

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – May 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in May 2018 (+0.9%)

In May 2018, household expenditure on goods bounced back, although without erasing last month's drop: +0.9% in volume*, after -1.8% in April. Food products' purchases and energy consumption increased, as well as car and TV purchases. However, clothes and shoes' purchases declined strongly.

• Food products: bouncing back

In May, food consumption bounced back (+1.8%), after a strong drop in April (-2.9%). This growth was global and affected fruits and vegetables as well as meat, meat products, dairy products and drinks. Tobacco consumption also increased for the second consecutive month, after the strong decline recorded in March.

• Energy: moderate growth

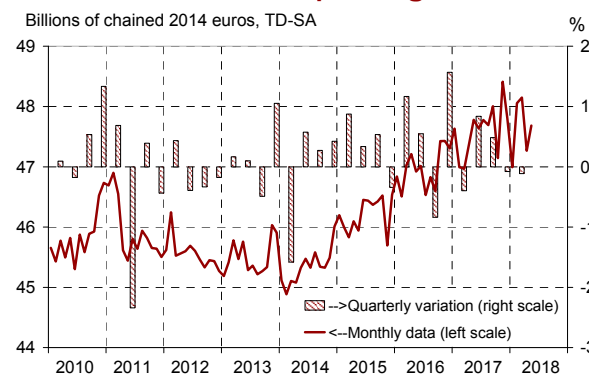
In May, energy consumption increased moderately (+1.7% after -5.0%). Heating expenses increased again, after temperatures in April clearly above seasonal norms. Consumption of refined products increased a bit (+0.4%): gasoline consumption was on the rise, but diesel consumption was stable and the one of liquefied petroleum gas decreased.

• Engineered goods: virtually stable

In May, expenditure on manufactured goods was virtually stable (-0.1%). The upturn in durables purchases was offset by the downturn in textile-clothing purchases.

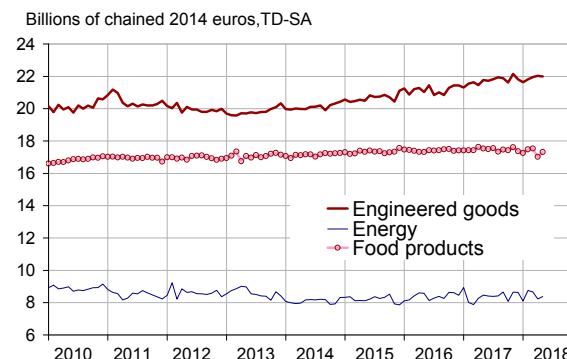
**Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2014 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.*

Total consumption of goods



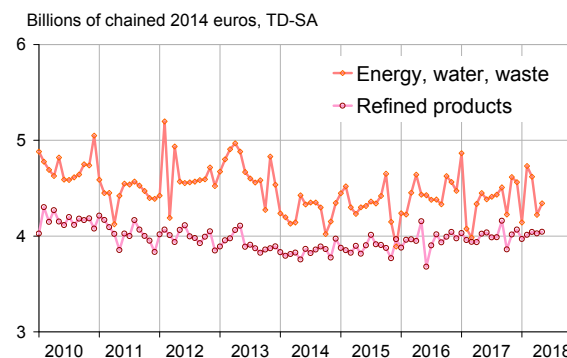
Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Durables: upturn

Consumption of durables bounced back in May (+0.9% after -0.7%). Expenses on transport equipment increased, driven by second-hand car purchases, and to a lesser extent by motorcycles purchases. Spending on housing equipment was on the rise (+1.2%), mainly due to purchases of television sets (as it is often the case during the months preceding major sporting events).

Textile-clothing: marked downturn

After a sharp upturn in April, expenditure on textile-clothing clearly deteriorated in May (-3.0% after +3.4%). While textile's purchases were relatively stable, clothes and shoes's consumption decreased strongly.

Other engineered goods: virtually stable

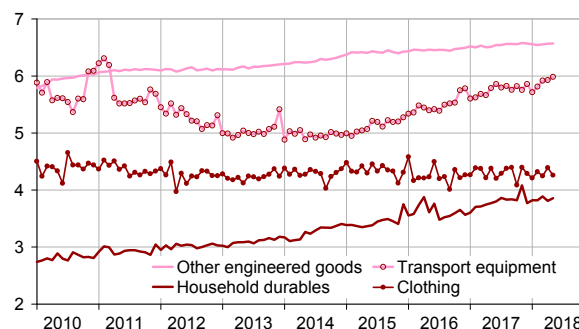
Purchases of "other engineered goods" were virtually stable in May. In particular, consumption of hardware items increased slightly, while purchases of perfume and beauty products fell.

The variation in April 2018 is revised downwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in April 2018 was revised downwards: -1.8% instead of -1.5%. Indeed, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Breakdown of engineered goods

Billions of chained 2014 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	Mar. 2018	April 2018	May 2018	May 18 / May 17	Q / Q-1
Food products	38	0.3	-2.9	1.8	-1.2	-0.5
- excl. Tobacco	34	1.5	-3.4	1.7	-0.4	0.4
Engineered goods	45	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.0	1.1
- Durables	22	1.8	-0.7	0.9	2.6	1.8
Including :		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Transport equipment	12	1.8	0.1	1.0	3.4	2.5
- Household durables	7	1.8	-2.0	1.2	2.3	1.2
- Textile-clothing	9	-1.7	3.4	-3.0	-2.7	0.6
- Other engineered goods	14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
Energy	18	-1.0	-5.0	1.7	-1.1	-0.8
- Energy, water, waste	10	-2.4	-8.6	2.8	-2.4	-1.9
- Refined Products	8	0.7	-0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100	0.2	-1.8	0.9	-0.2	0.2
- Including Manufactured goods	84	0.4	-0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4

(1) Weighting in the consumption expenditure on goods in value in 2017

(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 2014, 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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