

Informations *Rapides*

29 août 2018 - n° 224



Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – July 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods was virtually stable in July (+0.1 %)

In July 2018, household expenditure on goods slowed down: +0.1% in volume* after +0.3 % in June and +1.1 % in May. Consumption of food product increased a little (+0.2%) and the one of engineered goods was almost stable (+0.1%). Energy consumption decreased slightly (–0.2 %).

• Food products: small rise

In July, food consumption increased slightly (+0.2%). In particular, purchases of agri-food products (dairy products, cereals, pasta, cans of food, etc.) increased a little, as well as the sales of drinks. However, the consumption of meat and meat products declined slightly. Tobacco consumption declined for the second consecutive month.

• Engineered goods: slowdown

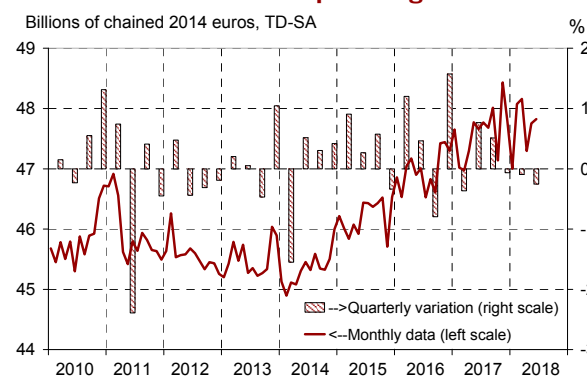
In July, expenditure on engineered goods slowed down (+0.1% after +0.4% in June).

Durables: slight step back

Consumption of durables decreased in July (–0.3%), after two months of increase. Spending on household durables decreased clearly (–0.8% after +2.3%). In particular, purchases of television sets dropped sharply, after two consecutive months of increase related to the Football World Cup. Purchases of transport equipment were almost at the same level as in June (+0.1%), in spite of a reduction in second-hand car purchases.

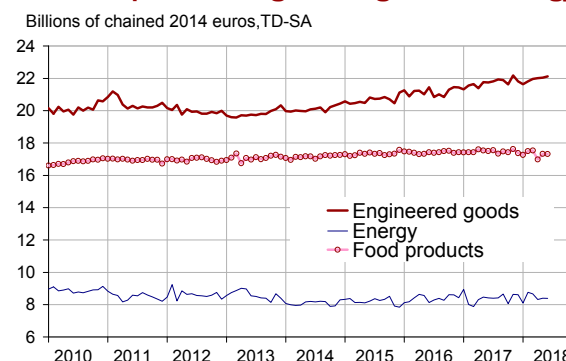
**Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2014 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.*

Total consumption of goods



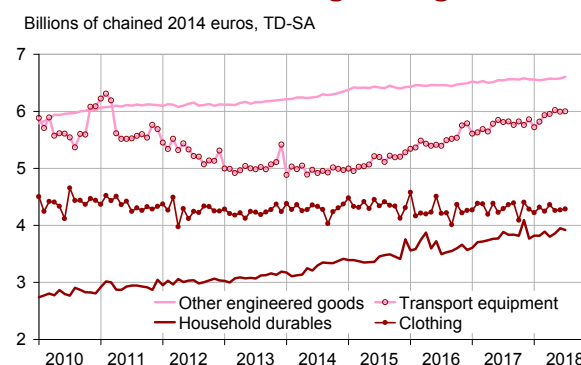
Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Textile-clothing: slight acceleration

Expenses on textile-clothing accelerated slightly in July (+0.4% after +0.2%), mainly driven by clothes purchases. The consumption of shoes decreased for the third consecutive month.

Other engineered goods: increase

Purchases of "other engineered goods" were on the rise in July (+0.4%), particularly those of perfume and beauty products.

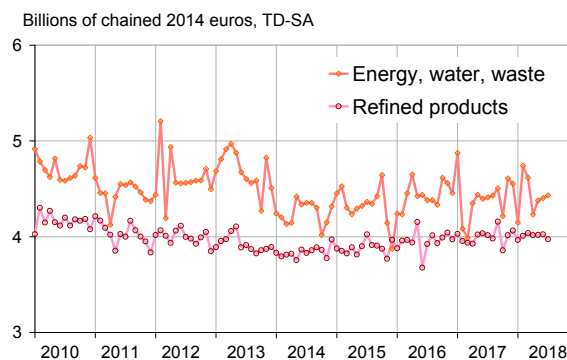
• Energy: slight decrease

In July, energy consumption declined a little (−0.2%). While gas and electricity consumption increased slightly, fuel purchases decreased (−1.3%), mainly because of the fall in diesel consumption.

The variation in June 2018 was revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in June 2018 was slightly revised upwards: +0.3% instead of +0.1%. Indeed, new information has been integrated and the seasonal adjustment coefficients have been updated.

Breakdown of energy



Source: INSEE

Household consumption expenditure on goods

Changes in %, TD-SA

	Weight (1)	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	July 18 / July 17	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	2.0	0.1	0.2	−1.0	0.0
- excl. Tobacco	34	2.0	0.1	0.2	−0.1	0.1
Engineered goods	45	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.7
- Durables	22	1.0	0.6	−0.3	2.0	1.5
Including :		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Transport equipment	12	1.1	−0.5	0.1	3.3	1.7
- Household durables	7	1.5	2.3	−0.8	0.9	1.9
- Textile-clothing	9	−2.3	0.2	0.4	−0.1	−0.8
- Other engineered goods	14	−0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4
Energy	18	1.9	0.4	−0.2	−0.2	−1.7
- Energy. water. waste	10	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	−2.8
- Refined Products	8	0.1	0.1	−1.3	−1.1	−0.4
Total	100	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
- Including Manufactured goods	84	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	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>
- Follow us on Twitter @InseeFr_News: https://twitter.com/InseeFr_News
- Press contact: bureau-de-presse@insee.fr

Next publication: 28 September 2018 at 8:45am