Informations Rapides
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INSEE CONJONCTURE
Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – September 2015

Household consumption of goods was stable in September and grew by 0.7% over the third quarter

In September 2015, household consumption expenditure stagnated (after +0.1% in August, in volume*). Purchases of durable goods increased strongly (+1.4%), buoyed by car purchases (+2.3%). On the contrary, food consumption kept declining. Expenditure on energy was virtually stable (-0.1%). Over the third quarter, household consumption bouced back by 0.7% after –0.1% over the second quarter.

- **Engineered goods: on the rise**

In September, consumption of engineered goods increased again (+0.7% after +0.2% in August). It gained 1.1% over the third quarter.

Durables: strong growth

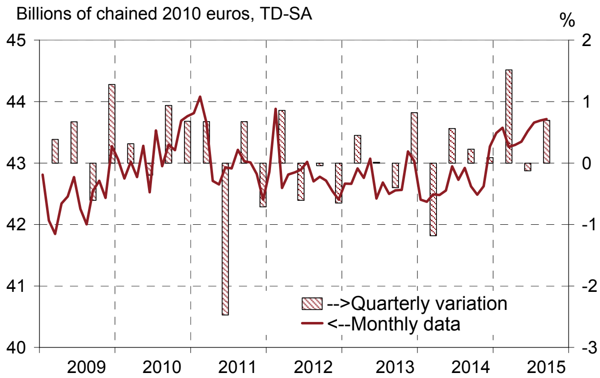
In September 2015, expenditure on durable goods recorded its highest rise (+1.4%) since the beginning of the year. It was led by car purchases which accelerated (+2.3% after +0.3% in August). Consumption of jewellery also increased. However, expenditure on household durables stepped back slightly (-0.3%): the dynamism of household appliances expenditure was offset by the strong downturn of furnitures purchases. Over the third quarter, expenditure on durable goods grew by 1.0%.

Textile-clothing: decreasing over the month, growing over the quarter

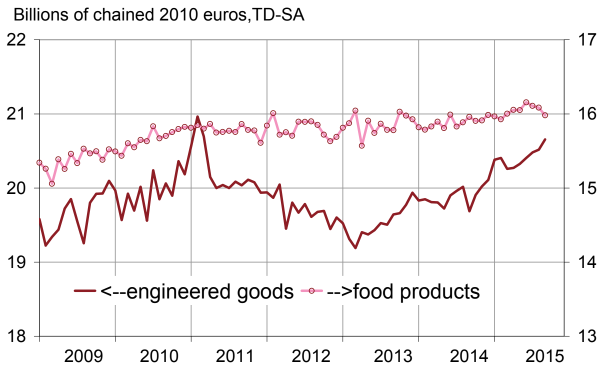
In September, expenditure on textile, clothing and leather dipped (-0.4%) after a stability in August. This drop comes mainly from shoes purchases. However, over the third quarter, expenditure on clothing increased sharply (+2.0%).

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

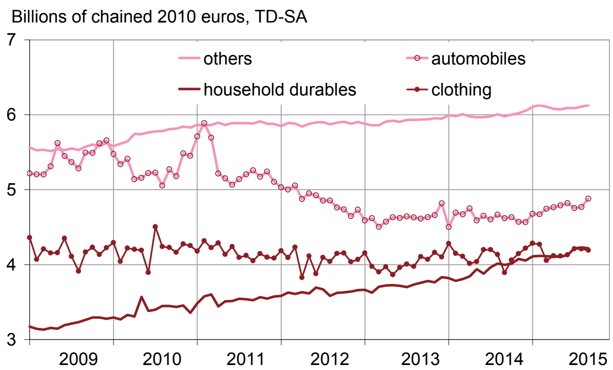
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



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Other engineered goods: moderate increase

Expenditure on other engineered goods increased slightly in September (+0.3%). In particular, expenditure on hardware recovered, while consumption of perfume fell back sligthly. Over the third quarter, the increase of other engineered goods was also moderate (+0.4 %).

- ## Food products: falling again

Food products consumption went down for the third consecutive month (-0.6% in September), mainly because of meat consumption. All in all, food products purchases declined sligthly over the third quarter (-0.2%).

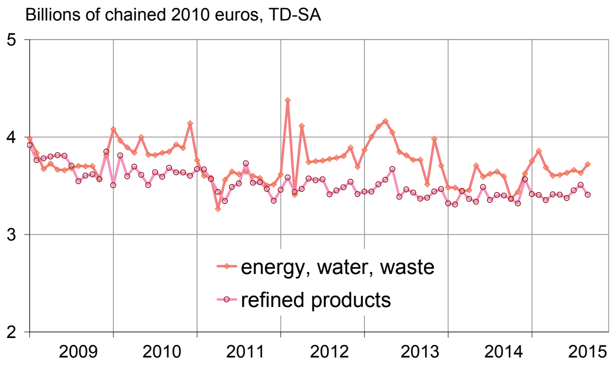
- ## Energy: virtually stable

Energy consumption was virtually stable in September (-0.1%). Expenditure on gas and electricity increased strongly. However, domestic oil consumption dropped significantly, after a sharp increase in August. Over the whole quarter, expenditure on energy increased by 1.6%.

The variation in August 2015 is scaled up

The variation of household expenditure on goods in August 2015 is scaled up slightly: +0.1% instead of 0.0%. Indeed, since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept. 15 / Sept./14	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.2
Engineered goods	44	0.4	0.2	0.7	4.9	1.1
- Inc. Durables	21	0.0	0.1	1.4	5.3	1.0
- Automobiles	*11*	*-1.4*	*0.3*	*2.3*	*5.7*	*0.2*
- Household durables	*7*	*2.2*	*0.3*	*-0.3*	*5.6*	*2.7*
- Inc. Textile-clothing	10	1.9	0.0	-0.4	7.7	2.0
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	-0.1	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.4
Energy	18	1.5	0.3	-0.1	2.0	1.6
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	0.8	-0.8	2.5	3.5	1.5
- Inc. Refined products.	9	2.3	1.6	-2.8	0.3	1.7
Total	**100**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**0.7**
- Inc. Manufactured goods	85	0.4	0.3	-0.1	2.9	0.7

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