

# Informations Rapides

30 mai 2017 - n° 140

## Main indicators

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – April 2017

#### Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in April (+0.5%)

In April 2017, household expenditure on goods increased in volume\* (+0.5%) after two months of decline. Expenses on energy bounced back and food consumption accelerated strongly. However, purchases of engineered goods fell back.

##### • Energy: rebound

In April 2017, energy consumption recovered (+3.1%) after declining for two consecutive months. Expenses on gas and electricity increased sharply: indeed, temperatures got closer to their seasonal norm, after two months relatively warm for the season. However, consumption of refined products decreased anew (-1.9% after +0.9% in March), for all types of fuels (gasoline, diesel, liquefied petroleum gas).

##### • Food products: strong rise

In April 2017, consumption of food products sped up sharply (+0.9% after +0.1% in March). This growth affects almost all types of products: fruits and vegetables, meat, milk products, drinks, etc. Only the consumption of tobacco went down.

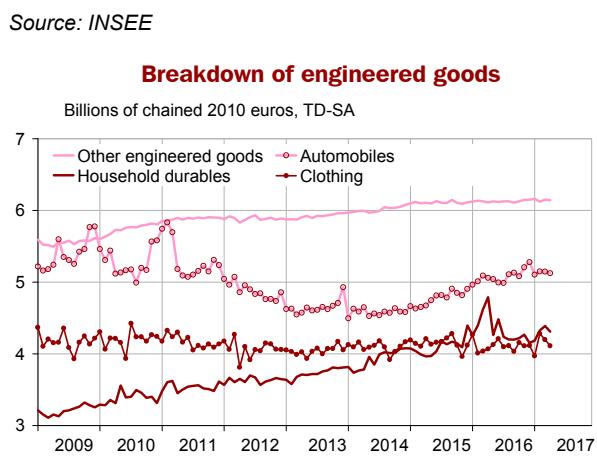
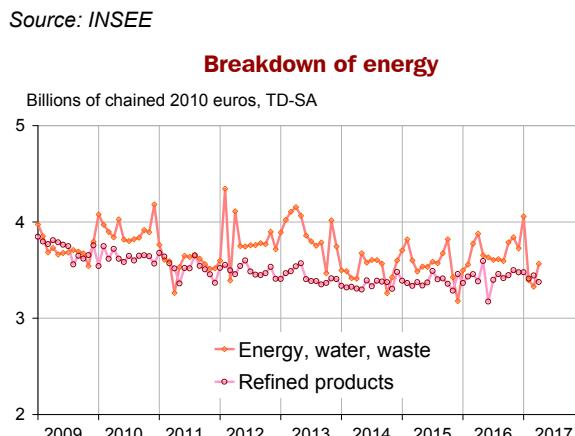
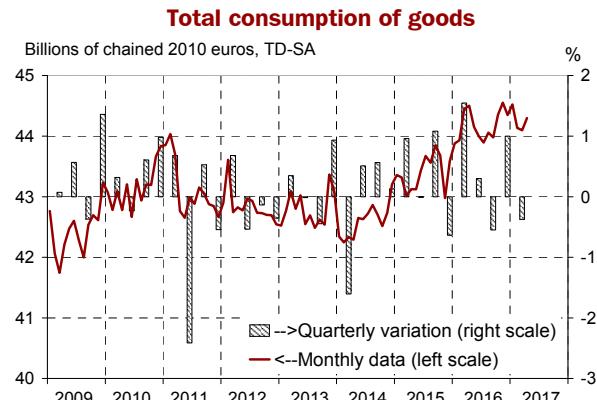
##### • Engineered goods: downturn

In April 2017, purchases of engineered goods fell back (-0.8% after a stability in March), particularly purchases of textile-clothing and household durables.

##### Durables: decline

In April, expenses on durables declined after two months of growth, in particular household durables, notably furniture and audiovisual equipment. Car purchases decreased slightly.

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



### Textile-clothing: decreasing again

In April, expenses on textile-clothing decreased again ( $-2.1\%$  after  $-1.9\%$  in March), whether it be purchases of textile, clothes or shoes.

### Other engineered goods: virtually stable

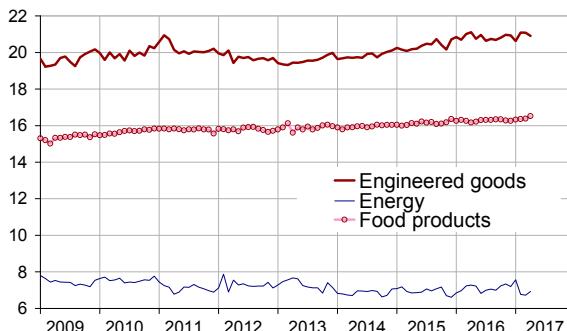
In April, purchases of other engineered goods were virtually stable ( $-0.1\%$  after  $+0.5\%$ ). Expenses on hardware fell back noticeably, but purchases of perfumes increased.

### The variation in March 2017 is revised upwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in March 2017 has been revised upwards by 0.3 points ( $-0.1\%$  instead of  $-0.4\%$ ). However, the fall in the whole first quarter is unchanged ( $-0.4\%$ ). 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 for the years 2014 to 2016, from the reestimation of seasonal and trading day adjustment coefficients and calibration models, as well as from the integration of new information known since the last publication.

### Food products, engineered goods and energy

Billions of chained 2010 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

### Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage

	Weight (1)	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	Apr. 17 / Apr. 16	Q / Q- 1 (2)
<b>Food products</b>	38	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.8
- excl. Tobacco	35	-0.3	0.6	1.1	2.7	0.7
<b>Engineered goods</b>	45	2.2	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	0.9
- Durables	22	1.7	0.5	-0.7	-2.7	0.5
<i>Including :</i>						
- Automobiles	12	0.9	0.0	-0.4	1.3	-1.1
- Household durables	8	3.3	1.5	-1.8	-10.0	3.3
- Textile-clothing	9	7.8	-1.9	-2.1	1.1	3.2
- Other engineered goods	13	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.2
<b>Energy</b>	17	-10.5	-0.7	3.1	-4.8	-7.6
- Energy, water, waste	10	-16.3	-2.0	7.1	-8.1	-11.5
- Refined Products	7	-1.9	0.9	-1.9	-0.2	-2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<i>- Including Manufactured goods</i>	84	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.6

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

(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 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 Data and Statistical Studies (SDES), 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: [http://www.bdm.insee.fr/bdm2/choixTheme?request\\_locale=en&code=9#arbo:montrerbranches=theme135](http://www.bdm.insee.fr/bdm2/choixTheme?request_locale=en&code=9#arbo:montrerbranches=theme135)
- Follow us on Twitter @InseeFr\_News: [https://twitter.com/InseeFr\\_News](https://twitter.com/InseeFr_News)
- Press contact: [bureau-de-presse@insee.fr](mailto:bureau-de-presse@insee.fr)