

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – January 2015

In January 2015, household consumption expenditure on goods increased again (+0.6%)

In January 2015, household consumption expenditure on goods continued to increase: +0.6% in volume*, after +1.6% in December. This rise resulted mainly from brisk purchases of cars and spending on gas and electricity. However, heating and fuel consumption declined markedly.

• Engineered goods : growing in January

In January, household consumption of engineered goods grew sharply (+1.3% after +0.2%).

Durables: significant recovery

Household expenditure on durable goods picked up in January (+1.9% after -0.3%). This upturn was driven mainly by a sharp rise in car purchases (+3.2% after -0.1%). Expenditure on household durables, especially regarding furniture, bounced back as well (+1.4% after -0.5% in December).

Textile-leather: further increase

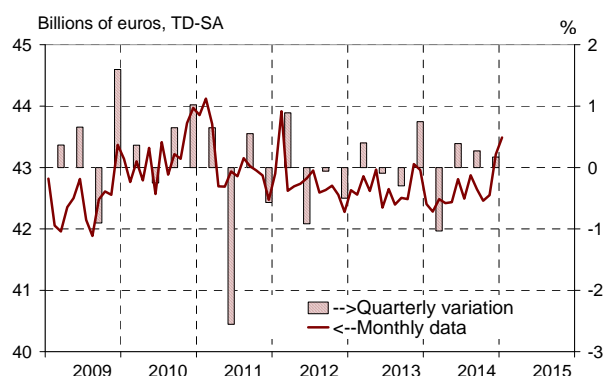
Consumption of textile, clothing and leather sped up in January (+2.0% after +1.7%). This was the fourth increase following the fall in September, during which consumption of clothing had reached its lowest level since October 2011.

Other engineered goods: slight drop

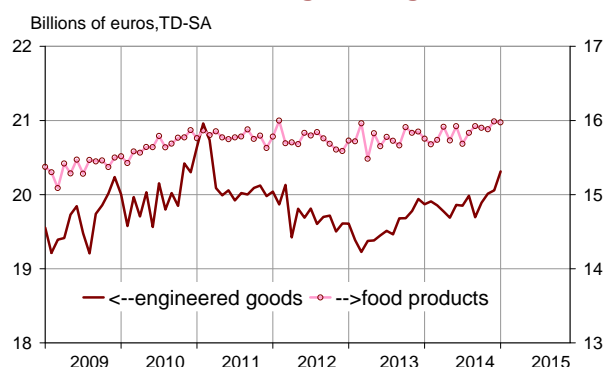
In January, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods dipped slightly (-0.2%, after +0.1%).

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

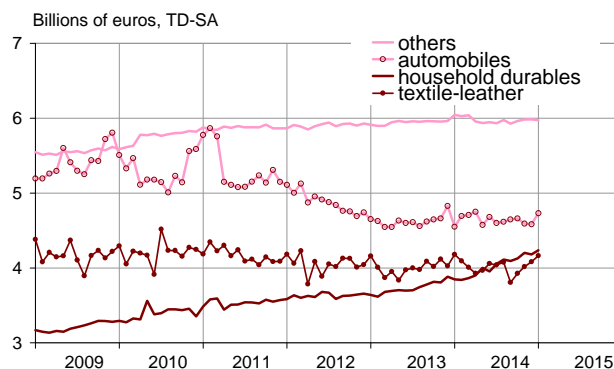
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: almost stable**

Consumption of food products was virtually flat in January (-0.1% after +0.7% in December). Consumption of tobacco declined slightly.

- **Energy: decelerating significantly**

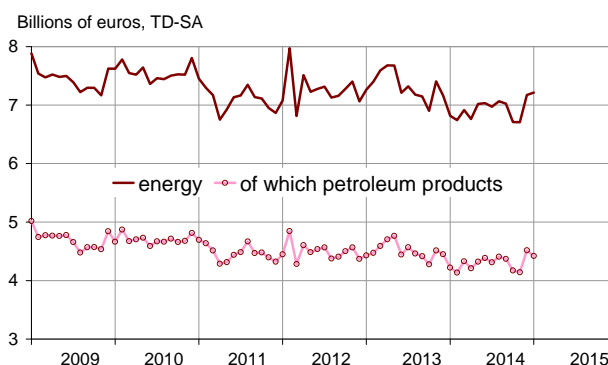
Household consumption of energy products slowed down markedly in January, after a surge in December (+0.6% after +6.9%). This turnaround essentially reflected the backlash in fuel and heating expenditure, which was very dynamic in December. Gas and electricity consumption continued to climb at a brisk pace with temperatures returning to a level close to seasonal norms, after a very mild fall.

The variation in December is scaled up by 0.1 point

The growth in household consumption of goods in December 2014 is scaled up by 0.1 point: it is now estimated at +1.6%, instead of +1.5% within the previous publication.

This revision is mainly due to the integration of new information, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Jan.2015/ Jan.2014
Food products	15.882	15.988	15.974	
Change (%)	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	1.4
Engineered goods	20.013	20.057	20.313	
Change (%)	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.2
Durables	10.020	9.991	10.178	
Change (%)	0.1	-0.3	1.9	5.6
- of which automobiles	4.591	4.584	4.731	
Change (%)	-1.5	-0.1	3.2	4.0
- of which household durables	4.203	4.180	4.237	
Change (%)	1.8	-0.5	1.4	10.1
Textile-leather	4.016	4.083	4.163	
Change (%)	2.3	1.7	2.0	-0.4
Other engineered goods	5.982	5.985	5.974	
Change (%)	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-1.2
Energy	6.708	7.173	7.214	
Change (%)	0.0	6.9	0.6	5.8
- including petroleum products	4.143	4.516	4.422	
Change (%)	-0.7	9.0	-2.1	4.7
Total	42.551	43.217	43.491	
Change (%)	0.2	1.6	0.6	2.6
Manufactured goods	36.651	37.124	37.196	
Change (%)	0.0	1.3	0.2	2.1

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 ...) and other durable goods (jewelry, watches, GPS, glasses, medical devices ...).
- 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, Altadis, the International Union Committee of Automobile and Motorcycle (CSIAM), ... 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](#)

- Follow us on Twitter @InseeFr_News: https://twitter.com/InseeFr_News

- Press contact: bureau-de-presse@insee.fr