Informations Rapides

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INSEE CONJONCTURE

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – July - August 2015

Household consumption of goods increased slightly in early summer (+0.3% in July and +0.0% in August)

Household consumption expenditure on goods grew by 0.3% in July (in volume*, after +0.4% in June) and was stable in August. In July, consumption was led by expenditure on energy (+1.5%), textile, clothing and leather (+2.0%) and household durables (+2.1%); nevertheless car purchases declined (–1.3%). In August, smaller changes for most of the goods offset each other. Measured consumption over the last three months increased by 0.7% compared to the previous three months.

- ## Engineered goods : slight growth

After an increase in June (+0.4%), engineered goods consumption kept growing at the same pace in July (+0.4%), and then stabilised in August, to its highest level since March 2011.

Durables: stability

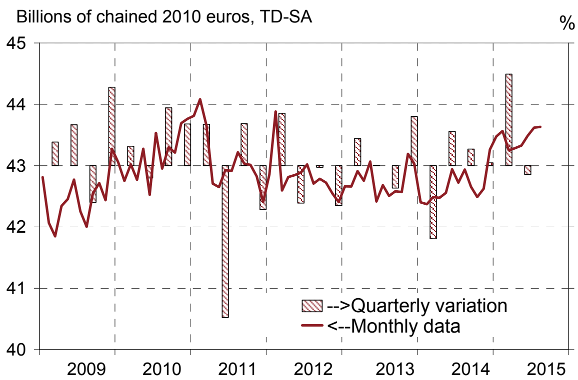
After an increase in June (+0.4%), expenditure on durable goods was stable in July and in August. Expenditure on household durables grew significantly in July (+2.1% after +0.5% in June) and then held steady in August. They went up by +1.9% over those three months, compared to the three previous ones, mainly buoyed by communication equipment purchases. However, car purchases stepped back in July (-1.3%) after four months of increase, and were stable in August.

Textile-clothing: strong rise in July, slight backlash in August

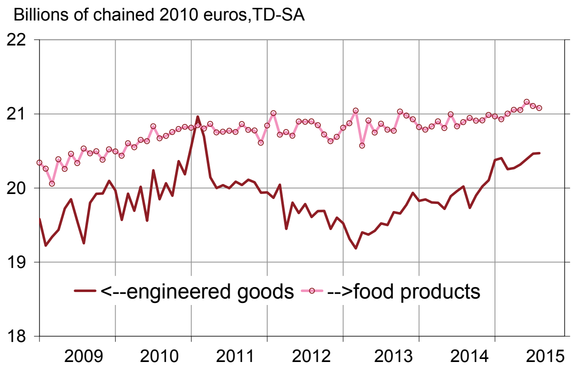
Consumption of textile, clothing and leather accelerated during July's sales (+2.0% after +0.3% in June), before receding in August (-0.3%). Over the last three months, it rose further compared to the preceding three months (+2.0%).

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

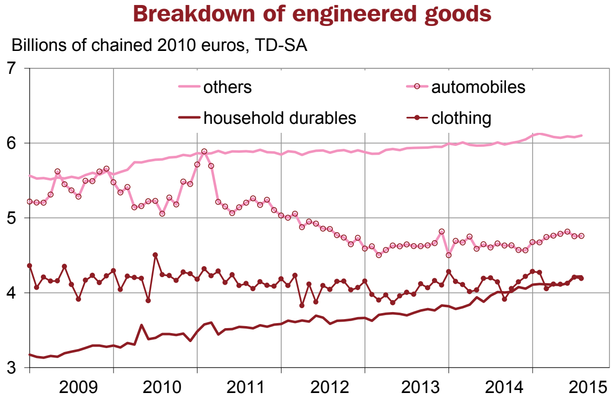
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



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Other engineered goods: virtually stable

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods decreased slightly in July (-0.2%), then went back up in August (+0.4%), particularly due to perfume purchases.

• Food products: lowering in July and August

After an increase of +0.7% in June, consumption of food products fell back slightly in July (-0.3%) and in August (-0.2%). Consumption of tobacco contributed to limit the decline in July, but accentuated it in August.

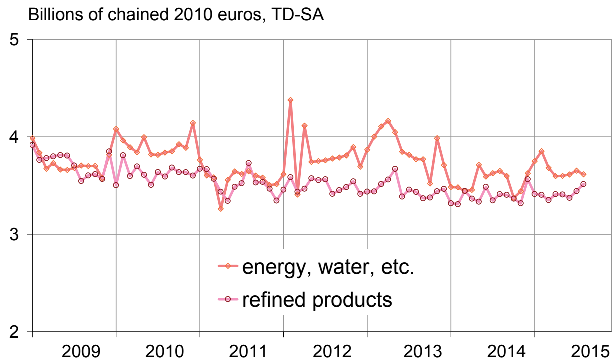
• Energy: increasing anew

After a slight decrease in June (-0.3%), consumption of energy products climbed anew in July (+1.5%) and in August (+0.4%). Consumption of fuel increased sharply – +2.1% in July as in August –, mainly consumption of domestic heating oil, which jumped in August, stimulated by past price decreases.

The variation in June 2015 remains unchanged

Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients were updated. However, the variation in household consumption of goods remains unchanged in June 2015 (+0.4%).

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	June	July	Aug.	Aug. 15 / Aug/14	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	0.5
Engineered goods	44	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.8
Durables	21	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7
Automobiles	11	0.6	-1.3	0.1	2.2	0.3
Household durables	7	0.5	2.1	0.1	5.2	1.9
Textile-clothing	10	0.3	2.0	-0.3	1.2	2.0
Other engineered goods	13	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1
Energy	18	-0.3	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.8
Energy, water..	10	0.4	1.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
Refined prods.	9	-1.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.6
Total	**100**	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7
Manufactured goods	85	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.2	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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