

Informations *Rapides*

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – June 2014

Household consumption on goods increased in June (+0.9%), as over the second quarter (+1.0%)

In June, household consumption expenditure on goods continued to accelerate: +0.9% in volume*, after +0.7% in May. It rose over the quarter as well (+1.0%). This quarterly increase resulted mainly from a jump in consumption of energy products which occurred in May and in purchases of household durables.

- **Engineered goods : rebound in June, almost stable over the quarter**

Durables: increasing over the quarter

Household expenditure on durable goods went up in June (+0.5%), after a downturn in May (-0.9%). Expenditure on household durables stepped back (-1.5%), especially on electronic consumer goods after a sharp increase in May. Car purchases picked up markedly (+2.1% after -3.5%).

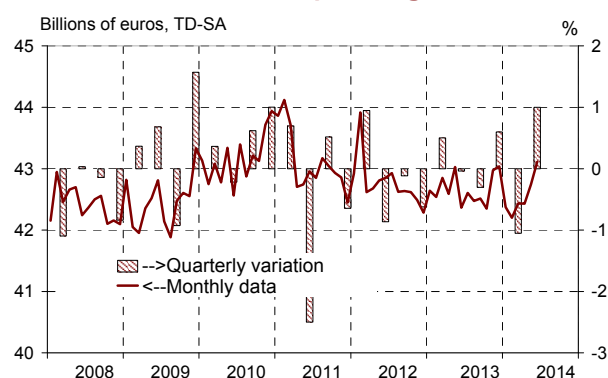
Over the quarter, expenditure on durable goods rose by 1.0%. This growth was mainly attributable to expenditure on household durables, which accelerated in Q2 (+2.5% after +0.5% in Q1 2014). Car purchases increased slightly (+0.4%).

Textile-leather: marked growth in June, but decline over the quarter

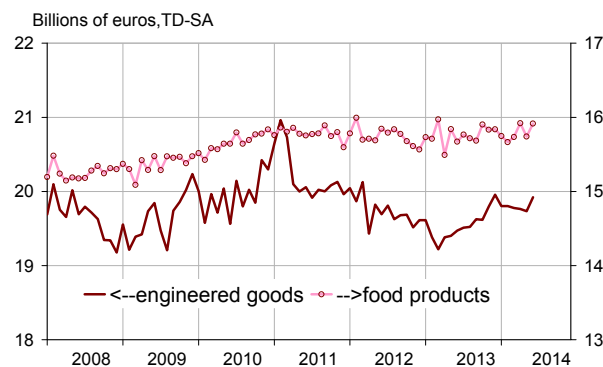
In June, consumption of textile, clothing and leather climbed for the second month in a row (+3.0% after +0.9% in May). However, it dipped over Q2 (-2.0%) after a slight rise in Q1 (+0.6%).

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

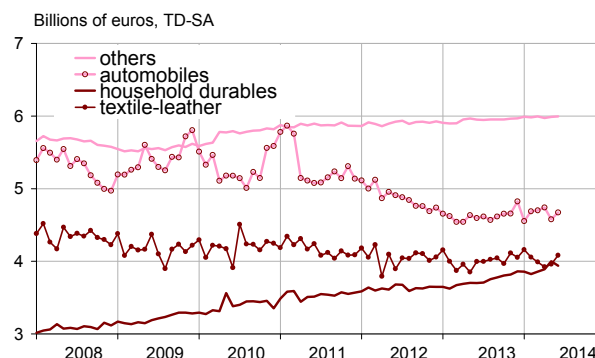
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



Other engineered goods: almost stable

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods decelerated in June (+0.1%, after +0.2% in May), and declined slightly over the quarter (-0.1%), affected mostly by weaker purchases on hardware.

- **Food products: rising in June as over the quarter**

In June, consumption of food products bounced back (+1.1% after -1.1% in May), as well as over the second quarter (+0.9%, after -0.9%).

- **Energy: almost stable in June, increasing over the quarter**

After a significant rise in May, household consumption of energy products leveled off in June (+0.2% after +7.0% in May), the fall in consumption of gas and electricity being offset by a rise in consumption of fuel products.

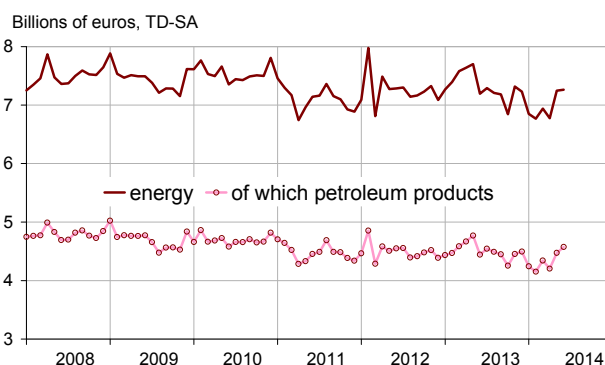
Over the quarter, consumption of energy products picked up (+3.5% after -3.9% in Q1).

The evolution in May is scaled down by 0.3 points

Household consumption of goods is now estimated at +0.7% in May, instead of +1.0% estimated for the previous publication.

This revision is mainly due to the integration of new information on car equipment, as well as the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients, notably in energy expenditure.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	April 2014	May 2014	June 2014	June2014/ June2013	Q2 14/ Q1 14
Food products	15.921	15.741	15.916		
Change (%)	1.2	-1.1	1.1	1.6	0.9
Engineered goods	19.766	19.735	19.921		
Change (%)	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	2.3	0.1
Durables	9.874	9.790	9.844		
Change (%)	0.8	-0.9	0.5	3.4	1.0
- Of which automobiles	4.741	4.577	4.673		
Change (%)	0.9	-3.5	2.1	1.7	0.4
- Of which household durables	3.889	4.001	3.940		
Change (%)	0.8	2.9	-1.5	6.5	2.5
Textile-leather	3.924	3.960	4.081		
Change (%)	-1.6	0.9	3.0	2.1	-2.0
Other engineered goods	5.974	5.988	5.996		
Change (%)	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.1
Energy	6.775	7.247	7.261		
Change (%)	-2.4	7.0	0.2	0.9	3.5
- Including petroleum products	4.205	4.474	4.573		
Change (%)	-3.2	6.4	2.2	3.0	4.0
Total	42.430	42.742	43.112		
Change (%)	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.0
Manufactured goods	36.494	36.310	36.765		
Change (%)	0.1	-0.5	1.3	2.0	0.5

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 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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