

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

### Households consumption expenditure on goods – November 2012

## Households consumption of goods slightly increased in November (+0.2%)

In November, households expenditure on goods increased by 0.2% in volume\*, after a -0.1% decrease in October. This increase is mainly attributable to a rise in expenditures on energy products. Car and textile-leather purchases however decreased.

- **Engineered goods : slightly decreasing**

#### **Durables: decreasing**

After an increase in October (+0.9%), households expenditure on durable goods bounced back in November (-0.6%), mainly because of the decrease in expenditure on cars (-0.9%, after +1.1%). However purchases in household durables bounced (+0.6%, after -0.1%).

#### **Textile-leather: also decreasing**

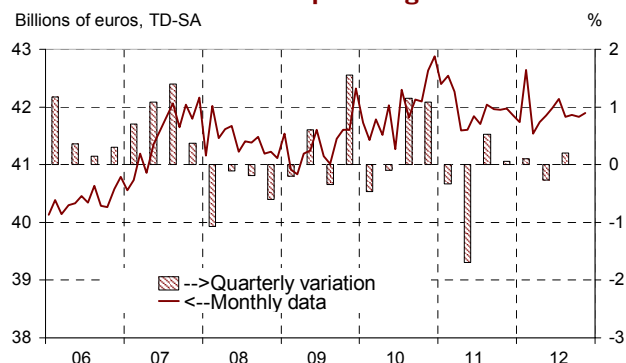
Households consumption of textile and leather decreased in November (-0.8%, after -1.0%); in particular, purchases on textile (household linen, ...) dropped.

#### **Other engineered goods: slightly increasing**

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly increased in November (+0.3%, after a stability in October). Expenditure on hardware especially rose.

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

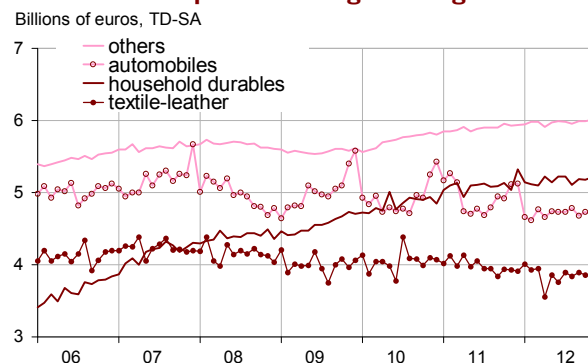
#### Total consumption of goods



#### Food and engineered goods



#### Decomposition of engineered goods



- **Food products: still decreasing**

The decline in consumption of food products, which started in August, went on in November (-0.5% in October and in November).

- **Energy: increasing**

After a stability increase in October, households consumption of energy products bounced in November (+2.7%). Consumption of energy for heating purposes (gas, electricity, fuel) is notably stimulated by slightly below average temperatures in the northern part of the country. Moreover, diesel oil consumption increased.

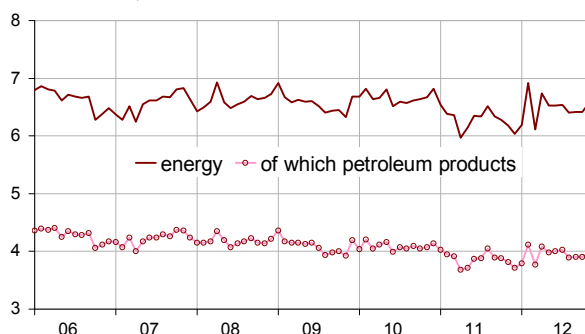
***The evolutions of household consumption of goods in September and in October are scaled up by 0.1 point***

The change of household consumption of goods is now estimated at +0.1% in September, instead of +0.0% estimated for the previous publication, and at -0.1% in October, instead of a -0.2% estimated for the previous publication

These revisions are mainly due to the integration of new information, notably regarding the expenditures on clothing and durable goods, the scaling up of energy indicators, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

## Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



## Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	Sept. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Nov.12/ Nov.11
Food products	14.778	14.700	14.626	
Change (%)	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-1.3
Engineered goods	20.711	20.763	20.690	
Change (%)	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-1.8
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.680	4.732	4.690	
Change (%)	-2.1	1.1	-0.9	-8.3
Household durables	5.187	5.183	5.213	
Change (%)	1.6	-0.1	0.6	3.6
Textile-leather	3.895	3.857	3.827	
Change (%)	1.4	-1.0	-0.8	-2.6
Other engineered goods	5.993	5.992	6.010	
Change (%)	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3
Energy	6.411	6.411	6.584	
Change (%)	0.1	0.0	2.7	6.5
Including petroleum products	3.900	3.908	3.997	
Change (%)	0.3	0.2	2.3	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.863</b>	<b>41.828</b>	<b>41.893</b>	
Change (%)	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>36.225</b>	<b>36.233</b>	<b>36.175</b>	
Change (%)	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-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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