

# Informations *Rapides*

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## Main indicators

### ■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – January 2014

## In January 2014, Households consumption of goods decreased (-2.1%) with the fall in car and energy expenditure

In January, households expenditure on goods decreased by 2.1% in volume\*, after a 0.2% increase in December. This decrease is mainly attributable to a fall in car purchases and to a decrease of energy consumption.

- **Engineered goods : decreasing**

#### **Durables: decreasing**

After a bounce in December (+2.8%), households expenditure on durable goods declined in January (-4.3%), mainly because of the fall in car purchases. They fell in January (-7.7%) after an increase in December (+2.9%) due to households expecting a strengthening of penalties on the purchase of cars from January 1<sup>st</sup>. Purchases in household durables slightly decreased (-1.5%) after an increase in December (+3.6%).

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

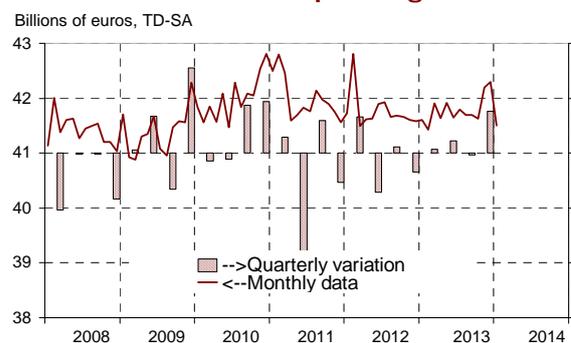
Households consumption of textile and leather, thanks to a profitable sales season, edged up to their level of November (+1.9%, after -1.8%).

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

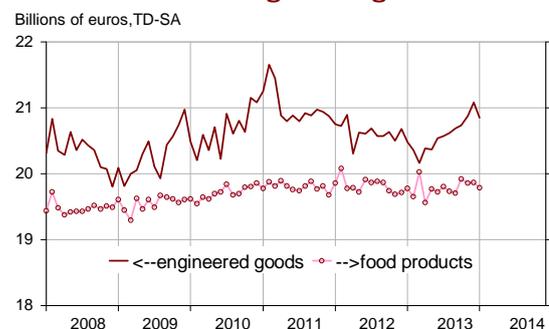
In January, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods picked up (+0.5% after -0.1% in December), especially those on hardware which bounced.

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

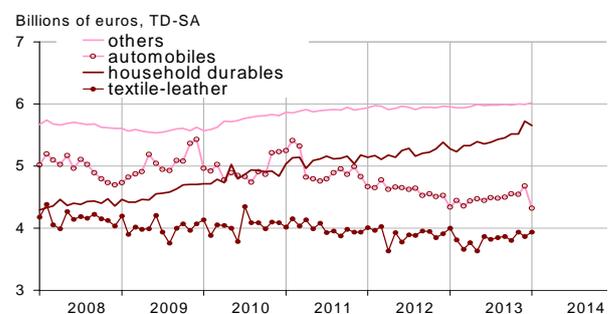
### Total consumption of goods



### Food and engineered goods



### Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: decreasing**

Consumption of food products, which flattened in December (+0.1 decreased anew in January (-0.5%). This decrease is mainly attributable to a decline of expenditure on tobacco products, following a price increase this month.

- **Energy: strongly decreasing**

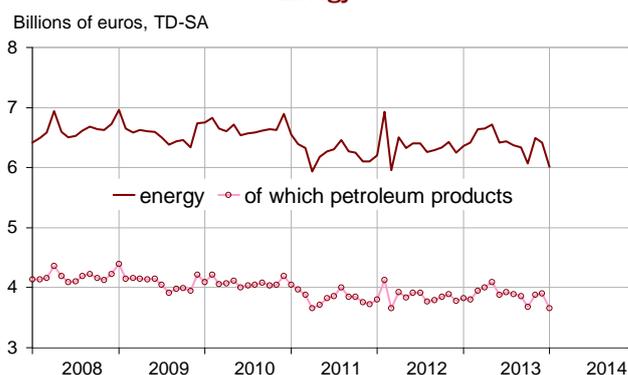
Households consumption of energy products decreased in January (-6.3% after -1.3%). After an already mild December, above average temperatures in January led to a decrease in expenditure on energy for heating purposes for the second consecutive month.

**The evolutions of household consumption of goods in December is scaled up by 0.3 points**

The change of household consumption of goods is now estimated at +0.2% in December, instead of -0.1% estimated for the previous publication.

This revision is mainly due to the integration of new information, notably regarding the expenditures on household durables, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

## Energy



### Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Jan.2014/ Jan.2013
Food products	14,854	14,868	14,790	
Change (%)	-0,5	0,1	-0,5	0,1
Engineered goods	20,874	21,078	20,736	
change (%)	0,7	1,0	-1,6	1,2
Durables	10,950	11,257	10,769	
change (%)	-0,1	2,8	-4,3	2,5
Of which Automobiles	4,544	4,676	4,318	
Change (%)	-0,3	2,9	-7,7	-0,6
Of which Household durables	5,522	5,719	5,656	
Change (%)	0,1	3,6	-1,1	7,3
Textile-leather	3,935	3,864	3,939	
Change (%)	3,4	-1,8	1,9	-1,6
Other engineered goods	5,996	5,989	6,021	
Change (%)	0,2	-0,1	0,5	1,1
Energy	6,497	6,416	6,011	
Change (%)	7,0	-1,3	-6,3	-5,5
Including petroleum products	3,883	3,904	3,659	
Change (%)	5,5	0,6	-6,3	-4,3
Total	42,198	42,295	41,406	
Change (%)	1,4	0,2	-2,1	-0,5
Manufactured goods	36,372	36,674	36,114	
Change (%)	0,2	0,8	-1,5	0,6

#### 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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