Informations Rapides

22 décembre 2017 - n° 345

Insee Conjoncture

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – November 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in November (+2.2%)

In November 2017, household expenditure on goods bounced back by 2.2% in volume*, after −2.1% in October. Energy consumption increased strongly, enhanced by average temperatures lower than usual (in contrast with October). Textile-clothing purchases bounced back also, as well as food consumption. Only transport equipment purchases declined.

- **Energy: upturn**

In November 2017, energy consumption bounced back (+7.6% after −7.4%). Heat expenses increased strongly, due to average temperatures lower than the seasonal norm, in contrast with the mild temperatures of October. Refined products consumption increased, mainly driven by fuels purchases.

- **Engineered goods: on the rise**

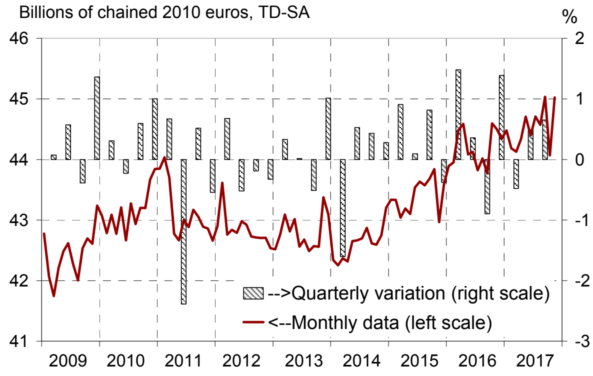
In November 2017, purchases of engineered goods rebounded (+1.5% after −1.7%). They were mainly sustained by textile-clothing consumption.

Durables: slight rebound

In November, consumption of durables recovered (+0.4% after −0.9%). Expenses on household durables rose again, notably driven by purchases of audiovisual devices and furnitures.

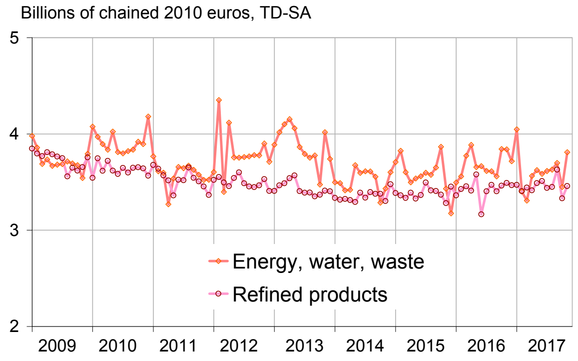
However, transport equipment purchases diminished for the third consecutive month. In November, second-hand car purchases fell sharply.

Total consumption of goods



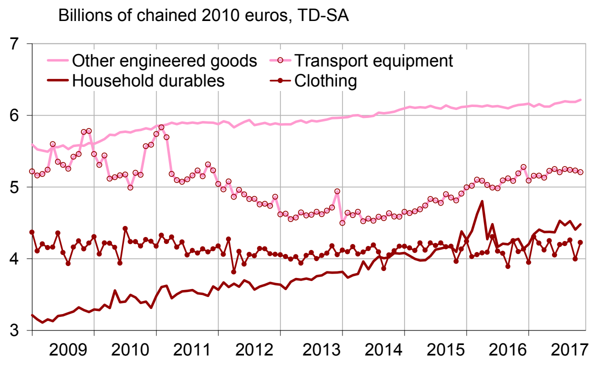
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

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

Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques
Direction générale 18 bd A. Pinard 75675 Paris Cedex 14
Directeur de la publication : Jean-Luc Tavernier

http://www.insee.fr

Textile-clothing: bouncing back

In November, expenses on textile-clothing bounced back (+5.7% after a strong fall of 6.2% in October). Purchases of clothing and shoes contributed to most of this growth, while textile expenses increased more moderately.

Other engineered goods: slight growth

In November, expenditure on “other engineered goods” accelerated slightly. Among them, expenses on hardware were relatively dynamic.

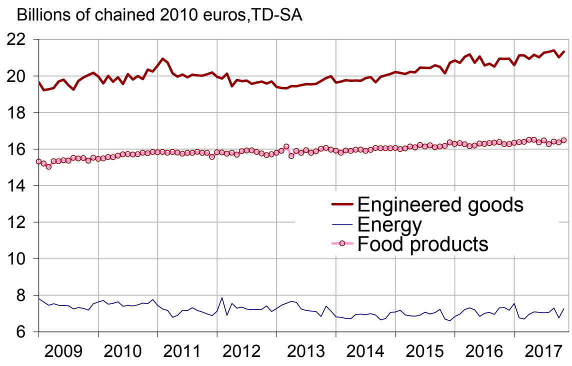
- **Food products: rebound**

In November 2017, food consumption increased (+0.7% after −0.2%). Consumption of unprocessed agricultural goods (fruits and vegetables) as well as transformed products consumption were ont the rise. In particular, meat products purchases were dynamic. Only tobacco consumption decreased.

The variation in October 2017 is revised downwards

Compared to the previous estimate, the fall in household expenditure on goods in October 2017 is slightly amplified: −2.1% instead of −1.9%. New information has been integrated indeed 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)	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Nov. 17 / Nov. 16	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	0.8	–0.2	0.7	1.3	0.3
- excl. Tobacco	*35*	*0.9*	*–0.3*	*0.9*	*1.4*	*0.4*
Engineered goods	45	0.4	–1.7	1.5	1.9	0.2
- Durables	22	0.3	–0.9	0.4	1.8	0.1
Including :						
- Transport equipment	*12*	*–0.2*	*–0.2*	*–0.5*	*0.3*	*–0.2*
- Household durables	*7*	*1.3*	*–2.6*	*1.6*	*4.7*	*0.4*
- Textile-clothing	9	1.2	–6.2	5.7	3.1	0.2
- Other engineered goods	13	–0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3
Energy	17	3.3	–7.4	7.6	–0.8	0.8
- Energy, water, waste	10	1.9	–6.7	10.4	–0.8	1.2
- Refined Products	7	5.3	–8.2	3.8	–0.9	0.2
Total	**100**	**1.0**	**–2.1**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**0.3**
- Including Manufactured goods	*84*	*1.0*	*–1.7*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*0.4*

(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
- Follow us on Twitter @InseeFr_News: https://twitter.com/InseeFr_News
- Press contact: bureau-de-presse@insee.fr

Next publication: 30th January 2017 at 8:45am