

Informations *Rapides*

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – March 2014

Household consumption on goods increased in March (+0.4%), but decreased over the first quarter (-1.2%)

In March, household consumption expenditure on goods increased anew: +0.4% in volume*, after -0.1% in February. A decrease in clothing expenditure partially offsets an increase in consumption of energy products. Taking into account the decrease in January (-1.8%), household consumption expenditure on goods fell over Q1 : -1.2%, after +0.6% at the end of last year. This fall was mainly attributable to decline in consumption of energy products and in car purchases.

- **Engineered goods : decreasing slightly**

Durables: almost stable in March, decreasing over the quarter

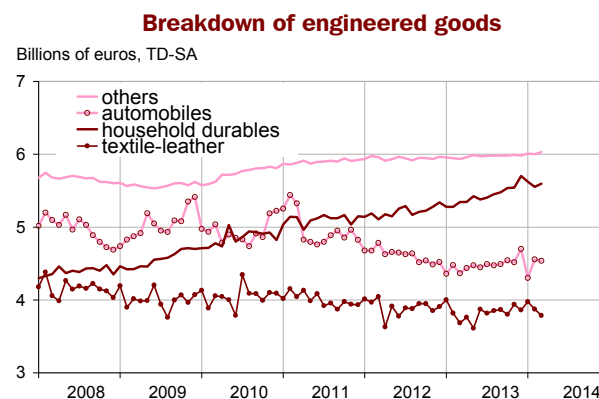
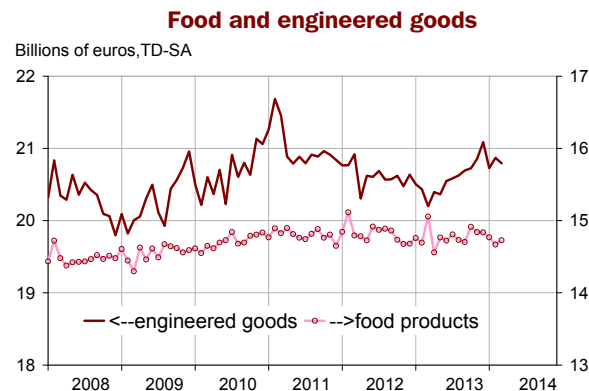
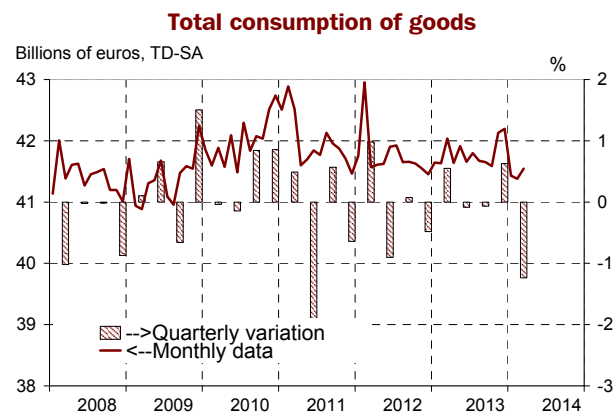
Household expenditure on durable goods almost held steady in March (-0.1%), after a rebound in February (+2.6%). Indeed, expenditures on household durables edged up (+0.8%) but car purchases decreased slightly after a bounce in February (-0.5%).

Over the first quarter, expenditure on durable goods declined by 1.3%. The decrease is attributable to car purchases, which decreased by 2.7 % after increasing by 2.3% in Q4 2013, while household durables were almost stable (-0.1 %).

Textile-leather: marked decline in March but increase over the quarter

In March, consumption of textile, clothing and leather stepped back (-2.3%) after a fall in February (-2.6%). Yet it grew over Q1 (+0.3%) for the third consecutive quarter.

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



Other engineered goods: rise in March and over the quarter

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods recovered in March (-0.5%, after -0.1% in February), particularly in purchases on hardware. It went up slightly in Q1 (+0.5%, after +0.1%).

- **Food products: rising in March but decreasing over Q1**

In March, consumption of food products rose slightly (+0.4% after -0.7% in February). Yet it decreased over the quarter (-1.0%, after +0.8% in Q4).

- **Energy: increasing**

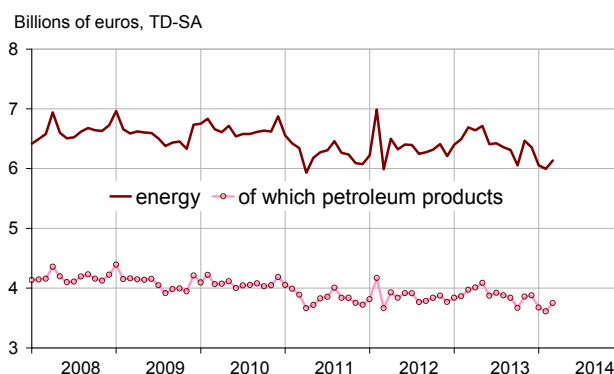
After three months of decrease, household consumption of energy products bounced back in March (+2.3%), reflecting the improvement of fuel expenditure. Over the quarter, consumption of energy products dipped (-3.6% after -1.1% in Q4) above average temperatures weighing on heating expenditure.

The evolution of household consumption of goods in February is scaled down by 0.2 points

The change of household consumption of goods is now estimated at -0.1% in February, instead of +0.1% estimated for the previous publication. Conversely, household consumption of goods in January is scaled up by 0.3 points to -1.8%.

This revision is mainly due to the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients in textile-leather and energy.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	March 2014	March2014/ March2013	Q1 14/ Q4 13
Food products	14,768	14,669	14,727		
Change (%)	-0,5	-0,7	0,4	-2,2	-1,0
Engineered goods	20,728	20,870	20,795		
change (%)	-1,7	0,7	-0,4	2,9	-0,4
Durables	10,731	11,010	11,000		
change (%)	-4,8	2,6	-0,1	3,9	-1,3
Of which					
Automobiles	4,302	4,558	4,537		
Change (%)	-8,5	5,9	-0,5	3,9	-2,7
Of which household durables	5,621	5,553	5,597		
Change (%)	-1,4	-1,2	0,8	4,7	-0,1
Textile-leather	3,975	3,873	3,786		
Change (%)	2,9	-2,6	-2,3	2,7	0,3
Other engineered goods	6,009	6,001	6,029		
Change (%)	0,4	-0,1	0,5	1,6	0,5
Energy	6,056	5,997	6,134		
Change (%)	-4,7	-1,0	2,3	-8,3	-3,6
Including petroleum products	3,676	3,611	3,749		
Change (%)	-5,2	-1,8	3,8	-5,6	-3,2
Total	41,431	41,380	41,545		
Change (%)	-1,8	-0,1	0,4	-1,2	-1,2
Manufactured goods	36,080	36,044	36,222		
Change (%)	-1,6	-0,1	0,5	0,6	-0,8

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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