

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – November 2015

In November 2015, household consumption of goods decreased again (–1.1%)

In November 2015, household expenditure on goods declined again: it decreased by 1.1% in volume*, its largest contraction since January 2014, after a slight fall in October (–0.2%). This drop comes mainly from the slide in energy consumption (–5.6%) and from the sharp decline in spending on textile-clothing (–4.7%).

- **Energy: sharp decrease**

In November, expenditure on energy fell back considerably (–5.6% after +2.2%); its largest decrease since June 2013. The average temperatures in November were particularly mild after being cooler in October, leading to a drop in heating expenditure. Thus, spending on gas and electricity diminished sharply. Consumption of refined products kept decreasing (–2.0%), in particular the one of butane/propane and domestic heating oil.

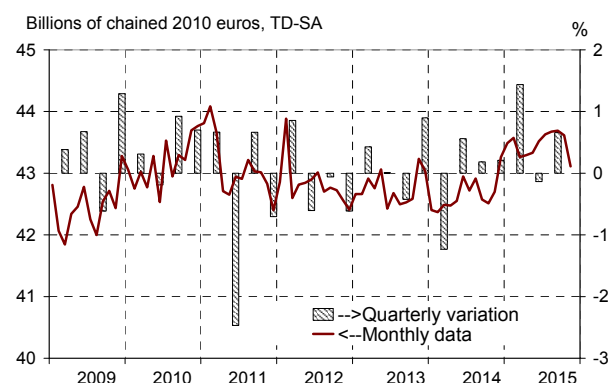
- **Engineered goods: decreasing again**

In November, purchases of engineered goods kept declining (–0.8% after –1.3% in October), mainly because of textile-clothing.

Textile-clothing: sharp fall

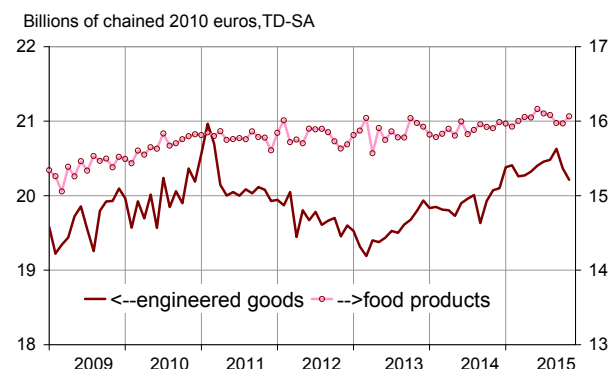
Expenditure on textile-clothing went down for the third consecutive month. This decline was abrupt: –4.7%, (after –1.2% in October and –0.6% in September), likely as a result of mild temperatures.

Total consumption of goods



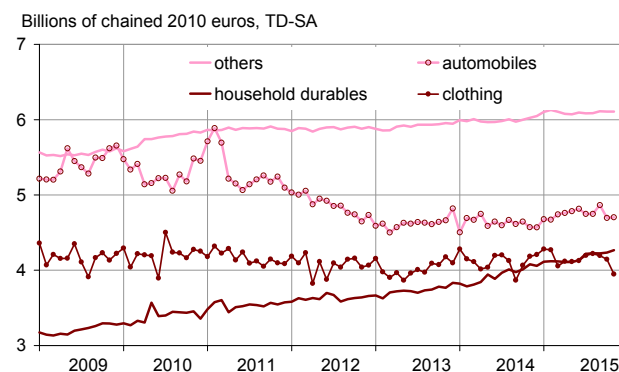
Source: INSEE

Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

[* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.]

Durables: slight rebound

In November, expenditure on durable goods rebounded slightly (+0.5% after -2.0% in October). Car purchases stabilised after the sharp decrease in October (+0.1% after -3.5%). Expenditure on household durables accelerated (+0.7% after +0.2% in October). Among the other durable goods, purchases of jewelry increased.

Other engineered goods: stability

In November, expenditure on other engineered goods was stable for the second consecutive month. As in October, expenditure on hardware diminished whereas perfume purchases grew.

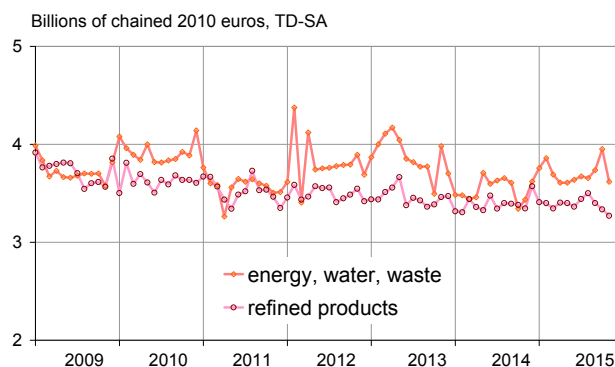
- **Food products: increasing for the first time in five months**

In November, the consumption of food products was up (+0.6%) for the first time since June 2015. The increased consumption of manufactured food products explained primarily this rebound.

The variation in October 2015 is raised

The variation of household expenditure on goods in October 2015 is revised upwards by 0.5%: -0.2% instead of -0.7%. Indeed, since the publication in November 2015, new information has been integrated, mainly regarding energy, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 15 / Nov. 14	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	-0.7	0.0	0.6	1.0	-0.7
Engineered goods	44	0.7	-1.3	-0.8	0.7	-0.2
- Inc. Durables	21	1.5	-2.0	0.5	3.1	0.3
- Automobiles	11	2.5	-3.5	0.1	2.9	-0.3
- Household durables	7	0.0	0.2	0.7	4.6	1.2
- Inc. Textile-clothing	10	-0.6	-1.2	-4.7	-5.6	-2.0
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3
Energy	18	-0.2	2.2	-5.6	1.6	0.3
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	2.2	5.7	-8.4	5.3	3.1
- Inc. Refined Products	9	-2.9	-1.9	-2.0	-2.3	-2.9
Total	100	0.0	-0.2	-1.1	1.0	-0.3
- Inc. Manufactured goods	85	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	-0.5

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

(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: 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 Observation and Statistics (SOEs) of the Ministry of Equipment, 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 HTML page of this indicator:

<http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/info-rapide.asp?id=19>

- Historical data are available on the BDM: [G1555](#)

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