

Informations *Rapides*



29 juin 2012 - n° 162 **CONJONCTURE**

Main indicators

■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – May 2012

In May, households' consumption in goods increased again (+0.4%)

In May, households' expenditure on goods increased by 0.4% in volume*, after having increased by 0.7% in April. This increase is mainly attributable to the bouncing of clothing purchases. On the other hand, expenditure on energy decreased after a dynamic April.

- **Engineered goods : increasing**

Durables: slightly rising

Households' expenditure on durables increased in May (+0.4%, after -0.1% in April), notably because of an increase in car purchases (+1.9% in May after -1.8%) on the new market as well as on the second-hand one. Conversely, purchases of household durables decreased (-1.4% after +2.1%).

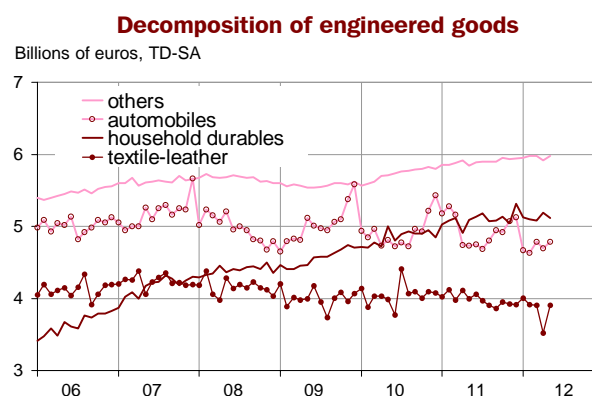
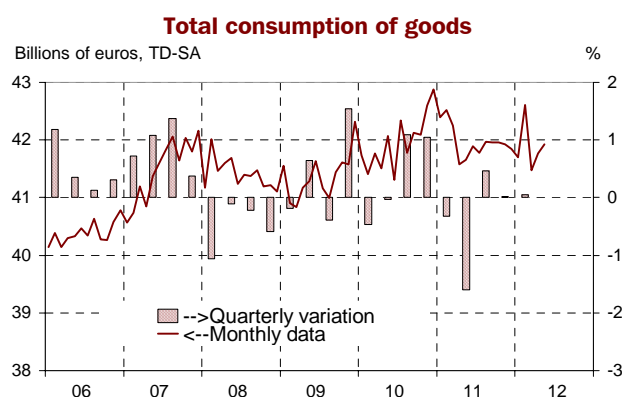
Textile-leather: sharply bouncing

After a sharp decrease in April, probably due to a weather unfavourable to purchases of spring-summer clothing, purchases of textile-leather sharply bounced in May (+11.1% after -9.9% in April).

Other engineered goods: slightly increasing

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in May (+1.1% after -1.0% in April), notably driven up by the bouncing of hardware purchases.

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



- **Food products: slightly decreasing**

After two consecutive months of decline, consumption in food products decreased again in May (-0.3%), despite of a bouncing of expenditure on tobacco.

- **Energy: decreasing**

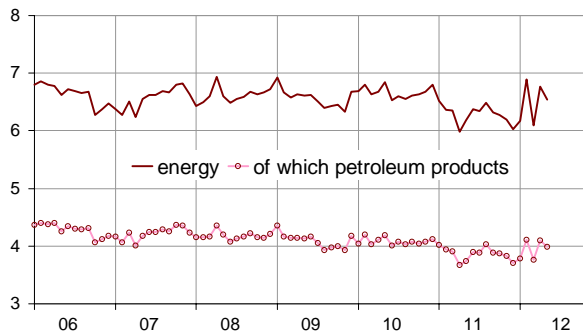
After a sharp increase in April (+11.1%) due to colder-than-normal temperatures, households' consumption in energy products decreased in May (-3.3%). Notably, expenditure on gas and electricity sharply decreased, while consumption in carburant slightly bounced.

The increase of consumption in goods is scaled up by 0.1 point

The increase of household consumption in goods is now estimated at +0.7%, instead of a +0.6% estimated the previous month. This revision is notably due to the integration of new information, as well as the revision of seasonality.

Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



Households consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	Mars	Avril	Mai	Mai 12/
	2012	2012	2012	Mai 11
Food products	14.743	14.654	14.608	
Change (%)	-2.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.8
Engineered goods	20.745	20.268	20.790	
change (%)	0.8	-2.3	2.6	0.6
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.782	4.696	4.784	
Change (%)	3.2	-1.8	1.9	1.2
Household durables	5.084	5.191	5.119	
Change (%)	-0.3	2.1	-1.4	0.5
Textile-leather	3.903	3.518	3.909	
Change (%)	-0.3	-9.9	11.1	-2.1
Other engineered goods	5.976	5.914	5.980	
Change (%)	-0.1	-1.0	1.1	2.3
Energy	6.095	6.772	6.546	
Change (%)	-11.5	11.1	-3.3	5.8
Including petroleum products	3.758	4.102	3.986	
Change (%)	-8.5	9.1	-2.8	6.5
Total	41.479	41.761	41.919	
Change (%)	-2.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Manufactured goods	36.186	35.699	36.207	
Change (%)	-0.6	-1.3	1.4	0.2

For more information:

SCOPE AND DEFINITION - Consumption expenditure in 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), GFK, SEITA, ... 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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