

Informations *Rapides*

■ Quarterly national accounts - Detailed figures Q1 2017

In Q1 2017, households' purchasing power and non-financial corporations' profit ratio were almost stable

In Q1 2017, GDP in volume terms* kept increasing: +0.5%, as in Q4 2016.

Households' consumption expenditure was at a standstill in Q1 (0.0% after +0.6%) while total gross fixed capital formation accelerated sharply (GFCF; +1.2% after +0.7%). All in all, final domestic demand excluding inventory changes decelerated slightly: it contributed for +0.4 points to GDP growth after +0.6 points in the previous quarter.

Exports fell back (-0.7% after +1.1%) while imports accelerated (+1.2% after +0.6%). All in all, foreign trade balance weighed down on GDP growth: -0.6 points after +0.1 points. Conversely, changes in inventories contributed positively (+0.7 points after -0.2 points).

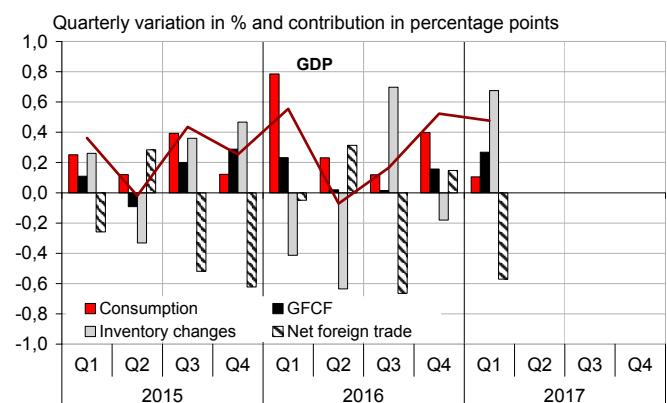
Purchasing power was virtually steady in Q1 2017

Households' gross disposable income (GDI) accelerated in Q1 2017 (+0.6% after +0.4%). Indeed, wages received by households increased faster than at the end of 2016 (+0.9% after +0.6%); employment remained dynamic and the average wage per capita accelerated in the private sector while the civil service salary index point was reevaluated by 0.6% on 1st February 2017. Furthermore, taxes on incomes and wealth slowed down in early 2017 (+0.5% after +1.0%), as a backlash after the significant adjustments made at the end of 2016, and because of the decrease in income tax instalments from the 20% tax reduction for low-income households and of the exceptional increase on 1st January 2017 of the thresholds of exemption or reduced rate of supplementary general social contribution (*contribution sociale généralisée*, CSG) on replacement incomes.

On their side, social benefits in cash followed an upward trend (+0.4% after +0.3%), as well as social contributions paid by households (+0.6% after +0.7%).

* This growth rate is seasonally and working-day adjusted; volumes are chain-linked previous-year-prices volumes.

GDP and its main components



Source: INSEE

GDP and its main components: chain-linked volumes

percentage change from previous period, working-day and seasonally adjusted data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016	2017 (ovhg)
GDP	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9
Imports	-0.7	2.8	0.6	1.2	4.2	2.8
Household consumption expenditure	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.6
General government's consumption expenditure	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.8
GFCF	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.8
of which Non-financial corporations and unincorporated enterprises	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	1.9	3.4	2.5
Households	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.3
General government	0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4
Exports	0.3	0.7	1.1	-0.7	1.9	0.5
Contributions :						
Internal demand excluding inventory changes	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.9
Inventory changes	-0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.8
Net foreign trade	0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7

Source: INSEE

Sectoral accounts

percentage change from previous period, working-day and seasonally adjusted data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016	2017 (ovhg)
Profit ratio of NFCs* (level)	31.7	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.8	
Households' purchasing power	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6

*NFCs: non-financial corporations

Source: INSEE

Production, consumption and GFCF: main components

percentage change from previous period, working-day and seasonally adjusted data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016	2017 (ovhg)
Production of branches	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1
Goods	-0.6	0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7
<i>Manufactured Industry</i>	-0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.6
Construction	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.2
Market services	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5
Non-market services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6
Household consumption	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.6
Food products	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
Energy	1.2	-1.2	3.4	-3.3	2.2	-1.2
Engineered goods	0.4	-1.2	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.4
Services	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0
GFCF	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.8
Manufactured goods	-1.1	-2.0	0.4	1.6	6.1	0.7
Construction	0.4	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.2
Market services	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.8	3.9	3.4

Source: INSEE

Households' disposable income and ratios of households' account

percentage change from previous period, working-day and seasonally adjusted data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016	2017 (ovhg)
HDI	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4
Household purchasing power	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6
HDI by cu* (purchasing power)	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4
Adjusted HDI (purchasing power)	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.7
Saving rate (level)	13.8	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.0	
Financial saving rate (level)	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	

*cu: consumption unit

Source: INSEE

Ratios of non-financial corporations' account

level (in percent), WDA-SA data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016
Profit share	31.7	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.8
Investment ratio	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.7	23.3
Savings ratio	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.7
Self-financing ratio	83.1	83.4	84.6	84.4	84.2

Source: INSEE

Expenditure, receipts and net borrowing of public administrations

level, WDA-SA data

	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2016
<i>In billions of euros</i>					
Total expenditure	313.5	315.2	315.1	317.3	1257.0
Total receipts	294.9	294.8	297.1	298.7	1181.2
Net lending (+) or borrowing (-)	-18.5	-20.4	-18.0	-18.7	-75.8
<i>In % of GDP</i>					
Net lending (+) or borrowing (-)	-3.3	-3.7	-3.2	-3.3	-3.4

Source: INSEE

Besides, households' consumption prices accelerated in Q1 2017 (+0.5% after +0.3%), so that households' purchasing power was virtually stable (+0.1% as in Q4 2016). Measured per consumption unit, it held steady for the second consecutive quarter.

In Q1 2017, as households' consumption in volume terms was stable and households' purchasing power remained virtually unchanged, their saving ratio was virtually stable at 14.0% of their income after 13.9% in Q4 2016.

Non-financial corporations' profit ratio was practically stable at 31.7% in Q1 2017

In Q1 2017, non-financial corporations' profit ratio was almost stable at 31.7% (after 31.8%). Terms of trade weighed due to the increase in energy prices and despite an increase in selling prices. Conversely, non-financial corporations generated productivity gains, while real wages remained broadly stable.

In Q1 2017, general government deficit was virtually steady

In Q1 2017, general government net borrowing was virtually steady, at 3.3% of GDP after 3.2% in Q4 2016, as receipts and expenditure increased at around the same pace.

Spending bounced back (+0.7% after 0.0%), mainly as a backlash after the decrease in the French contribution to the European Union budget at the end of 2016. Moreover, general government wage bill accelerated slightly. Social benefits paid followed an upward trend.

At the same time, receipts slowed a little in Q1 (+0.5% after +0.8%). Corporation tax fell back, production taxes increased steadily again and social contributions receipts slowed down slightly.

Revisions

With the integration of new informations now available, the estimate of GDP growth in Q1 2017 has been revised upward from +0.4% to +0.5%.

More:

- More data (time series since 1949, methodology, etc.) are available on the dedicated web page: [quarterly national accounts on www.insee.fr](http://www.insee.fr)
- Time series are also available in the Macro-economic database: <https://www.insee.fr/en/information/2868584#titre-bloc-1>
- Press contact: bureau-de-presse@insee.fr
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Next release: 28 July 2017 at 7:30 am