Informations Rapides
28 février 2018 - n° 55
Insee Mesurer pour comprendre
Conjoncture
Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – January 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods declined again in January 2018 (−1.9%)

In January 2018, households expenditure on goods declined in volume* after a month of December already declining (−1.9% after −1.2%). This decrease was mainly due to the drop in energy consumption, related to an exceptionnally mild month of January. Transport equipment purchases diminished also. Only household durables expenses tended to increase.

- **Energy: strong decline**

In January 2018, energy consumption decreased strongly (−7.6%): heating expenses were particularly low, given that January 2018 was the mildest month of January since 1900. Refined products consumption diminished also, for all types of fuel (gasoline, diesel, heating oil, butane, propane).

- **Engineered goods: falling again**

In January 2018, expenses on engineered goods fell for the second consecutive month, however to a lesser extent than in December (−0.8% after −1.5%).

Durables: declining again

In January, consumption of durables decreased again (−1.1% after −1.7%). Purchases of transport equipment decreased very sharply (−3.0%), in particular purchases of new and second-hand cars; but also the ones of motocycles and recreational vehicles.

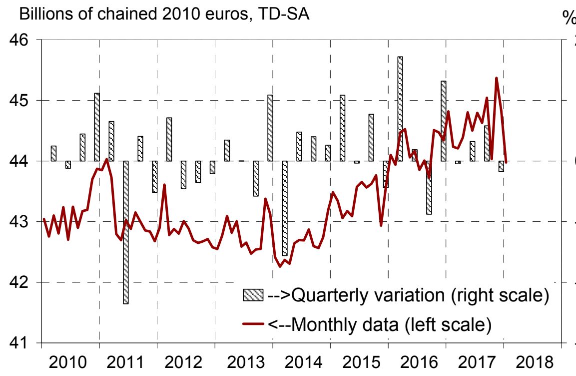
However, expenses on household durables bounced back slightly (+1,7% after −6.8%), as for instance purchases of audiovisual, electronic and telephonic devices.

Textile-clothing: further decline

In January, expenses on textile-clothing decreased again (−1.3% after −2.2%). Notably, expenses on clothes decreased for the second consecutive month.

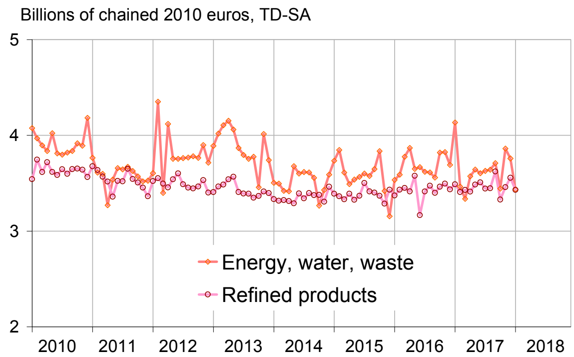
**Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.*

Total consumption of goods



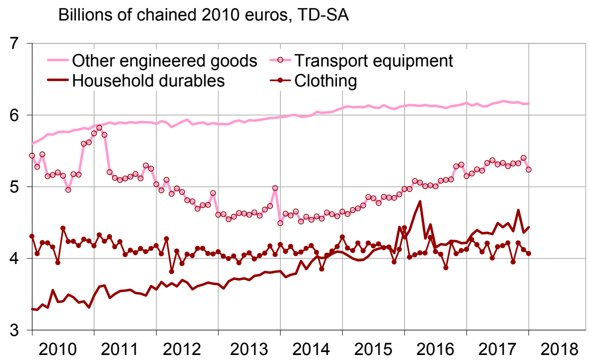
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques
Direction générale 18 bd A. Pinard 75675 Paris Cedex 14
Directeur de la publication : Jean-Luc Tavernier
http://www.insee.fr

Other engineered goods: almost stable

In January, expenses on “other engineered goods” were virtually stable (+0.1% after −0.4%).

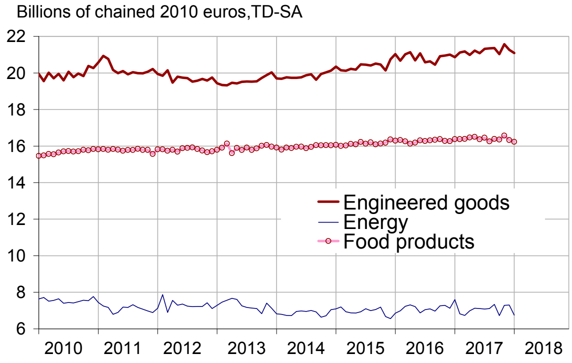
- **Food products: decreasing again**

In January 2018, food consumption kept decreasing (−0.6% after −1.5%), in unprocessed products (fruits, vegetables) as well as in agrifood products (meat, milk) and drinks. However, tobbacco consumption was on the rise, after two months of decline.

The variation in December 2017 is unchanged

Compared to the previous estimation, new information has been integrated, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated, without revising the change of December 2017(−1.2%).

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Jan. 18 / Jan. 17	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	−0.2	1.4	−1.4	0.4	0.4
- excl. Tobacco	*35*	*−0.3*	*1.7*	*−1.3*	*1.0*	*0.6*
Engineered goods	44	−1.5	2.6	−1.4	1.3	−0.1
- Durables	22	−0.4	2.4	−2.0	2.0	0.5
Including :						
- Transport equipment	*12*	*0.7*	*0.0*	*0.9*	*1.2*	*0.7*
- Household durables	*7*	*−2.5*	*6.8*	*−6.5*	*3.8*	*0.1*
- Textile-clothing	9	−6.3	6.4	−1.9	0.2	−2.1
- Other engineered goods	13	−0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1
Energy	18	−7.8	8.1	−0.4	1.7	−0.9
- Energy, water, waste	10	−7.5	11.1	−3.1	−0.2	−0.5
- Refined Products	8	−8.2	4.0	3.4	4.4	−1.4
Total	**100**	**−2.1**	**3.0**	**−1.2**	**1.0**	**−0.1**
- Including Manufactured goods	*84*	*−1.5*	*2.2*	*−1.0*	*1.3*	*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 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: https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/series/102848838
- Follow us on Twitter @InseeFr_News: https://twitter.com/InseeFr_News
- Press contact: bureau-de-presse@insee.fr

Next publication: 30 March 2018 at 8:45am