

# Informations *Rapides*

28 mars 2014 - n° 70



## Main indicators

### Household consumption expenditure on goods – February 2014

**In February 2014, household consumption of goods was almost stable (+0.1%)**

In February, household consumption expenditure on goods increased by 0.1% in volume\*, after a 2.1% decrease in January. The rebound in car purchases was globally offset by a decline in most of the other items, notably the consumption of food products.

- Engineered goods : rising**

#### **Durables: rebound**

After an increase in December (+3.2%) and a decrease in January (-4.5%), household expenditure on durable goods bounced in February (+2.4%). That profile was mainly attributable to car purchases (+5.1% after 3.9% in December and -7.6% in January), which was affected by the strengthening of penalties on the purchase of polluting cars from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014. Thus in february, the level of purchases stood slightly above the level of November. Conversely, purchases of household durables declined for the second month in a row (-0.8% after -1.9%) after a strong increase in December (+3.5%).

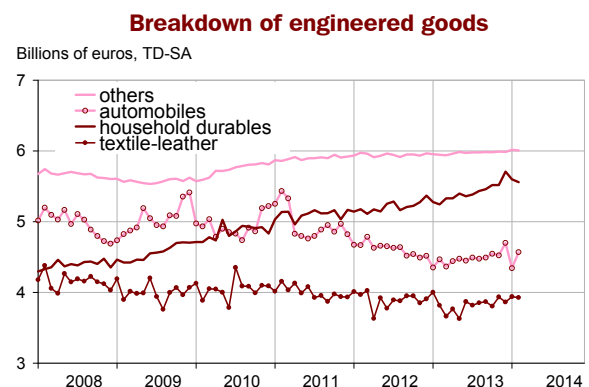
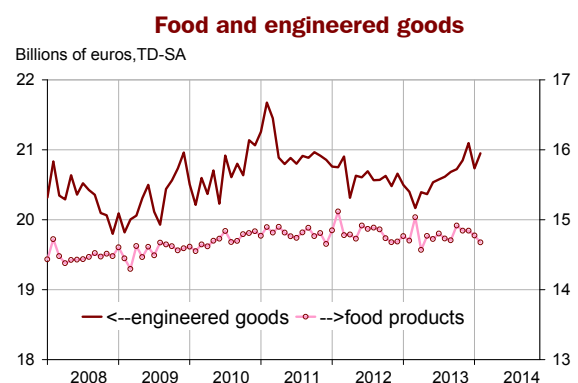
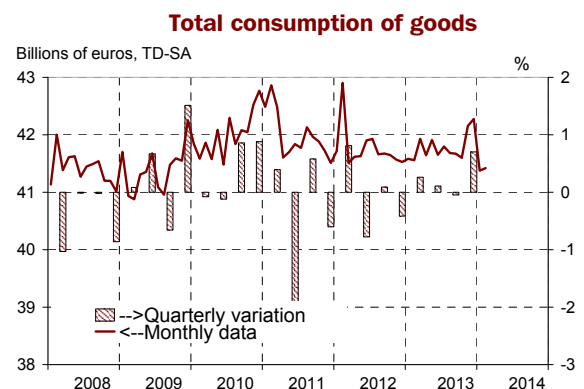
#### **Textile-leather: decrease**

Household consumption of textile, clothing and leather fell slightly after a rise in January (-0.3%, after +2.0%).

#### **Other engineered goods: slight decline**

In February, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods declined slightly (-0.2% after +0.5% in January), especially because of a decline in expenditure on hardware.

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



- **Food products: decreasing for the fourth month in a row**

Consumption of food products fell again in February (-0.7% after -0.5%). It has been the fourth consecutive month of decrease since the increase in October 2013.

- **Energy: declining slightly**

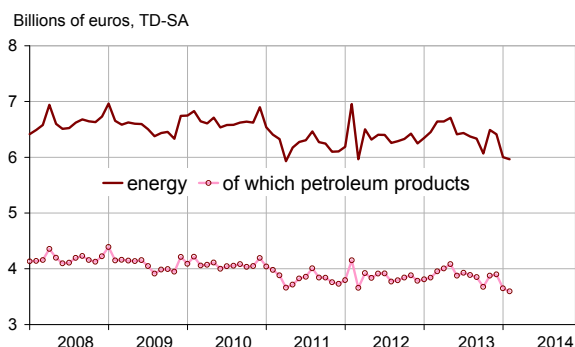
In February, household consumption of energy products decreased slightly (-0.6%) after a more significant drop in January (-6.4%). Expenditure for heating purposes (electricity, gas, fuel...) remained low for the season because of above average temperatures in February once again. Moreover, fuel expenditure dipped.

**The decrease in January is confirmed**

Household consumption expenditure on goods decreased by 2.1% in January, as indicated by the previous publication.

Some slight revisions, offsetting each other, are mainly due to the integration of new information, as well as to the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

**Energy**



**Household consumption expenditure on goods**

*In chained billion euros*

	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Feb.2014/ Feb.2013
<b>Food products</b>	<b>14.843</b>	<b>14.774</b>	<b>14.677</b>	
Change (%)	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
<b>Engineered goods</b>	<b>21.095</b>	<b>20.734</b>	<b>20.949</b>	
Change (%)	1.2	-1.7	1.0	2.7
<b>Durables</b>	<b>11.278</b>	<b>10.770</b>	<b>11.026</b>	
Change (%)	3.2	-4.5	2.4	3.7
Of which Automobiles	4.699	4.344	4.567	
Change (%)	3.9	-7.6	5.1	2.2
Of which Household durables	5.708	5.600	5.558	
Change (%)	3.5	-1.9	-0.8	6.0
Textile-leather	3.864	3.939	3.927	
Change (%)	-1.8	2.0	-0.3	2.9
Other engineered goods	5.986	6.017	6.007	
Change (%)	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	1.0
<b>Energy</b>	<b>6.411</b>	<b>6.003</b>	<b>5.966</b>	
Change (%)	-1.2	-6.4	-0.6	-7.6
Including petroleum products	3.900	3.650	3.594	
Change (%)	0.6	-6.4	-1.5	-6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.278</b>	<b>41.378</b>	<b>41.421</b>	
Change (%)	0.3	-2.1	0.1	-0.3
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>36.659</b>	<b>36.080</b>	<b>36.137</b>	
Change (%)	0.9	-1.6	0.2	1.1

**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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