

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – July-August 2013

Households consumption of goods in August got back to its level of June (+0.4% in July then -0.4% in August)

In August, households expenditure on goods decreased by 0.4% in volume*, after a 0.4% increase in July. The recovery of expenditure on cars and of consumption of food products contributed to the raise in July. The decline in August was mainly attributable to a renewed decrease in the consumption of food and energy products.

• Engineered goods : slightly increasing

Durables: increasing in July, slightly decreasing in August

After a decline in June (-0.8%), households expenditure on durable goods rose in July (+0.7%) then slightly decreased in August (-0.3%). This outline ensued mainly from the expenditure on cars (+0.9% in July followed with -0.7% in August). As for purchases in household durables, they picked up slightly this summer (+0.4% in August after +0.1% in July) after a decrease in June (-0.8%).

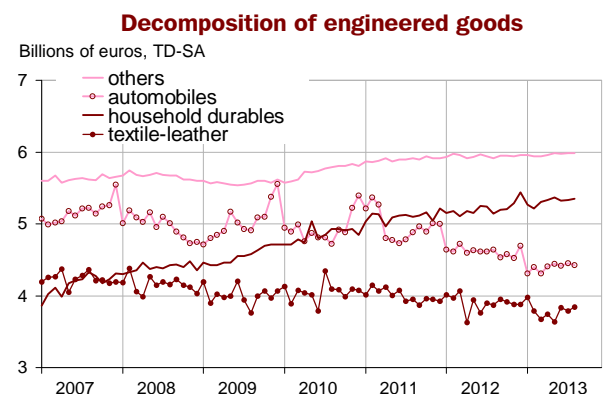
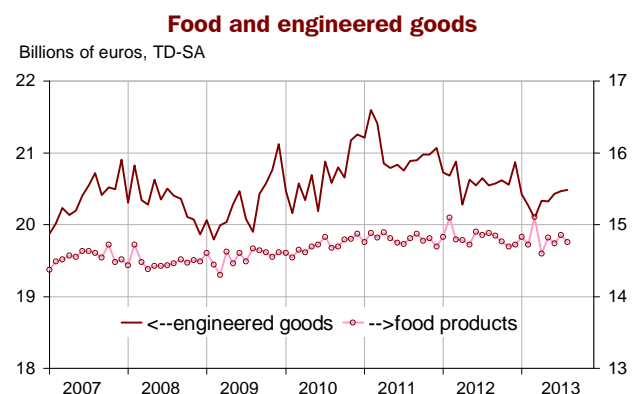
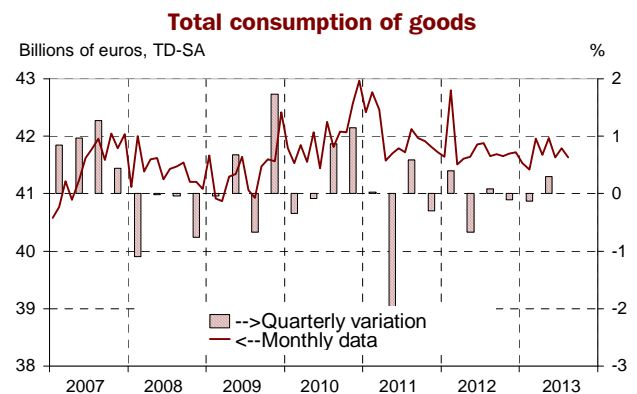
Textile-leather: August at June level

After a significant raise in June (+5.4%), mainly attributable to the summer sales period, households consumption of textile and leather weakened in July (-1.2%), then bounced in August (+1.3%) back to its June level.

Other engineered goods: slightly increasing

After a decline in June (-0.3%), consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in July (+0.2%) then stabilized in August, mainly in hardware consumption.

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



- **Food products: bounce in July, decrease in August**

After a decline in June (-0.5%), particularly in expenditure on tobacco, consumption of food products recovered in July (+0.7%) then decreased anew in August (-0.7%).

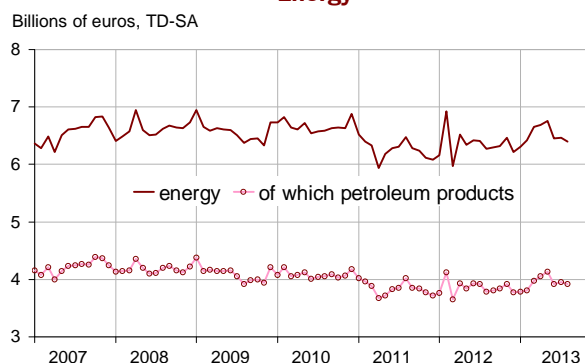
- **Energy: decrease in August**

After a sharp fall in June (-4.5%), households consumption of energy products slightly increased in July (+0.2%), an increase that was mainly due to a rebound in the expenditure on fuel. Then, consumption of energy went down again in August (-1.0%), which reflected the return to a normal level of gas and electricity consumption.

The decrease in June is confirmed

The evolution in consumption of goods is still estimated at -0.8% in June, as it was for the previous publication. Some minor revisions offset each other. They are mainly due to the integration of new information (particularly the integration of VAT indexes for expenditure in car equipments), to the revision of indexes (notably regarding consumption of textile), as well as to the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

Energy



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	August 13/ August 12
Food products	14.744	14.853	14.754	
Change (%)	-0.5	0.7	-0.7	-0.9
Engineered goods	20.433	20.467	20.488	
Change (%)	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.414	4.453	4.423	
Change (%)	-0.7	0.9	-0.7	-4.8
Household durables	5.323	5.329	5.351	
Change (%)	-0.8	0.1	0.4	4.1
Textile-leather	3.836	3.791	3.841	
Change (%)	5.4	-1.2	1.3	-0.8
Other engineered goods	5.973	5.988	5.987	
Change (%)	-0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2
Energy	6.449	6.464	6.402	
Change (%)	-4.5	0.2	-1.0	2.1
Including petroleum products	3.919	3.956	3.924	
Change (%)	-5.1	0.9	-0.8	3.8
Total	41,628	41,791	41,631	
Change (%)	-0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Manufactured goods	35,897	36,113	35,996	
Change (%)	-0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.1

In chained billion euros

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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