

Informations *Rapides*

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Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – May 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods sped up in May (+1.0%)

In May 2017, household expenditure on goods increased by 1.0% in volume*, after +0.4% in April. Car and clothing purchases bounced back sharply. In contrast, spending on energy and food products slowed down.

• Engineered goods: marked rebound

In May 2017, purchases of engineered goods picked up (+1.5% after -1.1%), driven by spending on durables (+1.0% after -0.9%) and on clothing.

Durables: recovery

In May, car purchases bounced back (+2.0% after -1.0%), notably new and used vehicles, as well as recreational vehicles (motorhomes). Spending on household durables other than cars was stable after a decline of 0.9% in April: a decrease in purchases of consumer electronics was offset by a rise in communication equipment (notably smartphones). Furthermore, purchases of cameras dropped, as in April.

Textile-clothing: rebound

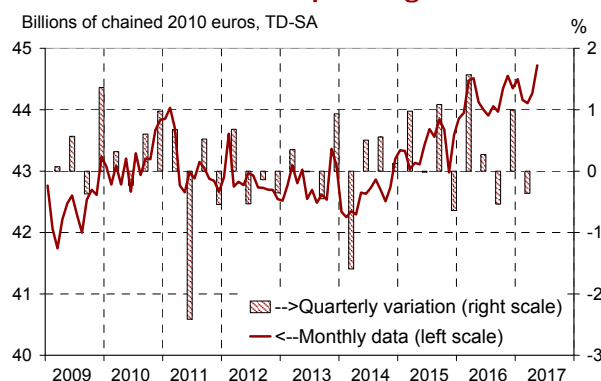
In May, spending on textile-clothing soared (+4.6% after -2.2% in April). In particular, purchases of clothes and shoes bounced back after two months of decline.

Other engineered goods: slight rise

In May, purchases of “other engineered goods” picked up slightly (+0.2% after -0.6%). Expenditure on hardware and DIY materials fell again, while purchases of perfumes bounced back.

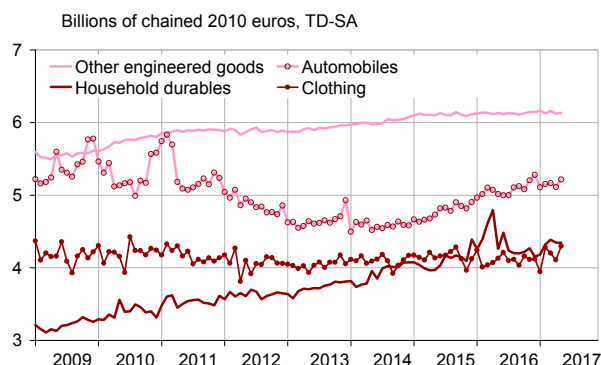
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



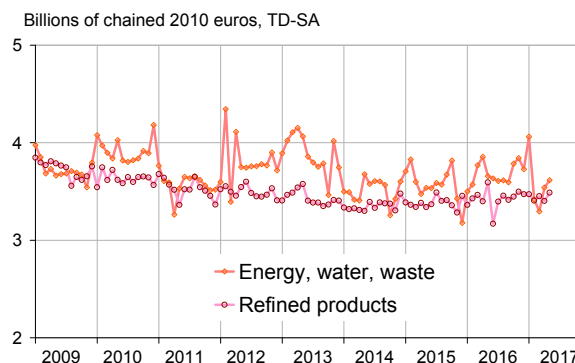
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

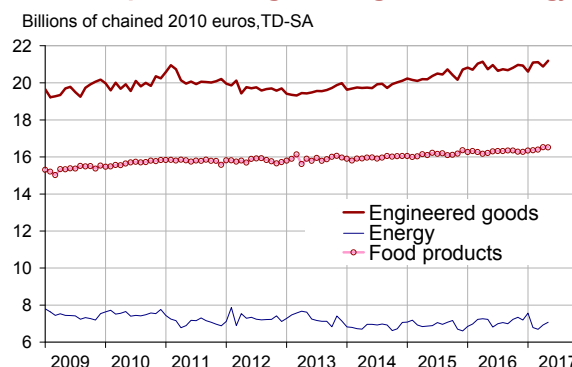
- **Energy: lower increase**

In May 2017, energy consumption slowed down slightly (+2.3% after 3.4%). Expenditure on gas and electricity lost steam while consumption of refined products bounced back (+2.5% after -1.4%), in particular in diesel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

- **Food products: virtual stability**

In May 2017, consumption of food products was almost unchanged (-0.1%), after a sharp rise in April (+0.8%). Consumption of unprocessed agricultural goods increased for the third consecutive month, whereas spending on agrifood products fell back, in particular in meat products.

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May. 2017	May. 17 / May. 16	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.9	1.0
- <i>excl. Tobacco</i>	35	0.7	1.0	-0.1	2.3	1.3
Engineered goods	45	0.1	-1.1	1.5	2.2	0.9
- Durables	22	0.6	-0.9	1.0	2.7	0.9
Including :						
- Automobiles	12	0.2	-1.0	2.0	4.0	-0.3
- Household durables	7	1.5	-0.9	0.0	2.0	3.3
- Textile-clothing	9	-1.8	-2.2	4.6	4.1	2.1
- Other engineered goods	13	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Energy	17	-1.4	3.4	2.3	-2.0	-4.0
- Energy, water, waste	10	-3.6	7.4	2.1	-1.2	-6.8
- Refined Products	7	1.3	-1.4	2.5	-2.9	-0.1
Total	100	-0.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.1
- Including Manufactured goods	84	0.0	-0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in value in 2016

(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 Data and Statistical Studies (SDES), 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: <https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/series/102848838>
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