

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – October 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods bounced back in October (+0.8%)

In October 2018, household expenditure on goods bounced back by 0.8% in volume*, after a sharp decline in September (–2.0%). This rebound was notably driven by the increase in food consumption (+0.9%) and manufactured goods (+0.8%).

• Food products: sharp rebound in October

In October, food consumption rose (+0.9%), after two consecutive months of decline (–0.9% in September and –0.5% in August). This rise came from the increase in the consumption of agricultural products (after four months of decline) as well as from the dynamism of meat and meat products consumption. Tobacco consumption increased slightly after two months of downturn.

• Engineered goods: increase in October

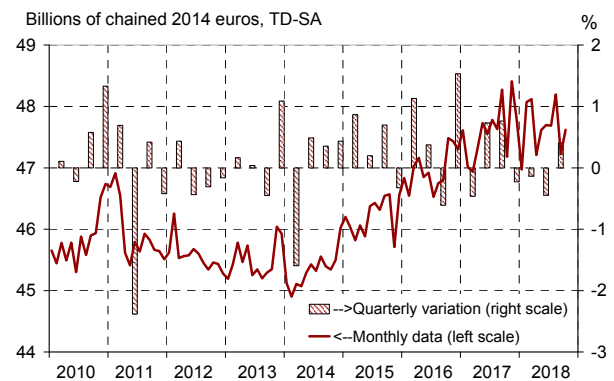
In October, spending on manufactured goods increased (+0.8%), after a sharp decline last month (–3.2% in September after +2.6%). In particular, sales of durable manufactured goods were quite dynamic (+1.0%).

Durables: increase in October

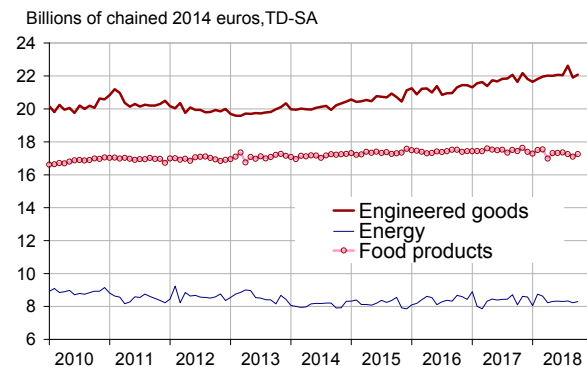
Consumption of durable goods increased in October (+1.0%, after –5.1% in September and +5.1% in August). This increase was mainly due to an increase in sales of new cars, following the clear drop in September, an after-effect of the very strong increase in August. Spending on housing capital goods also rebounded, in particular household appliances.

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

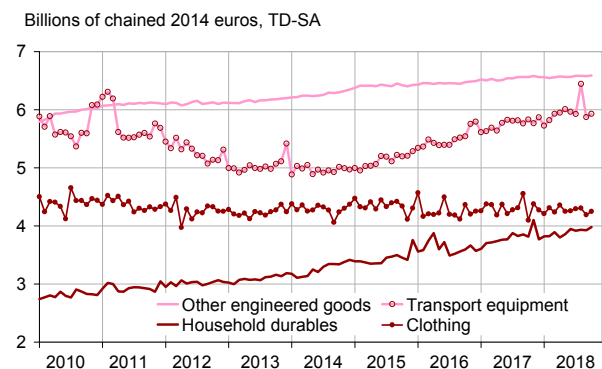
Total consumption of goods



Food products, engineered goods and energy



Breakdown of engineered goods



Textile-clothing: bouncing back in October

Expenditure on textile clothing bounced back in October (+1.3% after -2.7%), driven by the recovery of clothing consumption, despite a decline in shoe sales for the second consecutive month.

Other engineered goods: slight increase

In October, consumption of "other manufactured goods" increased slightly (+0.2%), after two months of virtual stability.

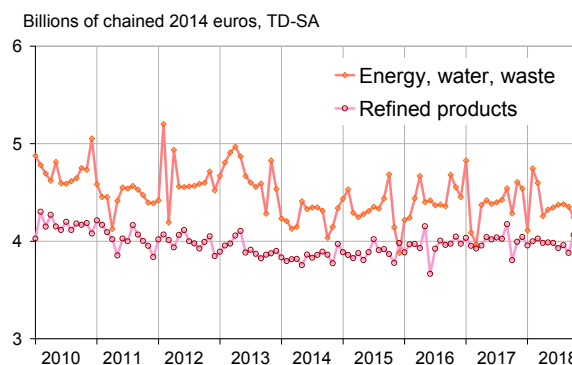
• Energy: slight recovery in October

In October, energy consumption increased (+0.7% after -1.2% in September). This moderate result masks a wide disparity between the dynamism of refined product consumption (+4.8%) and the decline in gas and electricity consumption (-2.5%).

The variation in September 2018 was revised downwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in September 2018 was revised downwards: -2.0% instead of -1.7%. 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)	Aug 2018	Sept-18	Oct-18	Oct 18 / Oct 17	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	-0.5	-0.9	0.9	-1.0	-0.7
- excl. Tobacco	34	-0.6	-1.0	1.0	-0.2	-0.8
Engineered goods	45	2.6	-3.2	0.8	2.1	0.7
- Durables	22	5.1	-5.1	1.0	2.4	1.5
Including :						
- Transport equipment	12	8.7	-8.9	1.0	1.7	1.9
- Household durables	7	0.5	-0.2	1.4	4.3	1.0
- Textile-clothing	9	0.3	-2.7	1.3	3.7	-0.4
- Other engineered goods	14	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Energy	18	0.4	-1.2	0.7	2.5	-0.3
- Energy, water, waste	10	0.1	-0.6	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5
- Refined Products	8	0.8	-2.0	4.8	6.8	0.0
Total	100	1.1	-2.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
- Including Manufactured goods	84	1.3	-2.1	1.1	1.5	0.3

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

(2) Last three months / previous three months

Source: INSEE

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 (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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