



Main indicators

Households consumption expenditure on goods – December 2012

Households consumption of goods was stable in December, slightly decreased over the fourth quarter (-0.1%)

In December, households expenditure on goods were stable in volume*, after a 0.2% increase in November. A bounce in car purchases offset the decline of expenditure on energy products.

Over the fourth quarter, consumption of goods slightly decreased (-0.1%, after +0.2% in Q3). Overall in 2012, expenditure on goods decreased by 0.2% on average, after a stability in 2011. Expenditure on manufactured goods decreased by 0.8% in 2012 (after +0.9% in 2011), the largest decline since 1993.

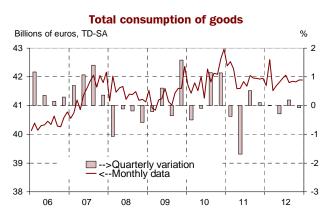
• Engineered goods : increasing

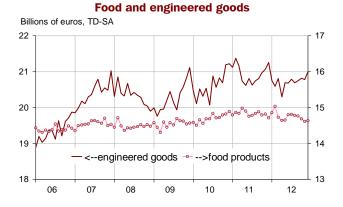
Durables: rebound at the end of the year

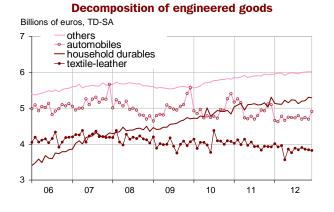
Households expenditure on durable goods bounced in December (+2.2%, after -0.2% in November). This acceleration was mainly due to a bounce in car purchases (+4.6%, after -1.0%), partly because households expected a strengthening of penalties on the purchase of polluting cars from January,1st 2013. However purchases in household durables decreased (-0.4%, after +1.8%).

Over the fourth quarter, expenditure on durable goods increased by 1.2%, after +0.1% in Q3. Those on household durables bounced (+1.6%, after -0.4% in Q3). Moreover, expenditure on cars speeded up: +0.9%, after +0.5% in Q3; nevertheless it did not offset the sharp decrease at the beginning of the year: in 2012, car purchases plummeted by 4.4%.

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







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Textile-leather: decreasing

Households consumption of textile and leather decreased again in December (-0.6%, after -0.6% in November); over the quarter, they declined by -0.9%, after a rebound during summer (+3.9%).

Other engineered goods: stability

In December, expenditure on other engineered goods were stable (after +0.2% in November). The fall of expenditure on hardware was offset by the growth of consumption in health products. Over the fourth quarter, the increase is +0.6%, after +0.4% in the previous quarter.

• Food products: almost stable

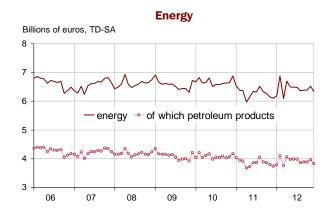
Consumption of food products was almost stable in December (+0.1%, after -0.5% in November). Over the fourth quarter, it dropped by -1.0%, after a 0.6% increase in Q3.

• Energy: decreasing

Households consumption of energy products declined in December (-2.8%, after +2.2% in November), Expenditure for heating purposes notably decreased because of particularly mild temperatures at the end of the year. Purchases in carburant declined too. Over the fourth quarter, the consumption of energy products was almost stable (+0.1%), after -2.3% in Q3.

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

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



Households consumption expenditure on goods

	In chained billion euros				
	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Déc.12/	Q4 12/
	2012	2012	2012	Déc.11	Q3 12
Food products	14.684	14.614	14.634		
Change (%)	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	-1.0
Engineered goods	20.813	20.784	20.995		
change (%)	0.3	-0.1	1.0	-1.2	0.6
Of which:					
Automobiles	4.744	4.695	4.910		
Change (%)	1.1	-1.0	4.6	-3.8	0.9
Household					
durables	5.208	5.303	5.284		
Change (%)	0.1	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	1.6
Textile-leather	3.865	3.843	3.821		
Change (%)	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-2.6	-0.3
Other engineered					
goods	6.006	6.015	6.017		
Change (%)	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.6
Energy	6.384	6.523	6.343		
Change (%)	0.1	2.2	-2.8	4.0	0.1
Including					
petroleum products	3.887	3.966	3.827		
Change (%)	0.1	2.0	-3.5	2.2	-0.5
Total	41.825	41.893	41.889		
Change (%)	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Manufactured					
goods	36.249	36.229	36.319		
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.1

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 tradng-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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