

Comparison of the price level among European countries

(Based on purchasing power parity
calculations referring to year 2010)

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Contact details

Introduction

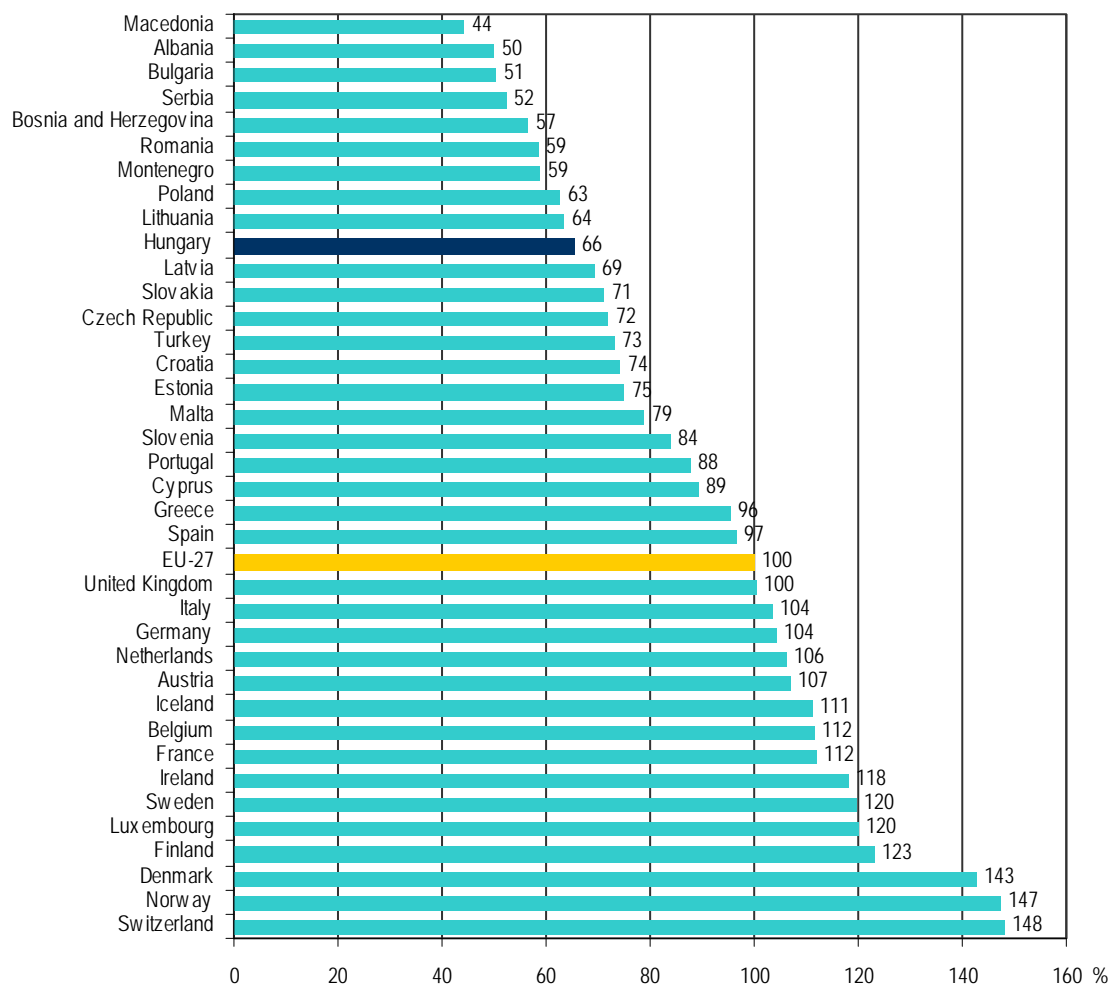
Besides the 27 member states of the EU, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey participated in the European Comparison Programme. The results published in this statistical release are based on the comparison of average prices of about 2500 representative consumer goods and services surveyed between 2008 and 2010 in more than one outlet in each of these 37 countries. The surveys constituted part of the purchasing power parity calculation programme of Eurostat and OECD. (A detailed description can be found in the methodology.)

Price level of consumption expenditure

The price level typical of total **household final consumption expenditure** dispersed significantly considering the 37 examined European countries in 2010. The value of the variation coefficient, calculated as standard deviation per arithmetic mean of the countries' price level indices, was equal to 32%. Concerning the geographical differences of the price level it can be concluded in general that the most expensive countries are those in the northern and western regions of Europe, whereas the least expensive are those in the eastern part of Europe, in particular in the Balkan Peninsula. The highest price levels were observed in Switzerland, Norway and Denmark, on the other hand the lowest price levels were recorded in Macedonia, Albania and Bulgaria. The price level measured in Switzerland exceeded the average of the EU-27 by 48% and was more than three times higher than in Macedonia, the least expensive country, where the price level was 56% lower than the average of the EU-27.

Figure 1

Price level index for household final consumption expenditure, 2010, EU-27=100%



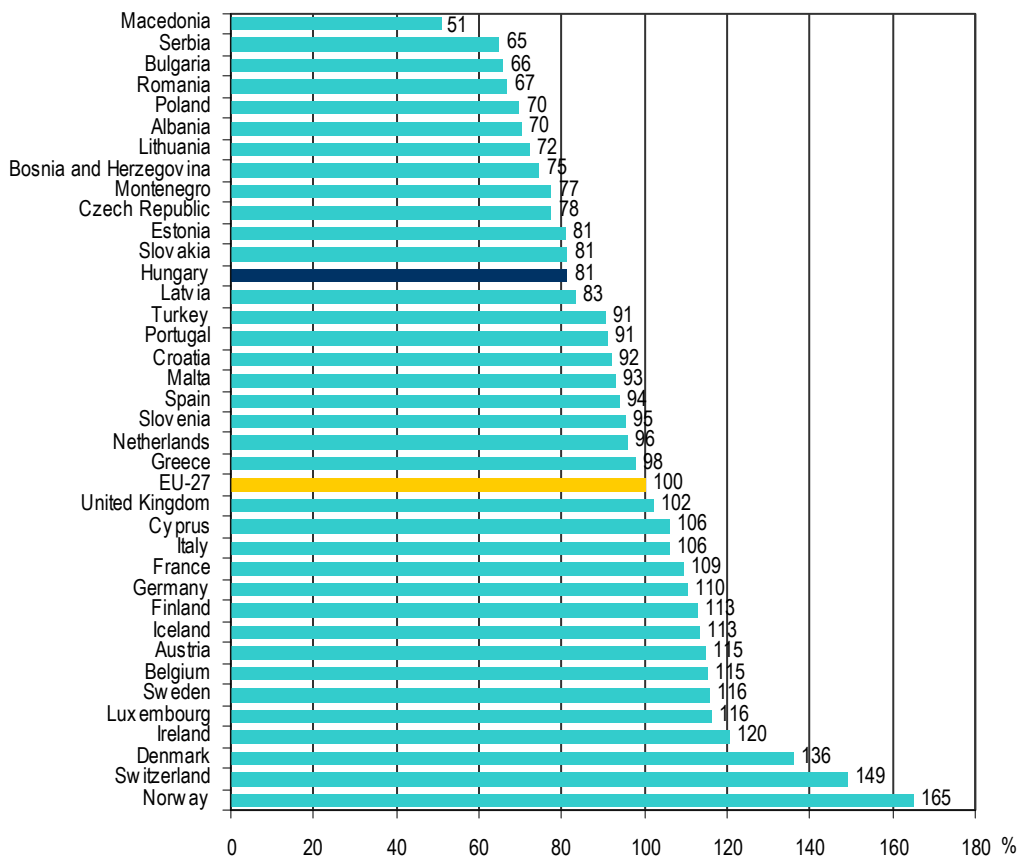
Hungary with its 66% price level index compared to the average of the EU-27 belonged to the relatively cheap lower third within the European Union, and proved to be the 10th cheapest country among the 37 examined European countries and the 5th least expensive country in the EU-27. As for the price level of the countries belonging to our geographical region, Serbia (52%), Romania (59%) and Poland (63%) remained below the Hungarian price level. Price levels in Slovakia (71%), the Czech Republic (72%) and Croatia (74%) were slightly, while in Slovenia (84%) and Austria (107%) significantly higher than in Hungary.

Price level of main expenditure groups

In the commodity group of *food and non-alcoholic beverages* national values dispersed more intensely than a mean level. This is indicated by the 25% variation coefficient. The price level of Norway, the most expensive country, was 65% higher than the average of the European Union. Switzerland and Denmark also had outstanding price level indices. In Macedonia the price level was hardly more than 50%, in Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania less than 70% of the EU-27 average. Hungary with its price level of 81% was considered as the 11–13th least expensive country. The price level of Poland (70%) proved to be considerably lower than Hungary’s, that of the Czech Republic (78%) was also less, whereas the price level of Slovakia (81%) was the same as Hungary’s. In Croatia (92%) and Slovenia (95%) the products in this commodity group were noticeably, while in Austria (115%) significantly more expensive than in Hungary.

Figure 2

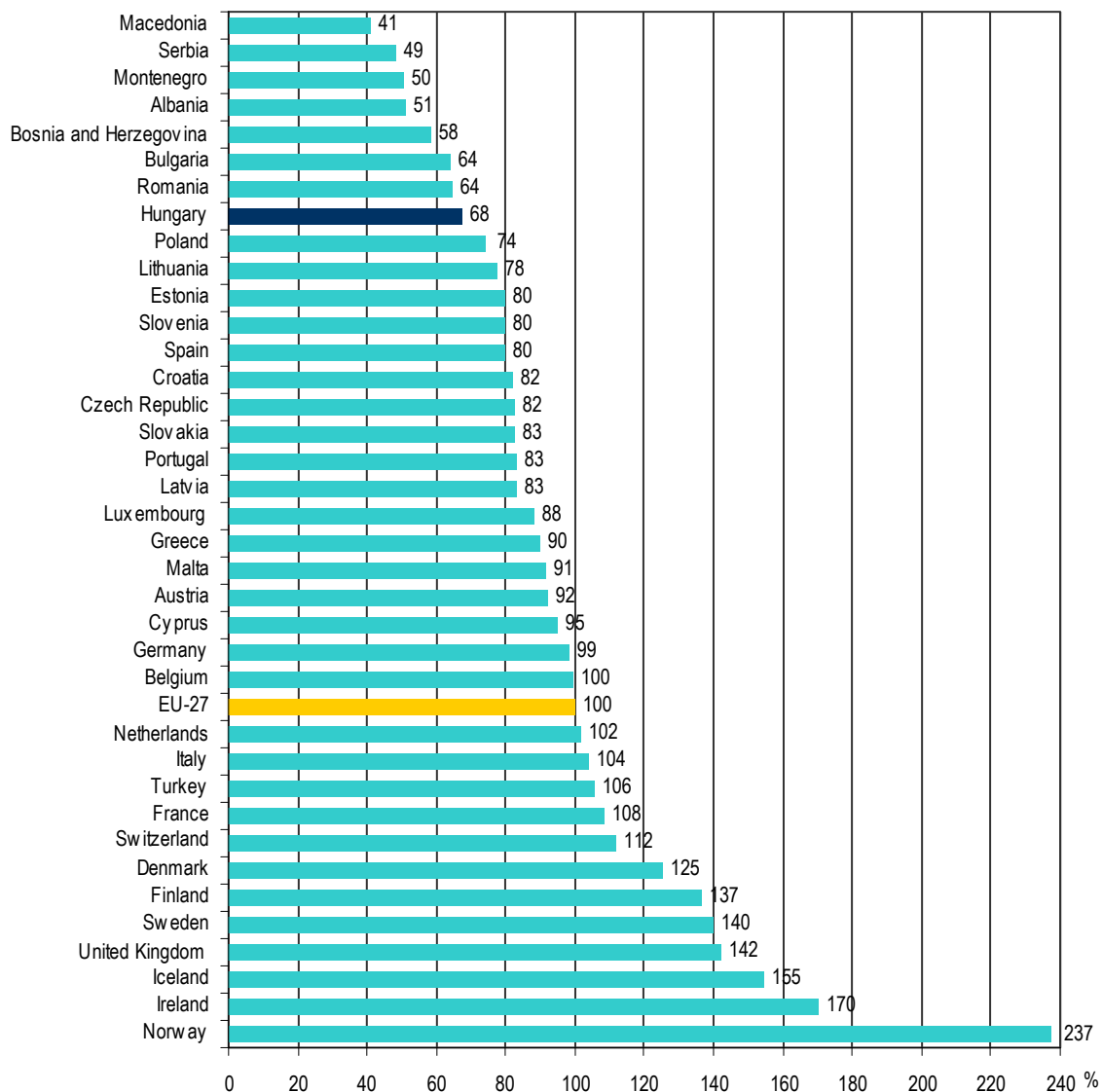
Price level index for food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2010, EU-27=100%



The variation coefficient of the price level of *alcoholic beverages and tobacco* equalled 40%, which indicated a very considerable dispersion. In this group of goods taxes represent a high proportion within consumer prices, and their extent differs markedly from one country to another. Norway is outstandingly the most expensive country: its price level index reached 237% of the average of the European Union. Ireland and Iceland also had extremely high price levels. They were followed in the ranking by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. In Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania the price level index was below or hardly more than 50% of the average of the European Union. Hungary with its price level of 68% was the 8th cheapest country in 2010. The price level of Romania (64%) was slightly below Hungary's, while those of Poland (74%), Lithuania (78%), Estonia (80%), Slovenia (80%), Spain (80%), Croatia (82%), the Czech Republic (82%) and Slovakia (83%) surpassed that. The price level of Austria (92%) was considerably higher than Hungary's in this commodity group as well.

Figure 3

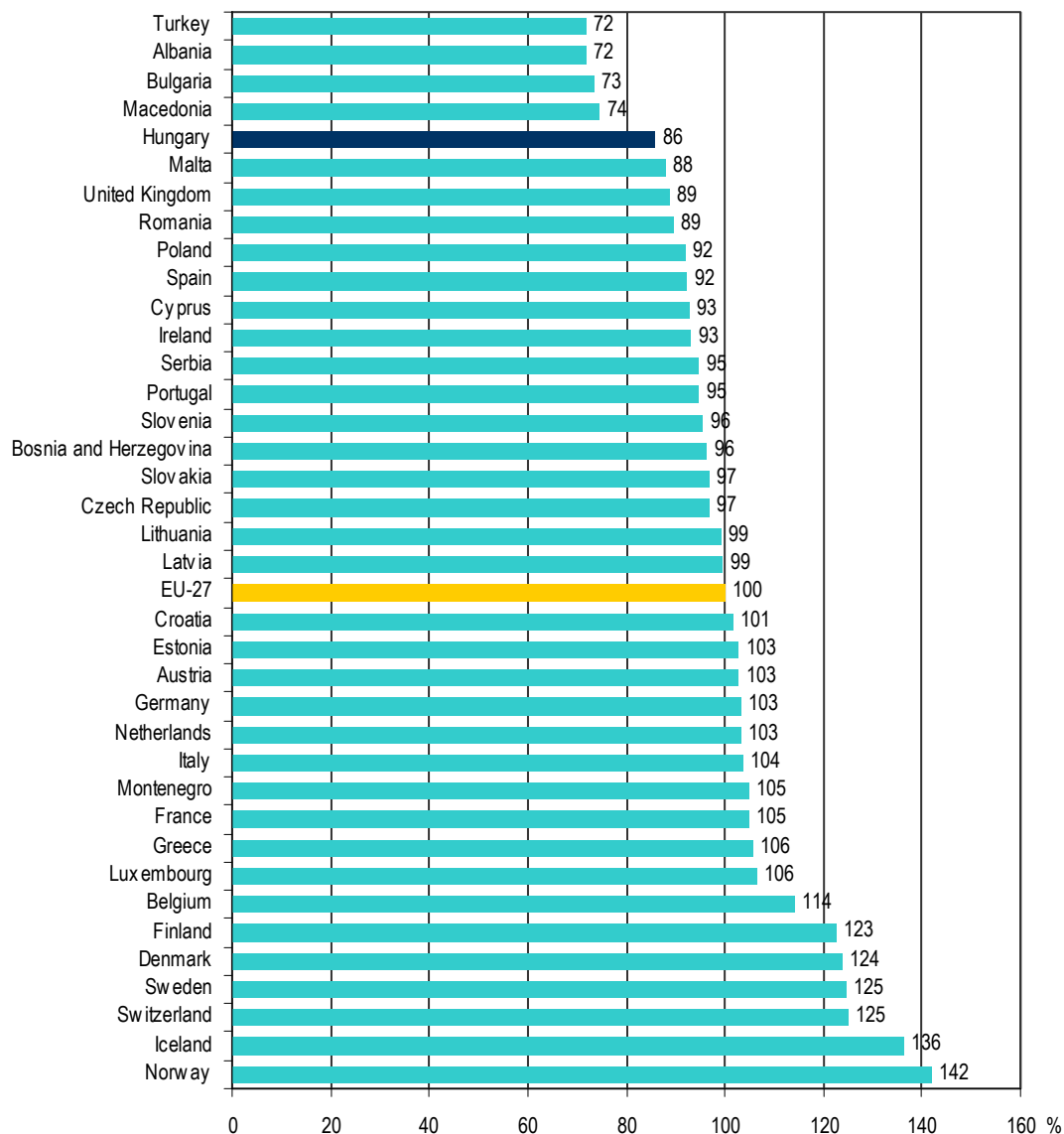
Price level index for alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 2010, EU-27=100%



In the commodity group of *clothing and footwear* the price level index indicated a mean difference by countries, the variation coefficient showed 16%. Here again Norway was the most expensive country, its price level index exceeded the average of the European Union by 42%. The following countries with high price levels were ranked as follows: Iceland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The price levels of Turkey, Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia did not reach three-quarters of the average of the European Union. It deserves attention that Hungary (86%) proved to be the 5th cheapest country in this commodity group out of the 37 countries of the comparison. All the examined countries belonging to our region had higher price levels in 2010 than Hungary, the order of the countries was Romania (89%), Poland (92%), Serbia (95%), Slovenia (96%), the Czech Republic (97%), Slovakia (97%) and Austria (103%). It is worth noting that the price level of the United Kingdom (89%) hardly exceeded Hungary's.

Figure 4

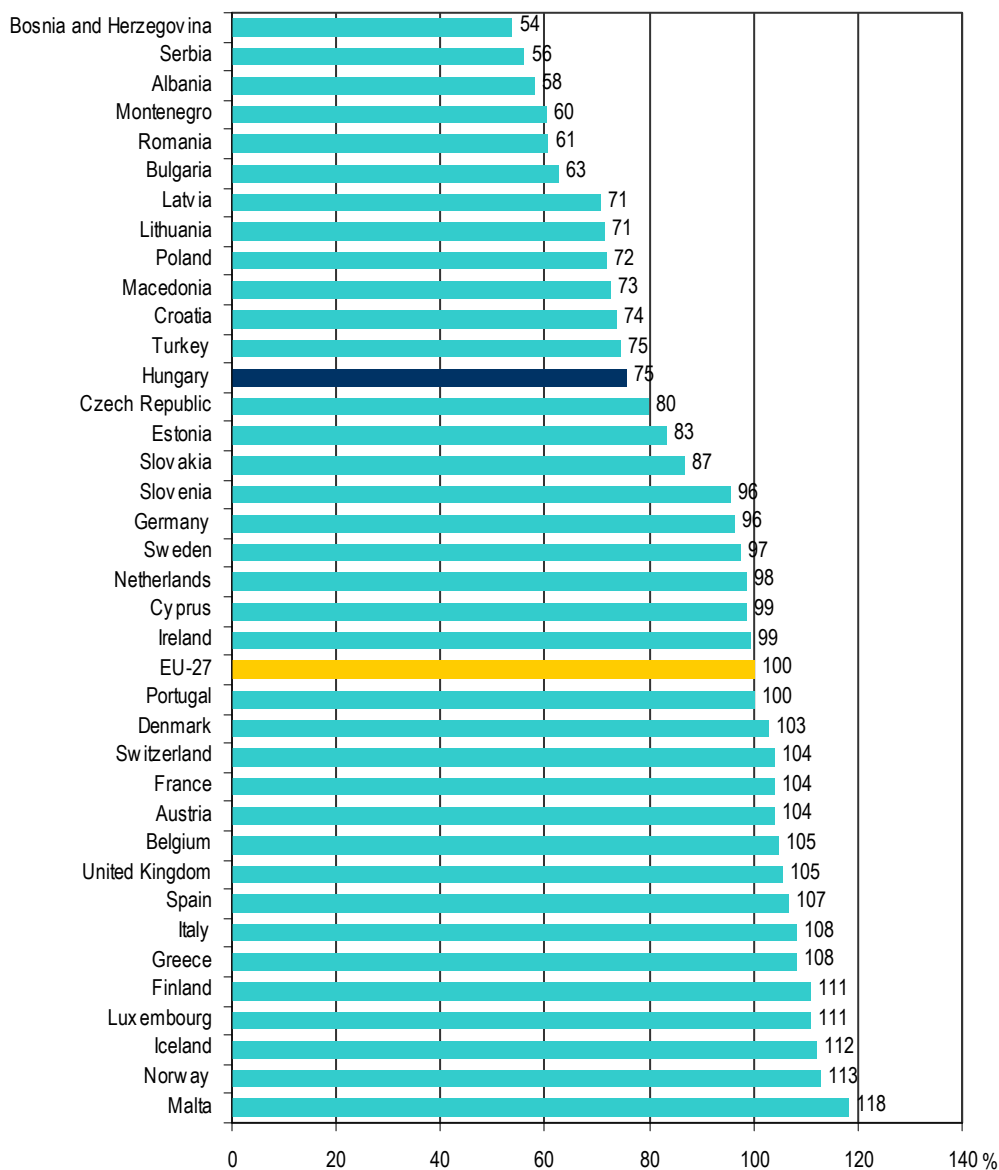
Price level index for clothing and footwear, 2010, EU-27=100%



The price level in the commodity group of *furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings* showed a mean dispersion, the variation coefficient reached 22%. Malta, Norway, Iceland, Luxembourg and Finland can be considered as the most expensive countries, whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania and Montenegro the least expensive ones. Hungary with its price level index of 75% had the 12th–13th lowest position among the examined countries. The price level of Romania (61%) was considerably lower than that of Hungary, while price levels in Poland (72%) and Croatia (74%) were similar to Hungary's. The price levels of the Czech Republic (80%), Slovakia (87%), Slovenia (96%) and Austria (104%) exceeded that of Hungary.

Figure 5

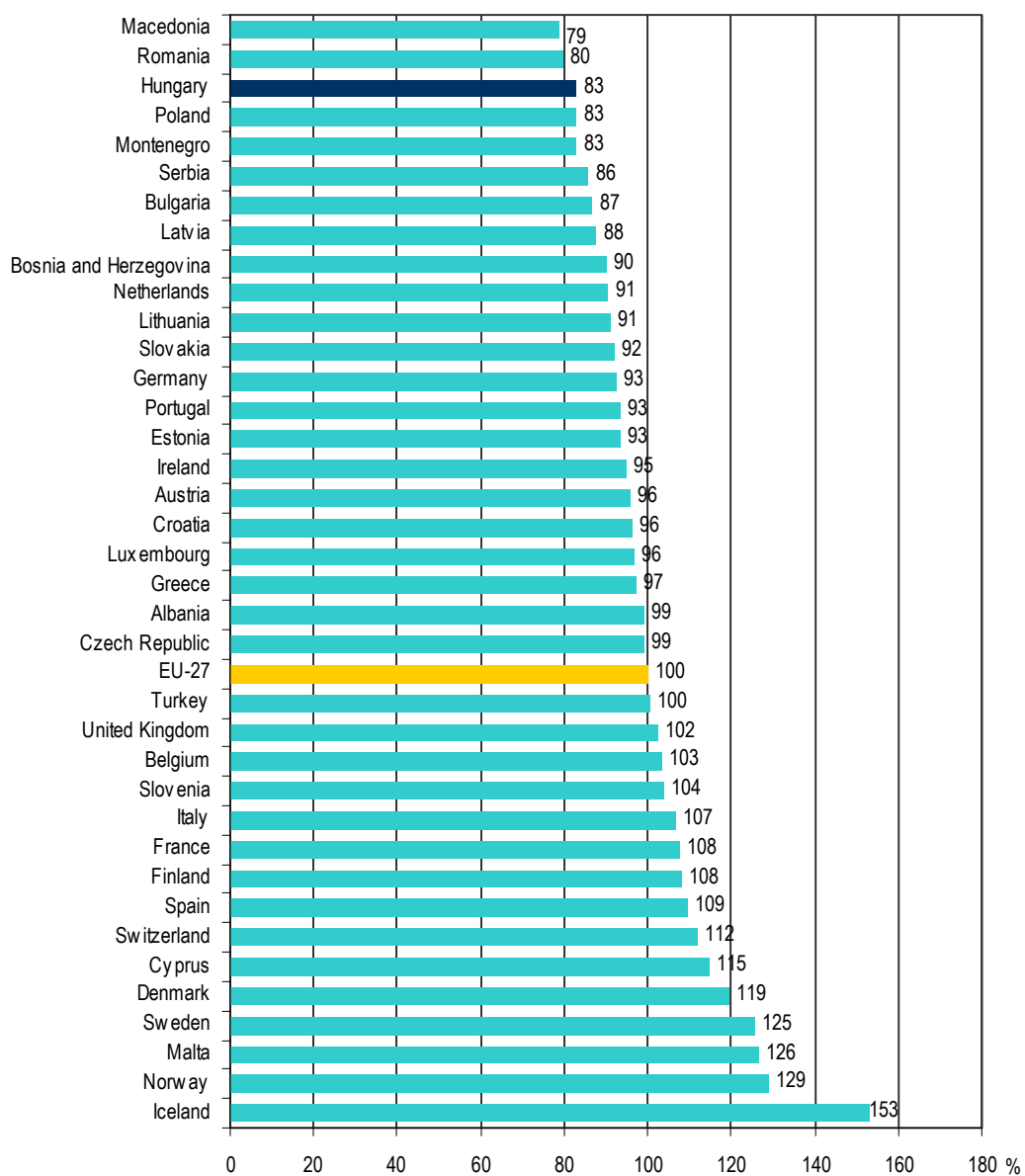
Price level index for furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings, 2010, EU-27=100%



In the commodity group of *household appliances* there was a mean price level difference among countries, the variation coefficient showed a value of 16%. In Iceland an outstandingly high price level was measured, it exceeded the average of the European Union by more than 50%. The following countries in the ranking were Norway, Malta, Sweden and Denmark. It is remarkable that Hungary was the 3rd–5th least expensive country in this commodity group with its price level index of 83%. Lower price levels were measured only in Macedonia (79%) and Romania (80%), while the price level of Poland (83%) was identical with that of Hungary. The other countries belonging to our region were ranked as follows: Serbia (86%), Slovakia (92%), Austria (96%), Croatia (96%), the Czech Republic (99%) and Slovenia (104%).

Figure 6

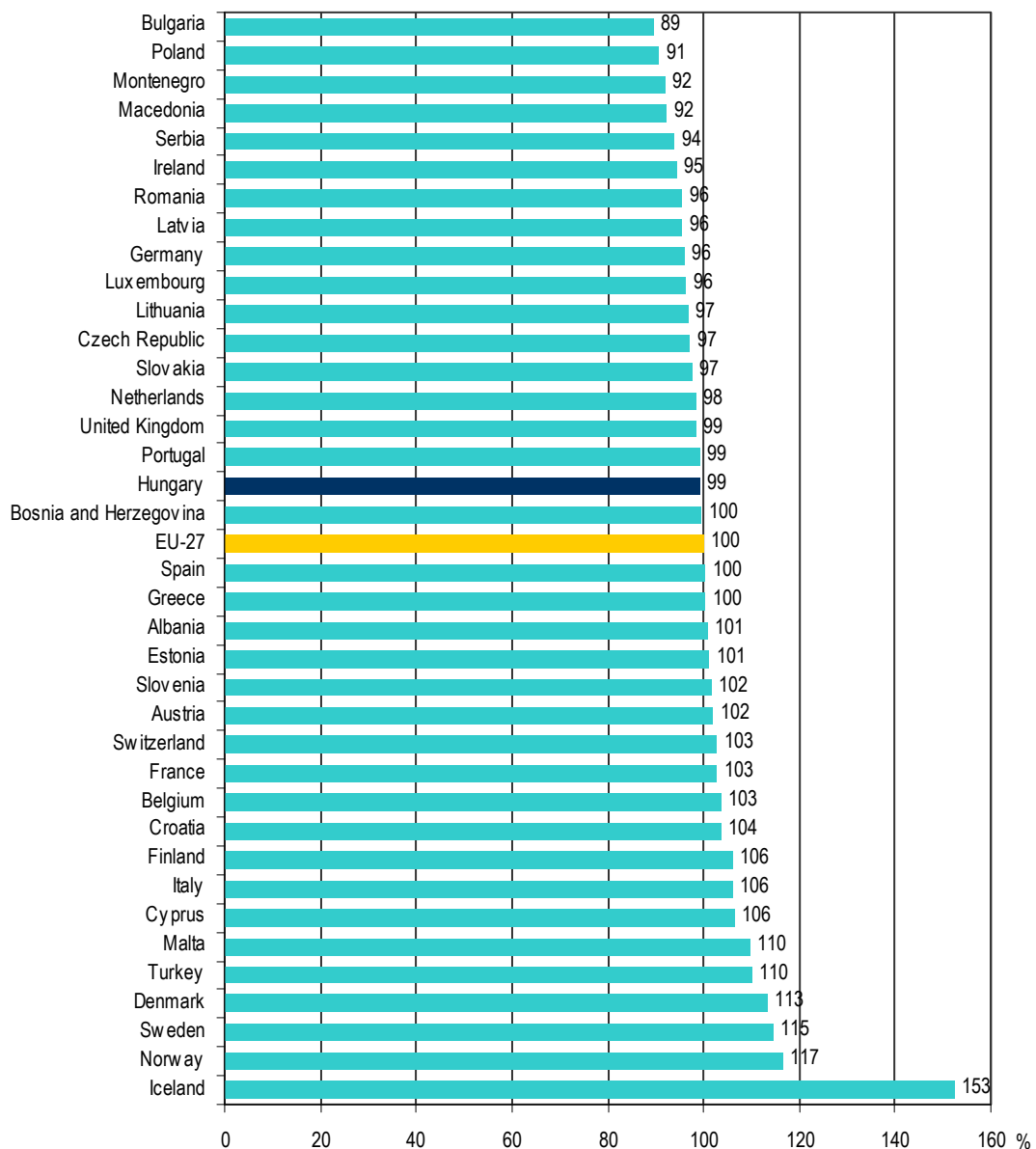
Price level index for household appliances, 2010, EU-27=100%



The least price level dispersion was recorded in the group of *consumer electronics* among the examined commodity groups, it hardly surpassed 10%. In this case, too, Iceland had an extremely high price level index, which exceeded the average of the European Union by more than 50%. The following countries in the ranking were Norway, Sweden and Denmark. However, in the case of these countries the difference from the EU-27 average was less than 20%. Bulgaria, Poland, Montenegro and Macedonia were the least expensive countries, nevertheless, the price levels measured in these countries stood at about 90% of the EU-27 average. Hungary with its price level index of 99% was in the middle of the ranking, at the 15th–17th lowest position. In our region the price levels of Poland (91%), Serbia (94%), Romania (96%), the Czech Republic (97%) and Slovakia (97%) were somewhat below the Hungarian price level, while those of Slovenia (102%), Austria (102%) and Croatia (104%) were slightly higher than that.

Figure 7

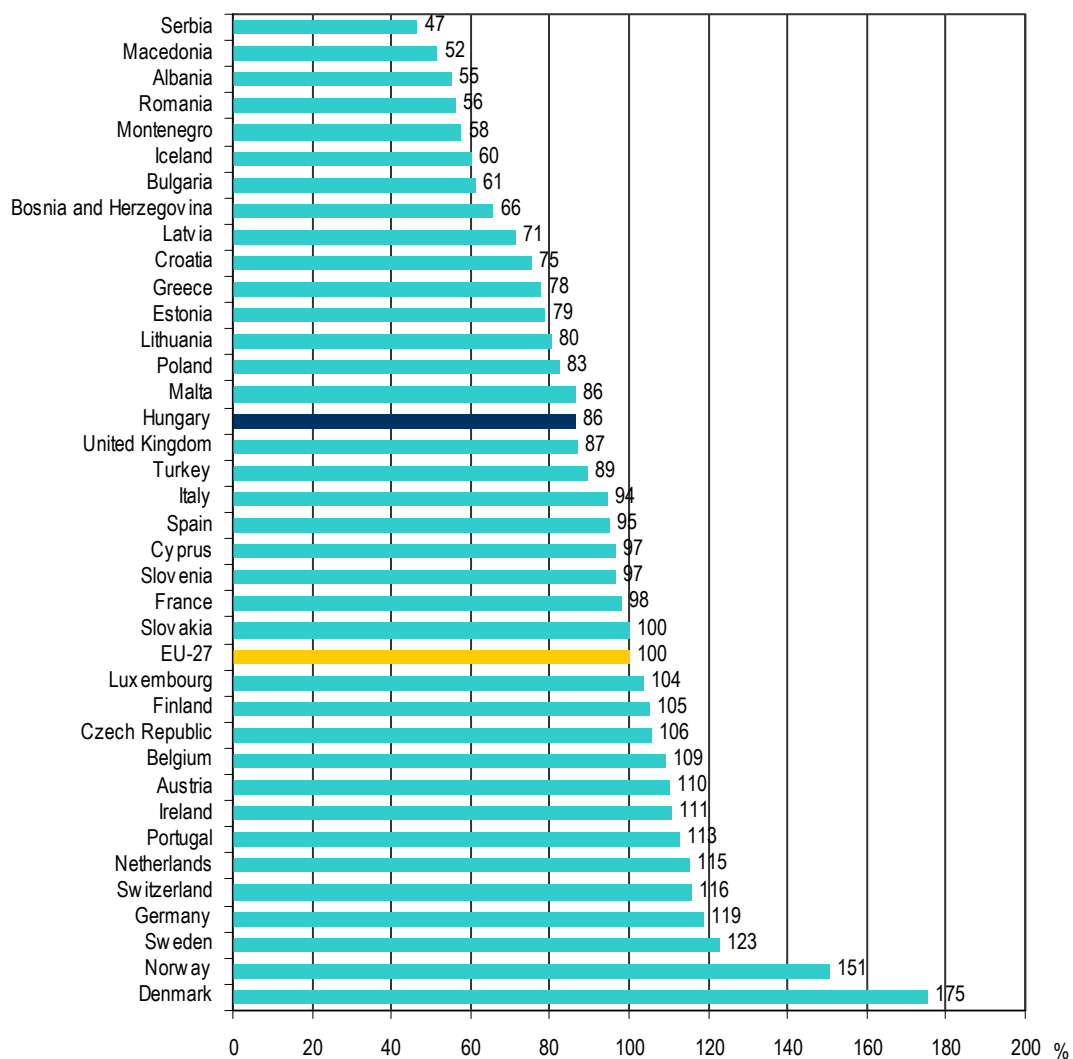
Price level index for consumer electronics, 2010, EU-27=100%



Considerable dispersion could be observed in the commodity group of *electricity, gas and other fuels*, the variation coefficient equalled 30%. The price level index of Denmark was outstanding with its value exceeding the average of the European Union by 75%. Norway, next in the ranking, also had an extremely high value of this indicator in 2010: its price level index surpassed the EU-27 average by about 50%. The next countries in the ranking were Sweden, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The least expensive countries were Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Romania and Montenegro, their price level was below 60% of the EU-27 average. Hungary with its price level index of 86% was in the middle of the ranking, at the 15th–16th lowest position. As for the countries in our region Serbia (47%) and Romania (56%), as mentioned above, had a price level each well below that of Hungary. Price levels in Croatia (75%) and Poland (83%) were also less than in Hungary. Slovenia (97%), Slovakia (100%), the Czech Republic (106%) and Austria (110%) had considerably higher price levels than Hungary. It is worth noting that Hungary’s price level in this commodity group was only 1 percentage point lower than that measured in the United Kingdom.

Figure 8

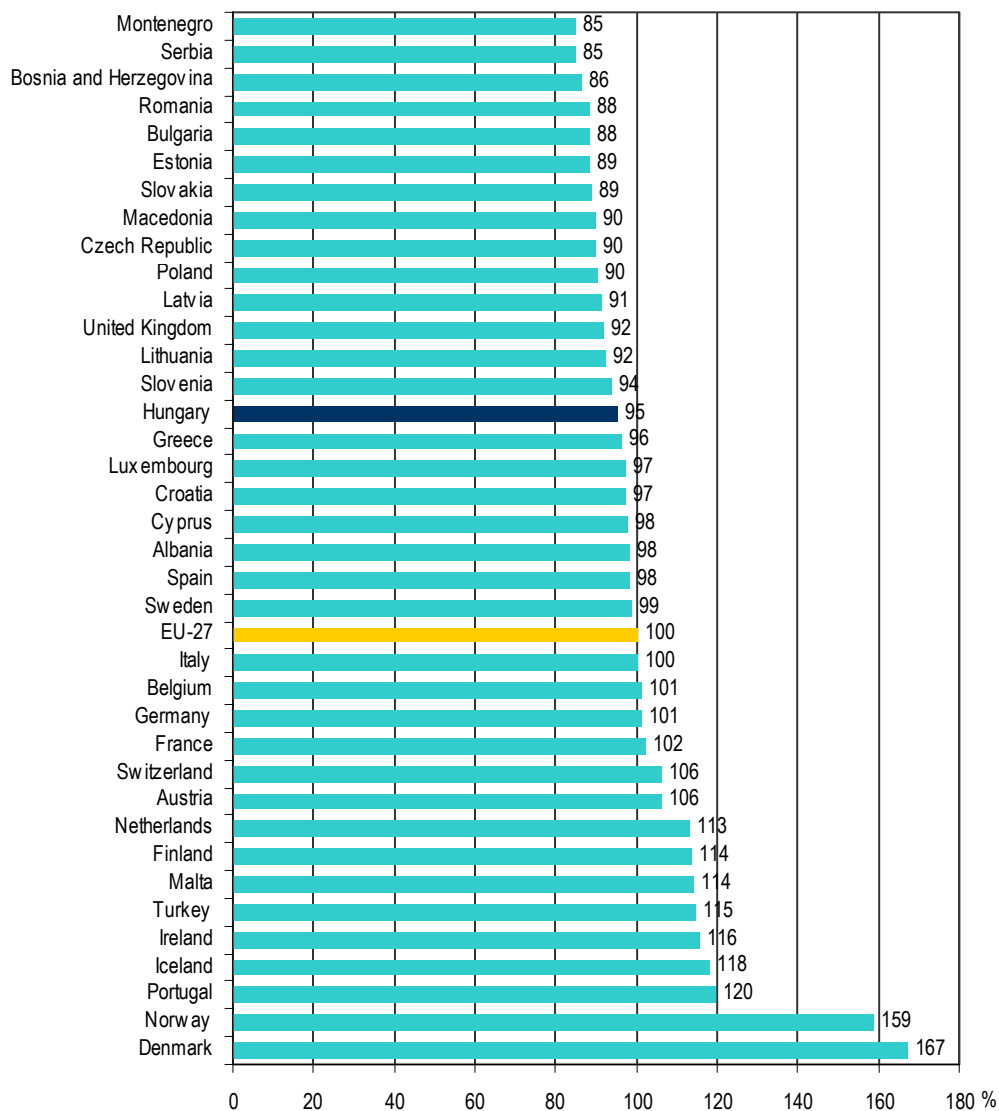
Price level index for electricity, gas and other fuels, 2010, EU-27=100%



In the commodity group of *personal transport equipment* the price level showed a mean dispersion: 17%. The price levels of Denmark and Norway were outstanding in this commodity group as well, their price level indices exceeding the average of the European Union by more than 50%. The next in the ranking of relatively expensive countries were Portugal, Iceland, Ireland and Turkey. The group of countries having the lowest price levels was made up of Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Bulgaria. Hungary with its price level index of 95% was in the 15th position when starting the ranking with the least expensive country. In our region Serbia (85%), Romania (88%), Slovakia (89%), the Czech Republic (90%), Poland (90%) and Slovenia (94%) had lower, while Croatia (97%) had slightly and Austria (106%) considerably higher price levels than Hungary.

Figure 9

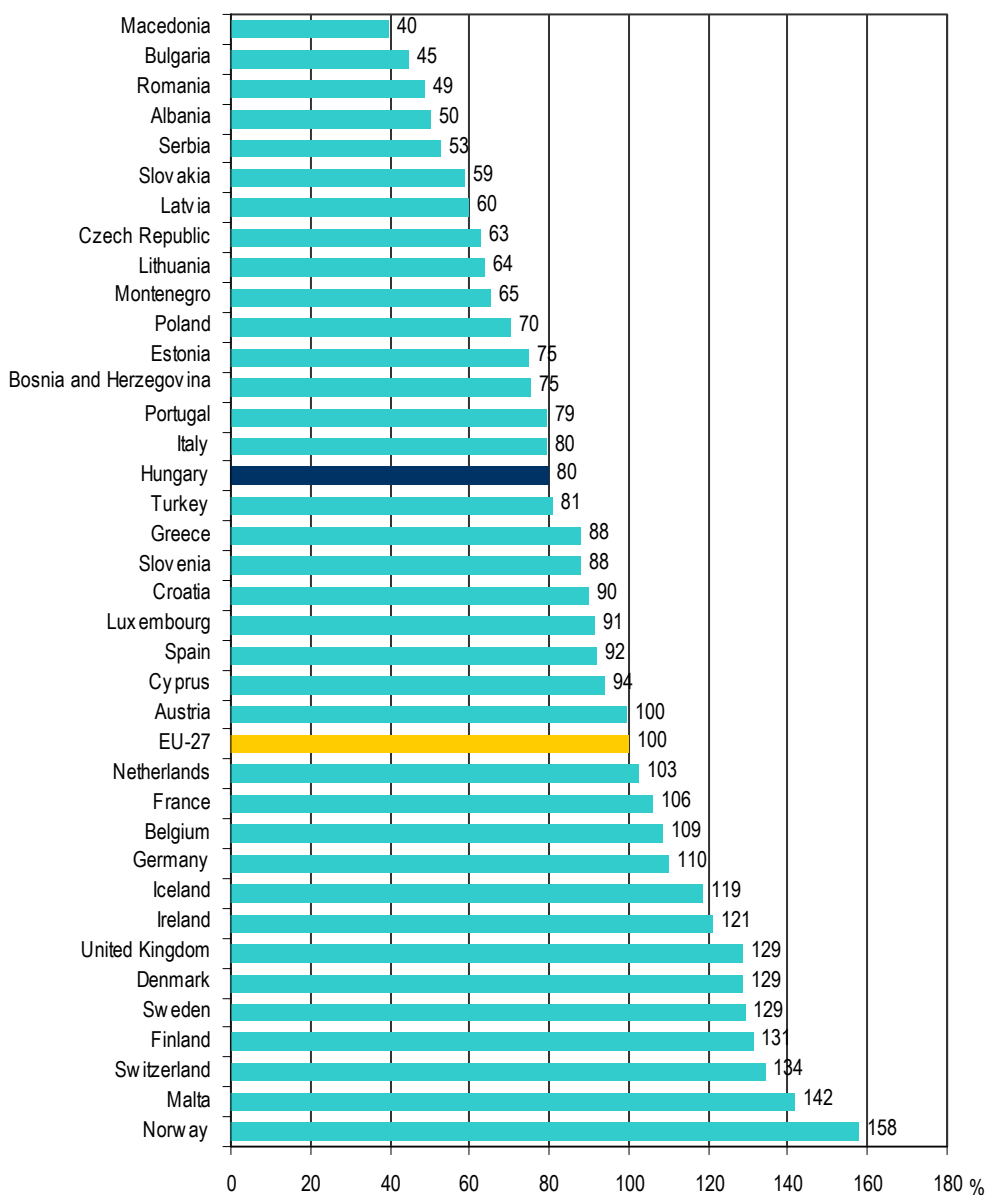
Price level index for personal transport equipment, 2010, EU-27=100%



The price level of *transport services* showed a strong dispersion, it reached 33%. In Norway and Malta the price levels were more than 50% and over 40% higher respectively than the average of the EU-27. Further countries with high price levels were Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom. The price level index of Macedonia reached only 40% of the EU-27 average, and those of Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Serbia were also very low. Hungary with its price level index of 80% was in the middle of the ranking, it held the 15th–16th lowest position together with Italy. Out of the countries in our region Romania (49%), Serbia (53%), Slovakia (59%), the Czech Republic (63%) and Poland (70%) had considerably lower price levels than Hungary, only Slovenia (88%), Croatia (90%) and Austria (100%) had higher ones.

Figure 10

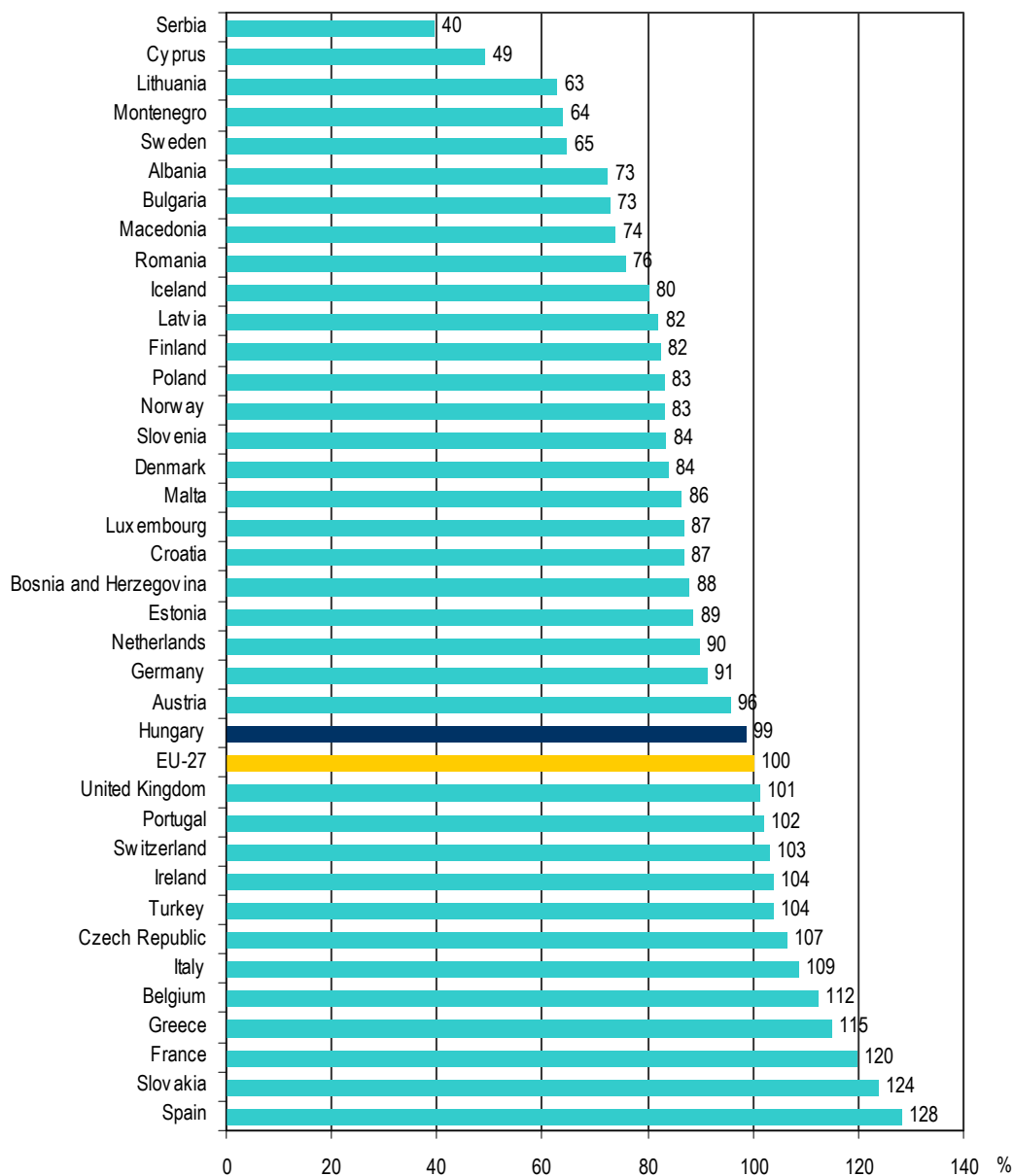
Price level index for transport services, 2010, EU-27=100%



The price level of *communication* showed a mean dispersion: the variation coefficient was equal to 22%. The order of the countries in this commodity group was considerably different compared to the other groups of goods and services. Spain, Slovakia, France, Greece and Belgium made up the group of the most expensive countries, and Serbia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Montenegro and Sweden were the cheapest. Hungary with its price level index of 99% was in the 25th position when starting the ranking with the least expensive country. Looking at the price levels of the countries in our region significant dispersion was observed: Serbia (40%), Romania (76%), Poland (83%), Slovenia (84%), Croatia (87%) and Austria (96%) had lower price levels than Hungary, only the Czech Republic (107%) and Slovakia (124%) had higher ones.

Figure 11

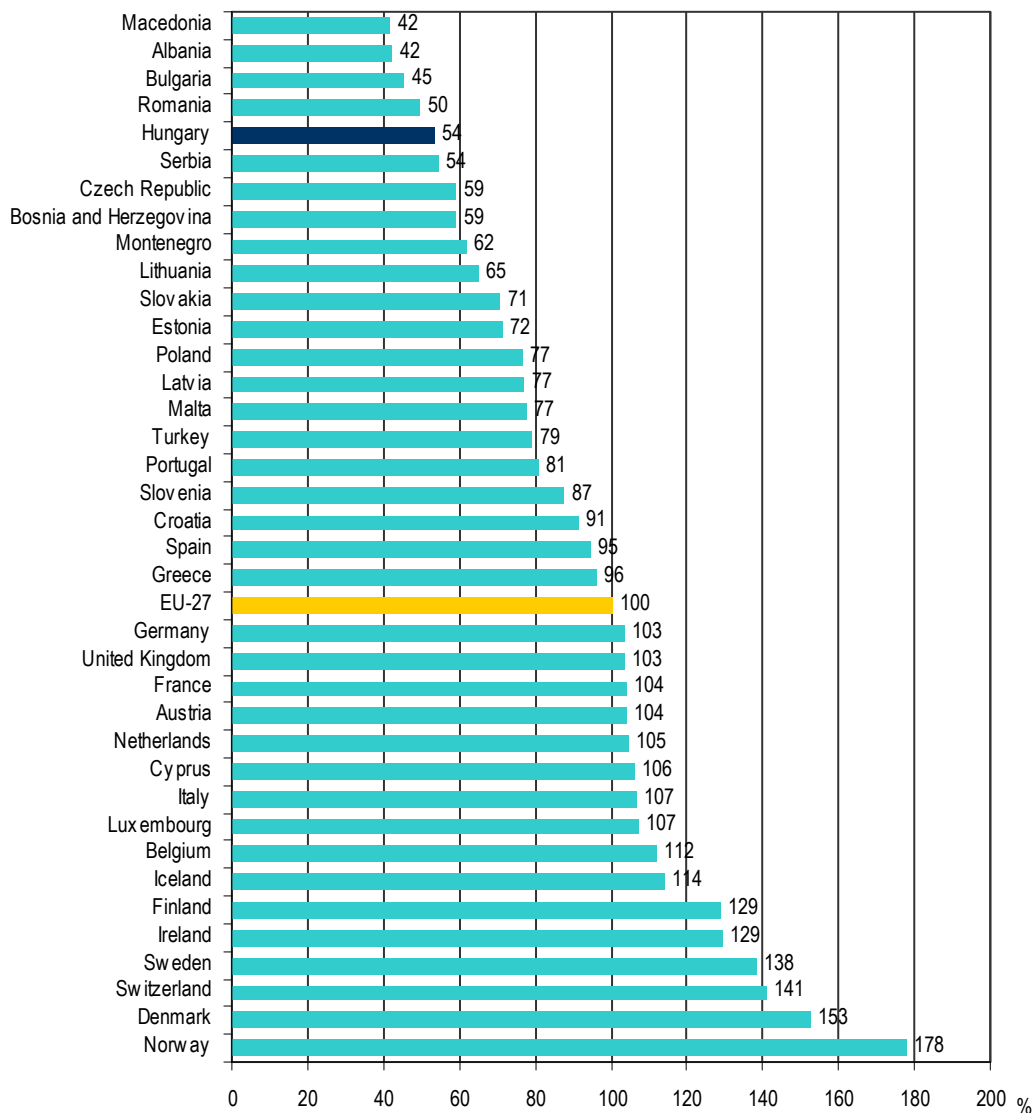
Price level index for communication, 2010, EU-27=100%



The price level in the group of *restaurants and hotels* showed a strong dispersion, the variation coefficient was 36%. Considering the high live labour demand of these activities, the differences in employees' incomes for the benefit of northern and western regions of Europe had strong impact on the development of price levels. The price levels of Norway and Denmark were outstanding in this case, too, and particularly high prices were measured in addition in Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland and Finland. The price levels of Macedonia, Albania and Bulgaria were below 50% of the EU-27 average. Hungary with its price level of 54% was the 5th–6th least expensive country, together with Serbia. In the countries of our region, except for Slovenia, Croatia and Austria, low price levels were recorded. Romania (50%) had a slightly lower price level than Hungary, the price level of Serbia (54%) was the same as Hungary's, while in the Czech Republic (59%), Slovakia (71%), Poland (77%), Slovenia (87%), Croatia (91%) and Austria (104%) higher price levels were observed than in Hungary. Out of the significant tourist destinations Turkey (79%), Spain (95%) and Greece (96%) had lower price levels than the EU-27 average, while Italy (107%) had a slightly higher one.

Figure 12

Price level index for restaurants and hotels, 2010, EU-27=100%



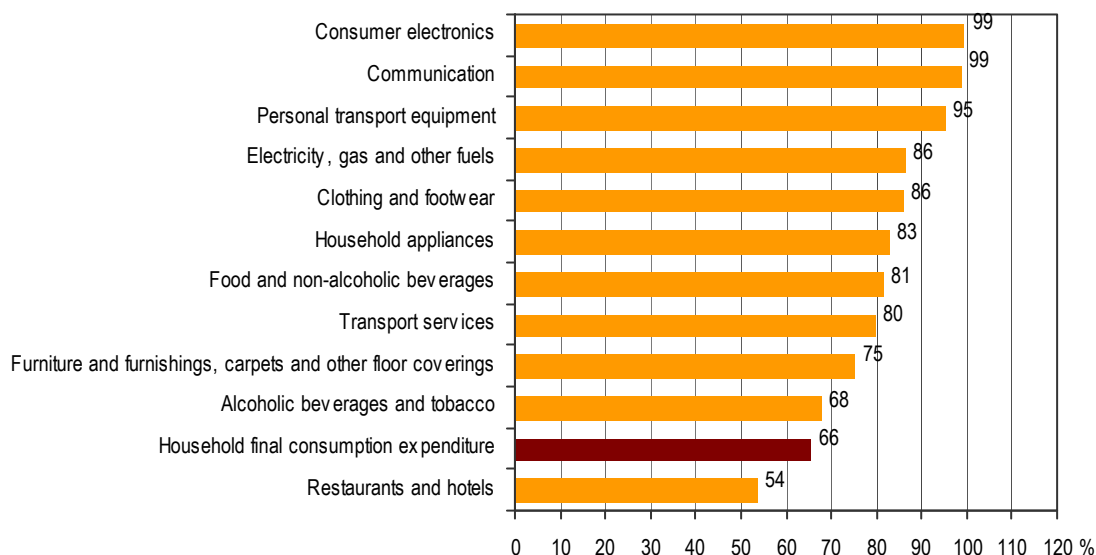
Characteristics of the Hungarian price level index

According to the calculations of purchasing power parities the **price level index of Hungary** for total *household final consumption expenditure* stood at 66% of the EU-27 average in 2010. Our relative price level indices measured in the main groups of household expenditure varied between 54% and 99%. (The EKS¹ method applied in the calculations uses no weighted means for the aggregation of components. The process is described in the methodology, available at the end of this release.)

In comparison to the EU-27 average the price level of Hungary proved to be the lowest in the commodity groups of *restaurants and hotels* (54%) as well as *alcoholic beverages and tobacco* (68%). Hungary reached 75%–86% of the EU-27 average in the groups of expenditure on *furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings, transport services, food and non-alcoholic beverages, household appliances, clothing and footwear* and *electricity, gas and other fuels*. The price levels of *personal transport equipment* (95%), *communication* (99%) and *consumer electronics* (99%) approximated the average price levels of the EU-27. In 2010 there was no expenditure group the price level of which exceeded the average of the European Union among the goods and services observed (however, at the level of “basic headings”, smaller aggregates within expenditure groups, there were more extreme price level indices than what were presented here).

Figure 13

Price level indices in Hungary by expenditure group, 2010, EU-27=100%



¹ The name of the method comes from the initial letters of the names of Ödön Éltető and Pál Köves Hungarian, and Bohdan Szulc Polish statisticians and mathematicians, who elaborated the method.

In certain areas of expenditure one can draw a different conclusion from that of the previous section when examining the positions of Hungary in 2010 among the 37 countries compared. Hungary fell into the group of the **least expensive** countries in the areas of expenditure on *household appliances* (3rd–5th), *clothing and footwear* (5th), *restaurants and hotels* (5th–6th), *alcoholic beverages and tobacco* (8th), *food and non-alcoholic beverages* (11th–13th) and *furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings* (12th–13th). Hungary was in the **middle third** of countries in the groups of expenditure on *personal transport equipment* (15th), *electricity, gas and other fuels* (15th–16th), *transport services* (15th–16th), *consumer electronics* (15th–17th) and *communication* (25th). Hungary did not fall into the third of the **most expensive** countries in any group of expenditure in 2010.

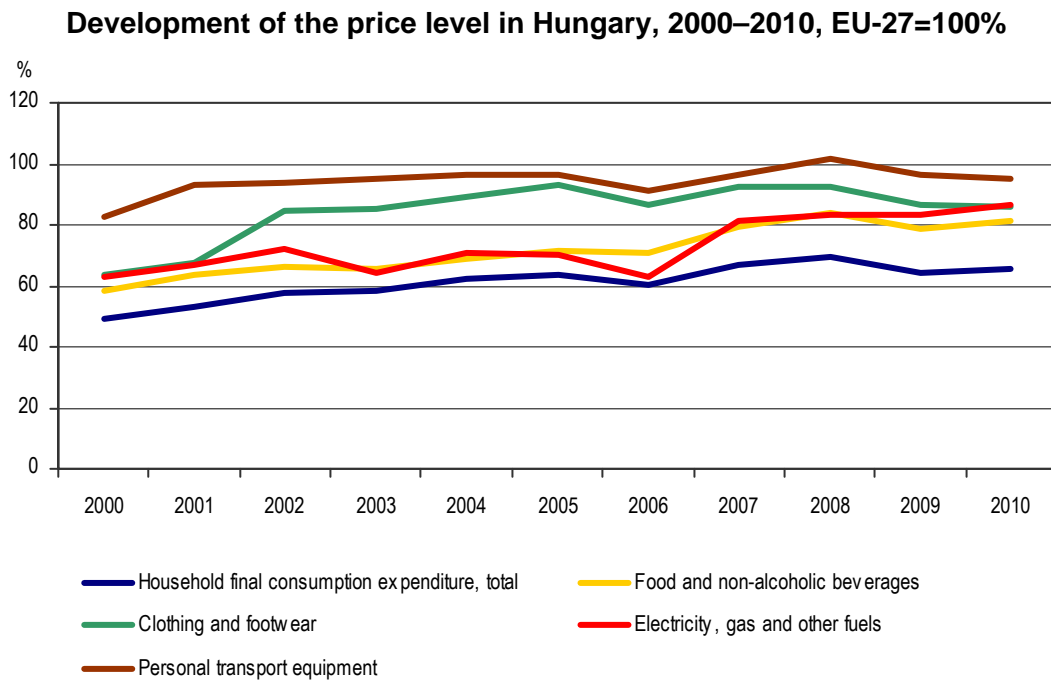
Table 1

Price level indices of Hungary among 37 examined European countries based on purchasing power parity calculations, 2010

Expenditure groups	Position (the least expensive = 1st)	Price level index, % (EU-27=100%)
Household final consumption expenditure, total	10th	66
Of which:		
household appliances	3rd–5th	83
clothing and footwear	5th	86
restaurants and hotels	5th–6th	54
alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8th	68
food and non-alcoholic beverages	11th–13th	81
furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	12th–13th	75
personal transport equipment	15th	95
electricity, gas and other fuels	15th–16th	86
transport services	15th–16th	80
consumer electronics	15th–17th	99
communication	25th	99

On the basis of price level comparisons made in the last decade the development of Hungary's price level relative to the average price level of the European Union can be examined in case of household final consumption expenditure and some commodity groups, in the period between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 14



Between 2000 and 2010 the price level of Hungary came 16 percentage points closer to the average of the European Union in respect of total *household final consumption expenditure*. Among the commodity groups displayed on the figure the group of *electricity, gas and other fuels* showed the highest close-up of 24 percentage points with the average price level of the European Union. The commodity groups of *food and non-alcoholic beverages* and *clothing and footwear* approximated the EU price levels at similar rates, by 23 and 22 percentage points respectively. The price level of the commodity group of *personal transport equipment* showed a smaller convergence of 13 percentage points, though it should be taken into account here that the base year of 2000 already showed a high price level of above 80%.

Methodology

In this release we used the results of purchasing power parity calculations made by Eurostat for the international comparison of price levels of different groups of products and services making up *household final consumption expenditure*. This release does not include data on health care and education services and miscellaneous goods and services purchased by households. The source of our data was the internet database of Eurostat (as of July 2011), accessible at the website below:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database.

Eurostat disseminates the results of purchasing power parity calculations for 60 aggregates, which are set out on the following website:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/palojpi/info/data/20090129_list_of_analytical_categories.xls

More information on the calculation of purchasing power parities is available at the website below:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/prc_ppp_esms.htm

Calculations are based on price observations made in the frame of the international statistical co-operation referred to as *European Comparison Programme*. 37 European countries participate in the programme. The coordination of data collection, and calculations based on data received from the different countries are carried out by Eurostat.

In the aggregate of household final consumption expenditure, prices are observed in cycles repeated every three years. Each of the countries involved conducts a total of six surveys within a cycle. This means that they perform two surveys each in a calendar year. The data released in this publication are based on surveys made in 2008, 2009 and 2010. In the case of prices surveyed before 2010 the purchasing power parities referring to the years of the surveys were extrapolated using the national consumer price indices related to the particular surveys. For the calculation of the price level indices published in this release we applied the annual national average prices of about 2500 representative items (products and services). (The prices of individual representative items are observed at many different outlets, thus the prices used for calculations are average prices.)

The price level of a particular group of goods or services can be compared across countries through the calculation of purchasing power parities. The purchasing power parity is a regional price index used in international comparisons: it shows the number of currency units of another country that the currency unit of a particular country equals in terms of purchasing power in a group of products or services.

Eurostat publishes the price level indicators of individual countries as indices compared to the average of the European Union. In the practice of Eurostat the comparison of price levels is based on purchasing power parities measured against the euro. Accordingly the method of price level calculation is as follows: in the case of a particular country and product group the purchasing power parity shall be divided by the central bank's exchange rate of the national currency of the particular country against the euro.

Taking into account this calculation methodology it is essential to emphasize that a price level depends not only on the value of purchasing power parities, i.e. prices recorded in individual countries, but also on the value of central banks' exchange rates of national currencies against the euro.

The table at the end of this publication contains price level indices for 2010 of the countries participating in the European Comparison Programme, in aggregates of household final consumption expenditure.

Methodology of calculation of purchasing power parities

Prices collected for different representative items (products and services) in each country, information regarding their *representativity*, and *expenditure data* on the level of national economies referring to the groups of products and services by purpose – “basic headings” – are used as basic information for the calculation of purchasing power parities.

The sum of basic headings adds up to total gross domestic product (GDP).

In the European Comparison Programme the „EKS method” is applied for the calculation of purchasing power parities. The calculation consists of two parts. In the first part parities characteristic of basic headings are calculated. In the second part aggregates are made using data of expenditure on basic headings as weights.

1. Calculation on the level of basic headings

In the first step price ratios are calculated for each pair of countries. Then Laspeyres-type and Paasche-type parities are calculated, as the geometric mean of the price ratios for each pair of countries, as follows:

Laspeyres-type parity:

$$L_{jk} = \left[\prod_{i=1}^n p_j^{k^i} \div p_k^{k^i} \right]^{1/n},$$

where n is the number of products typically used in country k , $p_j^{k^i}$ and $p_k^{k^i}$ denote the prices of product i observed in countries j and k , in the set of products characteristic only of country k .

Paasche-type parity:

$$P_{jk} = \left[\prod_{r=1}^m p_j^{j^r} \div p_k^{j^r} \right]^{1/m},$$

where m is the number of products typically used in country j , $p_j^{j^r}$ and $p_k^{j^r}$ denote the prices of product r observed in countries j and k , in the set of products characteristic only of country j .

The next step is to calculate Fisher-type parities, which provide equi-representativity among countries.

Fisher-type parity:

$$F_{jk} = \sqrt{L_{jk} \times P_{jk}}$$

Then transitive EKS parities are calculated from Fisher-type parities.

EKS parity:

$$EKS_{jk} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n F_{ji} : F_{ki}},$$

where n is the number of countries, and i, j and k denote the countries.

II. Aggregation

The process of calculation is similar to the method described in part I. Using the EKS parities calculated on the level of basic headings and the data of expenditure on basic headings Laspeyres, Paasche and Fisher parities are calculated.

Laspeyres parity:

$$L_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_k^i \times EKS_{j^i} \cdot EKS_{k^i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_k^i},$$

where n is the number of basic headings, w_k^i is the expenditure of country k spent on the products and services of basic heading i , EKS_{j^i} and EKS_{k^i} are the parities of countries j and k in case of basic heading i .

Paasche parity:

$$P_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_j^i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{w_j^i}{EKS_{j^i} \cdot EKS_{k^i}}},$$

where n is the number of basic headings, w_j^i is the expenditure of country j spent on the products and services of basic heading i , EKS_{j^i} and EKS_{k^i} are the parities of countries j and k in case of basic heading i .

The calculation methods of Fisher and EKS parities are the same as those described in part I.

Table
Price level indices in household final consumption expenditure groups, 2010
 (EU-27=100%)

(%)

Country	Household final consumption expenditure ²	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear
Albania	50	70	51	72
Austria	107	115	92	103
Belgium	112	115	100	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	57	75	58	96
Bulgaria	51	66	64	73
Cyprus	89	106	95	93
Czech Republic	72	78	82	97
Denmark	143	136	125	124
United Kingdom	100	102	142	89
Estonia	75	81	80	103
Finland	123	113	137	123
France	112	109	108	105
Greece	96	98	90	106
Netherlands	106	96	102	103
Croatia	74	92	82	101
Ireland	118	120	170	93
Iceland	111	113	155	136
Poland	63	70	74	92
Latvia	69	83	83	99
Lithuania	64	72	78	99
Luxembourg	120	116	88	106
Macedonia	44	51	41	74
Hungary	66	81	68	86
Malta	79	93	91	88
Montenegro	59	77	50	105
Germany	104	110	99	103
Norway	147	165	237	142
Italy	104	106	104	104
Portugal	88	91	83	95
Romania	59	67	64	89
Spain	97	94	80	92
Switzerland	148	149	112	125
Sweden	120	116	140	125
Serbia	52	65	49	95
Slovakia	71	81	83	97
Slovenia	84	95	80	96
Turkey	73	91	106	72
Variation coefficient	32.0%	25.2%	39.8%	16.3%

² Examining the data of several countries – including also those for Hungary – it is apparent that the value of the index of household final consumption expenditure does not show similarity either to the values of the indices of internal components (commodity groups) or to the average of them. The reason for this is that the method applied – the EKS method – does not apply the weighted averaging of components for aggregations. The method of calculation is described in the framed part of the methodology.

Price level indices in household final consumption expenditure groups, 2010
(EU-27=100%, continued)

(%)

Country	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	Household appliances	Consumer electronics	Electricity, gas and other fuels
Albania	58	99	101	55
Austria	104	96	102	110
Belgium	105	103	103	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina	54	90	100	66
Bulgaria	63	87	89	61
Cyprus	99	115	106	97
Czech Republic	80	99	97	106
Denmark	103	119	113	175
United Kingdom	105	102	99	87
Estonia	83	93	101	79
Finland	111	108	106	105
France	104	108	103	98
Greece	108	97	100	78
Netherlands	98	91	98	115
Croatia	74	96	104	75
Ireland	99	95	95	111
Iceland	112	153	153	60
Poland	72	83	91	83
Latvia	71	88	96	71
Lithuania	71	91	97	80
Luxembourg	111	96	96	104
Macedonia	73	79	92	52
Hungary	75	83	99	86
Malta	118	126	110	86
Montenegro	60	83	92	58
Germany	96	93	96	119
Norway	113	129	117	151
Italy	108	107	106	94
Portugal	100	93	99	113
Romania	61	80	96	56
Spain	107	109	100	95
Switzerland	104	112	103	116
Sweden	97	125	115	123
Serbia	56	86	94	47
Slovakia	87	92	97	100
Slovenia	96	104	102	97
Turkey	75	100	110	89
Variation coefficient	21.6%	15.6%	10.5%	29.6%

Price level indices in household final consumption expenditure groups, 2010
 (EU-27=100%, continued)

(%)

Country	Personal transport equipment	Transport services	Communication	Restaurants and hotels
Albania	98	50	73	42
Austria	106	100	96	104
Belgium	101	109	112	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	86	75	88	59
Bulgaria	88	45	73	45
Cyprus	98	94	49	106
Czech Republic	90	63	107	59
Denmark	167	129	84	153
United Kingdom	92	129	101	103
Estonia	89	75	89	72
Finland	114	131	82	129
France	102	106	120	104
Greece	96	88	115	96
Netherlands	113	103	90	105
Croatia	97	90	87	91
Ireland	116	121	104	129
Iceland	118	119	80	114
Poland	90	70	83	77
Latvia	91	60	82	77
Lithuania	92	64	63	65
Luxembourg	97	91	87	107
Macedonia	90	40	74	42
Hungary	95	80	99	54
Malta	114	142	86	77
Montenegro	85	65	64	62
Germany	101	110	91	103
Norway	159	158	83	178
Italy	100	80	109	107
Portugal	120	79	102	81
Romania	88	49	76	50
Spain	98	92	128	95
Switzerland	106	134	103	141
Sweden	99	129	65	138
Serbia	85	53	40	54
Slovakia	89	59	124	71
Slovenia	94	88	84	87
Turkey	115	81	104	79
Variation coefficient	17.4%	33.4%	22.1%	35.7%

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