

Informations Rapides

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Main indicators



■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – November 2013

In November, household consumption of goods picked up (+1.4%) because of a sharp rebound in expenditure on energy products

In November, household expenditure on goods increased by 1.4 % in volume*, after decreasing by 0.1% in October. This increase was mainly due to a decrease in expenditure on energy products (+7.5%). Expenditure on engineered goods have been increasing continuously since June.

- **Engineered goods : increasing again**

Durables : slightly decreasing

Household expenditure on durables weakened in November (-0.3%), after a 1.1% increase in October. This was attributable to a decrease in car purchases (-0.4%, after +1.4%) and in household durables (-0.3% after +0.9%). In total, consumption of durables increased by 1.7% compared to November 2012.

Textile-leather : rebound

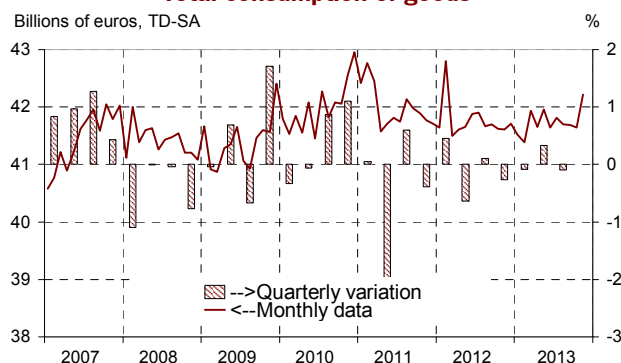
In November, purchases on clothing, textile and leather bounced back (+3.3% after -0.4%). Cold temperatures may have been favourable to fall-winter clothing purchases. This rebound and the main driver of the engineered goods increase in November (+0.5% as in October).

Other engineered goods : slightly increasing

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slowed slightly in November (+0.1% after +0.2% in October), especially in purchases on hardware.

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

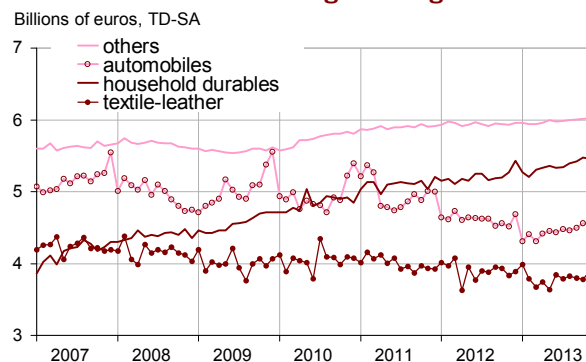
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



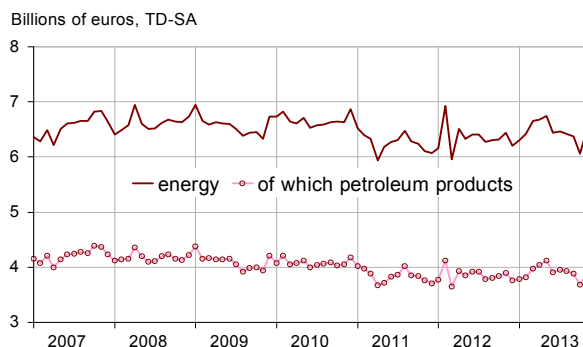
- **Food products : decreasing**

After an increase in October (+1.5%), consumption in food products fell again in November (-0.6%), notably consumption on tobacco products.

- **Energy : sharply increasing**

After a sharp decrease in October due to above average temperatures (-4.9%), household consumption of energy products bounced in November (+7.5%), which reflected this time the impact of below average temperatures on heating expenditure (electricity, gas, heating oil). However, motor fuel expenditure decreased.

Energy



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Nov.13/ Nov.12
Food products	14.744	14.971	14.882	
Change (%)	0.0	1.5	-0.6	1.3
Engineered goods	20.607	20.719	20.831	
Change (%)	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
Durables	10.815	10.935	10.905	
Change (%)	0.7	1.1	-0.3	1.7
- of which automobiles	4.499	4.561	4.542	
Change (%)	0.8	1.4	-0.4	0.5
- of which household durables	5.424	5.473	5.457	
Change (%)	0.5	0.9	-0.3	3.5
Textile-leather	3.796	3.782	3.905	
Change (%)	-0.8	-0.4	3.3	1.8
Other engineered goods	6.003	6.017	6.026	
Change (%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5
Energy	6.373	6.062	6.519	
Change (%)	-0.7	-4.9	7.5	1.1
Petroleum products	3.887	3.686	3.900	
Change (%)	-1.0	-5.2	5.8	0.0
Total	41.691	41.647	42.216	
Change (%)	0.0	-0.1	1.4	1.5
Manufactured goods	36.032	36.323	36.373	
Change (%)	-0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3

The decrease in September is less significant

The decrease of household consumption on goods is revised down to -0.1% against -0.2% for the previous publication. This minor revision come from the integration of new information, in particular in electronic products, and from the updating of seasonal adjustment models.

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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