

Informations *Rapides*

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – May 2016

In May, household consumption expenditure on goods diminished (–0.7%)

In May 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods diminished: –0.7% in volume*, after a virtual stability in April (–0.1%). Expenditure on household durables fell, as well as heating one. The rebound in food and textile-clothing consumption mitigated the overall decline.

• Engineered goods: decreasing

In May, purchases of engineered goods decreased clearly (–1.5% after +0.5%). This fall stemmed from the strong decline in durables purchases. It was dampened by the rebound in textile-clothing purchases.

Durables: steep downturn

In May, consumption of durables fell back strongly (–3.6% after +1.2%). After three months of sustained rise, purchases of household durables plummeted (–9.2%). In particular, expenditure on consumer electronic products slipped back after four months of double-digit growth as a result of the change in the standard television broadcasting. Similarly, purchases of furniture withdrew strongly. Car purchases diminished again (–0.3% after –0.9%), mainly because of the decline in second-hand car purchases.

Textile-clothing: rebounding

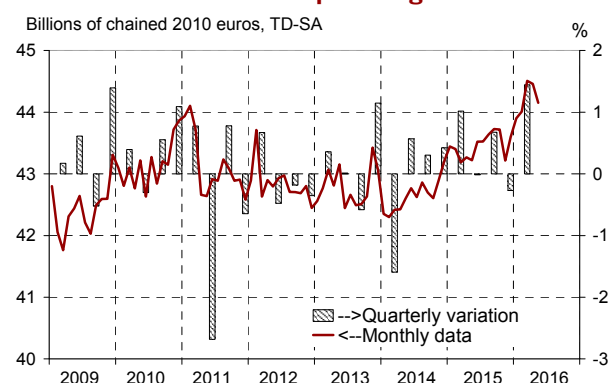
In May, expenses on textile-clothing recovered (+1.7%) after three consecutive months of decline. Purchases of shoes contributed mostly to this rebound.

Other engineered goods: stability

In May, household expenditure on other engineered goods was stable.

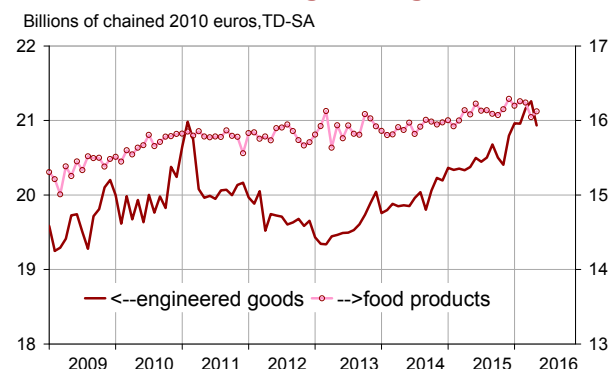
* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



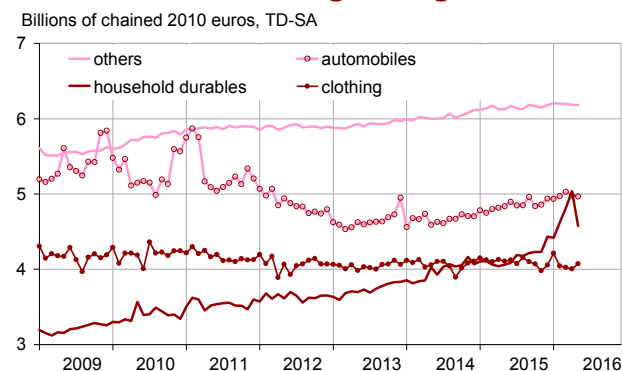
Source: INSEE

Food and engineered goods



Source: INSEE

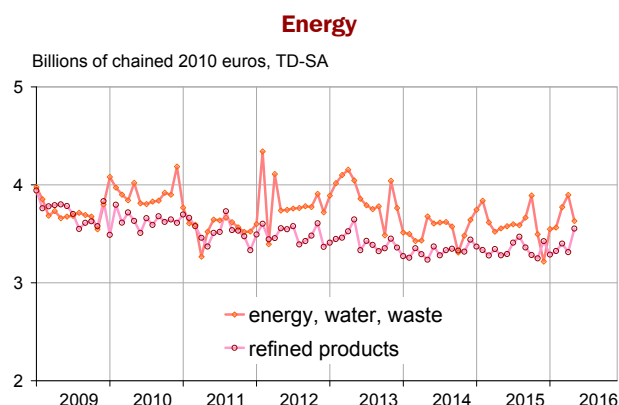
Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

- **Energy: slight decline**

In May, total consumption of energy slipped back (–1.0% after +0.8%), as a result of two opposite trends. Expenditure on gas and electricity fell strongly (–6.8% after +3.3%) after two months during which heating costs had been significant. However, purchases of refined products increased fast (+7.3% after –2.6%), fuel consumption being presumably boosted by precautionary purchases during the social movements in the end of May.



Source: INSEE

- **Food products: recovering slightly**

Consumption of food products recovered in May (+0.5%), after a significant decline in April (–1.2%). Expenditure bounced back in all processed agri-food, and more particularly in tobacco and meat products.

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentages						
	Weight (1)	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 16 / May 15	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	–0.1	–1.2	0.5	0.2	–0.7
Engineered goods	45	1.0	0.5	–1.5	2.7	1.0
- Inc. Durables	22	2.2	1.2	–3.6	5.4	2.8
- Automobiles	12	1.1	–0.9	–0.3	2.7	0.9
- Household durables	7	4.1	4.7	–9.2	12.6	7.1
- Inc. Textile-clothing	9	–0.5	–0.4	1.7	–0.9	–1.7
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0.0	–0.2	0.0	0.9	–0.1
Energy	17	4.3	0.8	–1.0	4.8	6.1
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	5.8	3.3	–6.8	2.1	9.4
- Inc. Refined Products	8	2.3	–2.6	7.3	8.3	2.3
Total	100	1.1	–0.1	–0.7	2.2	1.2
- Inc. Manufactured goods	84	0.8	–0.4	0.2	2.6	0.6

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in value
(2) Last three months / previous three months

The variation in April 2016 remains unchanged

Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated. However, the variation in household consumption of goods in April 2016 remains unchanged (–0.1%).

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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