

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – August 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods receded in August (–0.3%)

In August 2017, household consumption expenditure on goods diminished in volume terms* (–0.3%), after a rise in July (+0.6%). Consumption of food products fell sharply and expenses on energy dipped again.

• Food products: sharp fall

In August 2017, food expenditure fell strongly (–1.0% after +0.5% in July), both in agricultural goods (fruits, vegetables) and in processed agrifoods (meats, dairy products). Consumption of beverage declined as well.

• Engineered goods: slowing down

Purchases of engineered goods increased moderately (+0.3% after +1.0% in July), as a result of a steep slowdown in expenses on textile-clothing.

Durables: lesser increase

Since May, consumption of durables has risen. However, spendings slowed down in August (+0.3% after +0.6% in July). Purchases of household durables other than cars stalled. Expenses on furniture and communication equipment (smartphones) receded indeed, while audiovisual equipment (tv sets) remained dynamic.

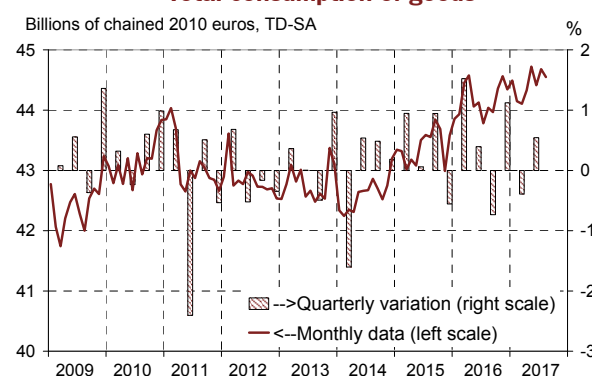
However, expenses on transport equipment bounced back (+0.4% after –0.6% in July), mainly driven by motorhome and caravan purchases.

Textile-clothing: sharp slowdown

In August, expenditure on textile-clothing kept on growing, but at a much slower pace than in July (+0.4% after +3.3%). In particular, footwear purchases slowed down substantially.

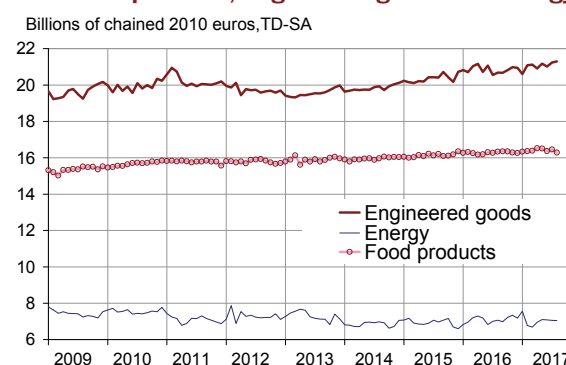
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



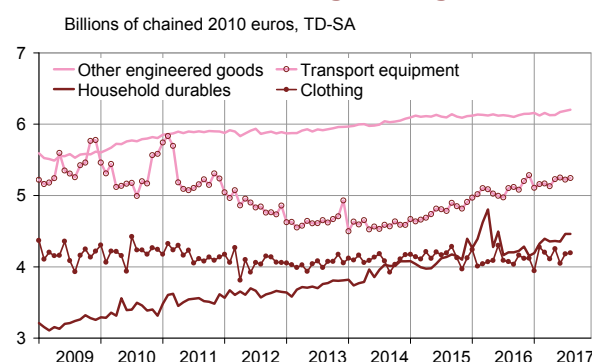
Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Other engineered goods: moderate growth

Expenses on « other engineered goods » increased slightly again (+0.2% after +0.3% in July). Purchases of perfume and personal care products slowed down markedly after two really dynamic months, while expenditure on DIY materials diminished again.

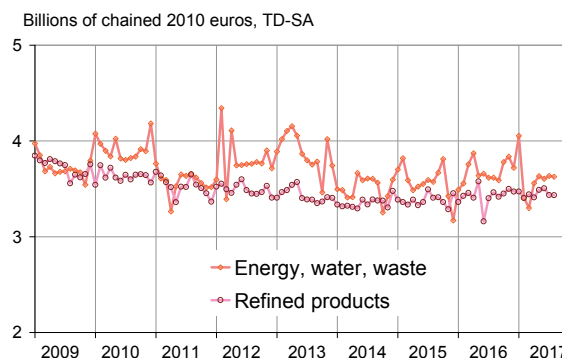
• Energy: declining slightly again

Energy consumption has declined a little for the third consecutive month (−0.2% in August after −0.4% in July and −0.2% in June). Expenditure of refined products was almost unchanged (−0.1%): the rise in gasoline consumption mitigated the impact of a downturn in domestic heating oil and diesel.

The variation in July 2017 is slightly revised downwards

Compared to the previous estimate, the variation in household expenditure on goods in July 2017 is slightly revised downwards: +0.6% instead of +0.7%. Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	June 2017	July 2017	Aug. 2017	Aug. 17 / Aug. 16	Q/Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	−0.9	0.5	−1.0	−0.3	−0.6
- excl. Tobacco	35	−1.0	0.6	−1.1	0.2	−0.7
Engineered goods	45	−0.7	1.0	0.3	3.0	0.5
- Durables	22	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.9	1.1
Including :						
- Transport equipment	12	0.4	−0.6	0.4	2.8	1.2
- Household durables	7	−0.2	2.5	0.0	6.1	1.2
- Textile-clothing	9	−4.8	3.3	0.4	3.0	−1.1
- Other engineered goods	13	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8
Energy	17	−0.2	−0.4	−0.2	−0.3	2.2
- Energy, water, waste	10	−0.8	0.8	−0.2	0.3	3.6
- Refined Products	7	0.5	−2.0	−0.1	−0.9	0.3
Total	100	−0.7	0.6	−0.3	1.2	0.4
- Including Manufactured goods	84	−0.6	0.6	−0.2	1.3	0.1

(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 (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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