

Main indicators

Household consumption expenditure on goods – November 2018

Household consumption expenditure on goods declined slightly in November (-0.3%)

In November 2018, household expenditure on goods declined by 0.3% in volume*, after an increase in October (+0.9%). This decline was particularly explained by the decrease in food consumption (-0.5%) and engineered goods purchases (-0.6%). Energy consumption slowed down (+0.7% after +1.5% in October).

• Engineered goods: fall in November

In November, spending on engineered goods decreased (-0.6%), after being relatively dynamic in October (+0.8%). In particular, purchases of durable goods fell sharply, while purchases of clothing and other manufactured goods decreased slightly.

Durables: sharp decline in November

Consumption of durable goods declined strongly in November (-1.1%, after +1.0%). This decrease was mainly due to the drop in transport equipment purchases (-1.4% after +1.0%). In particular, sales of demonstration vehicles fell sharply.

Textile-clothing: slight decrease in November

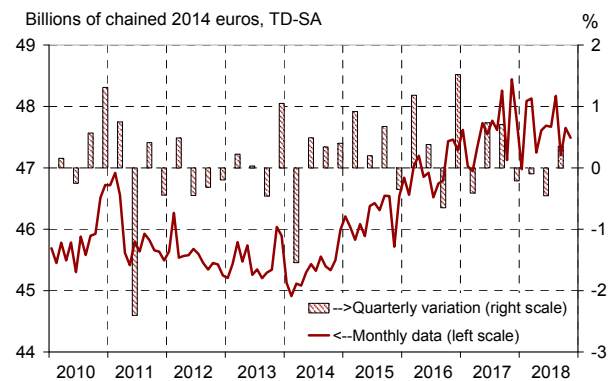
Expenditure on textile-clothing decreased slightly in November (-0.1% after +1.2%). Purchases of fabric and clothes decreased sharply, while sales of shoes and leather goods increased.

Other engineered goods: virtual stability

In November, consumption of "other manufactured goods" was virtually stable (-0.1% after +0.2% in October and -0.2% in September).

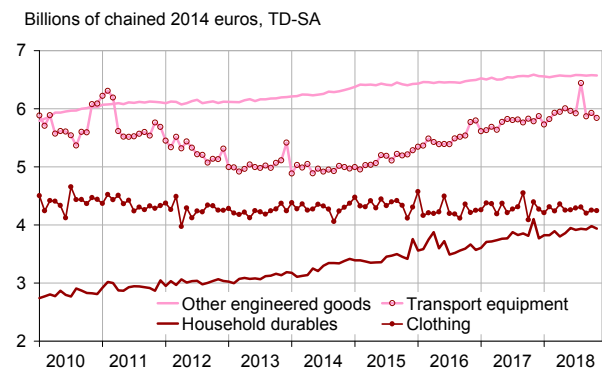
*Volumes are measured at chain-link previous year prices (2014 euro billions) and all figures are trading-day and seasonally adjusted.

Total consumption of goods



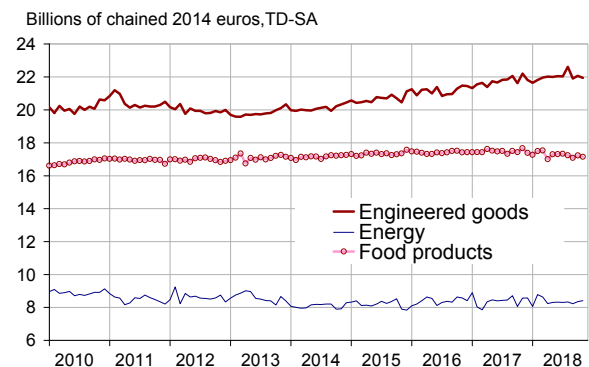
Source: INSEE

Breakdown of engineered goods



Source: INSEE

Food products, engineered goods and energy



Source: INSEE

- **Food products: decrease in November**

In November, food consumption decreased (−0.5% after +0.9% in October). This decline came from the decrease in agri-food products, despite a slight increase in the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

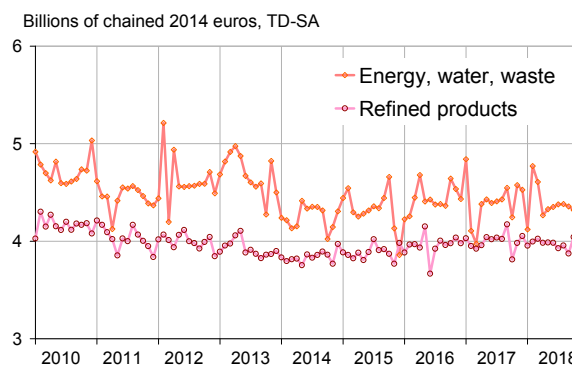
- **Energy: slowdown in November**

In November, energy consumption slowed down (+0.7% after +1.5% in October). Fuel consumption declined (−1.0% after +4.4% in October), but gas and electricity consumption bounced back (+2.1% after −0.9%).

The variation in October 2018 was revised upwards

Compared to the previous estimation, the change of household expenditure on goods in October 2018 was revised upwards: +0.9% instead of +0.8%. 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)	Sept-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Nov 18 / Nov 17	Q / Q-1 (2)
Food products	38	−0.9	0.9	−0.5	−3.0	−0.8
- excl. Tobacco	34	−1.0	0.9	−0.5	−2.4	−0.8
Engineered goods	45	−3.2	0.8	−0.6	−1.2	−1.2
- Durables	22	−5.1	1.0	−1.1	−0.9	−1.9
Including:						
- Transport equipment	12	−8.9	1.0	−1.4	1.0	−3.8
- Household durables	7	−0.2	1.4	−1.0	−4.0	0.4
- Textile-clothing	9	−2.5	1.2	−0.1	−3.4	−1.2
- Other engineered goods	14	−0.2	0.2	−0.1	−0.2	0.0
Energy	18	−1.2	1.5	0.7	−1.9	0.1
- Energy, water, waste	10	−0.6	−0.9	2.1	−3.6	−0.2
- Refined Products	8	−2.1	4.4	−1.0	0.6	0.5
Total	100	−2.0	0.9	−0.3	−2.0	−0.8
- Including Manufactured goods	84	−2.1	1.1	−0.6	−1.6	−0.8

(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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