

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – July 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in July 2017 (+0.7%)

In July 2017, household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back by 0.7% in volume terms*, after a fall of similar magnitude in June. Purchases of durables accelerated and expenses on food products bounced back.

Engineered goods: rebound

In July 2017, purchases of engineered goods bounced back (+1.2% after -0.7%), due in particular to expenses on household durables and textile-clothing.

Durables: growth for the third consecutive month

Consumption of durables, growing since May, accelerated in July (+0.9% after +0.2%). Indeed, purchases of household durables picked up sharply (+2.7%), notably those of consumer electronic devices and household appliances (notebooks, refrigerators, etc.) as well as furniture.

However, expenses on transport equipment edged down (-0.2%): motorcycles purchases stepped back, partially offset by car purchases that were on the rise.

Textile-clothing: rebound

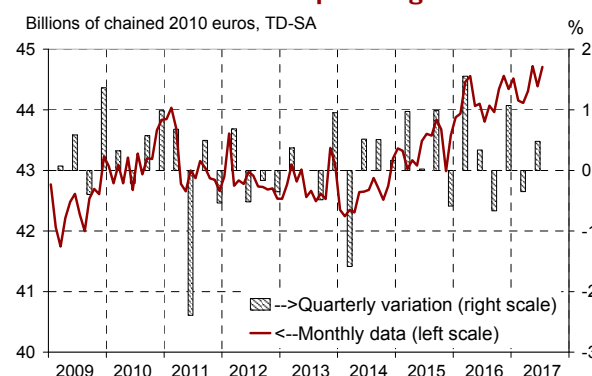
In July, expenses on textile-clothing recovered markedly after a strong fall in June.

Other engineered goods: slowdown

Expenses on « other engineered goods » slowed down in July (+0.2 % after +0.7%). Purchases of perfume and beauty products increased significantly for the second consecutive month. However, expenses on hardware fell back.

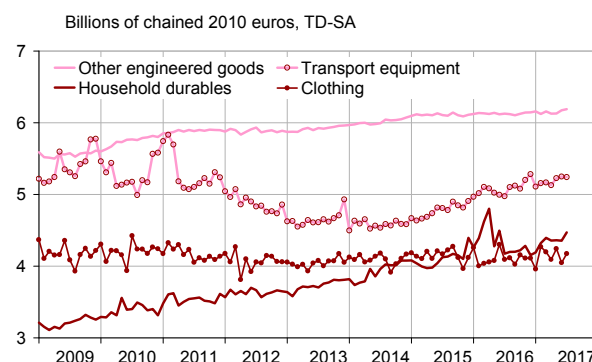
**Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.*

Total consumption of goods



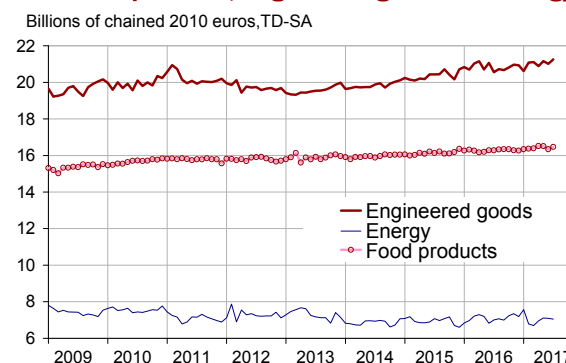
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

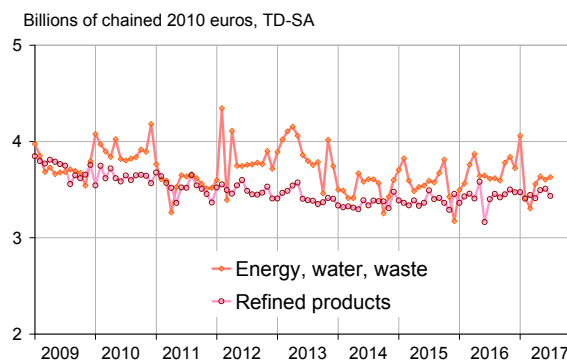
- **Food products: rebound**

In July 2017, total food consumption increased anew (+0.8%) after a fall in June (-1.0%). Purchases of raw products (fruits, vegetables) and processed food (beverage, milk products) bounced back clearly. However, consumption of tobacco diminished.

- **Energy: slight decrease**

Consumption of energy decreased at a moderate pace for the second consecutive month (-0.5% in July after -0.3%). Consumption of refined products diminished (-2.1%), notably in fuel and super unleaded.

Breakdown of energy



The variation in June 2017 is revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimate, the variation in household expenditure on goods in June 2017 is slightly revised upwards: -0.7 % instead of -0.8 %. Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017	July 17 / July 16	Q/Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.0	-1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1
- excl. Tobacco	35	-0.1	-1.2	0.9	1.5	0.2
Engineered goods	45	1.3	-0.7	1.2	3.4	0.6
- Durables	22	1.0	0.2	0.9	5.5	1.2
Including :						
- Transport equipment	12	1.9	0.4	-0.2	5.3	1.7
- Household durables	7	0.1	-0.2	2.7	7.2	0.9
- Textile-clothing	9	3.7	-4.6	3.1	2.0	-0.7
- Other engineered goods	13	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5
Energy	17	2.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	4.0
- Energy, water, waste	10	2.2	-0.9	0.7	0.5	5.7
- Refined Products	7	2.4	0.4	-2.1	1.0	1.7
Total	100	0.9	-0.7	0.7	2.1	0.9
- Including Manufactured goods	84	0.7	-0.6	0.7	2.3	0.3

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

(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 Data and Statistical Studies (SDS), 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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