

# Informations Rapides

27 juillet 2018 - n° 200

## Main indicators

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – June 2018

#### Household consumption expenditure on goods was virtually stable in June (+0.1%) and decreased over the second quarter (-0.3%)

In June 2018, household expenditure on goods was almost unchanged: +0.1% in volume\*. Apart from household durables purchases, which were relatively dynamic, consumption was sluggish. Over the quarter, household consumption on goods decreased for the third consecutive quarter (-0.3% after -0.1% in first quarter 2018 as well as in fourth quarter 2017).

##### • Food products: stability

In June, food consumption was stable. Over the second quarter, it decreased by -1.3%, with a strong decline in tobacco spending and, to a lesser extent, in meat and meat product purchases.

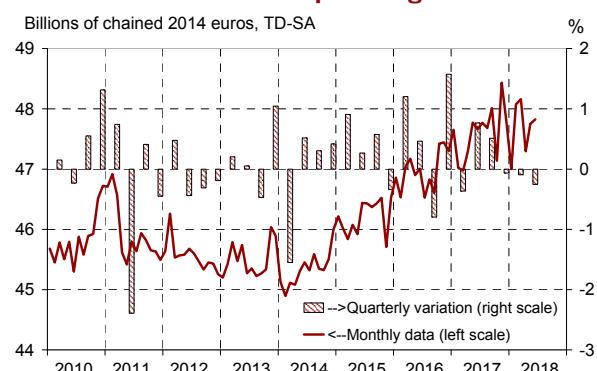
##### • Energy: consumption was stable

In June, energy consumption was stable, the slight downturn in gas and electricity consumption being offset by the increase in fuel consumption. Over the whole quarter, energy consumption decreased by -1.7%. Expenses on gas and electricity declined strongly (-3.4%), due to temperatures much higher than the seasonal norm, especially in April. Fuel purchases increased moderately (+0.5%).

##### • Engineered goods: rising slightly

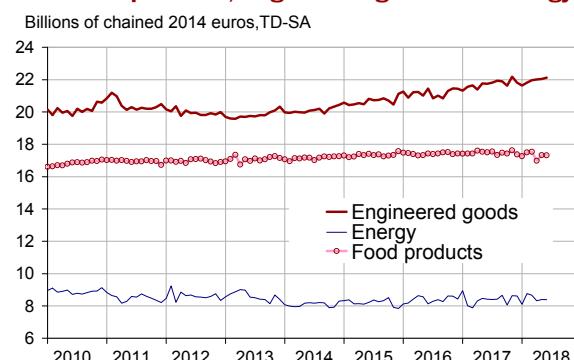
In June, expenditure on manufactured goods increased slightly (+0.4%), mainly due to household durables purchases' dynamism. Over the quarter, they rose by +1.2%, thanks in particular to vehicle purchases, which accelerated clearly (+3.0% after +0.2%).

#### Total consumption of goods



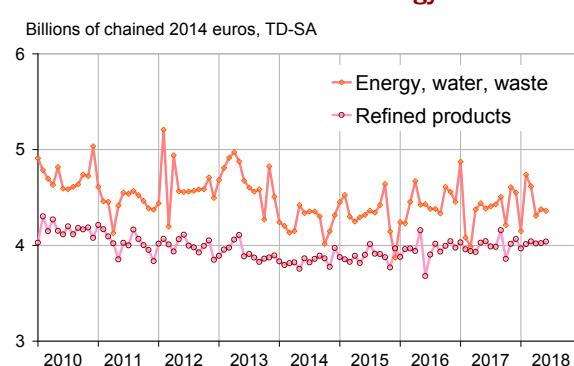
Source: INSEE

#### Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

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

## Durables: slowdown

Consumption of durables slowed down in June (+0.6% after +1.1%). Expenses on transport equipment fell (-0.4% after +1.1%), but household durables consumption clearly accelerated (+2.3% after +1.6%). Indeed, television purchases remained high for the second consecutive month and telephone ones intensified strongly in June. Over the quarter, purchases of durables bounced back (+1.8% after -0.4%).

## Textile-clothing: slight increase

Expenditure on textile-clothing bounced back slightly in June (+0.3% after -2.0%), despite a decrease in shoes consumption. Over the quarter, expenditure on textile-clothing increased (+0.7%), driven by shoes purchases as well as by the expenses on clothes.

## Other engineered goods: virtually stable

Purchases of "other engineered goods" were virtually stable in June (+0.1% after a stability in May). However, purchases of perfume and beauty products were quite dynamic, contrary to hardware expenses. Over the quarter, expenses on "other engineered goods" bounced back (+0.4% after -0.2%).

## The variation in May 2018 was revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in May 2018 was slightly revised upwards: +1.0% instead of +0.9%. Indeed, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

## 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.).

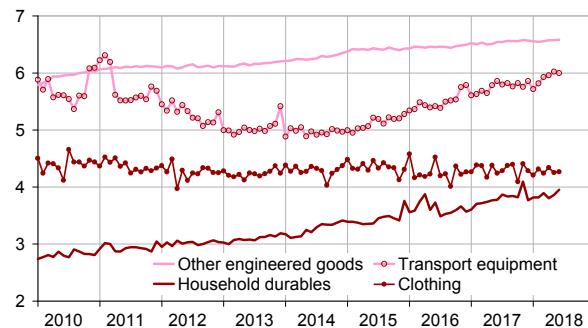
The manufactured goods correspond with all the products C1, C2, C3, C4, C5.

**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 (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>
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## Breakdown of engineered goods

Billions of chained 2014 euros, TD-SA



Source: INSEE

## Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	June 18/ June 17	Q2 / Q1
<b>Food products</b>	38	-3.2	2.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.3
- excl. Tobacco	34	-3.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	-0.9
<b>Engineered goods</b>	45	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.2
- Durables	22	-0.6	1.1	0.6	2.9	1.8
Including :		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Transport equipment	12	0.5	1.1	-0.4	2.4	3.0
- Household durables	7	-2.3	1.6	2.3	4.6	0.8
- Textile-clothing	9	2.3	-2.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
- Other engineered goods	14	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
<b>Energy</b>	18	-4.0	0.9	0.0	-0.3	-1.7
- Energy, water, waste	10	-6.7	1.6	-0.4	-0.6	-3.4
- Refined Products	8	-0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
- Including Manufactured goods	84	-1.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2

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