

Informations *Rapides*

■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – February 2013

In February 2013, Households consumption of goods slightly decreased (-0.2%)

In February, households expenditure on goods decreased by 0.2% in volume*, after a 0.8% decrease in January. This decrease is mainly attributable to a fall in textile-leather purchases.

- **Engineered goods : decreasing**

Durables: increasing

After a sharp decrease in January (-7.1%), households expenditure on durable goods increased in February (+0.9%). Car purchases, which fell in January (-11.5%) due to households expecting a strengthening of penalties on the purchase of polluting cars from January 1st, slightly recovered in February (+2.4%). However, purchases in household durables decreased again in February (-0.9%, after -3.0%).

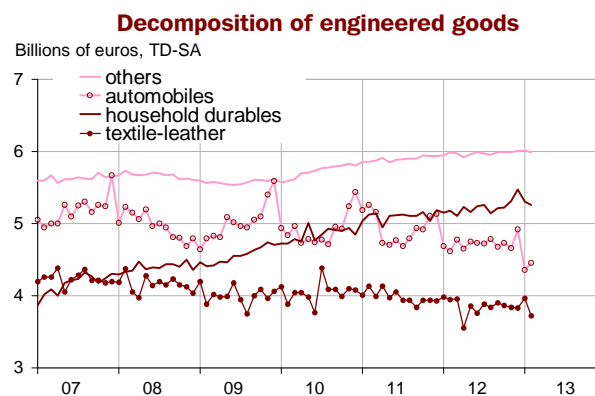
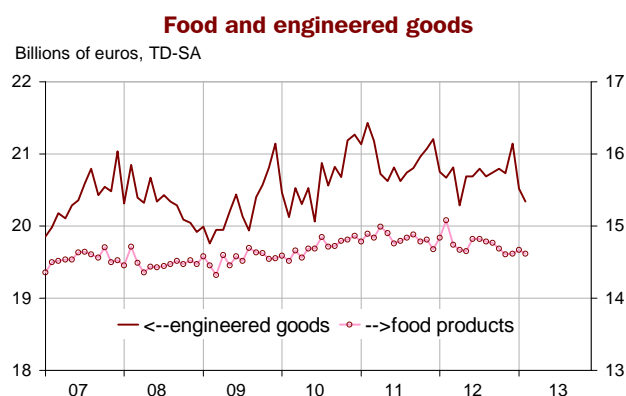
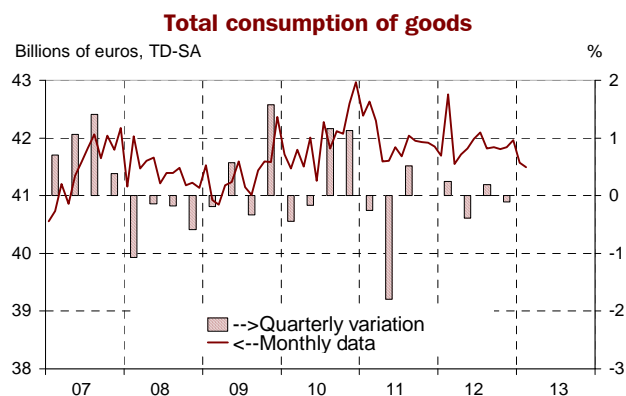
Textile-leather: sharply decreasing

In February, Households consumption of textile and leather declined by 6.1% after an increase in January (+3.5%).

Other engineered goods: slightly decreasing

In February, consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly decreased (-0.2% after -0.1% in January). Expenditure on hardware sharply decreased while consumption of health products were flat.

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



- **Food products: slightly decreasing**

Consumption of food products, which flattened in December (+0.1%) and slightly increased in January (+0.3%), slightly decreased in February (-0.4%).

- **Energy: increasing**

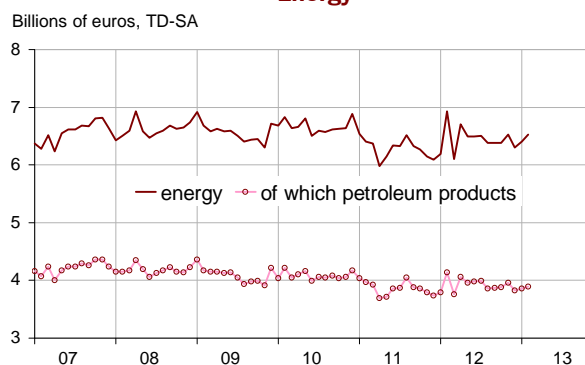
Households consumption of energy products increased again in February (+1.9% after +1.6% in January), due to below average temperatures.

The evolutions of household consumption of goods in January is scaled down by 0.1 point

The change of household consumption of goods is now estimated at -0.9% in January, instead of -0.8% estimated for the previous publication.

These revisions are mainly due to the integration of new information, notably regarding the expenditures on household durables, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

Energy



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Déc. 2012	Janv. 2013	Févr. 2013	Févr.13/ Févr.12
Food products	14.620	14.670	14.615	
Change (%)	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-3.1
Engineered goods	21.140	20.521	20.338	
change (%)	2.0	-2.9	-0.9	-1.6
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.921	4.353	4.456	
Change (%)	5.6	-11.5	2.4	-3.4
Household durables	5.470	5.308	5.259	
Change (%)	3.0	-3.0	-0.9	1.6
Textile-leather	3.829	3.962	3.721	
Change (%)	-0.4	3.5	-6.1	-5.7
Other engineered goods	6.011	6.006	5.993	
Change (%)	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Energy	6.304	6.406	6.526	
Change (%)	-3.3	1.6	1.9	-5.8
Including petroleum products	3.822	3.854	3.895	
Change (%)	-3.4	0.8	1.1	-5.8
Total	41.961	41.572	41.497	
Change (%)	0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-2.9
Manufactured goods	36.431	35.875	35.621	
Change (%)	0.7	-1.5	-0.7	-2.5

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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