

Informations *Rapides*

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Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – May 2014

In May 2014, household consumption of goods recovered (+1.0% after -0.2%)

In May, household consumption expenditure on goods increased by 1.0% in volume*, after a 0.2% decrease in April. This increase resulted mainly from the upturn in expenditure on energy products.

- **Engineered goods : almost stable**

Durables: decreasing

Household expenditure on durable goods decreased slightly in May (-0.4% after +0.7%), a decrease mainly attributable to the decline in car purchases (-2.9% after +0.7% in April). However, purchases of household durables speeded up (+3.1% after +0.7%), notably in consumer electronics.

Textile-leather: increasing

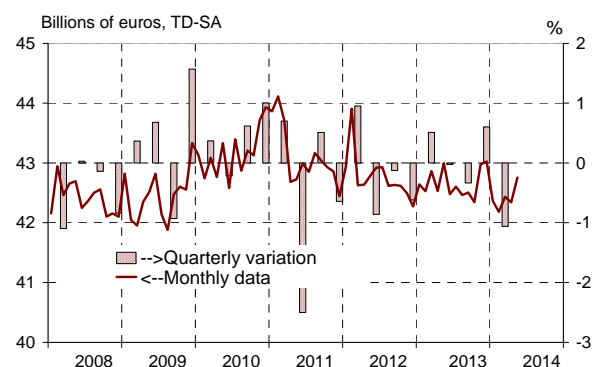
Household consumption of textile, clothing and leather increased anew (+1.6%), after three consecutive months of decrease.

Other engineered goods: stabilization

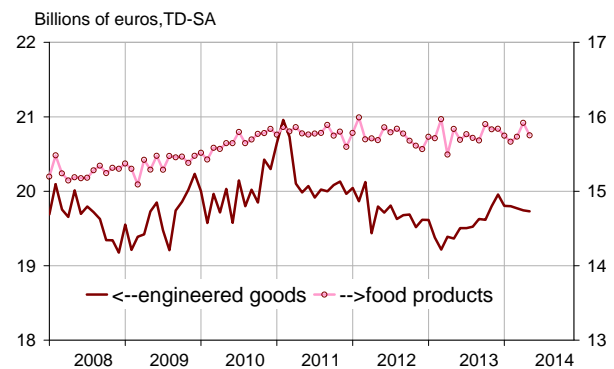
In May, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods were almost stable (+0.1%) after a drop in April (-0.4%), especially in expenditure on hardware.

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

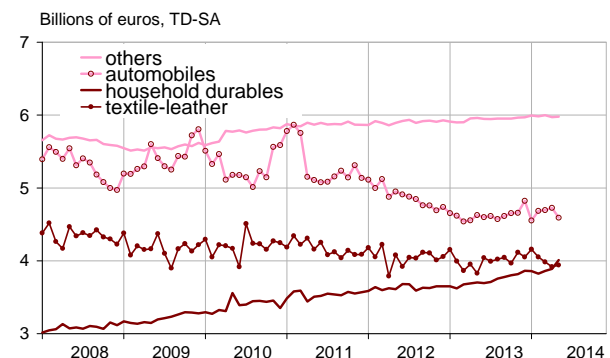
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: decreasing anew**

Consumption of food products decreased in May (-1.1%), after two months of rise (+0.4% in March and +1.2% in April).

- **Energy: marked upturn**

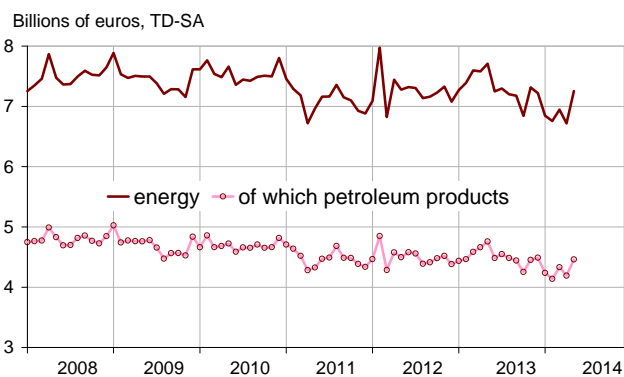
In May, household consumption of energy products bounced distinctly (+8.0%) after a downturn in April (-3.3%) and in Q1. With a return to average temperatures in May, expenditure for heating purposes increased, whereas they had dropped at the beginning of the year thanks to mild temperatures during winter and the beginning of spring.

The downward trend in April is scaled up by 0.1 points

Household consumption expenditure on goods is now estimated at -0.2% in April, instead of -0.3% estimated for the previous publication.

This revision resulted mainly from the reestimation of seasonal adjustment models, as well as from the integration of new information on the indicators commonly used, notably in equipment goods.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	May2014/ May2013
Food products	15.733	15.920	15.751	
Change (%)	0.4	1.2	-1.1	-0.5
Engineered goods	19.773	19.744	19.731	
Change (%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.9
Durables	9.796	9.860	9.817	
Change (%)	0.3	0.7	-0.4	2.5
Of which Automobiles	4.697	4.728	4.592	
Change (%)	0.3	0.7	-2.9	-0.8
Of which Household durables	3.861	3.888	4.009	
Change (%)	1.0	0.7	3.1	8.3
Textile-leather	3.982	3.917	3.940	
Change (%)	-1.7	-1.6	0.6	2.9
Other engineered goods	5.997	5.972	5.979	
Change (%)	0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Energy	6.946	6.716	7.253	
Change (%)	2.8	-3.3	8.0	-5.9
Including petroleum products	4.332	4.192	4.461	
Change (%)	4.6	-3.2	6.4	-6.2
Total	42.436	42.341	42.755	
Change (%)	0.6	-0.2	1.0	-0.6
Manufactured goods	36.430	36.456	36.301	
Change (%)	0.7	0.1	-0.4	-0.3

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 household 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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