

# Informations *Rapides*

30 septembre 2016 - n° 254



## Main indicateurs

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – August 2016

#### Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in August 2016 (+0.7%)

In August 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back: they rose by 0.7% in volume\*, after four consecutive months of decline (–0.3% in July). In particular, car purchases edged up and expenditure on fuel grew again.

#### • Engineered goods: increasing anew

In August, purchases of engineered goods increased anew (+0.9%) after a sharp decline in July (–1.7%).

#### Durables: marked rebound

In August, expenditure on durables bounced back markedly (+1.9%), after a substantial drop in July (–2.8%). In particular, car purchases surged (+3.1%), especially in new cars, after four consecutive months of decline. To a lesser extent, expenditure on household durables picked up after a strong decline in July (–4.5%).

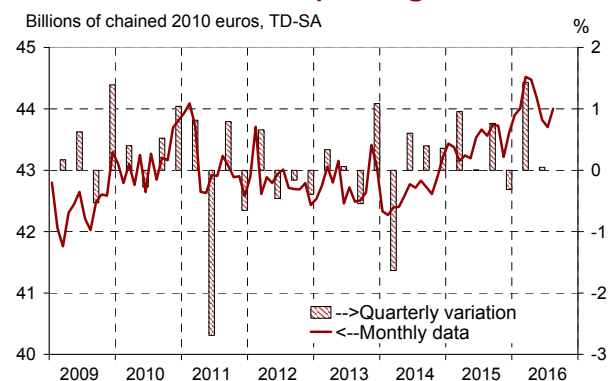
#### Textile-clothing: virtually stable

In August, expenses on textile-clothing were virtually stable (–0.1%) after a significant drop in July (–1.6%).

#### Other engineered goods: stability

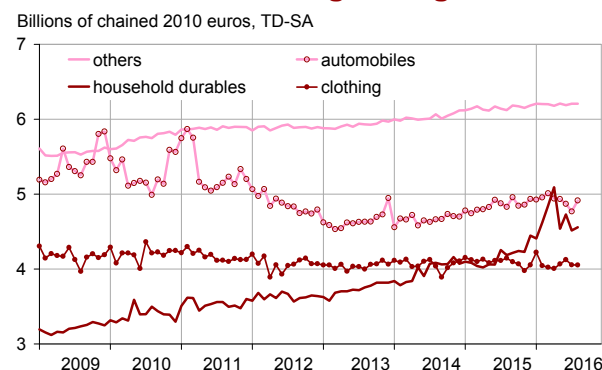
Household expenditure on other engineered goods was flat in August (after +0.3% in July). In particular, expenses on hardware fell again while perfume purchases kept on growing.

#### Total consumption of goods



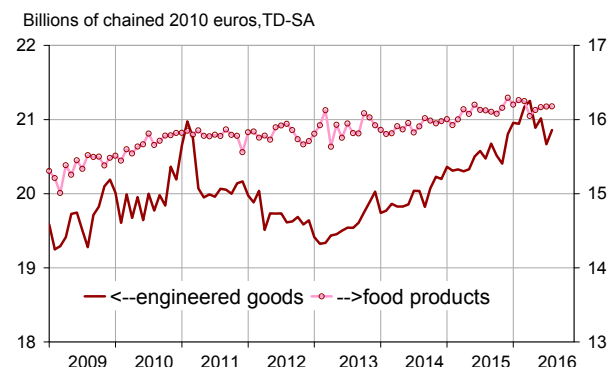
Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

#### Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

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

- **Energy: further rise**

In August, consumption of energy grew again (+1.5% after +2.7% in July), especially in refined products (+3.5% after +7.6% in July), in particular in oil and diesel. Furthermore, expenses on electricity and gas levelled off after three months of decline.

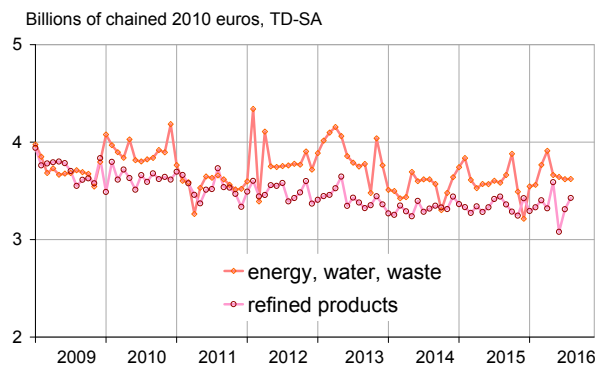
- **Food products: stability**

Consumption of food products was stable in August, after being virtually stable in July (+0.1%). In detail, expenditure on agricultural goods decreased again, while consumption of processed agrifood went on rising, notably that of dairy products and tobacco.

**The variation in July 2016 is slightly revised downwards**

The variation in household expenditure on goods in July 2016 has been revised downwards by 0.1 points: it now stands at -0.3% instead of -0.2%. Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, particularly concerning household durable, energy and textile, moreover the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

## Energy



Source: INSEE

## Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage points

	Weight (1)	June 2016	July 2016	Aug. 2016	Aug. 16 / Aug. 15	Q/Q-1 (2)
<b>Food products</b>	38	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
<b>Engineered goods</b>	45	0.6	-1.7	0.9	1.9	-1.2
- Inc. Durables	22	0.8	-2.8	1.9	4.0	-2.9
- Automobiles	12	-1.3	-2.1	3.1	1.8	-2.2
- Household durables	7	4.2	-4.5	0.9	8.9	-4.7
- Inc. Textile-clothing	9	1.4	-1.6	-0.1	-2.2	1.1
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.1
<b>Energy</b>	17	-6.7	2.7	1.5	0.3	-4.4
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.1	-4.0
- Inc. Refined Products	8	-14.2	7.6	3.5	-0.4	-4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
- Inc. Manufactured goods	84	-1.1	0.0	1.0	1.6	-0.9

(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 goods: 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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