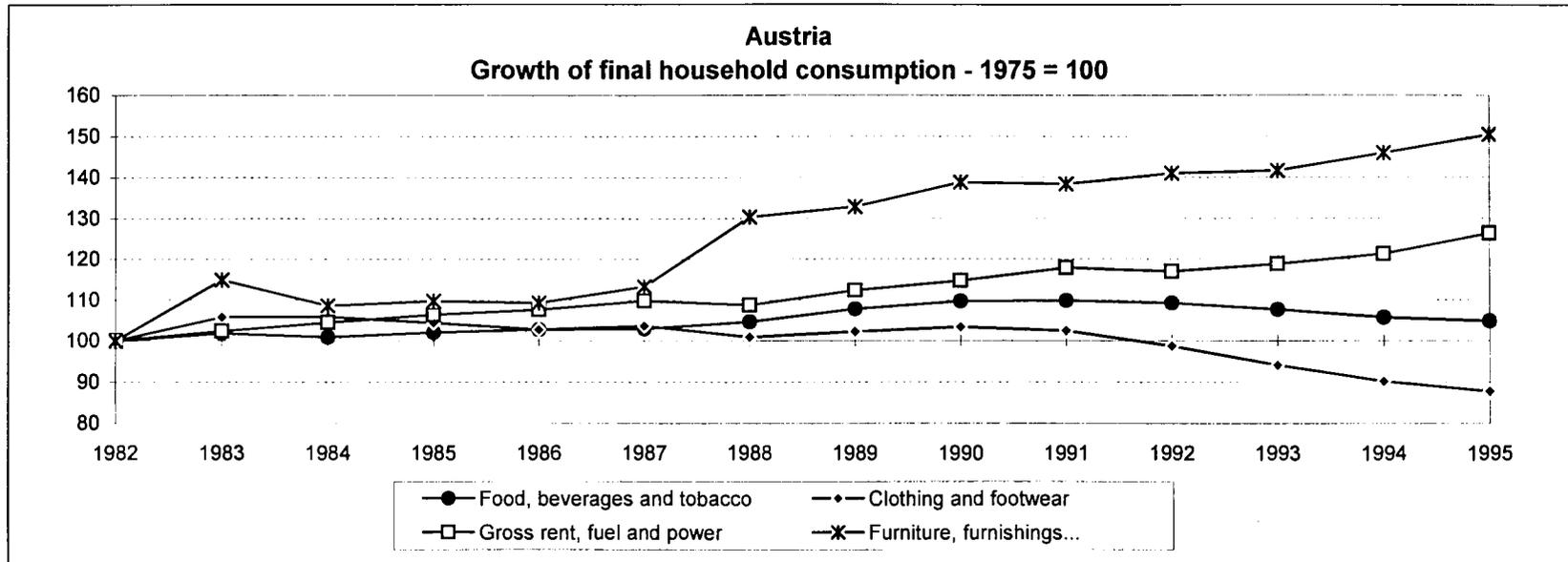


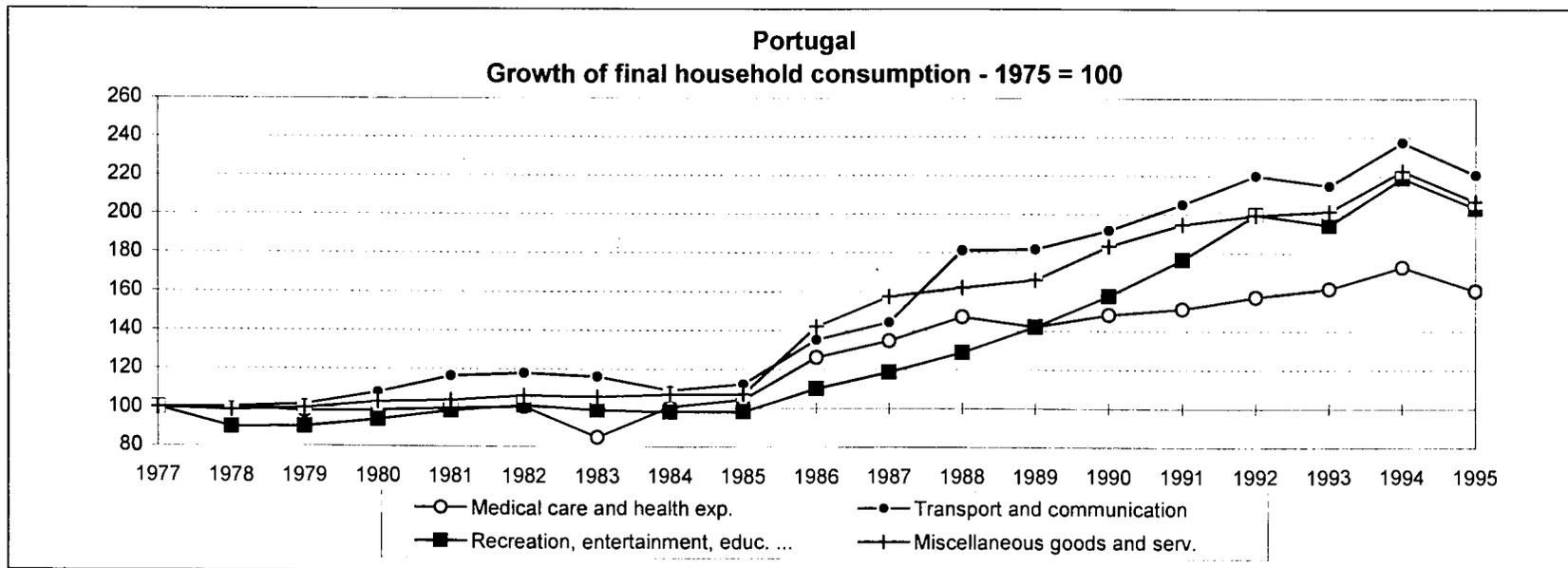
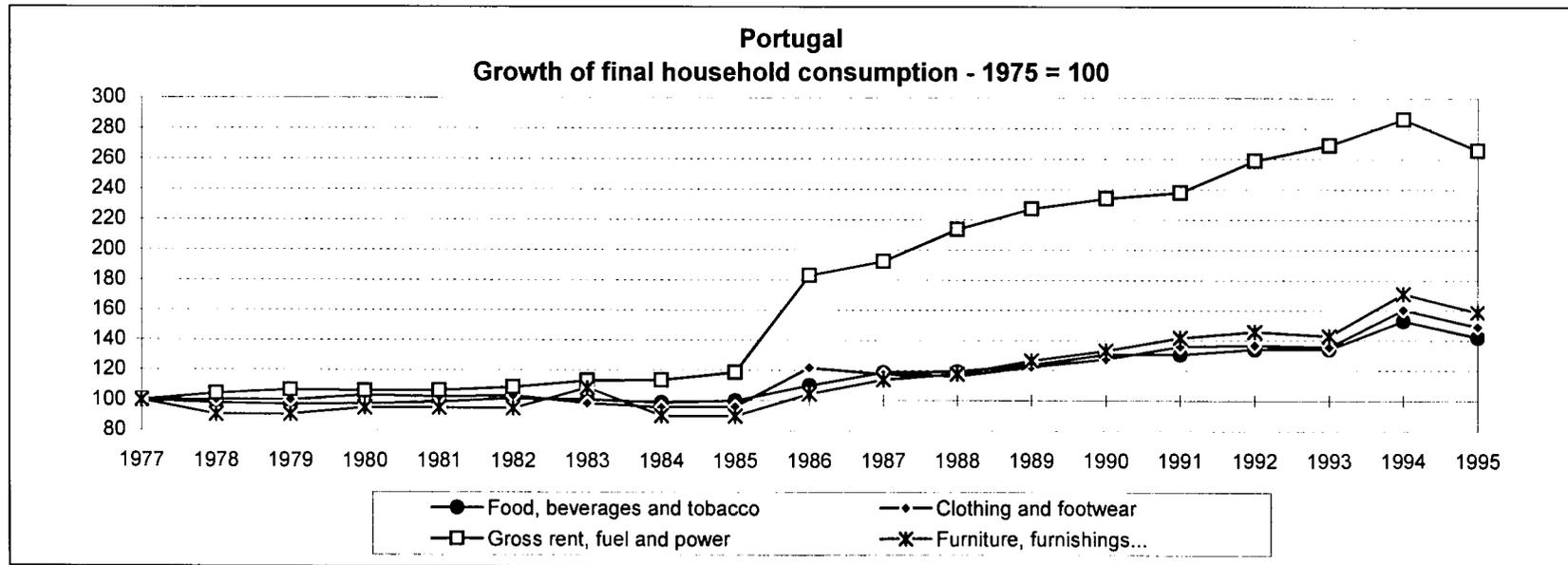


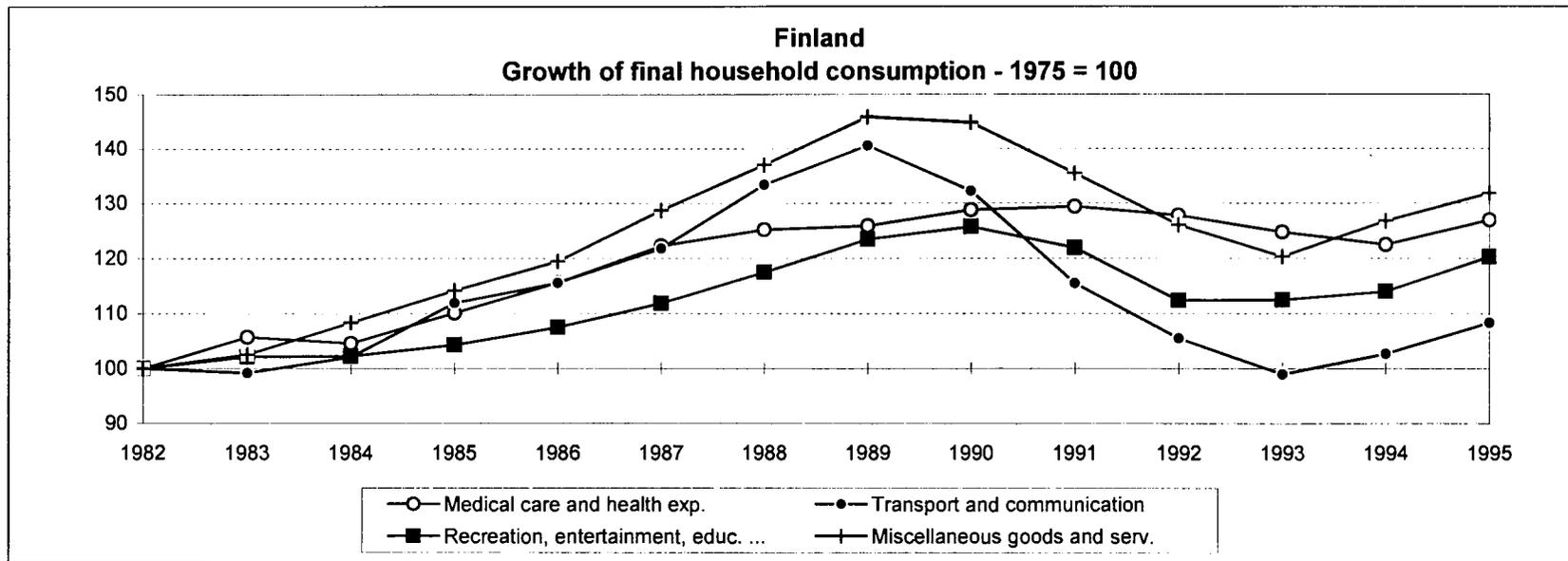
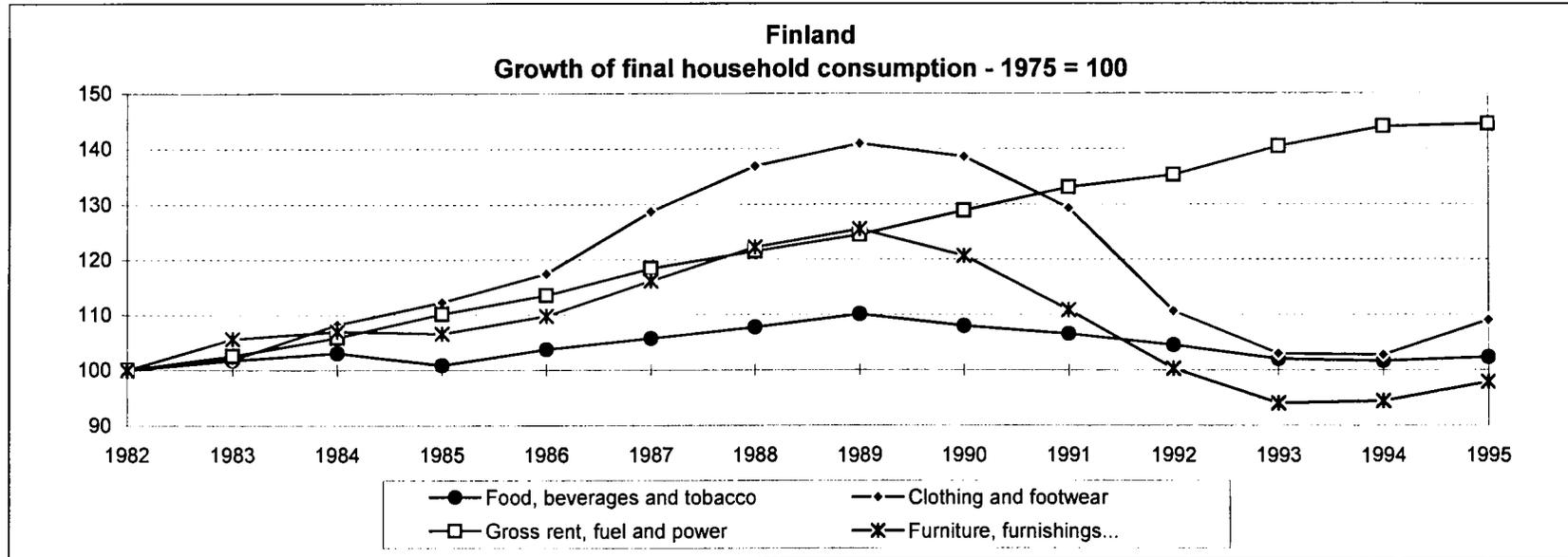


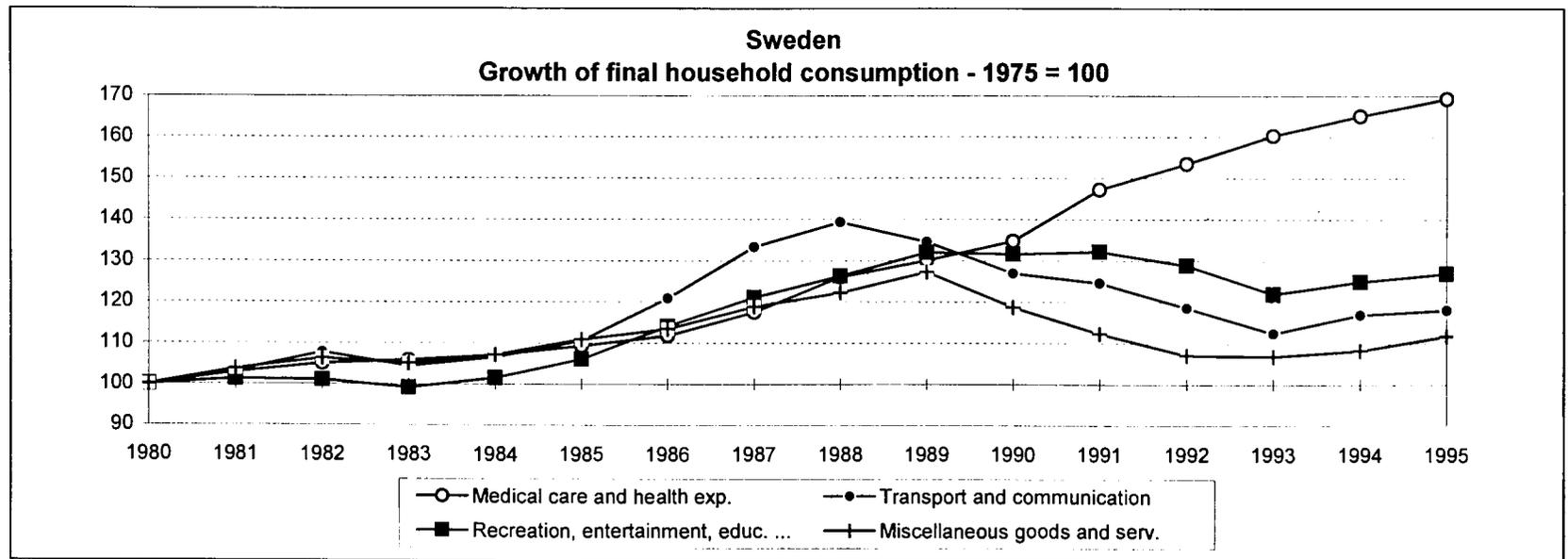
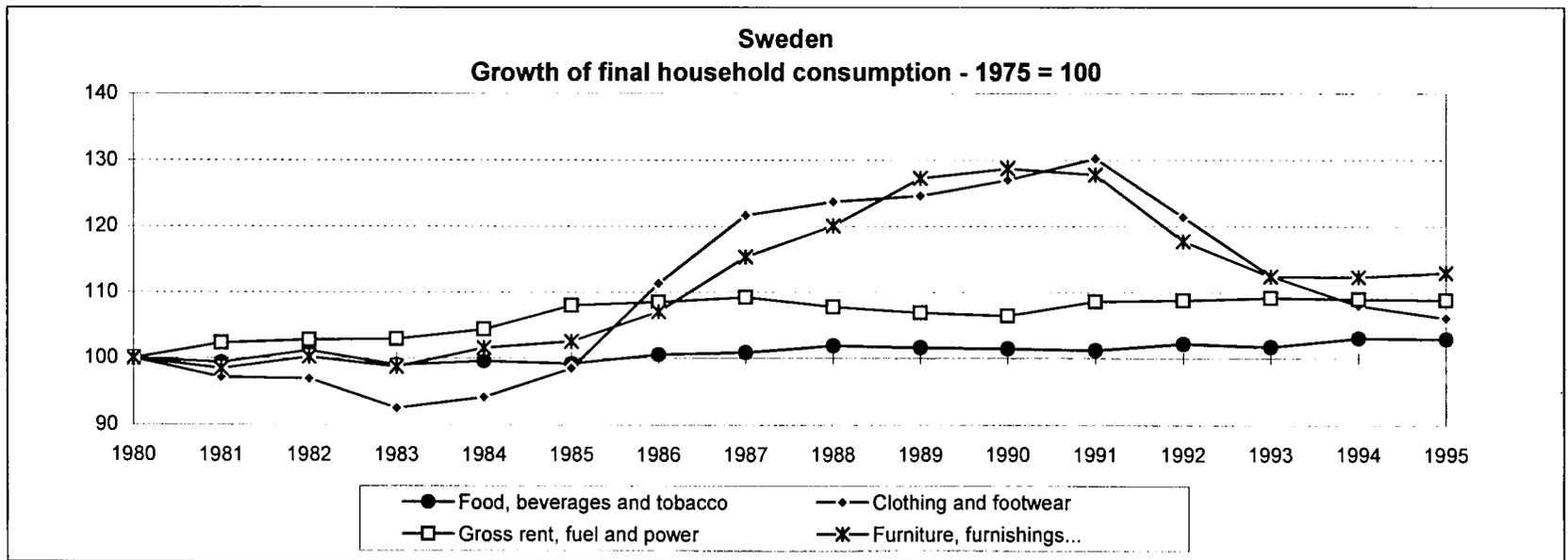


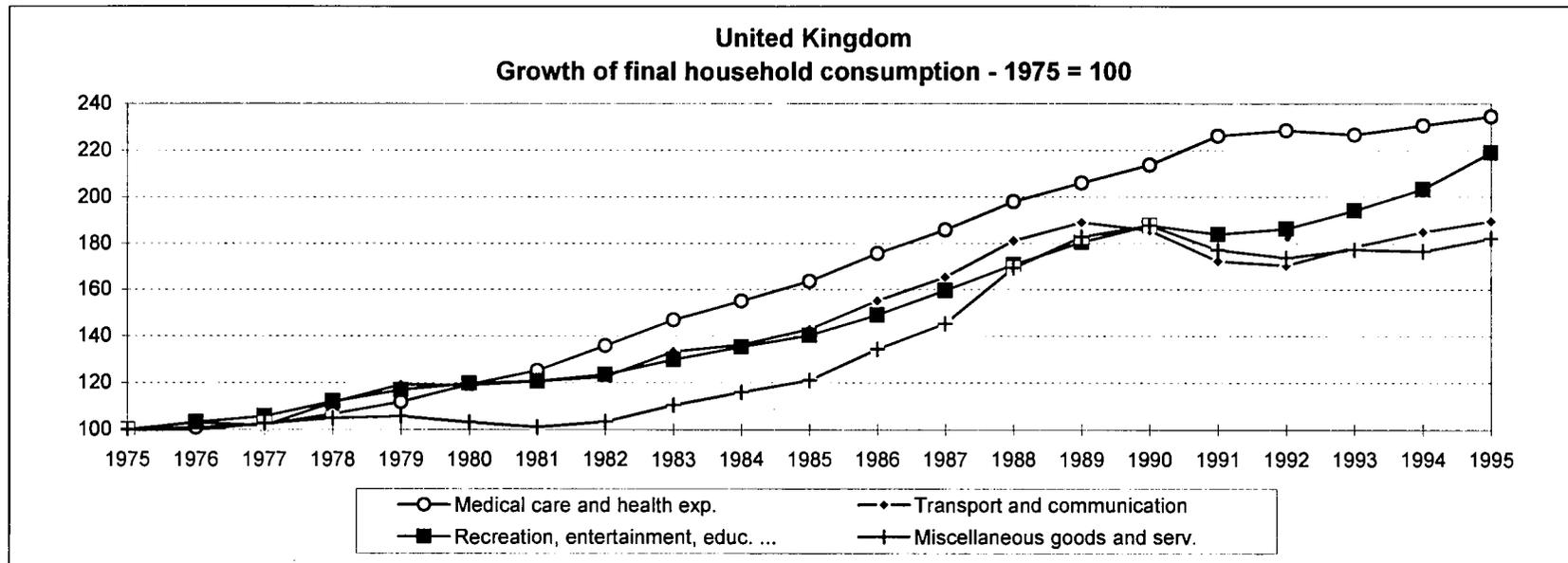
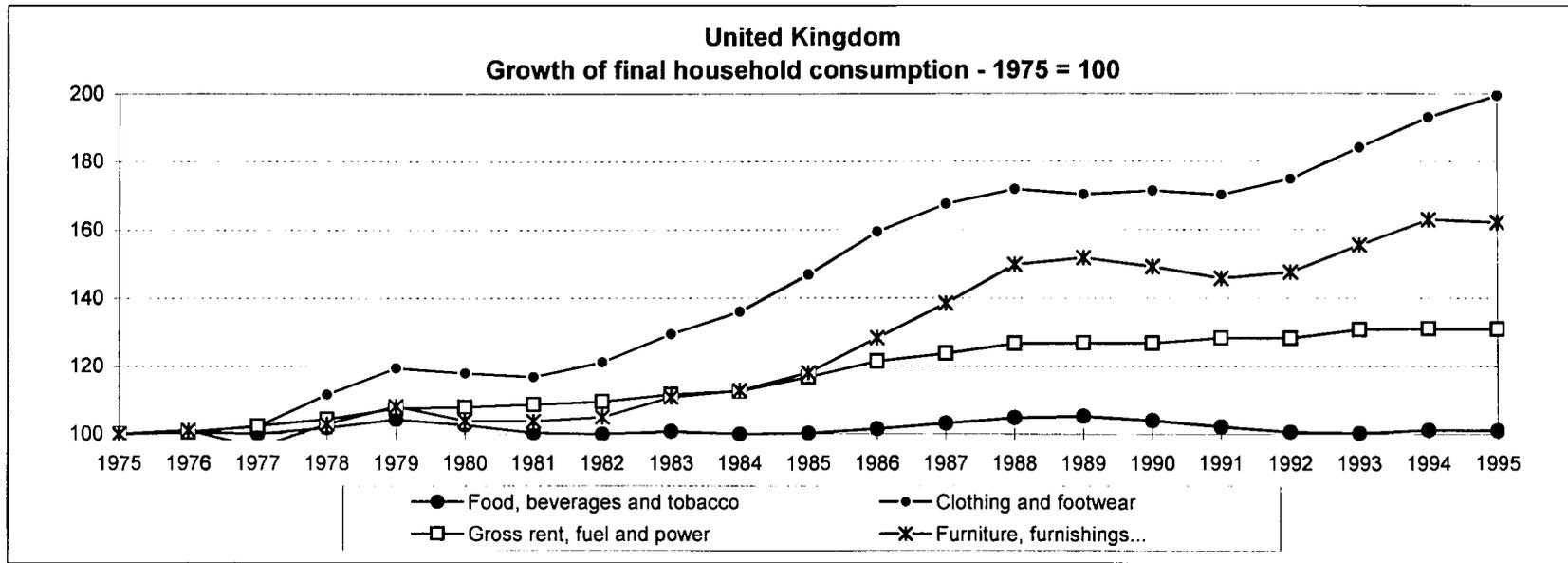


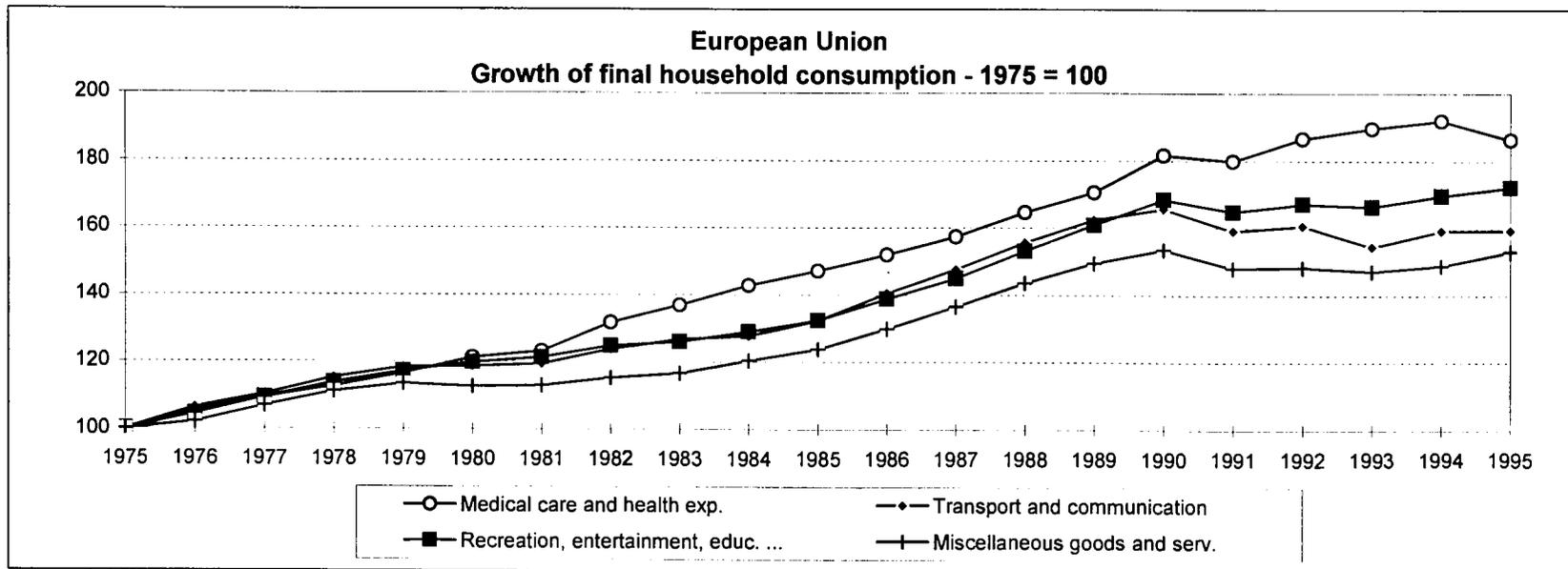
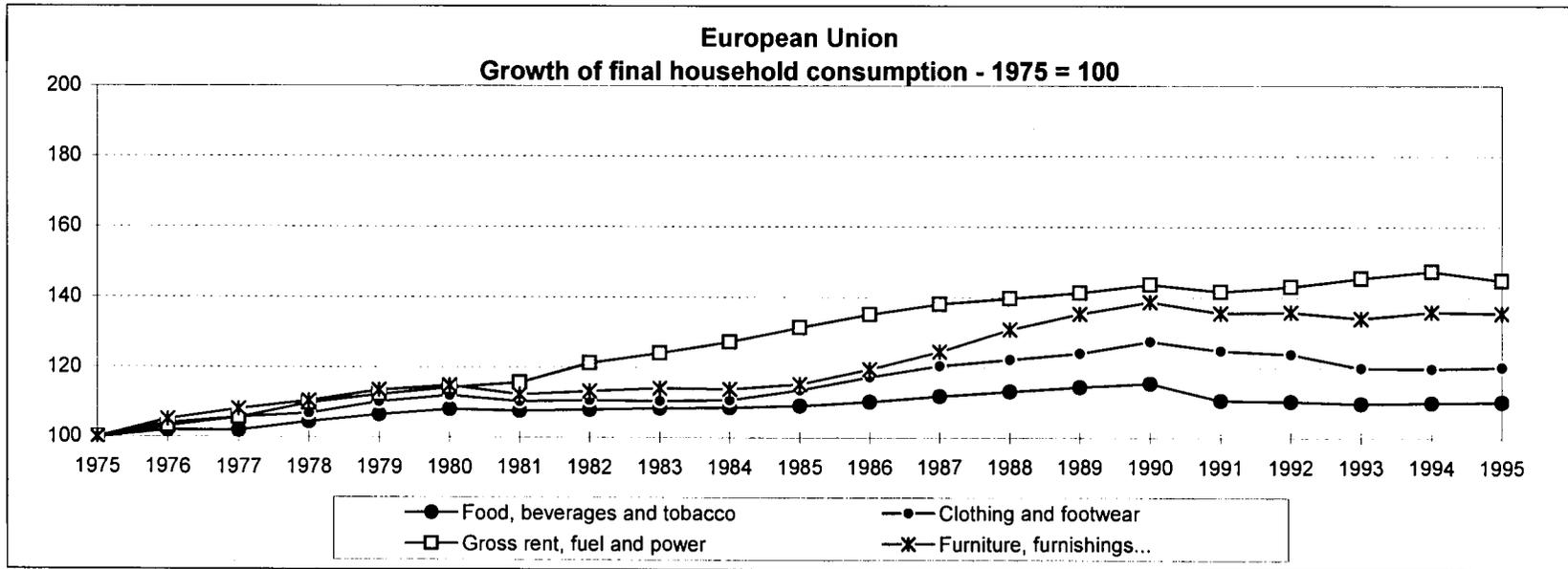








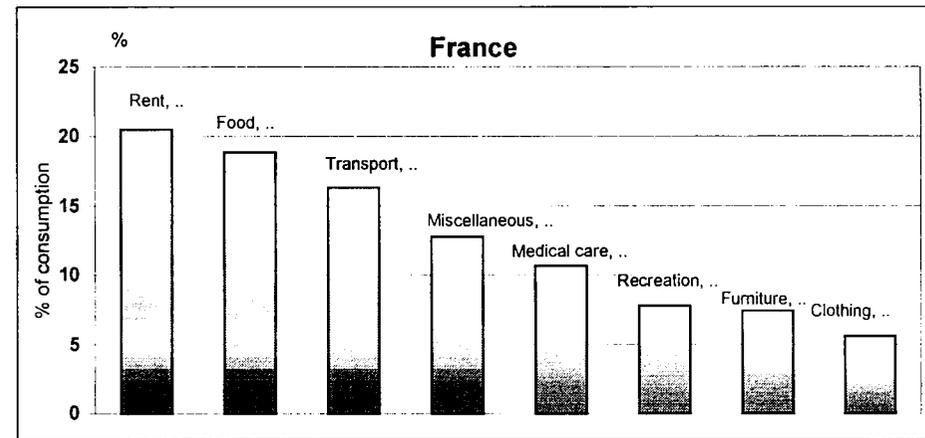
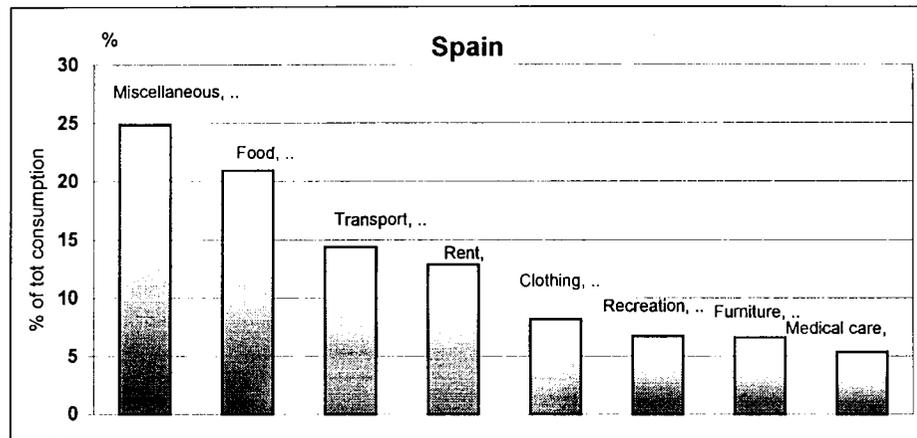
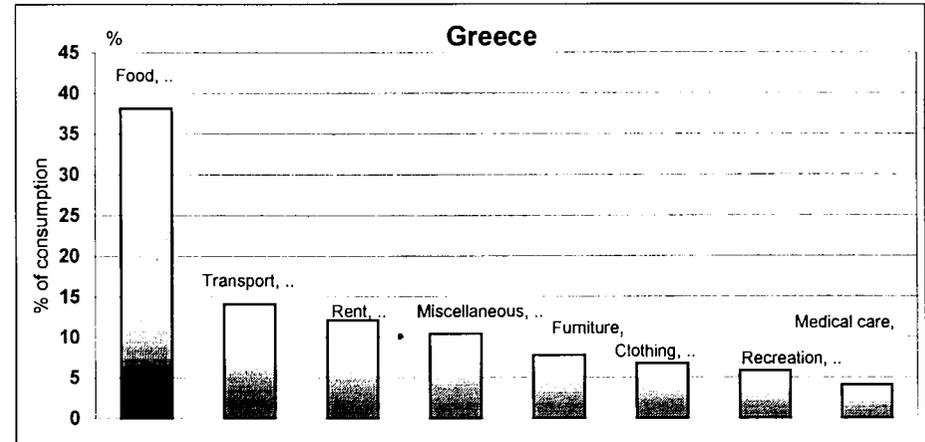
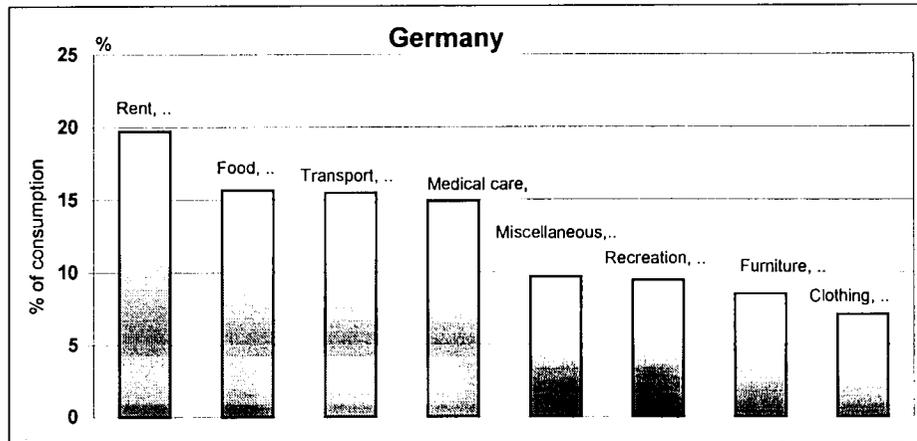
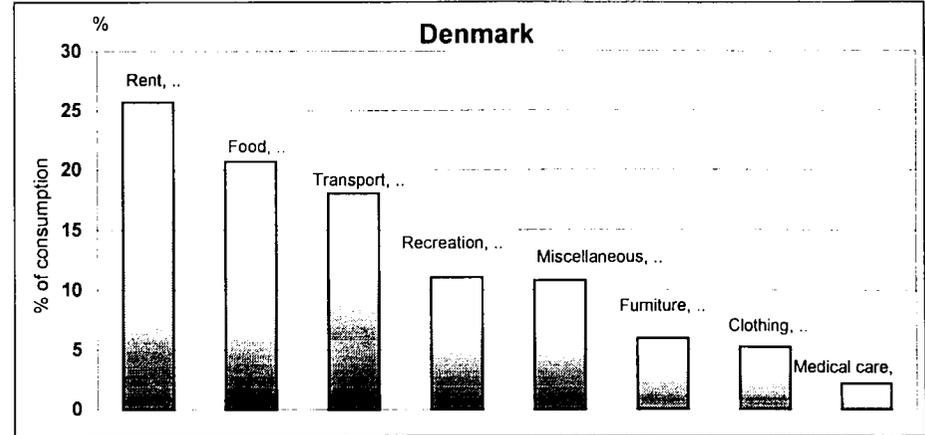
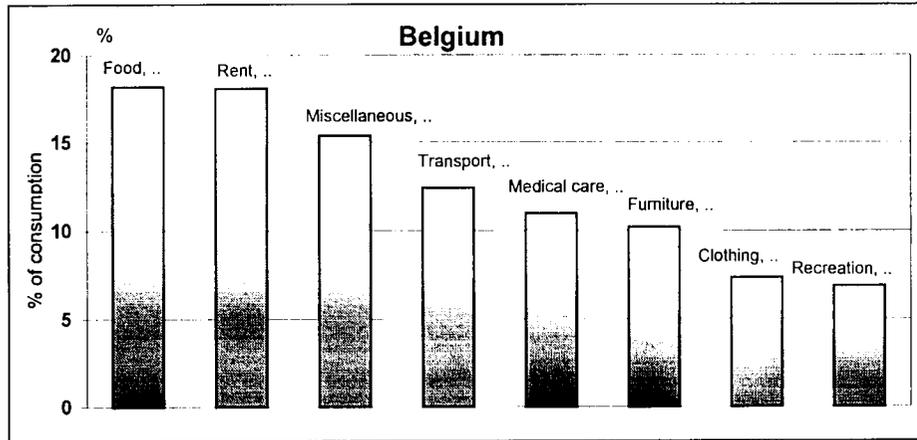


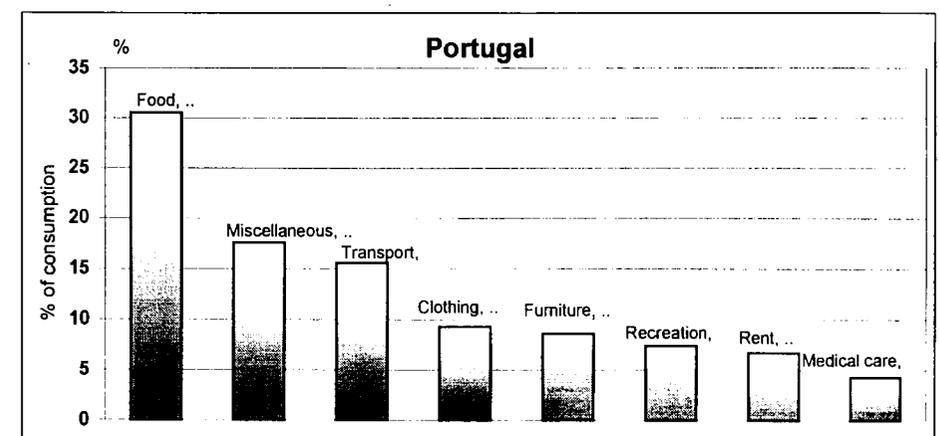
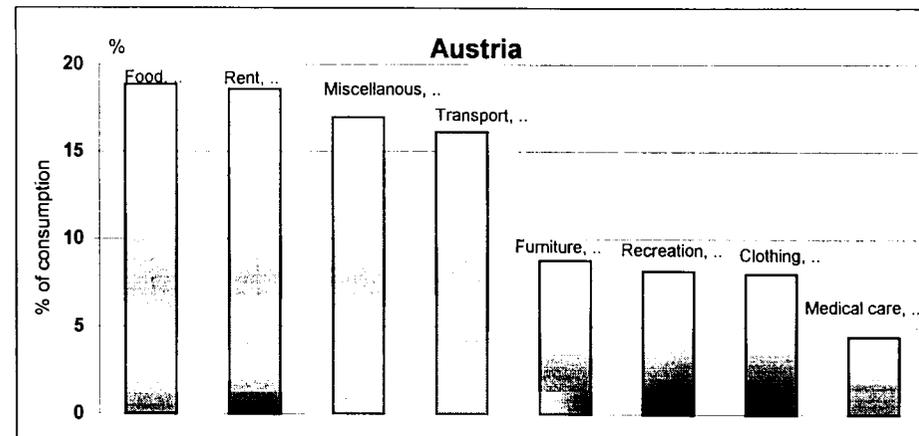
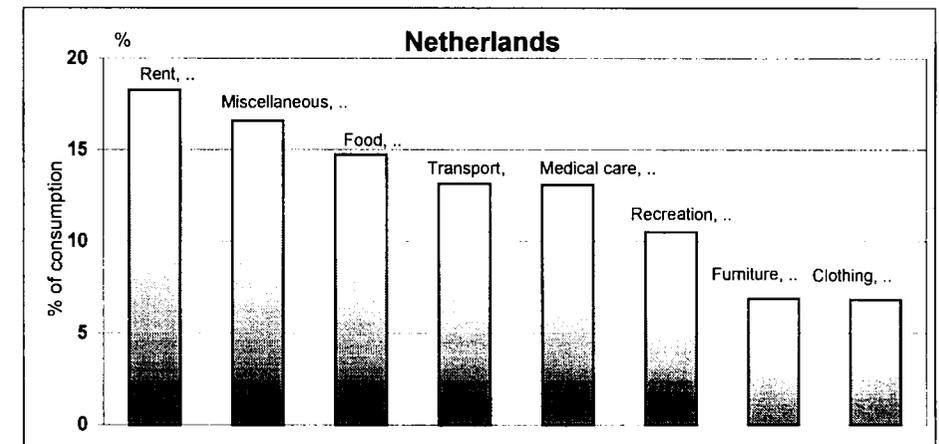
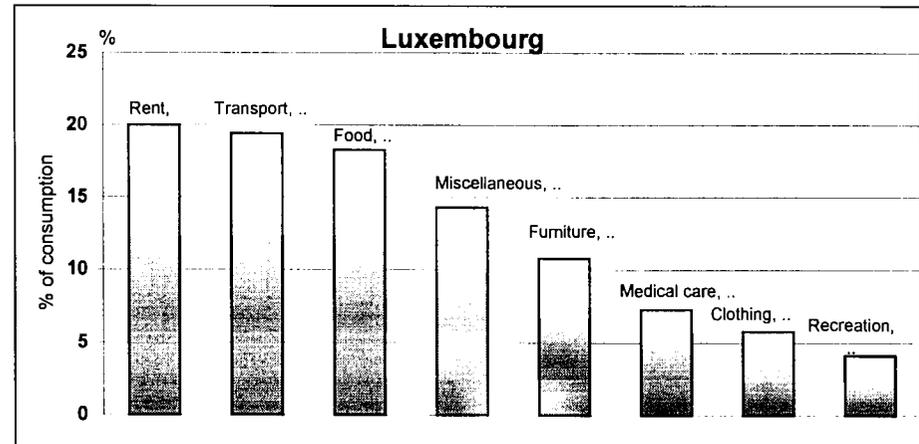
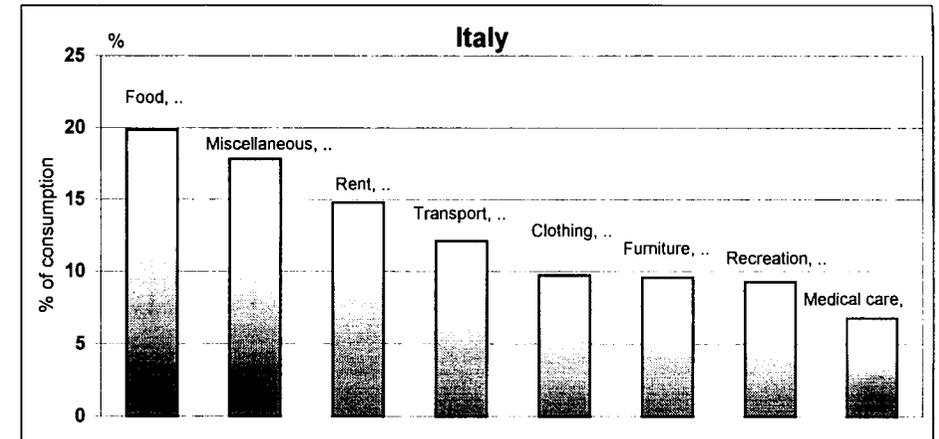
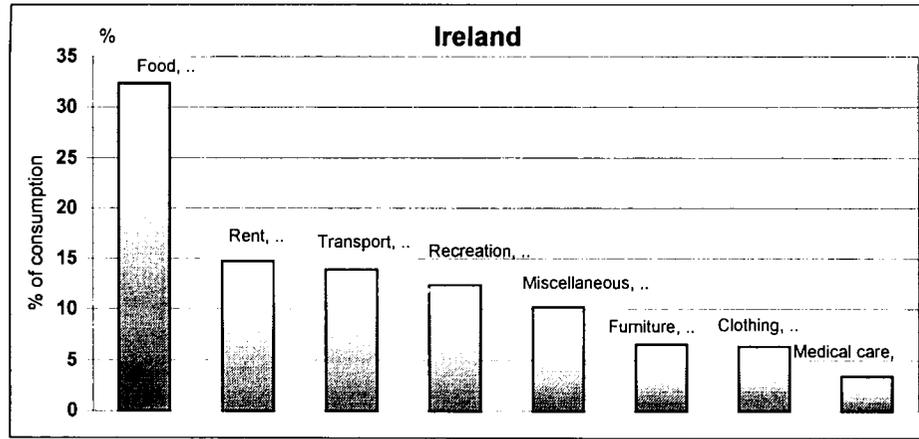


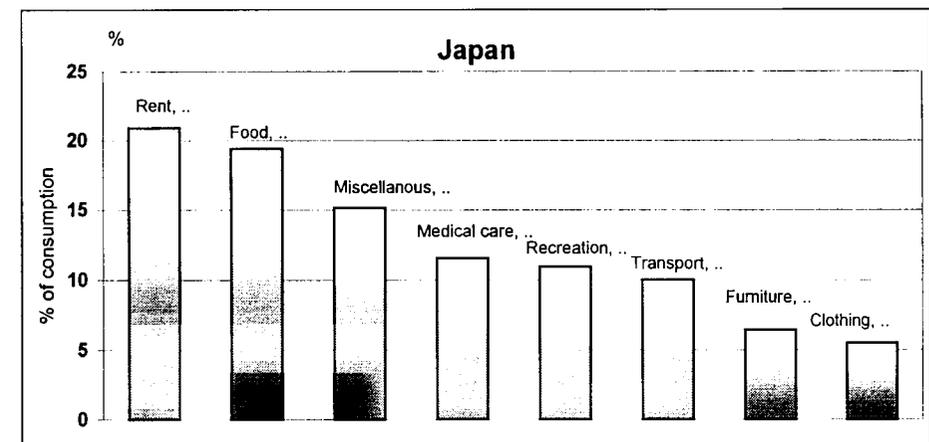
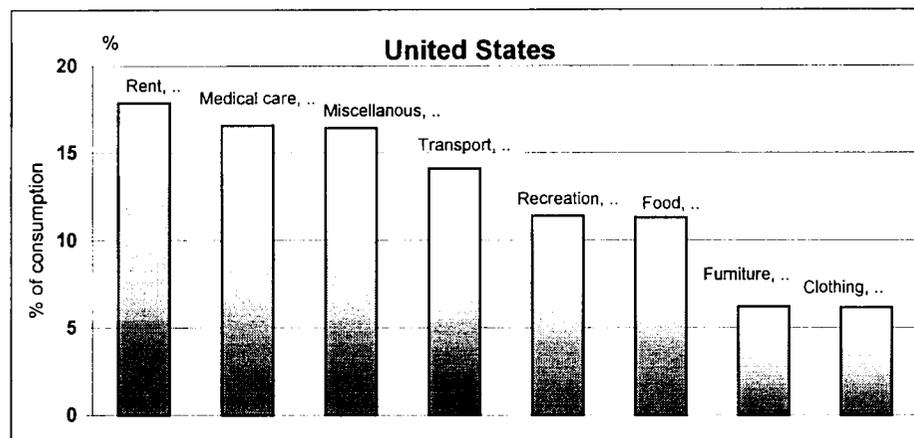
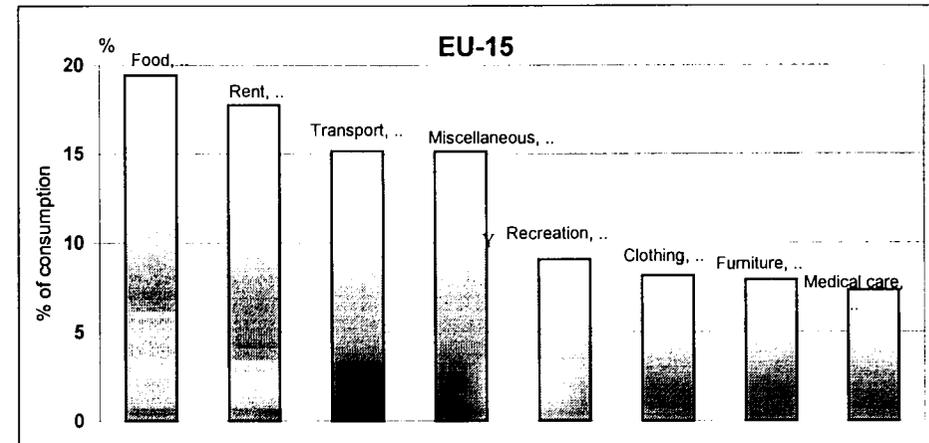
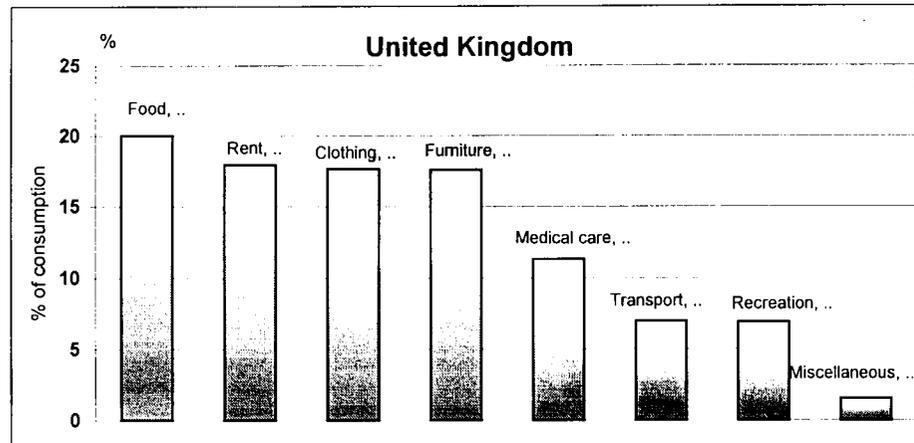
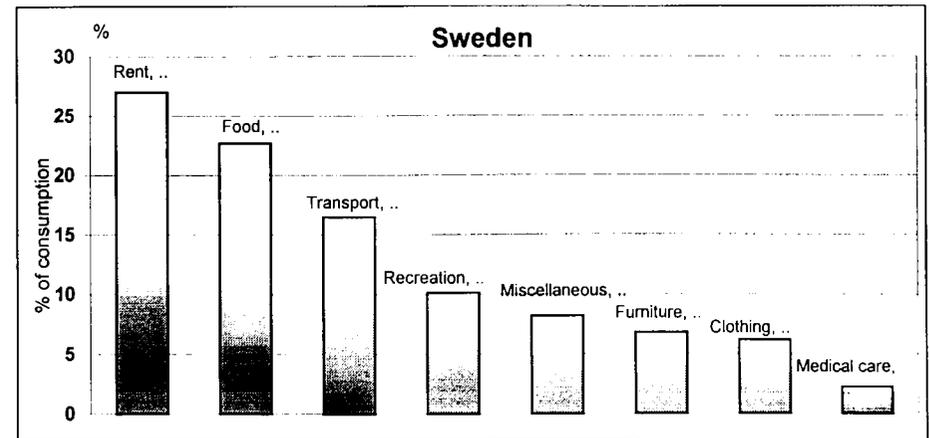
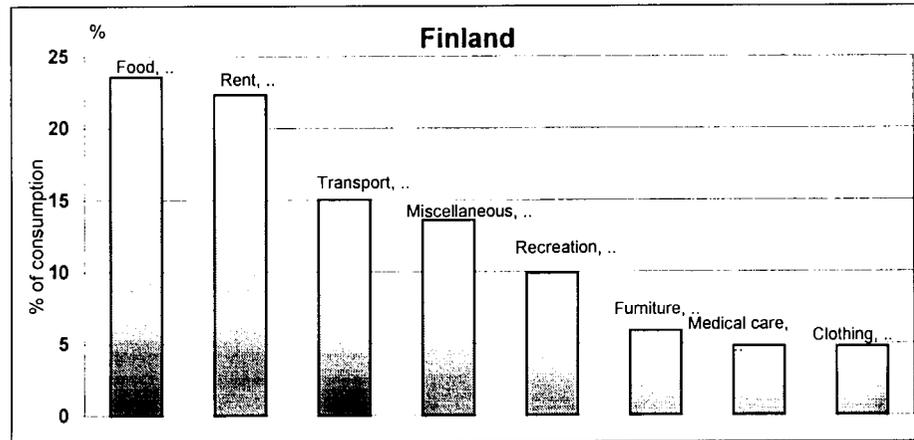
ANNEX 3

STRUCTURE OF CONSUMPTION IN 1995

BY COUNTRY







ES **Clasificación de las publicaciones de Eurostat****TEMA**

- 0 Diversos (rosa)
- 1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Comercio, servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Investigación y desarrollo (marrón)

SERIE

- A Anuarios y estadísticas anuales
- B Estadísticas coyunturales
- C Cuentas y encuestas
- D Estudios e investigación
- E Métodos
- F Estadísticas breves

GR **Ταξινόμηση των δημοσιεύσεων της Eurostat****ΘΕΜΑ**

- 0 Διάφορα (ροζ)
- 1 Γενικές στατιστικές (βαθύ μπλε)
- 2 Οικονομία και δημοσιονομικά (βιολετί)
- 3 Πληθυσμός και κοινωνικές συνθήκες (κίτρινο)
- 4 Ενέργεια και βιομηχανία (μπλε)
- 5 Γεωργία, δάση και αλιεία (πράσινο)
- 6 Εξωτερικό εμπόριο (κόκκινο)
- 7 Εμπόριο, υπηρεσίες και μεταφορές (πορτοκαλί)
- 8 Περιβάλλον (τουρκουάζ)
- 9 Έρευνα και ανάπτυξη (καφέ)

ΣΕΙΡΑ

- A Επετηρίδες και ετήσιες στατιστικές
- B Συγκυριακές στατιστικές
- C Λογαριασμοί και έρευνες
- D Μελέτες και έρευνα
- E Μέθοδοι
- F Στατιστικές εν συντομία

IT **Classificazione delle pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat****TEMA**

- 0 Diverse (rosa)
- 1 Statistiche generali (blu)
- 2 Economia e finanze (viola)
- 3 Popolazione e condizioni sociali (giallo)
- 4 Energia e industria (azzurro)
- 5 Agricoltura, foreste e pesca (verde)
- 6 Commercio estero (rosso)
- 7 Commercio, servizi e trasporti (arancione)
- 8 Ambiente (turchese)
- 9 Ricerca e sviluppo (marrone)

SERIE

- A Annuari e statistiche annuali
- B Statistiche sulla congiuntura
- C Conti e indagini
- D Studi e ricerche
- E Metodi
- F Statistiche in breve

FI **Eurostatin julkaisuluokitus****AINE**

- 0 Sekalaista (vaaleanpunainen)
- 1 Yleiset tilastot (yönsininen)
- 2 Talous ja rahoitus (violetti)
- 3 Väestö- ja sosiaalitilastot (keltainen)
- 4 Energia ja teollisuus (sininen)
- 5 Maa- ja metsätalous, kalastus (vihreä)
- 6 Ulkomaankauppa (punainen)
- 7 Kauppa, palvelut ja liikenne (oranssi)
- 8 Ympäristö (turkoosi)
- 9 Tutkimus ja kehitys (ruskea)

SARJA

- A Vuosikirjat ja vuositilastot
- B Suhdanne-tilastot
- C Laskennat ja kyselytutkimukset
- D Tutkimukset
- E Menetelmät
- F Tilastokatsaukset

DA **Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer****EMNE**

- 0 Diverse (rosa)
- 1 Almene statistikker (mørkeblå)
- 2 Økonomi og finanser (violet)
- 3 Befolkning og sociale forhold (gul)
- 4 Energi og industri (blå)
- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
- 7 Handel, tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
- 8 Miljø (turkis)
- 9 Forskning og udvikling (brun)

SERIE

- A Årbøger og årlige statistikker
- B Konjunkturstatistikker
- C Tællinger og rundspørger
- D Undersøgelser og forskning
- E Metoder
- F Statistikoversigter

EN **Classification of Eurostat publications****THEME**

- 0 Miscellaneous (pink)
- 1 General statistics (midnight blue)
- 2 Economy and finance (violet)
- 3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
- 5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
- 6 External trade (red)
- 7 Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
- 8 Environment (turquoise)
- 9 Research and development (brown)

SERIES

- A Yearbooks and yearly statistics
- B Short-term statistics
- C Accounts and surveys
- D Studies and research
- E Methods
- F Statistics in focus

NL **Classificatie van de publicaties van Eurostat****ONDERWERP**

- 0 Diverse (roze)
- 1 Algemene statistiek (donkerblauw)
- 2 Economie en financiën (paars)
- 3 Bevolking en sociale voorwaarden (geel)
- 4 Energie en industrie (blauw)
- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Handel, diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Milieu (turkoois)
- 9 Onderzoek en ontwikkeling (bruin)

SERIE

- A Jaarboeken en jaarstatistieken
- B Conjunctuurstatistieken
- C Rekeningen en enquêtes
- D Studies en onderzoeken
- E Methoden
- F Statistieken in het kort

SV **Klassifikation av Eurostats publikationer****ÄMNE**

- 0 Diverse (rosa)
- 1 Allmän statistik (mörkblå)
- 2 Ekonomi och finans (lila)
- 3 Befolkning och sociala förhållanden (gul)
- 4 Energi och industri (blå)
- 5 Jordbruk, skogsbruk och fiske (grön)
- 6 Utrikeshandel (röd)
- 7 Handel, tjänster och transport (orange)
- 8 Miljö (turkos)
- 9 Forskning och utveckling (brun)

SERIE

- A Årsböcker och årlig statistik
- B Konjunkturstatistik
- C Redogörelser och enkäter
- D Undersökningar och forskning
- E Metoder
- F Statistiköversikter

DE **Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat****THEMENKREIS**

- 0 Verschiedenes (rosa)
- 1 Allgemeine Statistik (dunkelblau)
- 2 Wirtschaft und Finanzen (violett)
- 3 Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen (gelb)
- 4 Energie und Industrie (blau)
- 5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (grün)
- 6 Außenhandel (rot)
- 7 Handel, Dienstleistungen und Verkehr (orange)
- 8 Umwelt (türkis)
- 9 Forschung und Entwicklung (braun)

REIHE

- A Jahrbücher und jährliche Statistiken
- B Konjunkturstatistiken
- C Konten und Erhebungen
- D Studien und Forschungsergebnisse
- E Methoden
- F Statistik kurzgefaßt

FR **Classification des publications d'Eurostat****THÈME**

- 0 Divers (rose)
- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Commerce, services et transports (orange)
- 8 Environnement (turquoise)
- 9 Recherche et développement (brun)

SÉRIE

- A Annuaire et statistiques annuelles
- B Statistiques conjoncturelles
- C Comptes et enquêtes
- D Études et recherche
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques en bref

PT **Classificação das publicações do Eurostat****TEMA**

- 0 Diversos (rosa)
- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul-escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
- 7 Comércio, serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Investigação e desenvolvimento (castanho)

SÉRIE

- A Anuários e estatísticas anuais
- B Estatísticas conjunturais
- C Contas e inquéritos
- D Estudos e investigação
- E Métodos
- F Estatísticas breves

European Commission

Final household consumption — Main results and detailed tables 1975-95

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1998 — 90 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

Theme 2: Economy and finance (violet)

Series D: Studies and research

ISBN 92-828-3719-X

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 8.50

The report on final household consumption provides a large data set in order to underline the main features and to supply detailed information as well as inter-spatial and inter-temporal comparisons. The first and the third chapters focus mainly on synthetic informations, while the second chapter supplies a detailed descriptive analysis by main functions of consumption. A presentation of the Household Budget Survey is given in chapter 4.

The report has been conceived to provide information both for the reader who is interested in few basic and synthetic information and for the researcher who needs more detailed and extensive information.

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