

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – February 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods picked up sharply in February 2018 (+2.4%)

In February 2018, households expenditure on goods soared (+2.4%) in volume*, after a two-month decline (-1.9% in January and -1.2% in December). This recovery in consumption was mainly due to a rebound in heating expenses. Food purchases and clothing expenses were also on the rise.

• Energy: strong rise

In February 2018, energy consumption surged (+8.9%), after a sharp decline in January (-6.4%). Heating expenses (gas and electricity) went up strongly, driven by cold waves that brought average temperatures in February more than two degrees below seasonal norms. This cold month followed the mildest January since 1900. Furthermore, refined product consumption rebounded (+1.6% after -3.5%), notably domestic heating oil.

• Engineered goods: sharp rebound

In February 2018, expenditure on engineered goods increased again after declining for two months. The rise was driven by car purchases and clothing expenses.

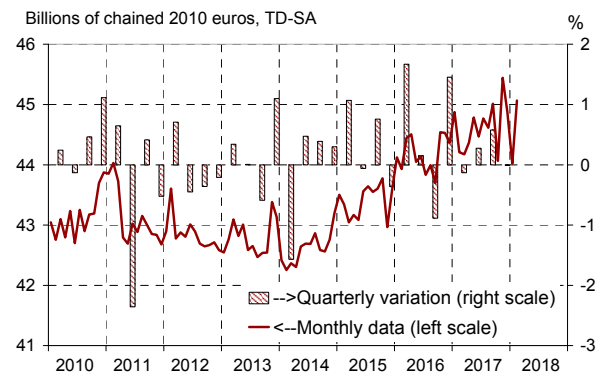
Durables: upturn

In February, consumption of durables recovered (+0.7% after -1.4%). Purchases of transport equipment regained momentum (+2.0% after -3.4%), in particular those of new cars and recreational vehicles.

However, expenditure on household durables declined (-1.1% after +1.5%), in particular purchases of computer products, communication equipments and audiovisual devices.

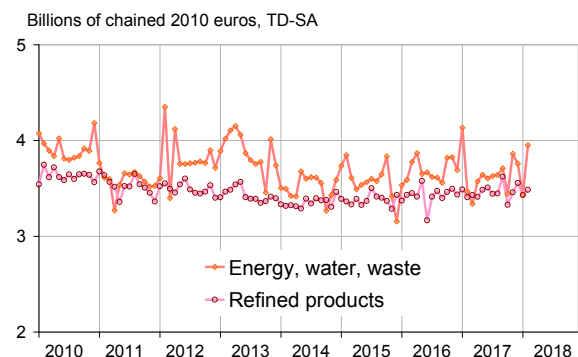
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



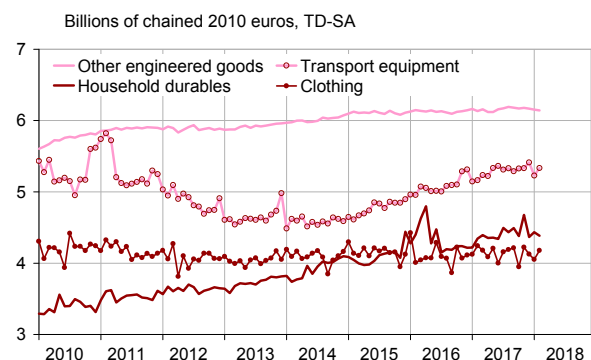
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Textile-clothing: sharp recovery

In February, expenditure on textile-clothing picked up steeply (+3.1% after -1.8%). Purchases of shoes and textile were particularly dynamic.

Other engineered goods: slight fall

Purchases of “other engineered goods” were again slightly down (-0.2%, as in January). In particular, expenses on hardware and DIY materials decreased.

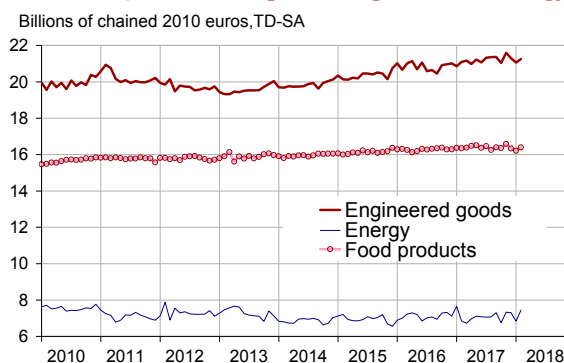
- **Food products: marked rebound**

In February 2018, food consumption was on the rise (+1.1% after -0.7%). The upswing was significant in both unprocessed agricultural goods (fruits, vegetables) and in agrifood products (meat, dairy products). Consumption of beverages and tobacco grew also.

The variation in January 2018 is unchanged

Compared to the previous estimation, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated, without revising the change in January 2018 (-1.9%).

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

| | Weight (1) | Dec. 2017 | Jan. 2018 | Feb. 2018 | Feb. 18 / Feb. 17 | Q / Q-1 (2) |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Food products | 38 | -1.5 | -0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -0.8 |
| - <i>excl. Tobacco</i> | 35 | -1.4 | -0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | -0.6 |
| Engineered goods | 44 | -1.4 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.6 |
| - Durables | 22 | -1.7 | -1.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | -0.9 |
| Including : | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| - Transport equipment | 12 | 1.5 | -3.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| - Household durables | 7 | -6.6 | 1.5 | -1.1 | 0.9 | -2.7 |
| - Textile-clothing | 9 | -2.3 | -1.8 | 3.1 | -1.6 | -0.2 |
| - Other engineered goods | 13 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Energy | 18 | -0.4 | -6.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 0.9 |
| - Energy, water, waste | 10 | -2.7 | -8.6 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 1.2 |
| - Refined Products | 8 | 2.8 | -3.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100 | -1.2 | -1.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | -0.4 |
| - Including Manufactured goods | 84 | -1.0 | -1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.5 |

(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>
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