

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – March 2016

Household consumption expenditure on goods kept growing in March (+0.2%), it bounced back over the first quarter (+1.7% after -0.5%)

In March 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods rose by 0.2% in volume* (after +0.5% in February and +1.0% in January) : the dynamism of expenses on energy is partly offset by the withdrawal of expenditure on food products and textile-clothing. Over the first quarter 2016, household expenditure on goods picked up substantially (+1.7% after -0.5%), particularly due to expenses on energy and the acceleration of household durables.

• Energy: growing again

In March, consumption of energy sped up (+3.5% after +1.1% in February); in particular, expenditure on electricity and gas increased again, due to cool temperatures compared to seasonal norms. Over the whole quarter, expenditure on energy recovered (+1.5%) after a fall caused by a particularly mild autumn (-2.3% over the fourth quarter of 2015).

• Engineered goods: decreasing again

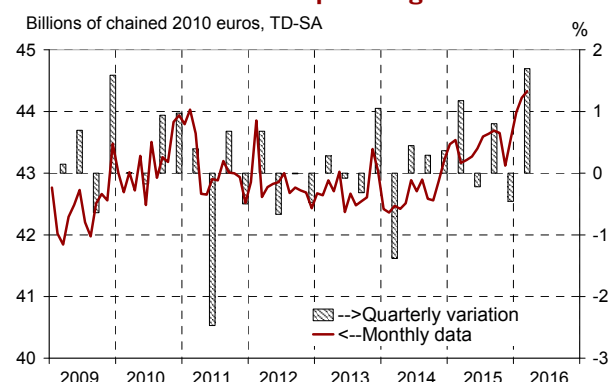
In March, purchases of engineered goods fell again (-0.3% after -0.4%), particularly due to the new decline in the expenses on textile-clothing. However, purchases of engineered goods picked up clearly over the whole quarter (+2.4% after -0.4%).

Durables: the growth continues

In March, consumption of durables increased anew (+1.2% after +1.4%). Car purchases sped up (+1.3% after +0.5%) and expenditure on household durables remained dynamic (+1.4% after +4.2%). Over the whole quarter, consumption of durables grew by +3.3% (the highest growth since the first quarter of 2011). In particular, consumption of household durables accelerated (+5.8%), notably boosted by consumer electronics purchases, before the change of television diffusion standard on April, 1st 2016.

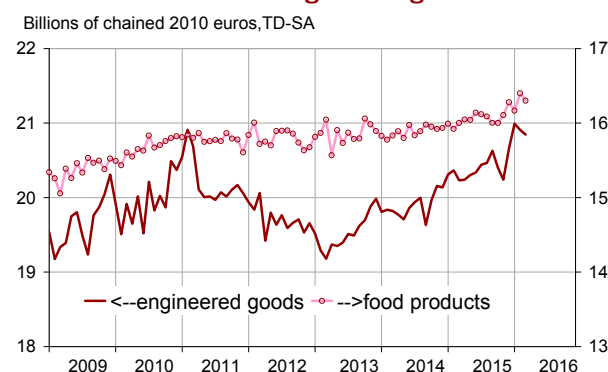
* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



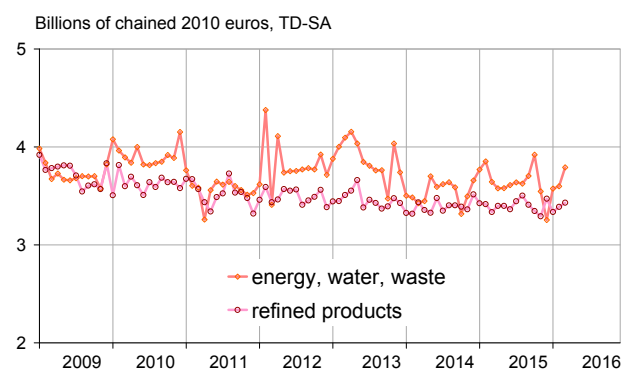
Source: INSEE

Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Energy



Source: INSEE

Textile-clothing: falling again

In March, expenses on textile-clothing kept decreasing (−3.6% after −5.5% in February), despite the growth in shoes purchases. Over the first quarter, however, they grew by 2.4% (after −3.0% over the fourth quarter of 2015).

Other engineered goods: decreasing anew

After three consecutive months of growth, household expenditure on other engineered goods stepped back (−0.6%), mainly in hardware. Over the whole quarter, expenses on these goods accelerated slightly (+0.8% after +0.5%).

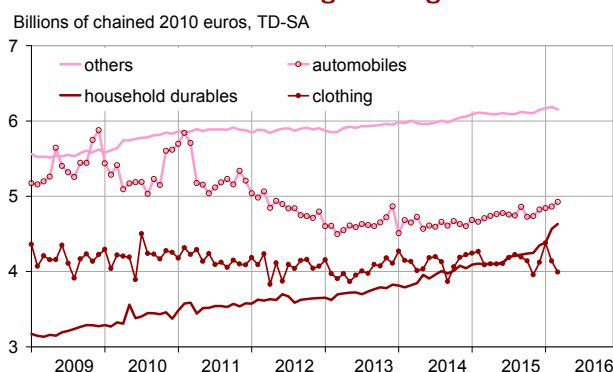
• Food products: fall

Consumption of food products decreased in March (−0.6% after +1.4%). In particular, consumption of meat stepped back strongly, as a backlash of the strong growth in February. Over the quarter, food consumption accelerated slightly (+1.0% after +0.4% on the fourth quarter of 2015).

The growth in February 2016 is revised downwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in February 2016 has been revised downwards by 0.1 points: it now stands at +0.5%, instead of +0.6%. Indeed, since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, lowering even more purchases of textile-clothing, but elevating the dynamism of household durables, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Mar. 16 / Mar. 15	Q1 2016 / Q4 2015
Food products	38	−0,7	1,4	−0,6	1,9	1,0
Engineered goods	44	1,6	−0,4	−0,3	3,0	2,4
- Inc. Durables	21	0,5	1,4	1,2	6,8	3,3
- Automobiles	11	0,4	0,5	1,3	4,6	2,4
- Household durables	7	0,8	4,2	1,4	13,0	5,8
- Inc. Textile-clothing	10	6,3	−5,5	−3,6	−2,4	2,4
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0,3	0,3	−0,6	0,8	0,8
Energy	18	3,0	1,1	3,5	3,6	1,5
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	9,8	0,7	5,4	4,1	2,3
- Inc. Refined Products	9	−3,9	1,6	1,2	2,9	0,5
Total	100	1,0	0,5	0,2	2,7	1,7
- Inc. Manufactured goods	85	0,2	0,4	−0,1	2,8	1,7

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

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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