

# Informations Rapides

28 Septembre 2018 - n° 256



## Main indicators

### Household consumption expenditure on goods – August 2018

#### Household consumption expenditure on goods recovered in August (+0.8%)

In August 2018, household expenditure on goods increased by 0.8% in volume\*, after a stability (+0.0%) in July. This growth was driven by the jump of manufactured good consumption (+2.5% after +0.0%), in spite of the decline in food consumption (-0.6%) and energy spending (-0.5%).

- **Engineered goods: significant increase**

In August, expenditure on engineered goods increased sharply (+2.5%), especially on durable goods.

#### **Durables: very sharp rise**

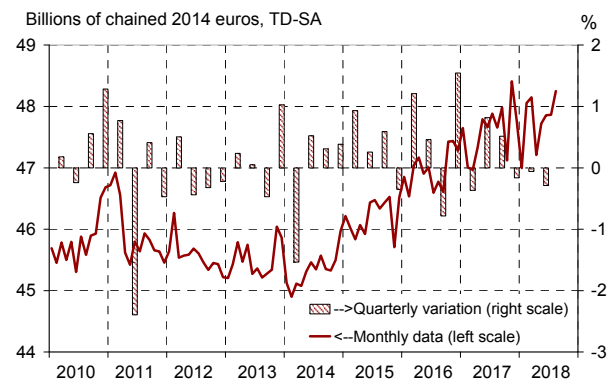
Consumption of durables increased strongly in August (+4.1%), in particular in transport equipment (+6.9%). Indeed, new car sales reached an exceptionally high level, in anticipation of the tightening of the new car approval tests in Europe on September 1<sup>st</sup>. Household durables spending rebounded (+0.4% after -0.7%), driven by furniture purchases, and despite the return to normal of television set purchases.

#### **Textile-clothing: slight increase**

Expenses on textile-clothing increased in August (+0.8%) for the third consecutive month, mainly driven by shoes purchases. Clothes spending decreased slightly (-0.2%).

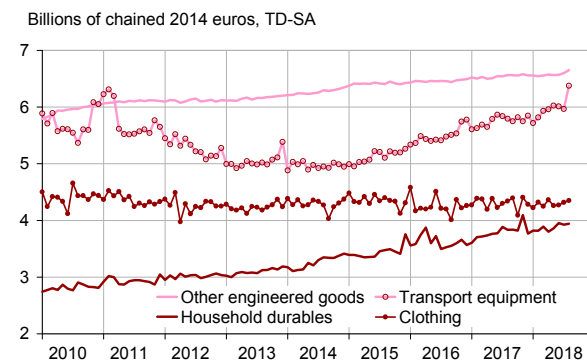
\*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2014 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

#### Total consumption of goods



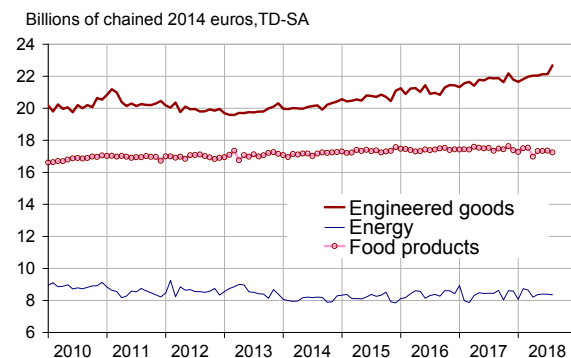
Source: INSEE

#### Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

#### Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

### Other engineered goods: slight acceleration

The consumption of “other engineered goods” accelerated a little in August (+0.8% after +0.5%), driven by sales of perfume and beauty products.

- **Food products: small decrease**

In August, food consumption decreased slightly (−0.6 % after +0.1%). In particular, consumption of meat and meat products declined slightly as well as the one of fruits and vegetables. Tobacco consumption declined again.

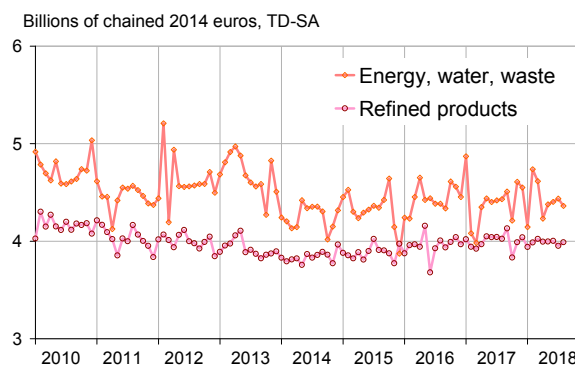
- **Energy: slight downturn**

In August, energy consumption declined a little (−0.5%) for the second consecutive month. Gas and electricity consumption decreased, while refined products consumption rebounded sharply (+1.0% after −1.3%).

### The variation in July 2018 was revised downwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in July 2018 was revised downwards: +0.0% 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)	June 2018	July 2018	Aug 2018	Aug 18 / Aug 17	Q / Q-1
<b>Food products</b>	38	0.1	0.1	−0.6	−0.6	0.2
- excl. Tobacco	34	0.1	0.2	−0.6	0.3	0.0
<b>Engineered goods</b>	45	0.4	0.0	2.5	3.7	1.4
- Durables	22	0.7	−0.7	4.1	6.5	2.1
Including :					0.0	0.0
- Transport equipment	12	−0.2	−0.8	6.9	10.1	2.4
- Household durables	7	2.4	−0.7	0.4	2.8	2.3
- Textile-clothing	9	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
- Other engineered goods	14	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6
<b>Energy</b>	18	0.4	−0.2	−0.5	−1.2	−0.4
- Energy. water. waste	10	0.6	0.8	−1.7	−1.5	−0.2
- Refined Products	8	0.2	−1.3	1.0	−0.9	−0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
- Including Manufactured goods	84	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.8

(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 (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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