

Informations *Rapides*

Main indicators

Households consumption expenditure on goods – March 2013

Households consumption of goods increased in March (+1.3%), but decreased over the first quarter (-0.4%)

In March, households expenditure on goods increased by 1.3% in volume*, after a 0.2% decrease in February. Over the first quarter, they decreased by 0.4% (after -0.1% in Q4 2012). The increase in March was mainly attributable to a bounce in food products and to the dynamism of the consumption of energy products.

- **Engineered goods : decreasing**

Durables: slightly decreasing

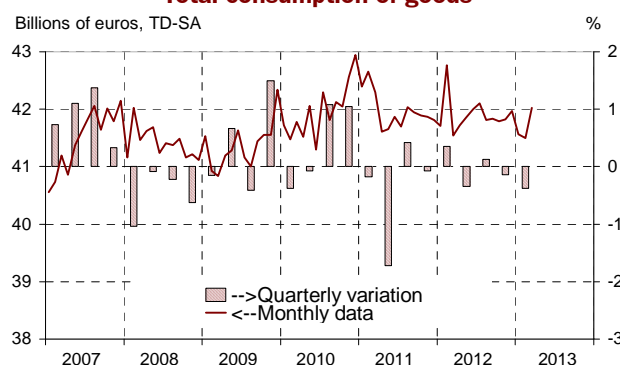
After a slight bounce in February (+1.0%), households expenditure on durable goods were almost stable in March (-0.1%). Over the first quarter, they decreased by 3.9% (after +0.9% in Q4 2012). Expenditure on cars decreased in March (-0.9%, after +2.7% in February), and, given the fall in January (-11.0%), sharply decreased over the quarter (-6.8% after -0.1%). Moreover, despite a recovery in March (+1.2%, after -1.0% in February), purchases in household durables weakened over the quarter (-0.7%, after +2.4% in Q4 2012).

Textile-leather: decreasing again

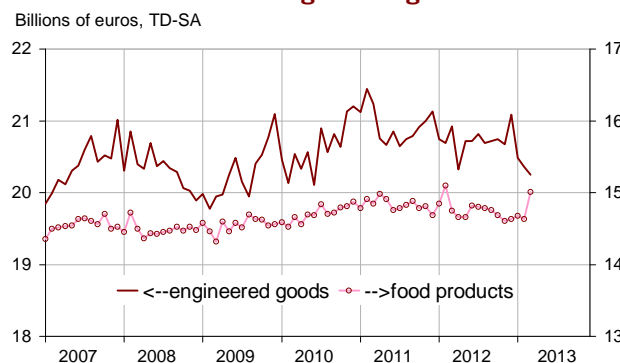
After a sharp decrease in February (-4.8%), households consumption of textile and leather declined again in March (-2.9%). The low temperatures could have been unfavorable to purchases in spring and summer clothes. Consumption of textile-leather decreased by 1.7% over the first quarter (after -0.7%).

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

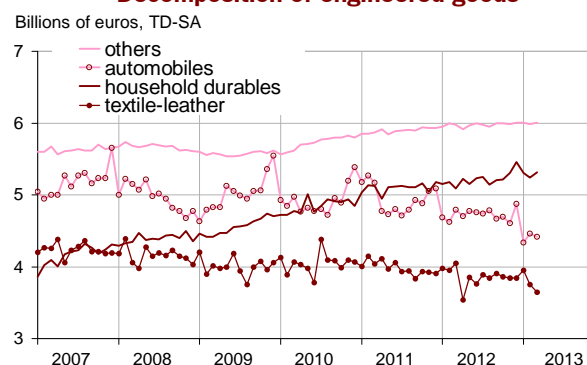
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Decomposition of engineered goods



Other engineered goods: slightly increasing

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in March (+0.3%, after -0.3% in February). In particular, purchases on hardware slightly improved. It was stable over the quarter (after -0.7%).

• Food products: rebound in March

After a decrease in February (-0.3%), consumption of food products was dynamic in March (+2.6%). It increased over the first quarter too (+0.9%, after -0.9% over Q4 2012).

• Energy: increasing

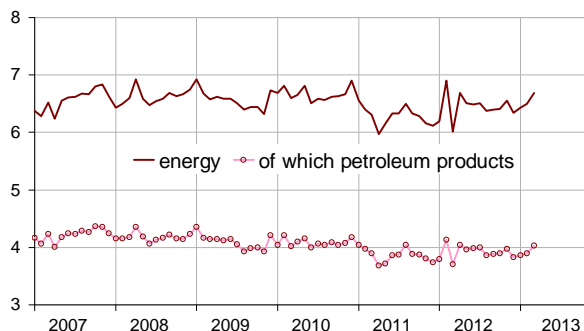
After two consecutive months of increase in January (+1.4%) and February (+1.2%), households consumption of energy products accelerated in March (+2.6%), due to below average temperatures. Consumption of energy accelerated this winter (+1.7%), after a stability in autumn.

The evolution of household consumption of goods in February is not revised

The increase in consumption of goods in February is still estimated at -0.2%, as it was for the previous publication. Some minor revisions offset each other.

Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	March 2013	March 13/ March 12	Q1 13/ Q4 12
Food products	14.674	14.629	15.011		
Change (%)	0.3	-0.3	2.6	1.8	0.9
Engineered goods	20.485	20.361	20.250		
change (%)	-2.9	-0.6	-0.5	-3.2	-2.3
Of which:					
Automobiles	4.341	4.458	4.417		
Change (%)	-11.0	2.7	-0.9	-7.9	-6.8
Household durables	5.301	5.246	5.310		
Change (%)	-2.9	-1.0	1.2	4.4	-0.7
Textile-leather	3.947	3.757	3.648		
Change (%)	2.8	-4.8	-2.9	-9.9	-1.7
Other engineered goods	6.005	5.987	6.002		
Change (%)	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Energy	6.426	6.501	6.685		
Change (%)	1.4	1.2	2.8	11.2	1.7
Including petroleum products	3.867	3.894	4.029		
Change (%)	1.1	0.7	3.4	8.6	0.8
Total	41.568	41.503	42.027		
Change (%)	-0.9	-0.2	1.3	1.2	-0.4
Manufactured goods	35.851	35.670	36.096		
Change (%)	-1.5	-0.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.0

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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