

Informations Rapides

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Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – March 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods was virtually stable in March 2018 (+0.1%) and unchanged over the first quarter (0.0%)

In March 2018, households expenditure on goods was virtually stable (+0.1%) in volume*. Tobacco aside, food consumption increased strongly, as well as durables purchases. However, energy and textile-clothing's consumption decreased.

Over the whole quarter, expenditure on goods was stable (0.0%), like in the previous quarter. The increase in spending on energy and textile-clothing was offset by lower spending on other goods, in particular food products.

• Engineered goods: increase in March, slight decrease over the quarter

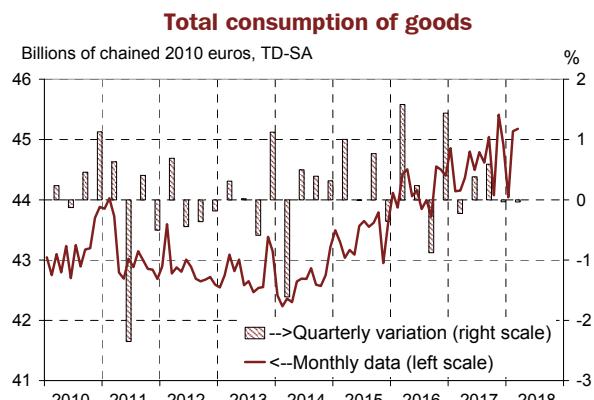
In March 2018, expenditure on engineered goods increased again (+0.7% after +0.8%). Over the quarter, it decreased slightly (-0.2% after -0.1%).

Durables: acceleration in March, downturn over the quarter

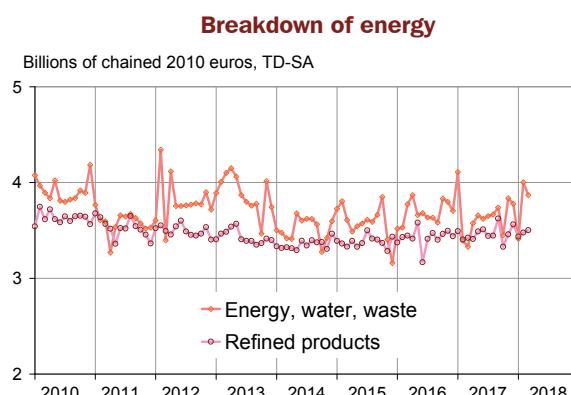
In March, consumption of durables accelerated (+1.8% after +0.5%). Households durables purchases increased again (in particular furnitures), as transport equipment purchases, thanks to the recovery of the second-hand car market. Over the quarter, expenses on durables declined (-0.4% after +0.7%).

Textile-clothing: downturn in March, slight recovery over the quarter

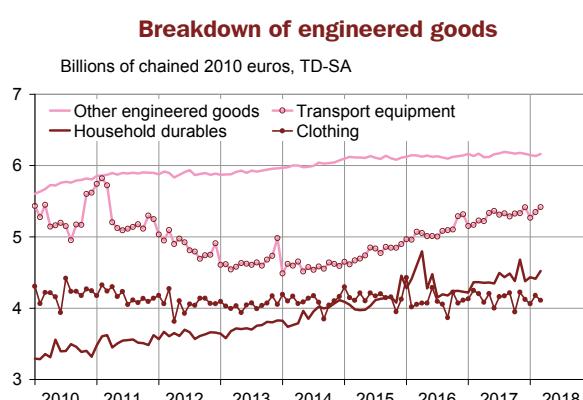
After bouncing back in February, expenses on textile-clothing decreased again in March (-1.6% after +2.8%). This fall affected the whole sector (clothing, textile and shoes). Over the quarter, consumption recovered slightly (+0.4% after -2.0%).



Source: INSEE



Source: INSEE



Source: INSEE

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

Other engineered goods: recovery in March, further decline over the quarter

Purchases of "other engineered goods" increased again in March (+0.5%), after three consecutive months of decline. Consumption of perfume and of DIY items were particularly dynamic. However, over the whole quarter, expenses on "other engineered goods" declined again (-0.4 % after -0.2%).

- Food products: slowdown in March, downturn over the quarter**

In March 2018, food consumption slowed down (+0.2% after +1.2%). This slowdown comes entirely from the fall in tobacco consumption, whose price has increased strongly on March, 1st: in fact, excluding tobacco, food purchases remained dynamic (+1.4% after +1.2%). Over the quarter, food consumption decreased (-0.5% after +0.3%), even after excluding tobacco (-0.1% after +0.6%).

- Energy: decrease in March, increase over the quarter**

In March 2018, energy consumption decreased slightly, after a strong rise in February (-1.6 % after +9.9%). Heating purpose expenses decreased: March's temperatures were lower than the seasonal norm, but less dramatically than in February. Over the quarter, energy consumption bounced back (+1.4 % after -0.6%), whether in gas-electricity or in refined products.

The variation in February 2018 is revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in February 2018 was revised upwards: +2.5% instead of +2.4%. Indeed, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

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.).

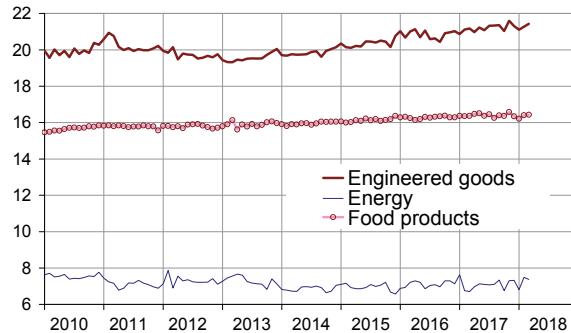
The manufactured goods correspond with all the products C1, C2, C3, C4, C5.

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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Food products, engineered goods and energy

Billions of chained 2010 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Mar. 18 / Mar. 17	Q1 18 / Q4 17
Food products	38	-0.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5
- excl. Tobacco	35	-1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	-0.1
Engineered goods	44	-0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	-0.2
- Durables	22	-1.1	0.5	1.8	3.4	-0.4
Including :		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Transport equipment	12	-2.7	1.5	1.3	3.6	-0.3
- Household durables	7	1.3	-0.5	2.5	3.6	-0.5
- Textile-clothing	9	-1.5	2.8	-1.6	-2.2	0.4
- Other engineered goods	13	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.4
Energy	18	-7.0	9.9	-1.6	9.9	1.4
- Energy, water, waste	10	-9.7	17.3	-3.3	16.2	2.0
- Refined Products	8	-3.5	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.6
Total	100	-2.0	2.5	0.1	2.3	0.0
- Including Manufactured goods	84	-1.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	-0.2

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