

Informations *Rapides*

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Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – December 2017

Household consumption expenditure on goods was down in November (–1.2%) but almost stable over the fourth quarter 2017 (–0.1%)

In December 2017, household expenditure on goods declined in volume* (–1.2%), after a sharp rise in November (+3.0% after –2.1% in October). Food consumption and purchases of durable goods both fell sharply. Over the last quarter 2017, expenditure on goods was virtually stable (–0.1%).

Food products: marked downturn

In December 2017, food consumption diminished (–1.4%), after rising strongly in November (+1.4%). Purchases of processed agrifoods declined, especially expenditure on dairy products, meat products and manufactured goods (canned food, condiments, etc.). Likewise, agricultural good purchases along with beverage and tobacco consumption shrank. Over the quarter, food consumption increased slightly (+0.4%).

Engineered goods: sharp fall

In December 2017, expenses on engineered goods fell markedly (–1.4% after +2.6% in November). They were almost stable over the quarter (–0.1%).

Durables: pronounced decline

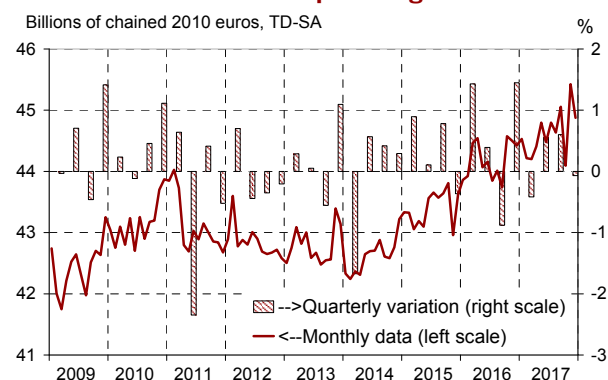
In December, consumption of durables fell strongly (–2.0% after +2.4% in November). Consumption of household durables, in particular audiovisual devices, smartphones and computers suffered the repercussions of November's buoyant spending. However, transport equipment expenditure recovered significantly in December (+0.9%), driven by new vehicle purchases. Over the quarter, purchases of durables rose slightly (+0.5%)

Textile-clothing: decreasing

In December, expenses on textile-clothing decreased (–1.9%) after a sharp upturn in November (+6.4% after –6.3% in October). In particular, purchases of clothing fell noticeably. Over the quarter, expenditure on textile-clothing declined (–2.1%).

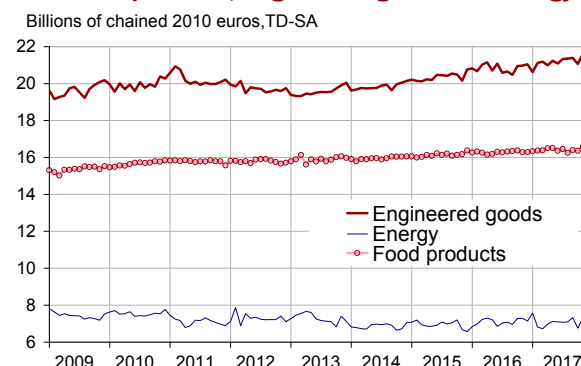
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2010 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



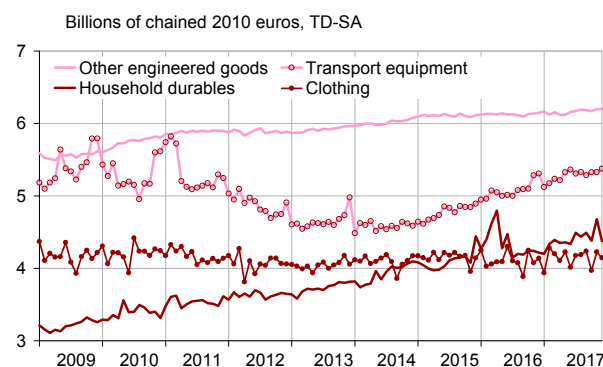
Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Other engineered goods: almost stable

In December, expenses on “other engineered goods” were virtually stable (+0.1%). Perfume consumption increased while DIY material expenditure declined. Over the whole quarter, expenses on “other engineered goods” were almost stable (+0.1%).

• Energy: slight decline

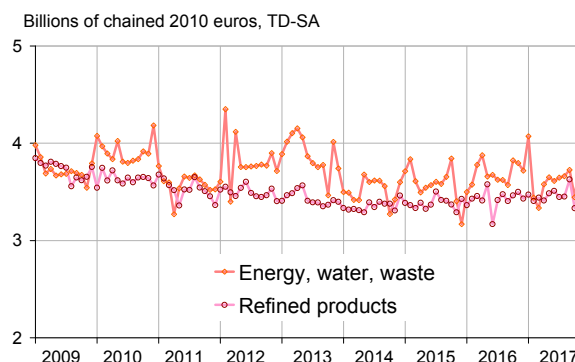
In December 2017, energy consumption decreased slightly (−0.4%) after a strong rebound in November (+8.1% after −7.8% in October). Refined product consumption, in particular motor vehicle fuels, was up again (+3.4% after +4.0% in November), partially offsetting the drop in gas and electricity expenditure. Over the quarter, energy consumption was down (−0.9%).

The variation in November 2017 is revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimate, the variation in household expenditure on goods in November 2017 is revised upwards: +3.0% instead of +2.2%.

New information has indeed been integrated, in particular concerning household durables (especially audiovisual equipment and smartphone expenditure). Besides, the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Dec. 17 / Dec. 16	Q4/Q3
Food products	38	−0.2	1.4	−1.4	0.4	0.4
- excl. Tobacco	35	−0.3	1.7	−1.3	1.0	0.6
Engineered goods	44	−1.5	2.6	−1.4	1.3	−0.1
- Durables	22	−0.4	2.4	−2.0	2.0	0.5
Including :						
- Transport equipment	12	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
- Household durables	7	−2.5	6.8	−6.5	3.8	0.1
- Textile-clothing	9	−6.3	6.4	−1.9	0.2	−2.1
- Other engineered goods	13	−0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1
Energy	18	−7.8	8.1	−0.4	1.7	−0.9
- Energy, water, waste	10	−7.5	11.1	−3.1	−0.2	−0.5
- Refined Products	8	−8.2	4.0	3.4	4.4	−1.4
Total	100	−2.1	3.0	−1.2	1.0	−0.1
- Including Manufactured goods	84	−1.5	2.2	−1.0	1.3	0.1

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

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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