

Informations *Rapides*

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Main indicateurs

Household consumption expenditure on goods – October 2016

Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in October (+0.9%)

In October 2016, household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in volume*: +0.9% after -0.4%. In particular, spendings on energy and purchases of household durables and of clothing picked up markedly.

• Energy: sharp rebound

In October, energy consumption bounced back sharply (+3.6% after -1.8%). Expenditure on heating in gas and electricity surged owing to relatively cool temperatures for October, after a mild climate for the season in September. Likewise, the consumption of refined products recovered (+2.6% after -3.1%), in part due to oil consumption.

• Engineered goods: increasing

In October, purchases of engineered goods rose anew (+0.7% after -0.3% in September), mainly due to an upturn in clothing expenditure.

Durables: moderate growth

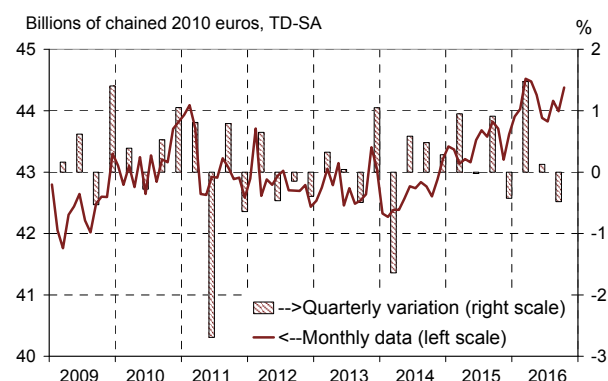
In October, expenditure on durables increased moderately again (+0.4% after +0.3%). Purchases of household durables recovered (+2.5% after -0.4%), after three consecutive month of decline. However, car purchases fell back (-1.0% after +0.3%).

Textile-clothing: rising anew

In October, expenditure on clothing bounced back (+2.1% after -1.8%). In particular, shoe purchases shot up after a sharp fall in September.

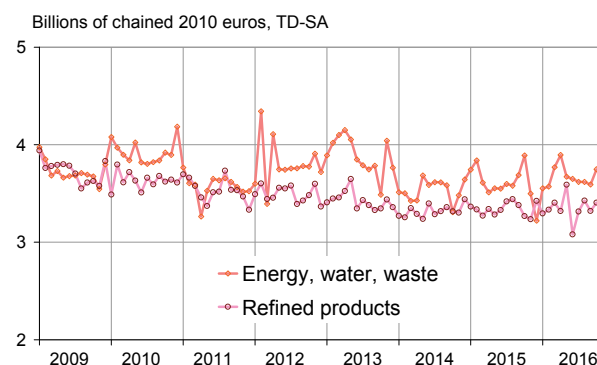
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



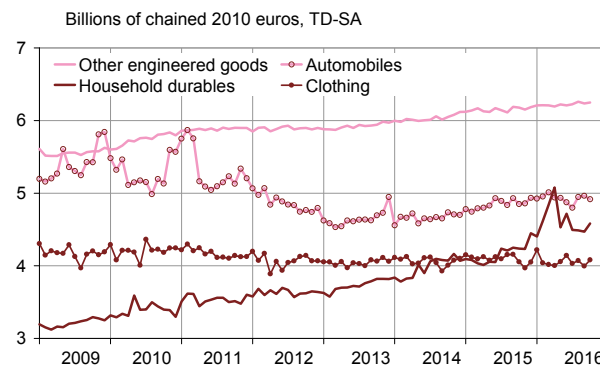
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Other engineered goods: slight growth

In October, household expenditure on other engineered goods edged up (+0.2% after -0.4%), notably with a rebound in hardware spending.

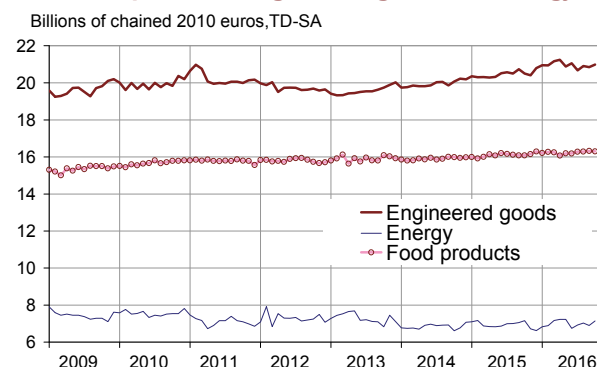
- **Food products: virtually stable**

The consumption of food products was virtually stable in October (-0.1%), after a modest growth in the previous month (+0.2%). In details, the decline in tobacco consumption was almost offset by a slight rise in purchases of meat and dairy products.

The variation in September 2016 is revised downwards

The variation of household expenditure on goods in September 2016 is revised downwards by 0.2 points: it now stands at -0.4% instead of -0.2%. Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated, particularly concerning clothing and household durables. Moreover, the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Variation in percentage

	Weight (1)	Aug. 2016	Sept. 2016	Oct. 2016	Oct. 16 / Oct. 15	Q/Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.0	0.2	-0.1	1.4	0.5
Engineered goods	45	1.1	-0.3	0.7	2.4	0.2
- Inc. Durables	22	1.5	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.4
- Automobiles	12	3.1	0.3	-1.0	1.4	1.5
- Household durables	7	-0.2	-0.4	2.5	8.1	-1.4
- Inc. Textile-clothing	9	1.0	-1.8	2.1	0.7	-0.7
- Inc. Other engineered goods	13	0.6	-0.4	0.2	1.1	0.5
Energy	17	1.5	-1.8	3.6	-0.1	0.8
- Inc. Energy, water, waste	10	0.0	-0.7	4.3	-3.7	0.2
- Inc. Refined Products	8	3.4	-3.1	2.6	4.2	1.7
Total	100	0.8	-0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4
- Inc. Manufactured goods	84	1.0	-0.5	0.5	2.2	0.5

(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 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 web page of this indicator: <https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques?debut=0&theme=30&conjoncture=31>

- Historical data are available on the BDM: [G1555](#)

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