

Informations Rapides

Household consumption expenditure on goods – April 2016

Household consumption expenditure on goods was virtually stable in April 2016 (-0.1%)

In April 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods was virtually stable: -0.1% in volume*, after +1.1% in March. Expenditures on energy as well as on durables slowed down sharply. Consumption of food products dropped markedly.

- **Energy: decelerating significantly**

In April, consumption of energy increased for the fourth consecutive month but it slowed down (+0.9% after +4.4%). Expenditure on electricity and gas decelerated while remaining vigorous (+3.3% after +6.2%), due to temperatures once again lower than seasonal norms. By contrast, consumption of refined products fell back (-2.2% after +2.1%), both in oil and diesel.

- **Engineered goods: more moderate growth**

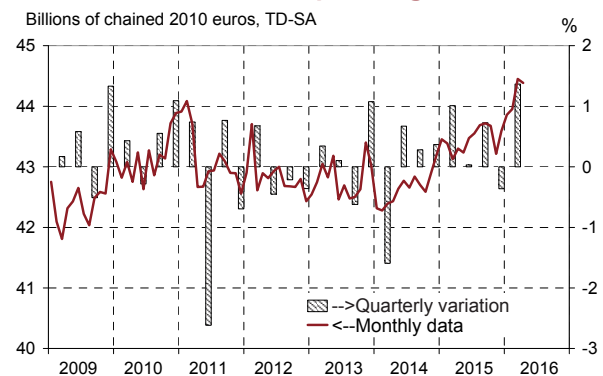
In April, purchases of engineered goods rose less sharply than in March (+0.3% after +0.9%), hampered by the decrease in car purchases.

Durables: decelerating substantially

In April, consumption of durables slowed (+0.4%) after two months of sharp growth. This deceleration results mainly from the downturn in car purchases (-0.8% after +1.1%). Expenditure on household durables remained dynamic (+2.3% after +4.0%), driven especially by purchases of consumer electronic products and furniture.

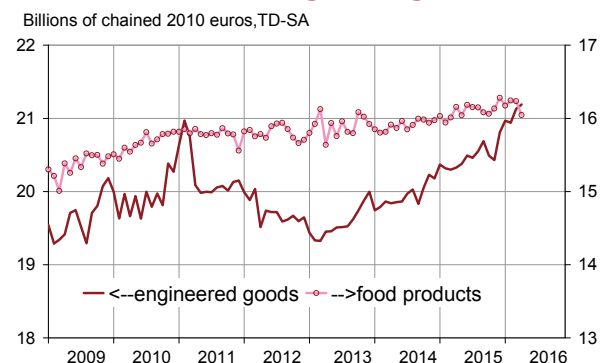
* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



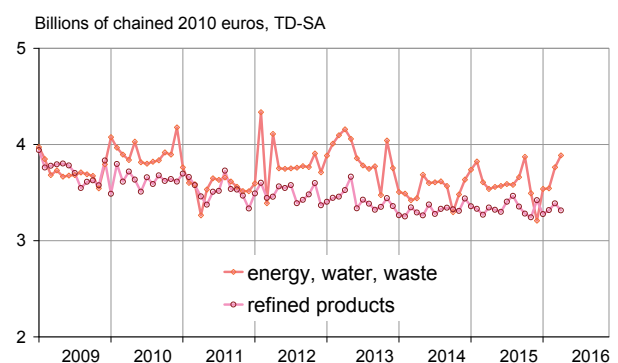
Source: INSEE

Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Energy



Source: INSEE

Textile-clothing: bouncing back slightly

In April, expenses on textile-clothing went up slightly anew (+0.2% after -0.3% in March), due notably to the rebound in shoes purchases.

Other engineered goods: recovering slightly

Household expenditure on other engineered goods edged up as well (+0.2% after -0.4%), particularly owing to the rebound in purchases of hardware.

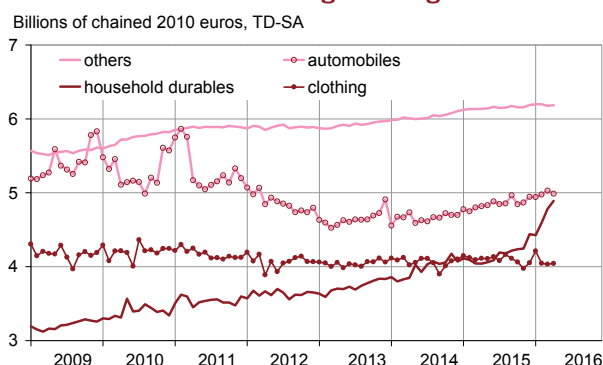
- **Food products: marked decline**

Consumption of food products dropped significantly in April (-1.2%) after a virtual stability in March (-0.1%). This decline is mainly due to a further decrease in meat consumption and a downturn in beverages and tobacco consumption.

The variation in March 2016 is revised upwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in March 2016 has been revised upwards by 0.9 points: it now stands at +1.1%, instead of +0.2%. Conversely, the variation for the first quarter of 2016 has been revised downwards (+1.4% against +1.7%). The magnitude of these revisions is usual at this time of the year. It comes from the benchmarking of the quarterly accounts on the annual accounts, revised following the drawing up of the provisional account of the year 2015, from the reestimation of the seasonal and trading days adjustments coefficients and calibration models, as well as from the integration of new information known since the last publication (especially regarding textile-clothing and household durables).

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	Apr. 16 / Apr. 15	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.4	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	-0.1
Engineered goods	45	-0.1	0.9	0.3	4.2	1.7
- Inc. Durables	22	1.4	2.1	0.4	8.9	3.8
- Automobiles	12	0.7	1.1	-0.8	3.5	1.6
- Household durables	7	3.8	4.0	2.3	21.0	8.8
- Inc. Textile-clothing	9	-4.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.7	-1.0
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0.0	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Energy	17	0.7	4.4	0.9	5.1	5.4
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	0.2	6.2	3.3	9.8	9.3
- Inc. Refined Products	8	1.3	2.1	-2.2	-0.9	0.8
Total	100	0.2	1.1	-0.1	2.5	1.6
- Inc. Manufactured goods	84	0.2	0.7	-0.5	2.2	1.0

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in 2015
 (2) Last three months / previous three months

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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