

Informations Rapides

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Main indicators



■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – October 2013

In October, household consumption of goods decreased (-0.2%) because of a sharp decrease in expenditure on energy products

In October, household expenditure on goods dropped by 0.2 % in volume*, after decreasing by 0.1% in September. This decline was due to a decrease in expenditure on energy products (-4.9%).

- **Engineered goods : accelerating**

Durables : rising again

Household expenditure on durables rose again in October (+0.8% after +0.7% in September). This result can be partially explained by an acceleration in car purchases (+1.5%, after +0.8%), as households may have anticipated a reduction in incentive for the purchase of green cars in November and strengthening of penalties on the purchase of polluting cars next January. Purchases on household durables increased as well (+0.1%, after +0.4%).

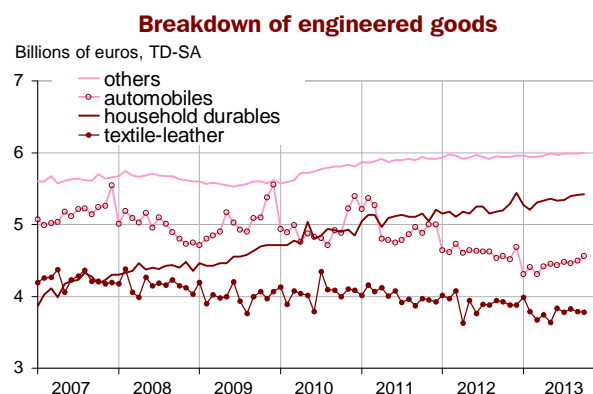
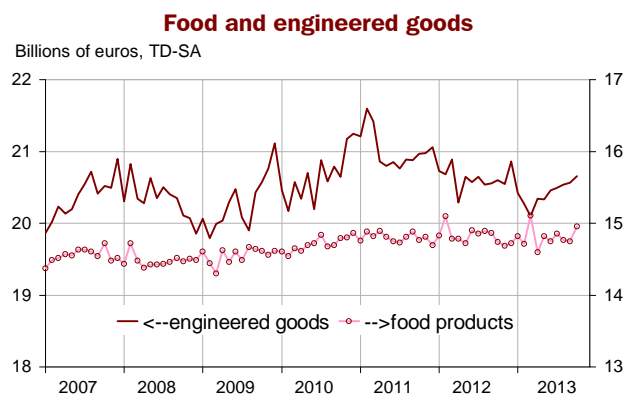
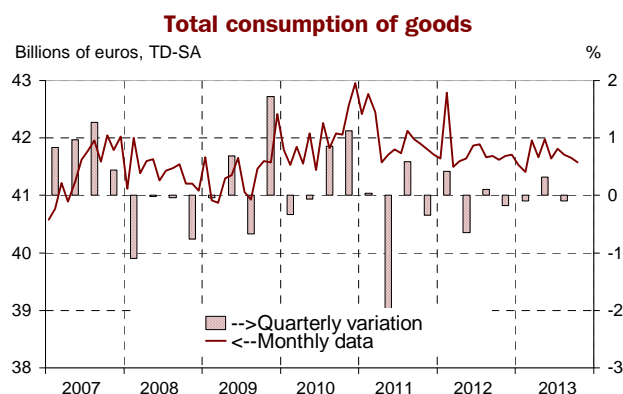
Textile-leather : decreasing anew

In October, purchases on clothing, textile and leather decreased for the second month in a row (-0.3% after -0.9% in September).

Other engineered goods : slightly increasing

After having remained steady from July to September, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods increased slightly in October (+0.2%), especially because purchases on hardware bounced back.

[* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.]



- **Food products : rebound**

After two consecutive declining months (-0.6% in August and -0.2% in September), consumption in food products bounced back in October (+1.4%), a rebound mainly attributable to expenditure on tobacco products.

- **Energy : significant decline**

After a slight decrease in September (-0.7%), household consumption of energy products dropped sharply in October (-4.9%), which reflected the impact of above average temperatures on heating expenditure. Moreover, fuel expenditure decreased sharply.

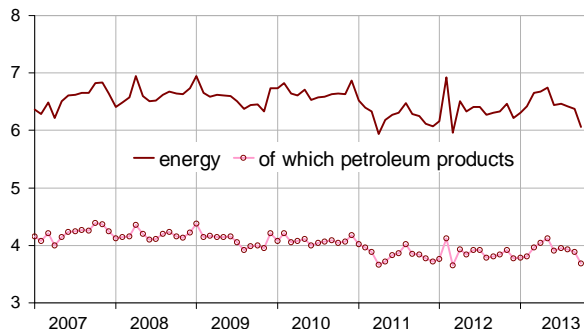
The slight decrease in September is confirmed

The decrease of household consumption on goods is still estimated at -0.1% in September, as it was for the previous publication.

Some minor revisions, offsetting each other as a whole, come from the reestimation of seasonal adjustment models and from the integration of new information, in particular the integration of the September turnover index.

Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	August 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Oct.13/ Oct.12
Food products	14.771	14.745	14.955	
Change (%)	-0.6	-0.2	1.4	1.4
Engineered goods	20.537	20.569	20.654	
Change (%)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.462	4.498	4.564	
Change (%)	-0.5	0.8	1.5	0.0
Household durables	5.391	5.414	5.418	
Change (%)	1.0	0.4	0.1	4.2
Textile-leather	3.821	3.789	3.778	
Change (%)	1.1	-0.9	-0.3	-3.7
Other engineered goods	5.983	5.983	5.997	
Change (%)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Energy	6.416	6.374	6.064	
Change (%)	-0.7	-0.7	-4.9	-4.1
Including petroleum products	3.925	3.891	3.688	
Change (%)	-0.7	-0.9	-5.2	-4.1
Total	41.709	41.659	41.575	
Change (%)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Manufactured goods	36.051	35.998	36.250	
Change (%)	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.6

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 : 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 ...) and other durable goods (jewelry, watches, GPS, glasses, medical devices ...).
- 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 Observation and Statistics (SOeS) of the Ministry of Equipment, 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), GDF-Suez, RTE, GFK, SEITA, the International Union Committee of Automobile and Motorcycle (CSIAM), ... Figures are seasonally and trading-days adjusted (TD-SA).

Additional data (historical data, methodology, associated web pages ...) are available on the HTML page of this indicator:

<http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/info-rapide.asp?id=19>

Historical data are available on the BDM : [G1309](#)

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