

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – October 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods fell sharply in October (–1.9%)

In October 2017, household consumption expenditure on goods was down by 1.9% in volume* (after +1.0%), particularly due to energy and engineered goods.

• Energy: sharp fall

In October 2017, energy consumption diminished (–6.1% after +3.3% in September). On the one hand, expenses on gas and electricity shrank, as a result of higher temperatures than the seasonal norm. On the other hand, consumption of refined products, especially gasoline and diesel, dropped after rising sharply in September (–8.0% after +5.3%).

• Engineered goods: pronounced downturn

In October 2017, purchases of engineered goods contracted (–1.7%), after a three-month rise. In particular, spending on household durables and textile-clothing diminished substantially.

Durables: strong fall

In October, purchases of durables were down (–1.1%) after growing slightly for five consecutive months. Expenditure on household durables other than cars contracted sharply (–3.0% after +1.4%), especially on audiovisual equipment, despite the upswing in communication equipment (smartphones).

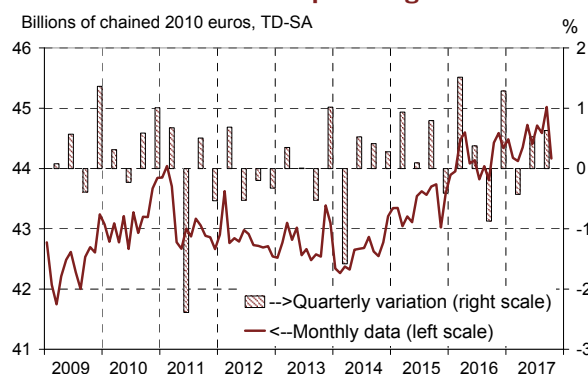
Furthermore, purchases of transport equipments declined again (–0.3% after –0.2%). In particular, motorhome and caravan purchases experienced a downturn.

Textile-clothing: sharp fall

In October, expenses on textile-clothing fell sharply (–5.2%), after a three-month rise. In particular, footwear purchases decreased strongly.

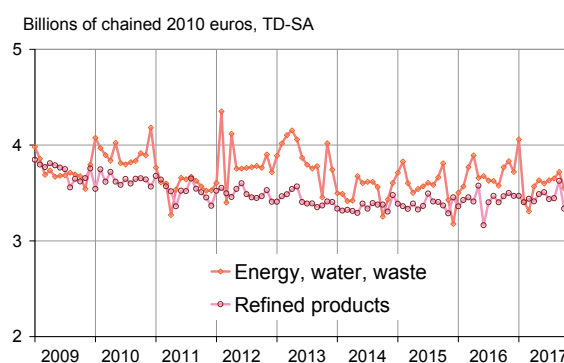
**Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.*

Total consumption of goods



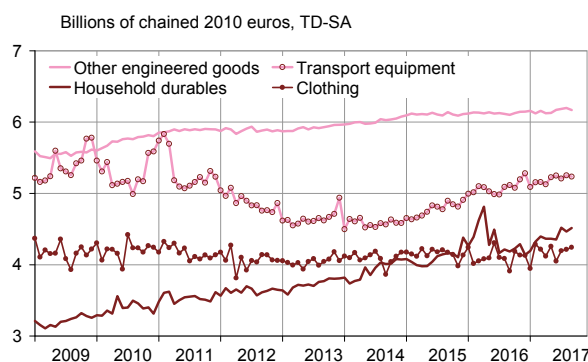
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Other engineered goods: almost stable

In October, expenditure on "other engineered goods" was almost unchanged (-0.1% after -0.3% in September). Consumption of personal care and perfume products decreased again.

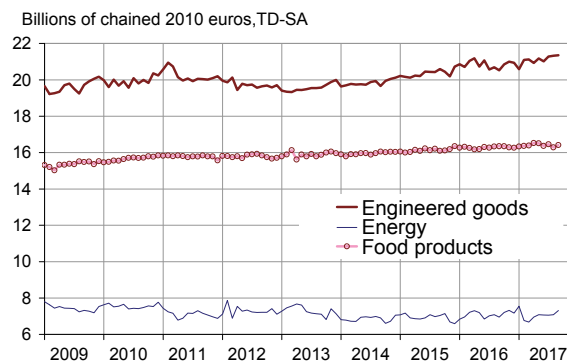
• Food products: moderate decline

In October 2017, purchases of food products diminished (-0.3%), after a steep rebound in September (+0.8%). The consumption of unprocessed agricultural goods (fruits and vegetables) fell markedly, while spending on agrifood products was stable. Tobacco consumption increased again after a three-month decline.

The variation in September 2017 is slightly revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimate, the variation in household expenditure on goods in September 2017 is slightly revised upwards: +1.0% instead of +0.9%. Since the previous publication, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Oct. 17 / Oct. 16	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	-1.1	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
- excl. Tobacco	35	-1.2	0.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.6
Engineered goods	45	0.2	0.2	-1.7	0.7	0.4
- Durables	22	0.0	0.4	-1.1	2.7	0.6
Including :						
- Transport equipment	12	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	2.8	0.3
- Household durables	7	-1.5	1.4	-3.0	3.6	0.8
- Textile-clothing	9	0.4	0.7	-5.2	-4.1	-0.2
- Other engineered goods	13	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.4
Energy	17	0.4	3.3	-6.1	-4.9	0.2
- Energy, water, waste	10	0.5	1.9	-4.6	-5.8	0.5
- Refined Products	7	0.3	5.3	-8.0	-3.7	-0.2
Total	100	-0.3	1.0	-1.9	-0.6	0.0
- Including Manufactured goods	84	-0.3	0.9	-1.6	0.2	0.0

(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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