

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

### Household consumption expenditure on goods – January 2017

#### Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in January (+0.6%)

In January 2017, household consumption expenditure on goods increased in volume\* (+0.6%), after a steep decline in December 2016 (−1.0%). Spending on energy sped up sharply. Purchases of food products picked up. The downturn in durable goods mitigated the recovery in overall consumption on goods.

- **Energy : accelerating sharply**

In January 2017, energy consumption shot up (+5.1%). Expenditure on gas and electricity soared, in particular for heating, after a drop in December. It was boosted by the coldest month of January since 2010. Purchases of refined products went also up (+1.6%), in particular in domestic heating oil.

- **Engineered goods : declining again**

In January, households reduced their consumption of engineered goods further (−1.0% after −0.7%). This drop is notably due to vehicle and clothing purchases.

#### **Durables : steep downturn**

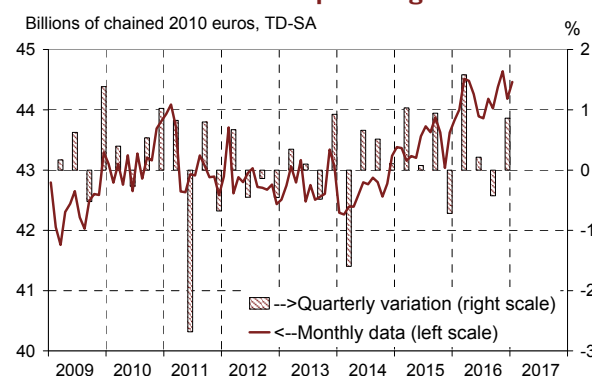
In January, the decline in spending on durables deepened (−1.6% after −0.9% in December). Purchases of vehicles, in particular motorcycles, fell back sharply (−2.7%) after two months of rise. Conversely, expenditure on household durables picked up slightly after two months of decrease, despite a dip in furniture purchases.

#### **Textile-clothing: decreasing**

Expenses on clothing decreased for the third consecutive month. It fell deeper than in December (−2.2% after −0.5%). However, the drop was partially offset by an upturn in shoe purchases.

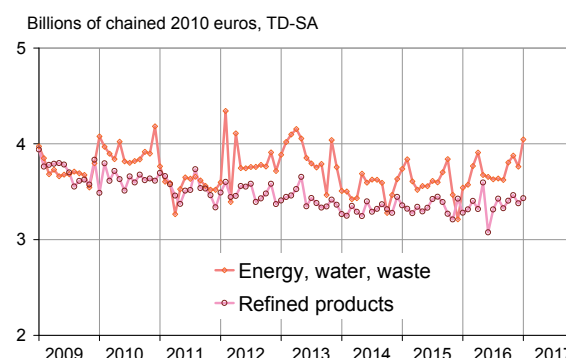
\*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

#### Total consumption of goods



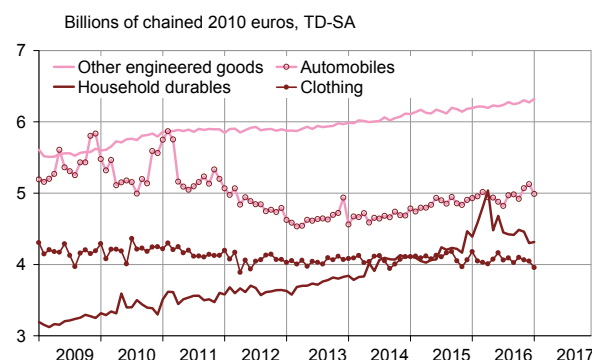
Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

### Other engineered goods: recovery

In January, households' purchases of other engineered goods recovered (+0.8% after -0.5%). In particular, expenditure on hardware bounced back after two months of decline.

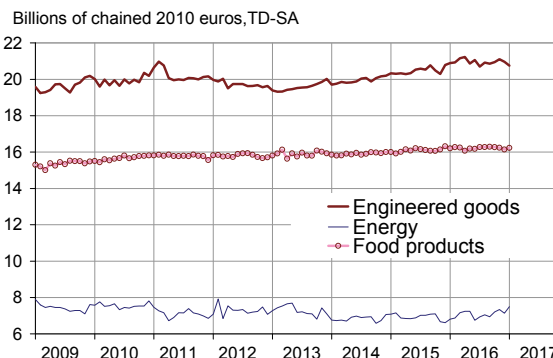
#### • Food products : picking up slightly

In January, consumption of food products rebounded (+0.6%) after decreasing for four months (including -0.6% in December). In particular, spending on manufactured agrifoods rose anew, especially in dairy products. Furthermore, consumption of unprocessed agricultural goods levelled off after a quarter of steep downturn.

### The variation in December 2016 is revised downwards

The variation in household expenditure on goods in December 2016 is revised downwards by 0.2 points (-1.0% instead of -0.8%). Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, particularly concerning textile-clothing and vehicles. Moreover, the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

### Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

### Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage

|                               | Weight (1) | Nov. 2016  | Dec. 2016   | Jan. 2017  | Jan. 17 / Jan. 16 | Q / Q-1 (2) |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <b>Food products</b>          | 38         | -0.2       | -0.6        | 0.6        | 0.2               | -0.5        |
| <b>Engineered goods</b>       | 45         | 0.8        | -0.7        | -1.0       | -0.7              | 0.2         |
| - Inc. Durables               | 22         | 1.5        | -0.9        | -1.6       | -0.3              | 0.5         |
| - Automobiles                 | 12         | 3.0        | 1.1         | -2.7       | 1.2               | 2.1         |
| - Household durables          | 8          | -0.6       | -3.6        | 0.3        | -1.7              | -1.9        |
| - Inc. Textile-clothing       | 9          | -0.8       | -0.5        | -2.2       | -5.3              | -1.2        |
| - Inc. Other engineered goods | 13         | 0.6        | -0.5        | 0.8        | 2.1               | 0.6         |
| <b>Energy</b>                 | 17         | 1.8        | -2.7        | 5.1        | 10.1              | 3.7         |
| - Inc. Energy. water. waste   | 10         | 1.9        | -3.0        | 7.5        | 14.2              | 5.6         |
| - Inc. Refined Products       | 7          | 1.7        | -2.4        | 1.6        | 4.7               | 1.1         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>100</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>-1.0</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>1.4</b>        | <b>0.5</b>  |
| - Inc. Manufactured goods     | 84         | 0.5        | -0.7        | -0.1       | 0.5               | 0.1         |

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in value in 2016

(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 goods: 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 web page of this indicator:

<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques?debut=0&theme=30&conjoncture=31>

- Historical data are available on the BDM: [G1555](#)

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