

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – July 2016

In July, household consumption expenditure on goods edged down (–0.2%)

In July 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods decreased slightly (–0.2% in volume*), after a sharper decline in June (–0.8%); it is the fourth consecutive month of decline. In particular, purchases of cars and durables fell strongly. Conversely, expenses on fuel were on the rise.

• Engineered goods: declining anew

In July, purchases of engineered goods declined anew (–1.2%) after a slight rebound in June (+0.4%).

Durables: strong decline

In July, expenses on durables decreased clearly (–2.2%) after a moderate growth in June (+0.6%). The decline was particularly pronounced for household durables (–3.1%), notably for televisions. Car purchases decreased for the fourth consecutive month: –1.9% in July.

Textile-clothing: downturn

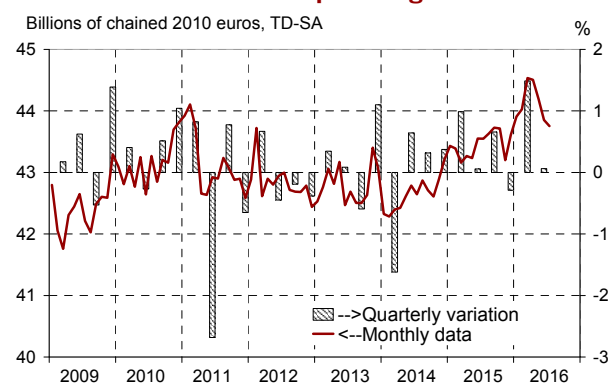
In July, global expenses on textile-clothing shrank (–1.2% after +0.8%), despite a rise in shoes purchases.

Other engineered goods: recovering slightly

In July, household expenditure on other engineered goods climbed anew slightly (+0.5% after –0.2% in June), notably because of perfume purchases.

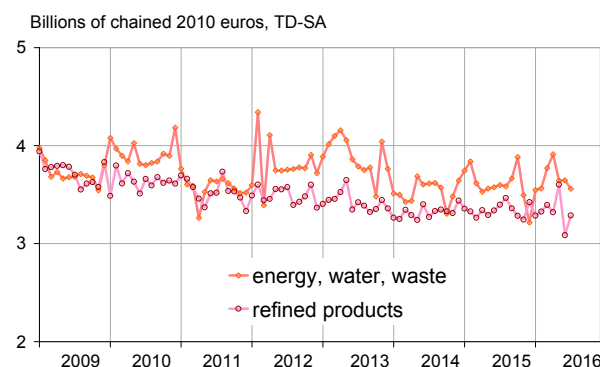
* Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



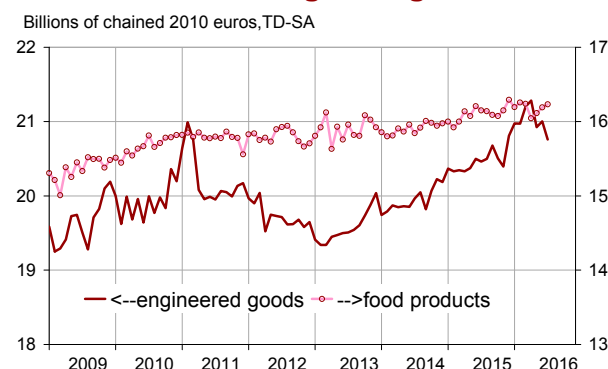
Source: INSEE

Energy



Source: INSEE

Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

- **Energy: rebound**

In July, consumption of energy bounced back (+1.3%), after a strong decline in June (-6.4%). Indeed, consumption of refined products picked up (+6.5%) after plummeting in June (-14.3%), bolstered mainly by fuel expenses. However, expenses on gas and electricity slipped back slightly after being stable in June.

- **Food products: growing again**

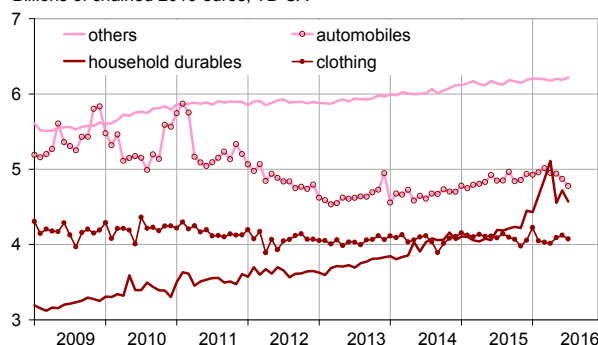
Consumption of food products went up again slightly in July (+0.3% after +0.5% in June and +0.4% in May). Expenses on agricultural products decreased clearly, but were compensated by the rebound in tobacco and meat consumption.

The variation in June 2016 is unchanged

The variation of household expenditure on goods in June is unchanged.

Breakdown of engineered goods

Billions of chained 2010 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages

	Weight (1)	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 16 / July 15	Q/Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,0
Engineered goods	45	-1,7	0,4	-1,2	1,5	-1,2
- Inc. Durables	22	-4,2	0,6	-2,2	2,3	-3,1
- Automobiles	12	-0,2	-1,4	-1,9	-1,4	-2,2
- Household durables	7	-10,9	3,6	-3,1	9,0	-5,3
- Inc. Textile-clothing	9	1,9	0,8	-1,2	-0,3	1,6
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0,4	-0,2	0,5	1,3	0,2
Energy	17	-0,5	-6,4	1,3	-2,1	-2,3
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	-6,9	0,1	-2,4	-1,1	-3,5
- Inc. Refined Products	8	8,5	-14,3	6,5	-3,2	-0,6
Total	100	-0,7	-0,8	-0,2	0,5	-1,0
- Inc. Manufactured goods	84	0,2	-1,2	0,2	1,0	-0,6

(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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