

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

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

## Household consumption of goods bounced back in November 2014 (+0.4% after -0.8%)

In November 2014, household expenditure on goods increased by 0.4% in volume\*, after a decrease of 0.8% in October. This rise was mainly due to purchases of textile, clothing and leather (+2.4% after +3.0% in October) and expenditure on energy products (+0.8% after -6.0% in October), purchases of manufactured goods were almost stable (+0.1% after +0.2%).

- **Engineered goods : increasing**

#### **Durables: almost stable**

In November, household expenditure on durable goods decelerated (+0.1% after +0.4%). Car purchases slipped (-1.2% after +0.3% in October) and expenditure on household durables accelerated (+1.4% after +0.9%).

#### **Textile-leather: growing again**

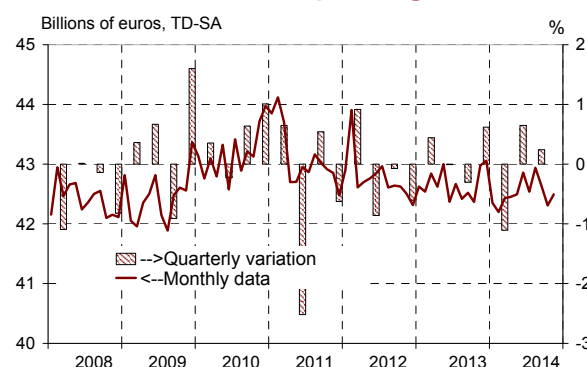
In November, purchases of textile, clothing and leather rose for the second month in a row (+2.4% after +3.0%). In September, they had reached their lowest level since October 2001.

#### **Other engineered goods: accelerating slightly**

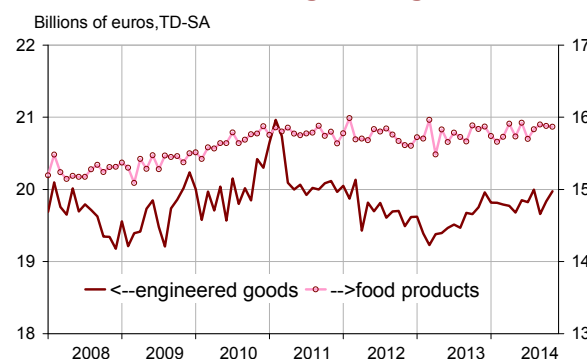
Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods accelerated slightly in November (+0.6% after +0.4% in October). This result originated mainly from consumption of hardware.

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

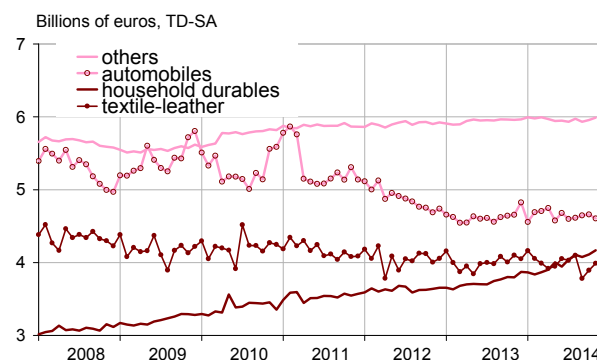
### Total consumption of goods



### Food and engineered goods



### Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: almost stable**

In November, consumption of food products was overall stable (-0.1%). Expenditure on tobacco products dipped.

- **Energy: modest recovery**

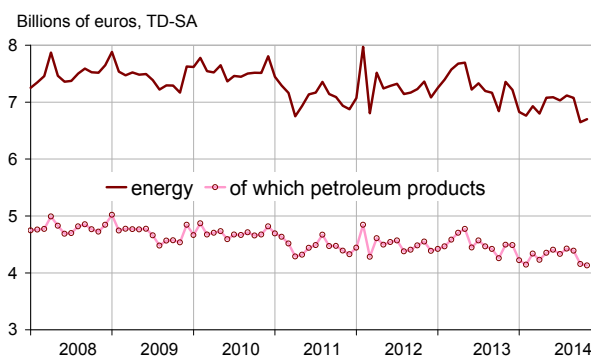
After a fall in October (-6.0%), household consumption of energy products recovered in November (+0.8%). This upswing resulted mainly from a rise in gas and electricity consumption. Indeed, in spite of mild temperatures once again in November, the seasonal average deviation ended up being lower than in October, so that heating needs increased compared to October. Conversely, fuel expenditure decreased in November. Over the year, total expenditure on energy products dropped by 8.9%.

**The change in October is scaled up by 0.1 points**

Household consumption of goods in October 2014 is scaled upward by 0.1 points (-0.8% against -0.9% within the previous publication).

This revision is due to the integration of new information on indicators used, especially on housing durables, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients.

### Energy



### Household consumption expenditure on goods

*In chained billion euros*

	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Nov.2014/ Nov.2013
<b>Food products</b>	<b>15.898</b>	<b>15.878</b>	<b>15.867</b>	
change (%)	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
<b>Engineered goods</b>	<b>19.658</b>	<b>19.835</b>	<b>19.974</b>	
change (%)	-1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1
Durables	9.958	9.994	10.002	
change (%)	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.2
- of which automobiles	4.648	4.661	4.606	
change (%)	0.7	0.3	-1.2	-1.1
- of which household durables	4.075	4.111	4.169	
change (%)	-0.8	0.9	1.4	9.8
Textile-leather	3.781	3.894	3.989	
change (%)	-7.7	3.0	2.4	-2.7
Other engineered goods	5.931	5.956	5.989	
change (%)	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
Energy	7.075	6.648	6.703	
change (%)	-0.6	-6.0	0.8	-8.9
- including petroleum products	4.389	4.155	4.130	
change (%)	-0.9	-5.3	-0.6	-8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.638</b>	<b>42.311</b>	<b>42.493</b>	
change (%)	-0.7	-0.8	0.4	-1.1
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>36.531</b>	<b>36.595</b>	<b>36.626</b>	
change (%)	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2

#### 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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