Informations Rapides

31 mai 2012 - n° 133 CONJONCTURE

Main indicators

## Households consumption expenditure in goods – April 2012

# In April, households' consumption in goods is dynamic anew (+0.6%)

In April, households' expenditure in goods increased by 0.6% in volume*, after having decreased by 2.6% in March. This slight bouncing is attributable to that of expenditure in energy products. On the other hand, purchases in clothing markedly decreased.

- ## Engineered goods : decreasing

### *Durables: slightly decreasing*

Households' expenditure in durables decreased in April (-0.6%, after +1.9% in March), notably because of a decrease in car purchases (-2.0% in April after +2.8%) imputable to the new market. Conversely, purchases in household durables kept increasing (+1.1% after +0.6%).

### *Textile-leather: sharply decreasing*

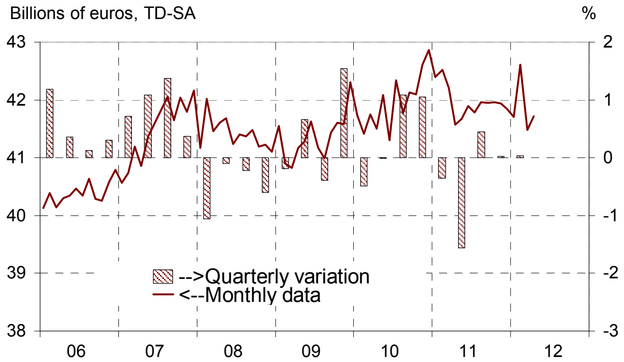
Consumption of textile and leather markedly declined in April (-8.2% after -0.3% in March) and reached its lowest level since January 2002. The rainy weather could have been unfavourable to purchases in spring-summer clothing.

### *Other engineered goods: decreasing*

Consumption expenditure in other engineered goods decreased in April (-1.0% after +0.1% in March), notably those in hardware.

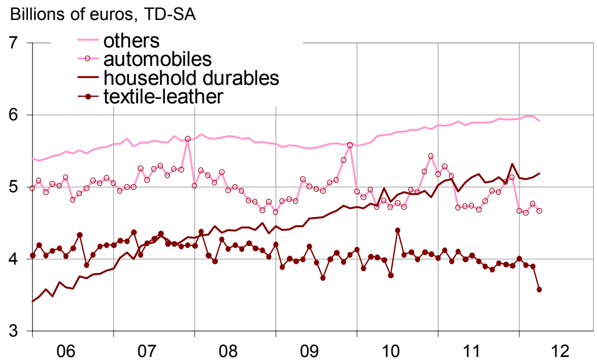
*[* Volumes are chained and all figures are trading days and seasonally adjusted.]*

**Total consumption of goods**




**Food and engineered goods**


**Decomposition of engineered goods**

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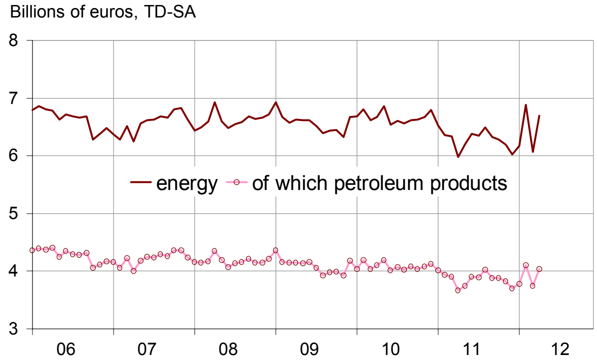
- **Food products: slightly decreasing**

After a strong start in 2012, followed by a decrease in March (-2.1%), consumption in food products decreased anew in April (-0.5%).

- **Energy: new bouncing**

After a sharp increase in February (+11.5%) and the following decrease in March (-11.8%), households' consumption in energy products markedly bounced anew in April (+10.2%): cold temperatures in April notably drove heating purchases up (electricity, gas, fuel).

**Energy**




***Revisions a bit larger than usually***

The evolutions of previous months have been revised to a larger extent than during previous releases, but this revision magnitude is typical of this period of the year. In March, the decrease of household consumption in goods is thus estimated at -2.6%, instead of -2.9% previously. Revisions notably come from the benchmarking on reviewed annual account, from the reestimation of calendar and seasonal adjustment models, and also from the integration of new indicators. In particular, sources concerning textile and leather consumption have also been changed by integrating monthly information from the Institut français de la mode (IFM), in order to get closer to the methodology used for the corresponding annual account.

**Households consumption expenditures in goods**

*In chained billion euros*

| | Févr. 2012 | Mars 2012 | Avril 2012 | Avr.12/ Avr.11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food products | 15.051 | 14.739 | 14.658 | |
| *Change (%)* | *1.2* | *–2.1* | *–0.5* | *–2.2* |
| Engineered goods | 20.597 | 20.780 | 20.323 | |
| *change (%)* | *–0.7* | *0.9* | *–2.2* | *–1.8* |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Automobiles | 4.642 | 4.771 | 4.673 | |
| *Change (%)* | *–0.7* | *2.8* | *–2.0* | *–1.0* |
| Household durables | 5.104 | 5.133 | 5.192 | |
| *Change (%)* | *–0.5* | *0.6* | *1.1* | *5.1* |
| Textile-leather | 3.915 | 3.903 | 3.583 | |
| *Change (%)* | *–2.2* | *–0.3* | *–8.2* | *–12.8* |
| Other engineered goods | 5.978 | 5.982 | 5.920 | |
| *Change (%)* | *0.5* | *0.1* | *–1.0* | *0.1* |
| Energy | 6.883 | 6.074 | 6.693 | |
| *Change (%)* | *11.5* | *–11.8* | *10.2* | *12.0* |
| Including petroleum products | 4.109 | 3.753 | 4.041 | |
| *Change (%)* | *8.7* | *–8.7* | *7.7* | *10.1* |
| **Total** | **42.606** | **41.481** | **41.722** | |
| *Change (%)* | *2.2* | *–2.6* | *0.6* | *0.4* |
| **Manufactured goods** | **36,403** | **36.208** | **35.747** | |
| *Change (%)* | *0.5* | *–0.5* | *–1.3* | *–1.6* |

**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), GFK, SEITA, ... 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 : G1309T

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