

Informations *Rapides*

■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – June 2013

Despite a decrease in June (-0.8%), households consumption of goods increased in the second quarter (+0.3%)

In June, households expenditure on goods decreased by 0.8% in volume*, after a 0.7% increase in May. Over the second quarter, they increased by 0.3% (after -0.2% in Q1 2013). The decline in June was mainly attributable to a decrease in the consumption of energy products. Over the quarter, the growth in expenditure on durable goods and energy products offset the decline in consumption of food products.

• Engineered goods : increasing

Durables: slightly decreasing

After an increase in May (+0.8%), households expenditure on durable goods decreased in June (-0.3%). They rose over the second quarter (+1.8%, after -3.2% in Q1). Expenditure on cars were almost stable in June (-0.1%, after +0.9% in May), increasing over the quarter (+2.2% after -5.5% in Q1). Purchases in household durables declined in June as well (-0.3%, after +0.8% in May), but rose over the quarter (+1.7%, after -0.9% in Q1).

Textile-leather: bounce

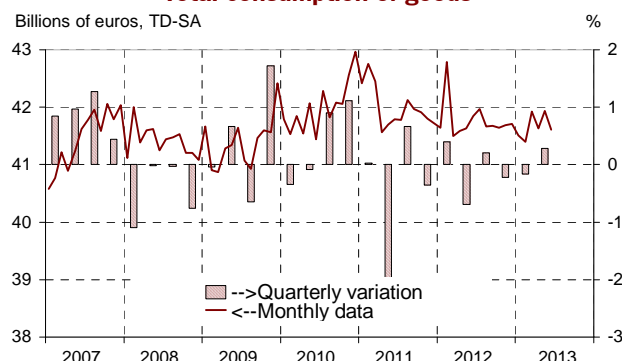
After a decline in May (-2.8%), households consumption of textile and leather bounced in June (+4.6%). However, it decreased again over the quarter (-2.4%), after a fall in Q1 (-2.2%).

Other engineered goods: decreasing

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly declined in June (-0.3%, after +0.7% in May), particularly on hardware. They picked up over the second quarter (+0.7%), after a near-stability over the first quarter (-0.1%).

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

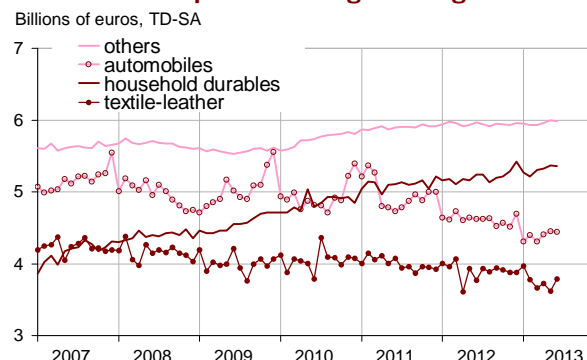
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Decomposition of engineered goods



- **Food products: downturn**

Consumption of food products decreased in June (-0.6%), after a growth in May (+1.5%). It declined anew over the quarter (-1.2%, after +1.0% in Q1).

- **Energy: fall in June, sharp increase over the quarter**

After five consecutive months of increase, linked to below average temperatures, households consumption of energy products weakened noticeably in June (-4.3%). It accelerated in spring (+2.4%), after an already estimated increase this past winter (+2.0%).

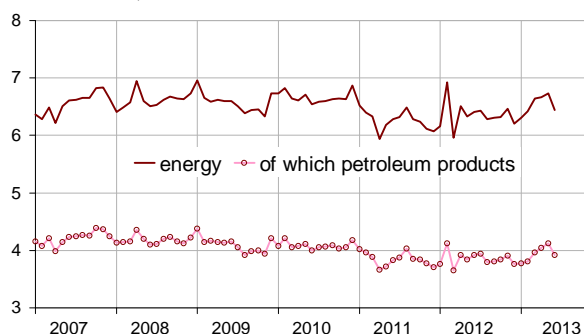
The May increase is scaled up by 0.2 point

The increase in consumption of goods is now estimated at +0.7% in May, instead of +0.5% for the previous estimation.

These revisions are mainly due to the integration of new information and to the reestimation of calendar and seasonal adjustment models, especially in energy expenditures.

Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Avril 2013	Mai 2013	Juin 2013	Juin 13/ Juin 12	Q2 13/ Q1 13
Food products	14.591	14.805	14.721		
Change (%)	-3.4	1.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2
Engineered goods	20.315	20.324	20.459		
change (%)	1.2	0.0	0.7	-0.5	0.6
Of which:					
Automobiles	4.411	4.450	4.444		
Change (%)	2.4	0.9	-0.1	-3.9	2.2
Household durables	5.327	5.370	5.357		
Change (%)	0.5	0.8	-0.3	2.2	1.7
Textile-leather	3.728	3.623	3.791		
Change (%)	1.7	-2.8	4.6	0.7	-2.4
Other engineered goods	5.960	6.000	5.985		
Change (%)	0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.7
Energy	6.671	6.730	6.438		
Change (%)	0.4	0.9	-4.3	0.4	2.4
Including petroleum products	4.040	4.117	3.923		
Change (%)	1.8	1.9	-4.7	0.2	4.5
Total	41.635	41.939	41.614		
Change (%)	-0.7	0.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.3
Manufactured goods	35.740	36.065	35.907		
Change (%)	-0.5	0.9	-0.4	-0.8	0.4

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 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, 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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