

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

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

**In February 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods kept increasing (+0.6%)**

In February 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods rose by 0.6% in volume\* (after +1.0% in January and +1.1% in December 2015). It exceeded its previous highest level reached at the beginning of 2011. Food products purchases bounced back. Expenditure on household durables sped up. Expenditure on energy kept on growing, even if it slowed. The overall increase was dampened by a sharp downturn in the expenditure on textile-clothing after the winter sales.

- **Food products: marked rebound**

Consumption of food products bounced back significantly in February (+1.5%) after having decreased the previous month (–0.7%). Purchases of meat and beverages contributed most to this upswing.

- **Energy: slowing down**

In February, expenditure on energy grew at a slower pace than in January (+1.2% after +3.5%). After a marked rebound in January as a backlash against an unusually mild December, expenses on gas and electricity for heating purposes increased moderately in February, the deviation of the temperatures to seasonal norms remaining close to that of January. In addition, consumption of refined products bounced back (+1.4% after –3.7%).

- **Engineered goods: slight downturn**

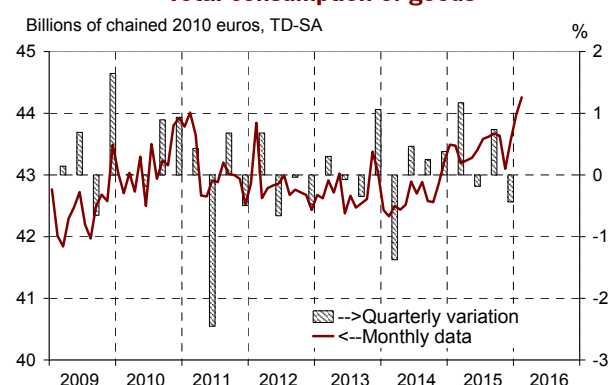
In February, purchases of engineered goods fell back slightly (–0.3%) after two months of sharp growth, due to lower expenses on textile-clothing.

**Durables: rising for the fourth consecutive month**

In February, consumption of durables increased anew (+1.1%), after a near stability in January (+0.1%). This acceleration comes mainly from a marked growth in the expenditure on household durables (+3.1%), notably in electronics products, for the second consecutive month. Car purchases picked up moderately (+0.5% after –0.1%).

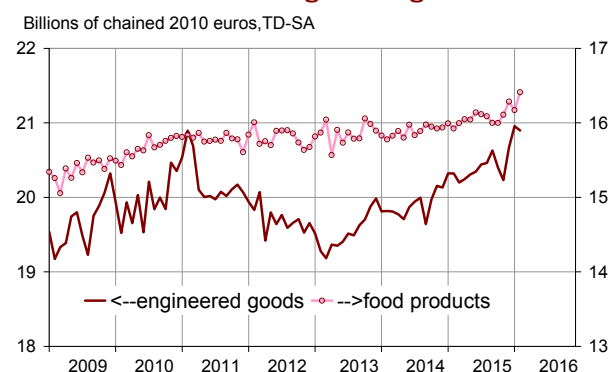
\* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

### Total consumption of goods



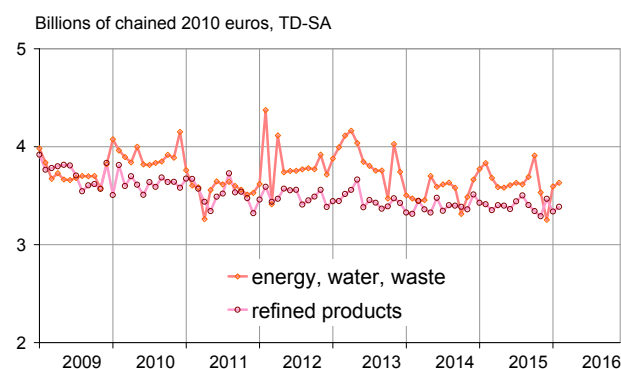
Source: INSEE

### Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

### Energy



Source: INSEE

### Textile-clothing: substantial downturn

In February, expenditure on textile-clothing fell back markedly (−4.4%), after two months of growth, particularly in January (+5.7%) because of the winter sales. The decline results mainly from lower shoes purchases.

### Other engineered goods: on the rise again

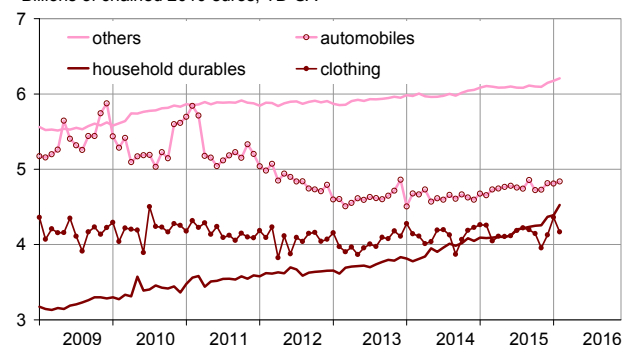
In February, expenditure on other engineered goods climbed for the third consecutive month (+0.5%, as in January), particularly driven by hardware purchases.

### The variation in January 2016 is revised upwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in January 2016 has been revised upwards by 0.4 points: it now stands at +1.0%, instead of +0.6%. Indeed, since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, mainly regarding textile and clothing, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

### Breakdown of engineered goods

Billions of chained 2010 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

### Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage points

	Weight (1)	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Feb. 16 / Feb. 15	Q / Q-1 (2)
<b>Food products</b>	38	1.1	−0.7	1.5	3.1	1.6
<b>Engineered goods</b>	44	2.2	1.4	−0.3	2.8	2.1
- Inc. Durables	21	2.0	0.1	1.1	5.8	2.2
- Automobiles	11	1.8	−0.1	0.5	3.9	1.1
- Household durables	7	2.6	0.5	3.1	10.8	4.3
- Inc. Textile-clothing	10	4.3	5.7	−4.4	−2.1	2.9
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.2
<b>Energy</b>	18	−1.7	3.4	1.2	−3.2	−2.4
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	−7.9	10.5	1.0	−5.3	−5.9
- Inc. Refined Products	9	5.4	−3.7	1.4	−0.8	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
- Inc. Manufactured goods	85	2.0	0.1	0.5	2.6	1.8

(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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