

# Informations Rapides

## Main indicators

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – January 2016

#### In January 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods rose again (+0.6%)

In January 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods grew by 0.6% in volume\* (after +1.0%). Expenditure on energy bounced back sharply and consumption of household durables kept increasing at a sustained pace. However, purchases of food products fell back clearly.

- **Energy: sharp rebound**

In January, expenditure on energy recovered sharply (+3.4%), after two consecutive months of steep declines. The return to temperatures closer to seasonal norms led to a rebound in the expenses on gas and electricity for heating purposes. However, consumption of refined products decreased anew (-3.7%) after a strong growth in December (+5.5%).

- **Engineered goods: increasing again**

In January, purchases of engineered goods kept growing (+0.7%), though at a slower pace than in December (+1.9%).

**Durables: third month of growth in a row**

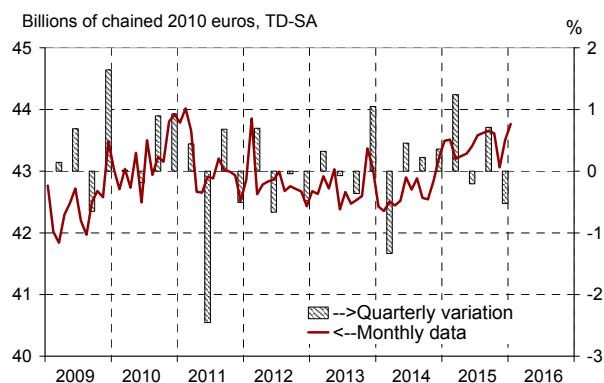
In January, consumption of durables grew again (+0.6%), after a stronger rise in December (+1.6%). Spending on household durables remained sustained (+1.6%), driven primarily by purchases of consumer electronics products. However, purchases of automobiles were virtually stable (-0.1%).

**Textile-clothing: more moderate growth**

In January, expenditure on textile-clothing increased again (+1.4%), after a sharp rebound in December (+4.1%). The increase in January results mainly from shoes purchases.

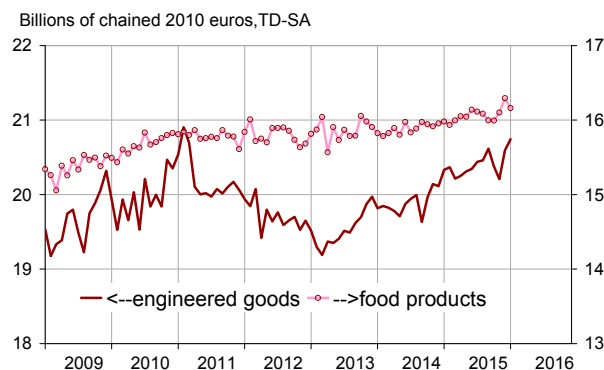
\* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

#### Total consumption of goods



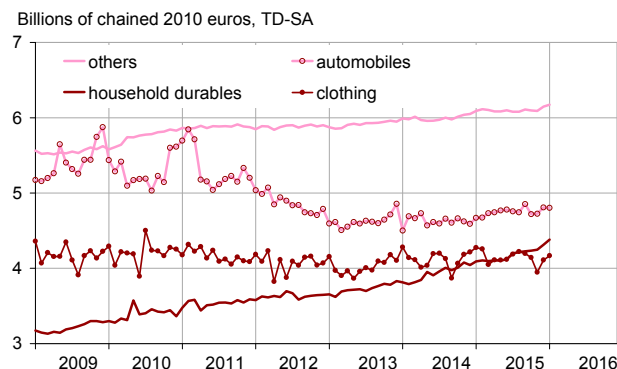
Source: INSEE

#### Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

### Other engineered goods: further increase

In January, expenditure on other engineered goods grew for the second consecutive month (+0.4% after +0.9%), particularly expenditure on hardware and purchases of perfume.

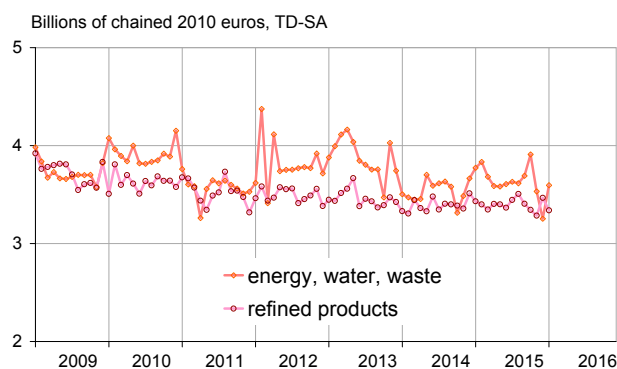
### Food products: sharp decline

After two months of rise, consumption of food products dropped clearly (-0.8%). In particular, consumers reduced their purchases of meat and tobacco.

### The variation in December 2015 is revised upwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in December 2015 has been revised upwards by 0.3 points: it now stands at +1.0%, instead of +0.7%. Indeed, since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, mainly regarding energy, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

### Energy



Source: INSEE

### Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Jan. 16 / Jan. 15	Q / Q-1 (2)
<b>Food products</b>	38	0,7	1,2	-0,8	1,1	1,0
<b>Engineered goods</b>	44	-0,8	1,9	0,7	2,0	0,1
- Inc. Durables	21	0,4	1,6	0,6	4,5	1,1
- Automobiles	11	0,1	1,8	-0,1	2,8	0,2
- Household durables	7	0,3	1,6	1,6	7,1	2,1
- Inc. Textile-clothing	10	-4,8	4,1	1,4	-2,5	-2,7
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	-0,1	0,9	0,4	1,4	0,7
<b>Energy</b>	18	-6,1	-1,6	3,4	-3,8	-4,7
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	-9,6	-7,9	10,5	-4,7	-7,4
- Inc. Refined Products	9	-1,8	5,5	-3,7	-2,7	-1,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
- Inc. Manufactured goods	85	-0,4	1,9	-0,3	1,3	0,3

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in value

(2) Last three months / previous three months

Source: INSEE

### For more information:

SCOPE AND DEFINITION - Consumption expenditure on goods is compliant with the national-accounts definition (NAF Rev. 2). In 2010, they accounted for half of total households' consumption expenditure. They are divided into three main items:

- FOOD: products of agriculture, forestry and fishing (AZ), food, drinks and tobacco (C1)
- ENERGY: mining products, as well as water, gas, electricity and air conditioning, sanitation and waste management (DE), and refined and coked products (C2).
- ENGINEERED: computers, electronic, electrical and optical goods (C3), transport equipment (C4), textiles and clothing, products made of leather, wood, paper, metals, plastic, rubber, chemicals, minerals, furniture, hardware, drugs (C5). Within this heading are distinguished "durable" goods which include transport equipment, household durables (furniture, household appliances, etc.) and other durable goods (jewelry, watches, GPS, glasses, medical devices, etc.).
- The manufactured goods correspond with all the products C1, C2, C3, C4, C5.

SOURCES: This indicator is the compilation of a variety of statistical sources issued by the Bank of France, the French Federation of Automobile Manufacturers (CCFA), the Department of Observation and Statistics (SOEs) of the Ministry of Equipment, the French Institute of Fashion (IFM), the National Health-Insurance Administration (CNAM), the National Federation of Rubber and Plastics Industries (SNCP), the Board of Oil (CPDP), GFK, Logista, the International Union Committee of Automobile and Motorcycle (CSIAM), etc. Figures are seasonally and trading-days adjusted (TD-SA).

Additional data (historical data, methodology, associated web pages, etc.) are available on the HTML page of this indicator:

<http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/info-rapide.asp?id=19>

- Historical data are available on the BDM: [G1555](#)

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