

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – October 2014

**In October 2014, household consumption of goods decreased again (-0.9% after -0.5%)**

In October 2014, household expenditure on goods dropped by 0.9% in volume\*, after a decrease of 0.5% in September. This decline was due to a drop in expenditure on energy products (-6.0% after -0.5%), in reason of higher temperatures than seasonal norms. Purchases of manufactured goods were almost stable (+0.1 % after -0.5 %).

- **Engineered goods : increasing**

#### **Durables: stability**

After a rise in September (+0.8%), household expenditure on durable goods was stable in October. Car purchases increased slightly (+0.2% after +1.0% in September), as did the spending on housing equipment (+0.1% after +0.2%).

#### **Textile-leather: recovery**

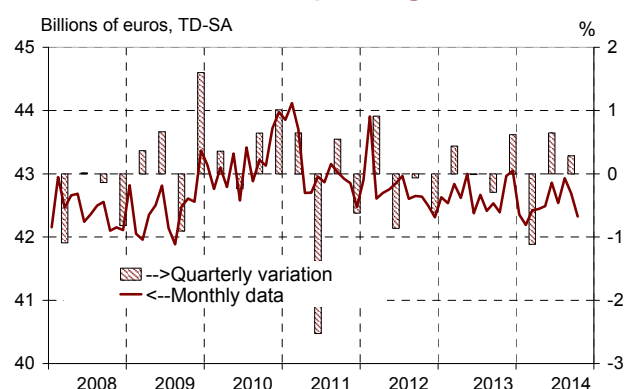
Purchases in textile, clothing and leather bounced back in October (+3.4%), after a fall in September (-7.7%) which brought them to their lowest level since October 2001.

#### **Other engineered goods: stability**

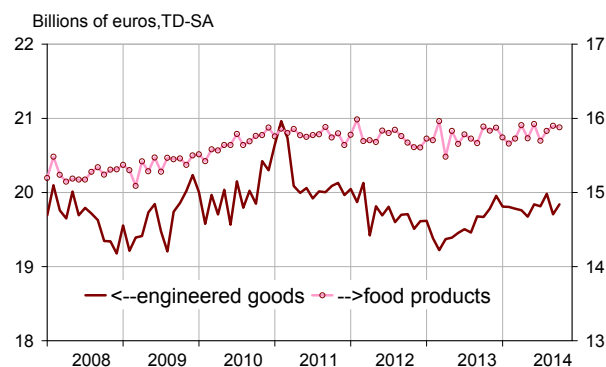
Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods was stable in October after a 0.5% decrease in September. This was mainly due to hardware consumption.

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

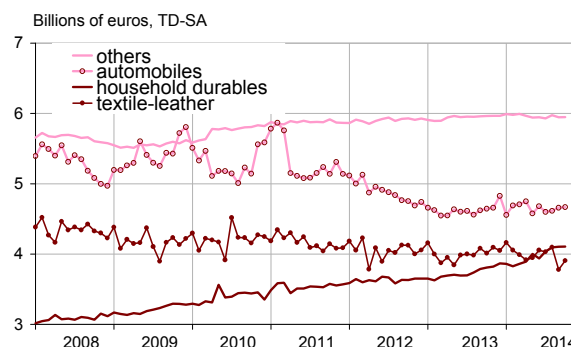
### Total consumption of goods



### Food and engineered goods



### Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: almost stable**

In October, consumption of food products was almost stable (-0.1% after +0.4% in September).

- **Energy: sharp decline**

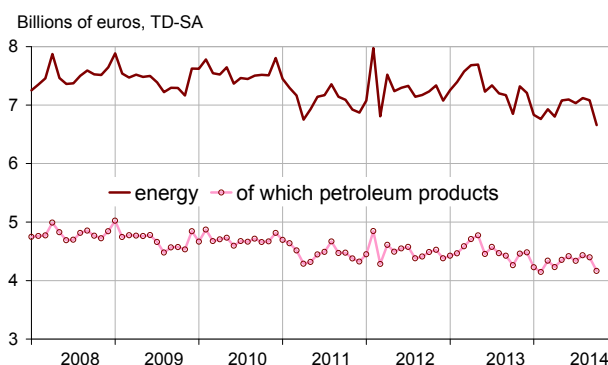
After a slight decrease in September (-0.5%), household consumption of energy products dropped sharply in October (-6.0%), and reached its lowest level since November 1997. This drop was especially due to very low spending in heating, as temperatures were clearly above seasonal norms in October. Moreover, fuel expenditure decreased as well.

**The change in September is scaled up by 0.3 points**

Household consumption of goods in September is scaled upward by 0.3 points (-0.5% against -0.8% within the previous publication).

This revision is mainly due to the integration of new information, mainly in telecommunications equipment, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

## Energy



## Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	October 2014	Oct.2014/ Oct.2013
<b>Food products</b>	<b>15.830</b>	<b>15.899</b>	<b>15.878</b>	
Change (%)	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Engineered goods</b>	<b>19.983</b>	<b>19.707</b>	<b>19.839</b>	
change (%)	0.8	-1.4	0.7	0.9
Durables	9.913	9.995	9.993	
change (%)	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.1
-Of which automobiles	4.613	4.659	4.667	
Change (%)	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5
-Of which household durables	4.095	4.104	4.106	
Change (%)	1.5	0.2	0.1	7.9
Textile-leather	4.096	3.779	3.906	
Change (%)	1.6	-7.7	3.4	-2.6
Other engineered goods	5.974	5.946	5.949	
Change (%)	0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.2
<b>Energy</b>	<b>7.121</b>	<b>7.082</b>	<b>6.658</b>	
Change (%)	1.2	-0.5	-6.0	-2.8
-including petroleum products	4.431	4.395	4.165	
Change (%)	2.2	-0.8	-5.2	-2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.929</b>	<b>42.693</b>	<b>42.326</b>	
Change (%)	0.9	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>36.757</b>	<b>36.586</b>	<b>36.608</b>	
Change (%)	1.1	-0.5	0.1	0.4

### For more information:

SCOPE AND DEFINITION - Consumption expenditure on goods is 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, 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 web page of this indicator:

<http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/info-rapide.asp?id=19>

- Historical data are available on the BDM: [G1555](#)

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