

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – September 2013

Household consumption on goods slightly decreased in September (-0.1%) and over the third quarter (-0.1%)

In September, household expenditure on goods slightly decreased, by 0.1% in volume*, after -0.3% in August. They decreased by 0.1% over the third quarter after +0,3% in Q2. This outline was due to the consumption of energy products (-3.0% after +2.5%).

- **Engineered goods : increasing in September and over the third quarter**

Durables: increasing

After a slight increase in August (+0.1%), household expenditure on durable goods rose in September (+0.6%) and over the third quarter (+0.8%, after +1.6%). Car purchases accelerated in September (+1.0% after -0.4% in August), and increased over the third quarter (+1.2% after +2.1%). Purchases on household durables rose in September as well (+0.3%, after +1.0% in August), and over Q3 (+0.6%, after +1.5%).

Textile-leather: decline in September

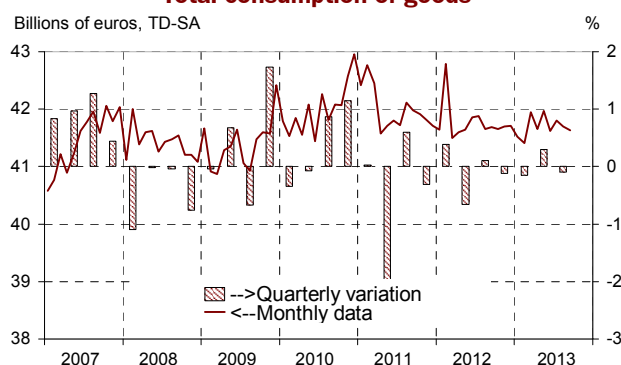
After a rise in August (+1.1%), consumption of textile, clothing and leather decreased in September (-0.8 %). It increased over the third quarter (+1.6% après -1.9%).

Other engineered goods: almost stable

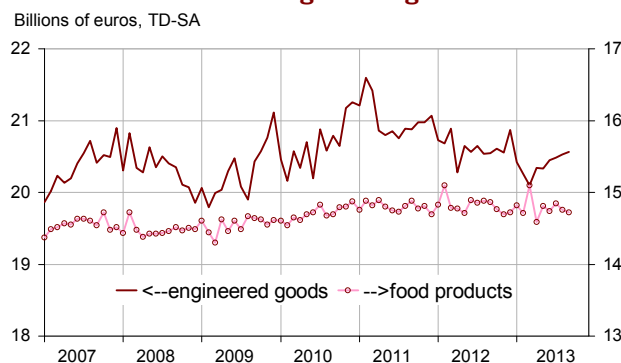
Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods have been almost stable since July (0.0% in September after -0.1% in August), affected by the downturn in purchases on hardware. It went up slightly in Q3 (+0.1% after +0.5%).

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

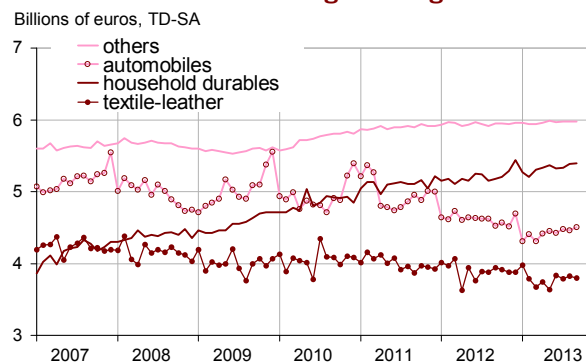
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: declining in September, increasing over the quarter**

Consumption of food products decreased in September (-0.2%, after -0.6%), particularly on tobacco products. However, taking into account the progression until July, it rose over the quarter (+0.4% after -1.1%).

- **Energy: decreasing in September as in Q3**

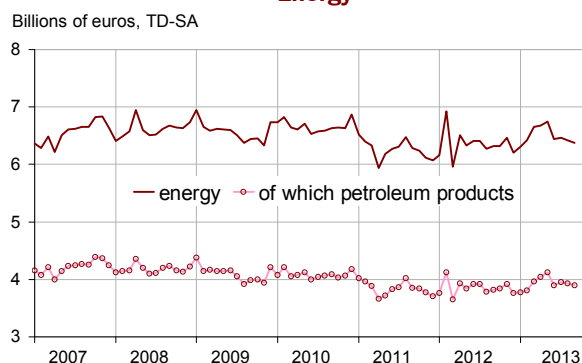
Household consumption of energy products shrank for the second consecutive month (-0.7% in August as in September). It decreased significantly over the third quarter (-3.0%), which reflects a return to normal after two increases in Q1 (+2.0%) then Q2 (+2.5%) that were due to below average temperatures.

The decline in August is slightly lower than initially estimated.

The decrease of household consumption in goods is now estimated at -0.3% in August, instead of -0.4% for the previous estimation.

This revision is due to the integration of new information, notably in car repair, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients, particularly in energy consumption.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	July 2013	August 2013	Sept. 2013	Sept. 13/ Sept. 12	Q3 13/ Q2 13
Food products	14.847	14.755	14.721		
Change (%)	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	0.4
Engineered goods	20.486	20.534	20.568		
change (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Of which:					
Automobiles	4.479	4.464	4.509		
Change (%)	1.2	-0.4	1.0	-0.3	1.2
Household durables	5.332	5.384	5.399		
Change (%)	0.1	1.0	0.3	4.2	0.6
Textile-leather	3.785	3.826	3.795		
Change (%)	-1.4	1.1	-0.8	-3.8	1.6
Other engineered goods	5.981	5.977	5.980		
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Energy	6.463	6.419	6.376		
Change (%)	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	1.0	-3.0
Including petroleum products	3.955	3.926	3.893		
Change (%)	1.3	-0.7	-0.8	2.0	-2.4
Total	41.801	41.694	41.635		
Change (%)	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Manufactured goods	36.124	36.035	35.980		
Change (%)	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3

For more information:

SCOPE AND DEFINITION - Consumption expenditure of 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, 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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