

Informations Rapides

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Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – February 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods fell back in February 2017 (–0.8%)

In February 2017, household consumption expenditure on goods decreased in volume* (–0.8%), after a rebound in the previous month (+0.6%). Expenses on energy fell back strongly; the increase in consumption of food products and engineered goods was not sufficient to offset the downward effect on overall consumption.

- **Energy : marked decline**

In February 2017, energy consumption fell back strongly (–10.9% after +5.1%), notably the expenses on gas and electricity (–16.5% after +7.6%). This sharp profile comes from strong temperature changes: the warmest February since 2007 succeeded to the coldest January since 2010. Consumption of refined products also declined substantially (–2.6%), mainly because of the fall in domestic heating oil purchases.

- **Engineered goods : clear rebound**

In February 2017, purchases of engineered goods bounced back clearly (+2.2% after –1.1%). Consumption of textile-clothing contributed the most to this growth.

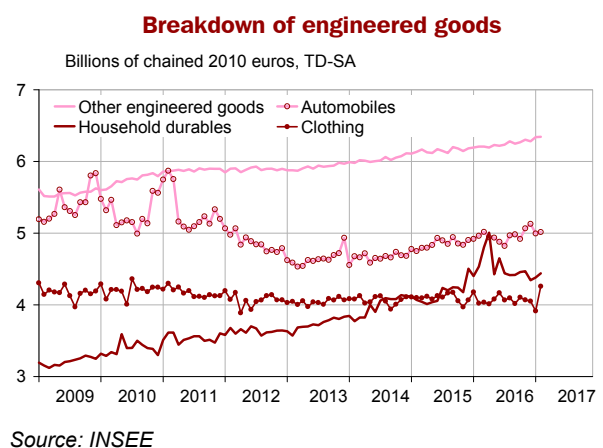
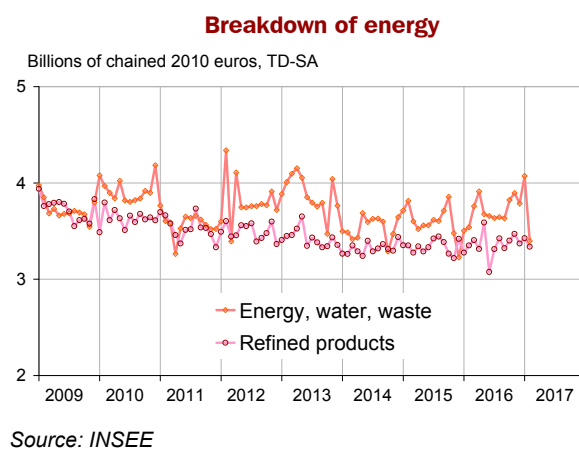
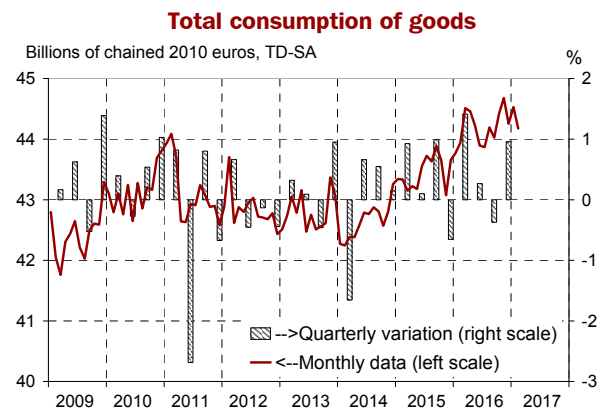
Durables : recovering

In February, expenses on durables recovered (+0.9%), after two consecutive months of decline. Expenses on household durables sped up (+1.3% after +0.9%), in particular on furnitures. Car purchases recovered a little (+0.4% after –2.6%), driven by a slight upturn in the purchases of new vehicles. Spending on jewellery-clocks were dynamic.

Textile-clothing: strong increase

In February, expenses on textile-clothing bounced back vigorously, reaching their strongest monthly growth since July 2010 (+8.8% after –3.4%). The increase, partly due to the postponement by one week of winter sales, affected textile products and clothing as much as footwear.

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



Other engineered goods: virtually stable

In February, purchases of other engineered goods were virtually stable (+0.1% after +0.9%) despite a growth in hardware and DIY expenses.

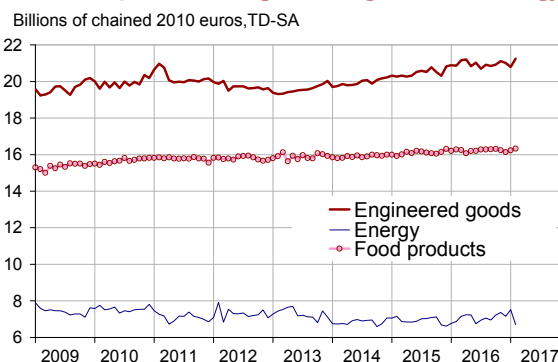
- **Food products : increasing again**

February, consumption of food products continued recovering (+0.5% after +0.6%). Agrifood products increased mainly because of tobacco consumption, while consumption of unprocessed agricultural goods (fresh fish, fruits and vegetables) decreased.

The variation in January 2017 is unchanged

The variation in household expenditure on goods in January 2017 is unchanged (-0.6%). Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated but the slight revisions in different aggregates have offset each other.

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage

	Weight (1)	Dec. 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Feb. 17 / Feb. 16	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.3
Engineered goods	45	-0.5	-1.1	2.2	1.8	0.3
- Durables	22	-0.5	-1.4	0.9	0.0	-0.1
Including:						
- Automobiles	12	1.2	-2.6	0.4	1.0	1.1
- Household durables	8	-2.8	0.9	1.3	-2.1	-1.3
- Textile-clothing	9	-0.5	-3.4	8.8	5.9	0.3
- Other engineered goods	13	-0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.8
Energy	17	-2.8	5.1	-10.9	-2.5	-0.7
- Energy, water, waste	10	-2.8	7.6	-16.5	-4.0	-0.8
- Refined products	7	-2.9	1.6	-2.6	-0.4	-0.6
Total	100	-1.0	0.6	-0.8	0.5	-0.1
- Including Manufactured goods	84	-0.7	-0.2	1.3	1.6	0.2

(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](https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques?debut=0&theme=30&conjoncture=31)

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