

Informations *Rapides*

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – June 2015

Increasing in June (+0.4%), household consumption of goods was almost stable over the second quarter of 2015 (-0.1%)

In June 2015, household consumption expenditure on goods accelerated: +0.4% in volume*, after +0.1% in May. This acceleration was mainly attributable to the dynamism of food consumption (+0.6% in June after +0.0% in May). However, over the second quarter, household expenditure on goods was almost stable (-0.1%) after a wide increase over the first quarter (+1.5%) : the decline in consumption of energy (-2.2%) offset the dynamism of food consumption (+0.8%).

• Engineered goods : increasing in June, stable over the quarter

Durables: slowing in June and over the quarter

Household expenditure on durable goods decelerated slightly in June (+0.4% after +0.7% in May). Expenditure on household durables went up (+0.4%), after two sluggish months, and car purchases accelerated slightly (+0.7% after +0.5% in May). By contrast, purchases of other durables declined markedly (-0.7% after +2.9%), notably in watch/jewellery.

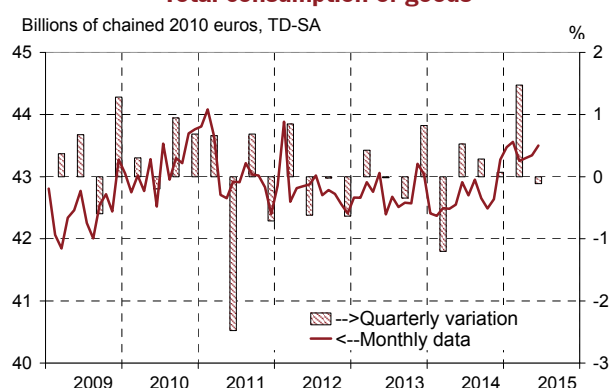
Over the second quarter 2015, expenditure on durable goods slowed down (+1.0% after +1.9%), notably expenditure on household durables (-0.1% after +1.6%). Car purchases remained dynamic (+2.0% after +2.3%).

Textile-leather: increasing in June, decreasing over the quarter

Consumption of textile, clothing and leather increased in June (+0.4% after -0.1%). However, purchases stepped back over the whole second quarter (-2.0% after +1.6%).

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

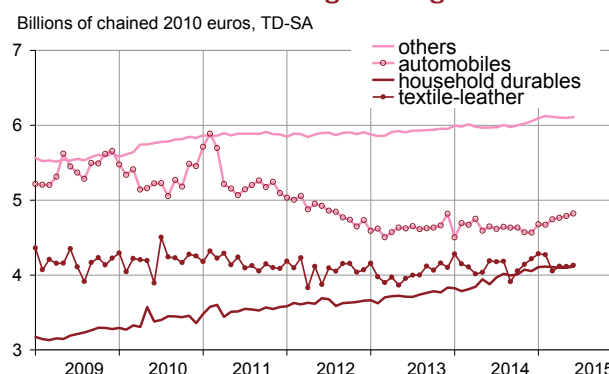
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



Other engineered goods: moderate rise in June

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods increased slightly in June (+0.2%, after -0.1%), especially in hardware. They were almost flat over the second quarter (-0.1% after +1.4%).

- **Food products: acceleration in June and over the quarter**

In June, consumption of food products bounced back (+0.6% after being stable in May). Over the second quarter, it accelerated (+0.8% after +0.2% over the previous quarter).

- **Energy: downturn over the quarter**

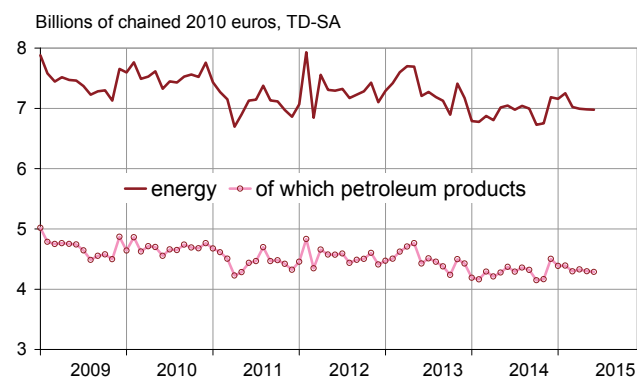
In June, household consumption of energy products was virtually stable (-0.1%).

Over the second quarter, consumption of energy products stepped back (-2.2% after +3.7%), mainly in gas and electricity.

The variation in May remains unchanged

Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients were updated. However, the variation of households' consumption of goods remains unchanged in May (+0.1%).

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015	June15/ June14	Q2 15/ Q1 15
Food products	16.056	16.056	16.155		
Change (%)	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.8
Engineered goods	20.286	20.342	20.411		
Change (%)	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.0
Durables	10.071	10.137	10.177		
Change (%)	-0.3	0.7	0.4	4.7	1.0
- of which					
automobiles	4.763	4.788	4.822		
Change (%)	0.4	0.5	0.7	3.7	2.0
- of which					
household durables	4.098	4.097	4.112		
Change (%)	-0.2	0.0	0.4	6.0	-0.1
Textile-leather	4.117	4.113	4.129		
Change (%)	1.6	-0.1	0.4	-1.4	-2.0
Other engineered goods	6.102	6.097	6.110		
Change (%)	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	2.4	-0.1
Energy	6.993	6.984	6.977		
Change (%)	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-2.2
- including					
petroleum products	4.329	4.298	4.286		
Change (%)	0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-1.2
Total	43.299	43.342	43.501		
Change (%)	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	-0.1
Manufactured goods	37.203	37.248	37.314		
Change (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.3

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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