

Informations *Rapides*

■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – September 2014

Household consumption of goods decreased in September (-0.8%), but increased over the third quarter (+0.2%)

In September, household consumption expenditure on goods decreased: -0.8% in volume*, after +0.9% in August. This step back was mainly attributable to the marked drop in consumption of textile, clothing and leather (-7.2% in september). Yet it grew over the quarter (+0.2%) mainly as a result from a rise in consumption of energy products and durable goods.

- **Engineered goods : declining in September, increasing slightly over the quarter**

Durables: increasing over the quarter

Household expenditure on durable goods stepped back in September (-0.4%), after a growth in August (+0.6%). Expenditure on household durables dropped distinctly this past month (-3.1%), after two consecutive months of increase. Car purchases went up again (+0.9% after +0.3%), after a decrease in July (-1.7%).

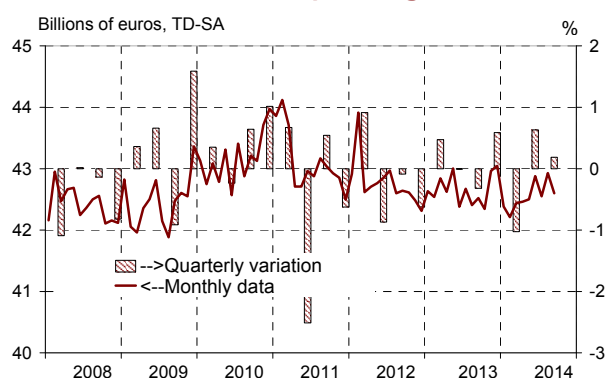
Over the quarter, expenditure on durable goods decelerated (+0.4% after +1.0% in Q2). This change was mainly attributable to car purchases, which went down 0.9% in Q3. Conversely, expenditure on household durables picked up again in Q3 (+2.1% after +2.5% in Q2).

Textile-leather: slumping in September, declining slightly over the quarter

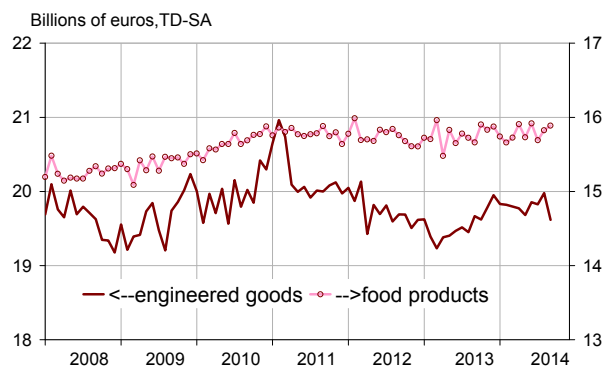
Consumption of textile, clothing and leather dropped markedly (-7.2% after +1.0%). It has been the largest decrease since May 2012. The downturn over Q3 was nonetheless less marked (-0.3%).

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

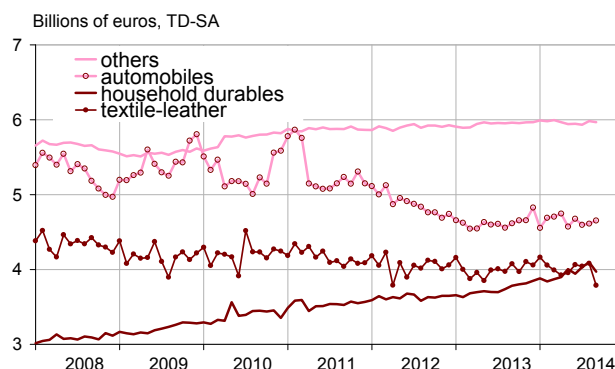
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Breakdown of engineered goods



Other engineered goods: almost stable

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods edged down slightly in September (-0.3%, after +0.8%). It remained almost stable over the quarter (+0.1%).

- **Food products: increasing in September, decreasing slightly over the quarter**

In September, consumption of food products increased again but slowed down (+0.4% after +0.9% in August). As a whole, it eased back in Q3 (-0.3%, after +0.9% in Q2).

- **Energy: slipping in September, rising over the quarter**

After recovering in August (+1.2%), household consumption of energy products dipped in September (-0.6%), the heat consumption falling notably because of above average temperatures.

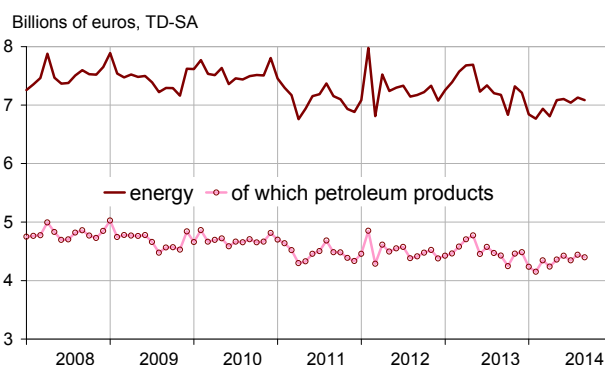
Over the quarter, consumption of energy products decelerated (+1.2% after +2.2% in Q2).

The variation in August is scaled up by 0.2 points

Household consumption of goods is now estimated at +0.9% in August, instead of +0.7% estimated for the previous publication. Conversely, the estimation in May is scaled down by 0.5 points, at +0.1%.

This revision is mainly due to the updating of the seasonal adjustment coefficients, as well as the integration of new information on the indicators commonly used, mainly on household durables and car equipment.

Energy



Household consumption expenditure on goods

In chained billion euros

	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Sept.2014/ Sept.2013	Q3 14/ Q2 14
Food products	15.691	15.826	15.888		
Change (%)	-1.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	-0.3
Engineered goods	19.826	19.978	19.618		
Change (%)	-0.2	0.8	-1.8	-0.3	0.2
Durables	9.852	9.915	9.875		
Change (%)	0.1	0.6	-0.4	2.6	0.4
- of which					
automobiles	4.596	4.612	4.655		
Change (%)	-1.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	-0.9
- of which					
household durables	4.032	4.097	3.972		
Change (%)	2.2	1.6	-3.1	5.0	2.1
Textile-leather	4.043	4.082	3.788		
Change (%)	-0.5	1.0	-7.2	-7.1	-0.3
Other engineered goods	5.933	5.982	5.966		
Change (%)	-0.2	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.1
Energy	7.042	7.130	7.084		
Change (%)	-0.9	1.2	-0.6	-1.3	1.2
- including					
petroleum products	4.345	4.441	4.398		
Change (%)	-1.8	2.2	-1.0	-0.7	1.2
Total	42.552	42.929	42.600		
Change (%)	-0.8	0.9	-0.8	0.2	0.2
Manufactured goods	36.374	36.752	36.493		
Change (%)	-0.9	1.0	-0.7	0.7	0.1

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: [G1555](#)

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