

# Informations *Rapides*



31 juillet 2012 - n° 192 **CONJONCTURE**

## Main indicators

### ■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – June 2012

## Despite June slight increase (+0.1%), households' consumption on goods slightly decreased over the second quarter (-0.2%)

In June, households' expenditure on goods increased by 0.1% in volume\*, after having increased by 0.5% in May. Over the second quarter, they decreased by 0.2% (after a stability in Q1 2012). The slight increase of expenditure in June was attributable to food products consumption, whose increase offset the decline of expenditure on energy products.

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

### • Engineered goods : stability in June

#### **Durables: increasing in June**

Households' expenditure on durables increased in June (+0.6% after +0.3% in May), notably driven up by household durables. Over the quarter, they increased by 1.1%, after a 4.1% decrease in Q1 2012. Despite a slight decrease in June (-0.2% after +2.2% in May), attributable to the second-hand market, car purchases bounced over the first quarter (+0.9% after -7.0%).

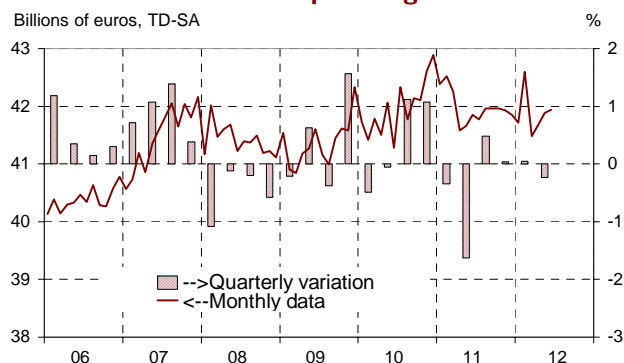
#### **Textile-leather: decreasing**

Consumption of textile and leather declined in June (-1.7%) after an increase in May (+9.3%). This decrease could be attributable to the late beginning of the summer sales. It decreased more sharply over the second quarter (-5.3% after +0.3%).

#### **Other engineered goods: almost stable**

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in June (+0.2%, after +1.1% in May), and slightly decreased over the second quarter (-0.2%, after +0.5% in Q1 2012).

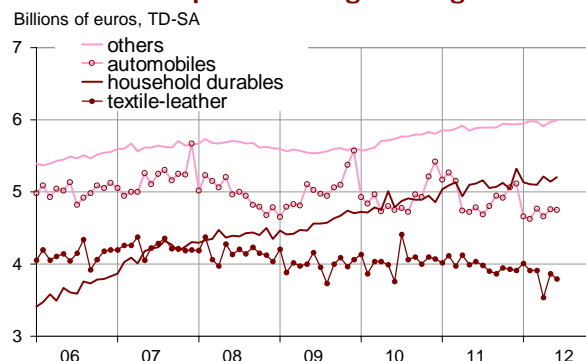
### Total consumption of goods



### Food and engineered goods



### Decomposition of engineered goods



- **Food products: increasing in June**

In June, consumption of food products increased (+1.0%, after +0.1% in May). It decreased by 1.3% over the second quarter, after +0.8% in Q1 2012.

- **Energy: decreasing in June**

Households' consumption of energy products decreased again in June (-1.3% after -2.9% in May). It increased over the second quarter (+2.7% after +3.5% in Q1 2012) because of large heating expenditure in April.

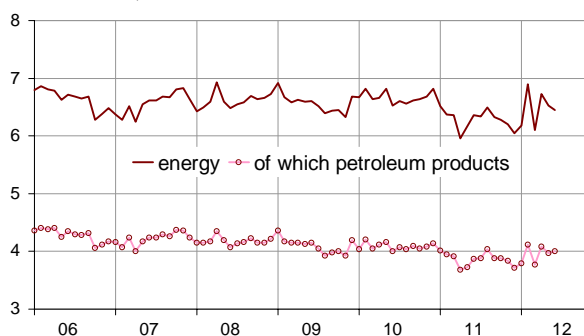
**The evolution of household consumption on goods in may is scaled up by 0.1 point.**

The change of household consumption on goods is now estimated at +0.5% in May, instead of +0.4% estimated the previous month.

This revision is notably due to the integration of new information and to the revision of seasonality.

### Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



### Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Avril 2012	Mai 2012	Jun 2012	Jun 12/ Jun 11	Q2 12/ Q1 12
Food products	14.639	14.655	14.802		
Change (%)	-0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	-1.3
Engineered goods	20.266	20.716	20.720		
change (%)	-2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.6
Of which:					
Automobiles	4.663	4.763	4.753		
Change (%)	-2.3	2.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.9
Household durables	5.217	5.144	5.209		
Change (%)	2.4	-1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5
Textile-leather	3.536	3.866	3.798		
Change (%)	-9.6	9.3	-1.7	-5.9	-5.3
Other engineered goods	5.909	5.973	5.988		
Change (%)	-1.1	1.1	0.2	1.7	-0.2
Energy	6.7	6.5	6.4		
Change (%)	10.1	-2.9	-1.3	1.4	2.7
Including petroleum products	4.1	4.0	4.0		
Change (%)	8.3	-2.7	0.8	3.3	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.687</b>	<b>41.883</b>	<b>41.938</b>		
Change (%)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.2
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>35.687</b>	<b>36.207</b>	<b>36.400</b>		
Change (%)	-1.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	-0.5

### 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), 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](#)

- Press contact: [bureau-de-presse@insee.fr](mailto:bureau-de-presse@insee.fr)

Next publication : September 28th 2012 at 8h45