

# Informations *Rapides*

## ■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – April 2013

### **In April 2013, households consumption of goods slightly decreased (-0.3%)**

In April, households expenditure on goods decreased by 0.3% in volume\*, after a 1.3% increase in March. The decrease in April was mainly attributable to a decrease in food products. On the other hand, purchases in durables and energy products increased.

- **Engineered goods : increasing**

#### **Durables: increasing**

After a slight decrease in March (-0.2%), households expenditure on durable goods increased in April (+1.3%), especially for new vehicles. Expenditure on cars bounced in April (+1.8%, after -1.6% in March). Moreover, purchases in household durables increased again in April (+0.7%, after +1.7% in March).

#### **Textile-leather: increasing too**

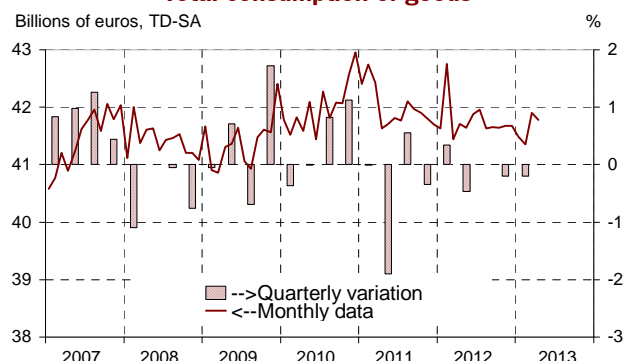
After two consecutive months of decrease (-4.7%, then -3.1%), households consumption of textile and leather picked up in April (+1.5%).

#### **Other engineered goods: slightly increasing**

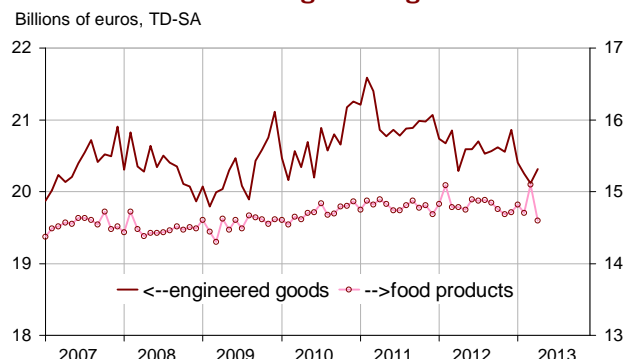
Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in April (+0.2%, as in March). In particular, hardware purchases stabilized.

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

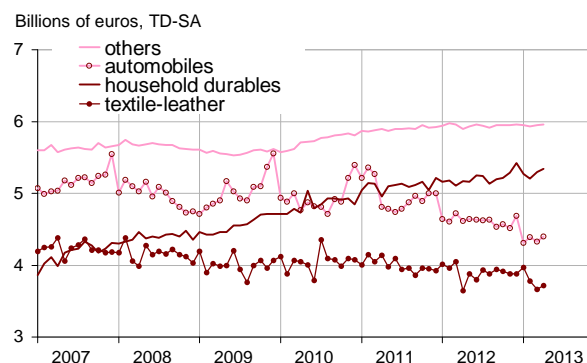
#### **Total consumption of goods**



#### **Food and engineered goods**



#### **Decomposition of engineered goods**



- **Food products: marked decline in April**

After a very strong increase in March (+2.7%), which could be linked to an early Easter, consumption of food products bounced back in April (-3.3%).

- **Energy: increasing again**

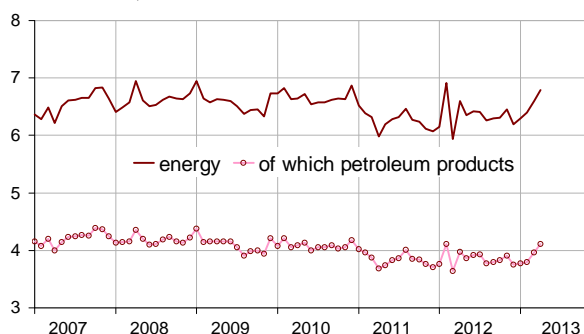
After three consecutive months of increase, households consumption of energy products increased again in April (+2.8%). This increase resulted mainly from dynamism of expenditure on fuel and gas.

### **The march increase is confirmed**

The increase in consumption of goods in March is still estimated at +1.3%, as it was for the previous publication. Some minor revisions offset each other. Revisions notably come from the benchmarking on reviewed annual account, from the reestimation of calendar and seasonal adjustment models, and from the integration of new information.

## **Energy**

Billions of euros, TD-SA



## **Households consumption expenditures on goods**

*In chained billion euros*

	<b>Févr. 2013</b>	<b>Mars 2013</b>	<b>Avril 2013</b>	<b>Avr.13/ Avr.12</b>
Food products	14.703	15.098	14.597	
Change (%)	-0.8	2.7	-3.3	-1.3
Engineered goods	20.247	20.118	20.312	
change (%)	-0.8	-0.6	1.0	0.1
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.394	4.326	4.403	
Change (%)	2.0	-1.6	1.8	-4.6
Household durables	5.210	5.299	5.336	
Change (%)	-1.1	1.7	0.7	3.3
Textile-leather	3.785	3.667	3.722	
Change (%)	-4.7	-3.1	1.5	2.0
Other engineered goods	5.936	5.950	5.960	
Change (%)	-0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1
Energy	6.396	6.601	6.788	
Change (%)	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.9
Including petroleum products	3.798	3.959	4.114	
Change (%)	0.7	4.2	3.9	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.354</b>	<b>41.903</b>	<b>41.782</b>	
Change (%)	-0.3	1.3	-0.3	0.2
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>35.510</b>	<b>35.959</b>	<b>35.804</b>	
Change (%)	-0.8	1.3	-0.4	0.2

### **For more information:**

**SCOPE AND DEFINITION** - Consumption expenditure on goods are 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, Altadis/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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