

# Informations *Rapides*

## ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – February 2015

**After rising for three months, household consumption expenditure on goods was broadly stable in February (+0.1%)**

In February 2015, household consumption expenditure on goods was broadly stable: +0.1% in volume\*, after +0.7% in January. The high vigour of spending on energy and other engineered goods was offset by a slight decline in the consumption of clothes and cars.

- **Engineered goods : virtually stable**

In February, household consumption of engineered goods was virtually stable (+0.1% after +1.5%).

**Durables: near stability**

Household expenditure on durable goods was also practically stable in February (-0.1% after +1.8%). In detail, expenditure on cars decreased (-0.8% after +3.4% in January), while expenditure on household durables kept growing (+0.5% after +1.0% in January).

**Textile-leather: slight drop**

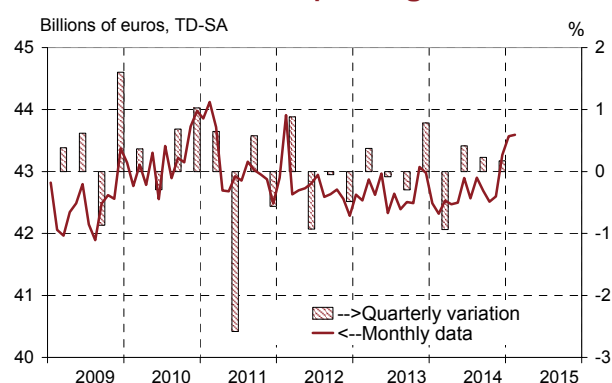
Consumption of textile, clothing and leather slightly decreased in February (-0.4% after +2.0%), for the first time since September 2014.

**Other engineered goods: increasing**

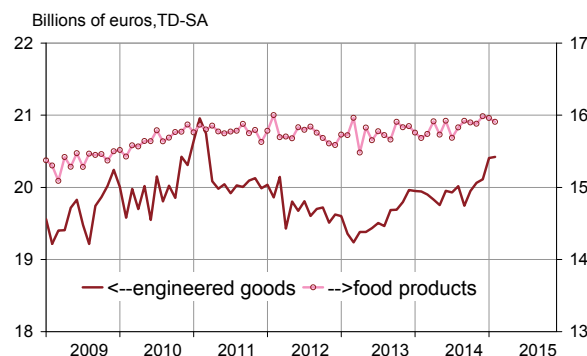
In February, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods sped up slightly (+0.7%, after +0.5% in January), especially due to expenditure on perfumes and hardware.

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

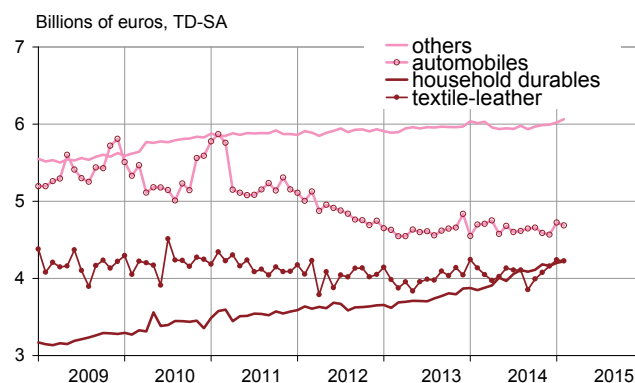
**Total consumption of goods**



**Food and engineered goods**



**Breakdown of engineered goods**



- **Food products: decreasing**

Consumption of food products decreased slightly in February (-0.3% after -0.1% in January), mainly as a result of the decline in tobacco expenditure.

- **Energy: slight acceleration**

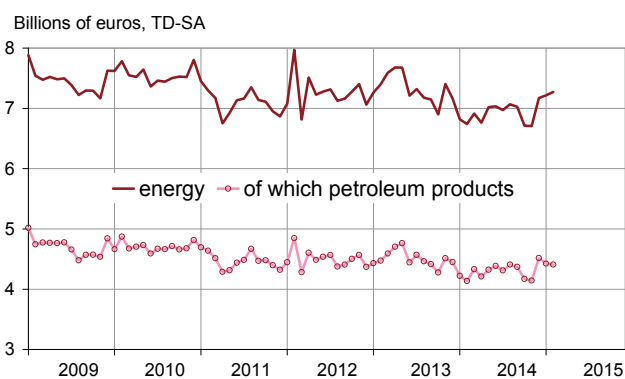
Household consumption of energy products accelerated slightly in February (+0.8% after +0.6%). This dynamism essentially reflected high level in heating expenditure, the temperatures being slightly below seasonal norms in February. By contrast, fuel expenditure declined again, but at a lower pace.

**The variation in January is scaled up by 0.1 point**

The growth in household consumption of goods in January 2015 is scaled up by 0.1 point: it is now estimated at +0.7%, instead of +0.6% 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*

	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Feb.2015/ Feb.2014
<b>Food products</b>	<b>15.986</b>	<b>15.962</b>	<b>15.908</b>	
Change (%)	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	1.4
<b>Engineered goods</b>	<b>20.113</b>	<b>20.408</b>	<b>20.422</b>	
Change (%)	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.4
Durables	9.959	10.143	10.132	
Change (%)	-0.4	1.8	-0.1	3.5
- of which automobiles	4.568	4.723	4.686	
Change (%)	-0.4	3.4	-0.8	-0.2
- of which household durables	4.161	4.202	4.222	
Change (%)	-0.5	1.0	0.5	9.7
Textile-leather	4.160	4.241	4.225	
Change (%)	2.0	2.0	-0.4	2.2
Other engineered goods	5.993	6.022	6.063	
Change (%)	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
<b>Energy</b>	<b>7.173</b>	<b>7.217</b>	<b>7.274</b>	
Change (%)	6.9	0.6	0.8	7.9
- including petroleum products	4.516	4.425	4.409	
Change (%)	9.0	-2.0	-0.3	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.268</b>	<b>43.571</b>	<b>43.593</b>	
Change (%)	1.6	0.7	0.1	3.0
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>37.176</b>	<b>37.272</b>	<b>37.225</b>	
Change (%)	1.3	0.3	-0.1	2.4

#### 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](#)
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