

# Informations *Rapides*

## Main indicators

### ■ Household consumption expenditure on goods – July-August 2014

## Households consumption of goods in August was at its level of June (-0.7% in July then +0.7% in August)

In August 2014, households expenditure on goods increased by 0.7% in volume\*, after a 0.7% decrease in July. The decline of consumption of food products mainly contributed to the overall decrease in July. The raise in August was mainly attributable to a rebound in the consumption of food products, energy products and “other engineered goods”.

- **Engineered goods : slightly increasing**

#### **Durables: slightly increasing**

After a clear rise in June (+0.6%), households expenditure on durable goods more slightly increased in July and August (+0.1%). The slowdown in July mainly arised from the downturn in car purchases (-1.8 % after +2.2 % in June), partially offset by the upturn in spending on housing equipment (+2.4 % after +1.5 %). In August, car consumption was almost stable (+0.1 %) while spending on housing equipment decelerated (+0.5 %).

#### **Textile-leather: August at June level**

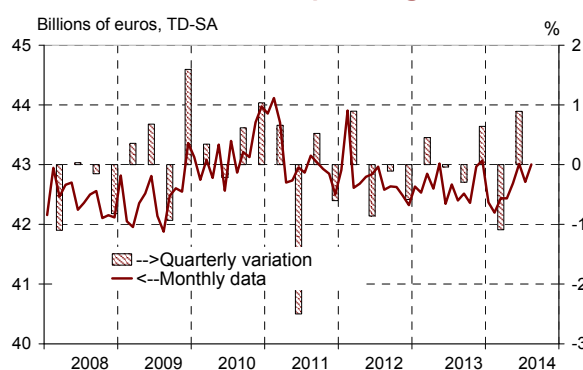
After a rise in June (+2.9%), households consumption of textile and leather weakened in July (-0.3%), before bouncing in August (+0.3%) up to its June level.

#### **Other engineered goods: increasing in August**

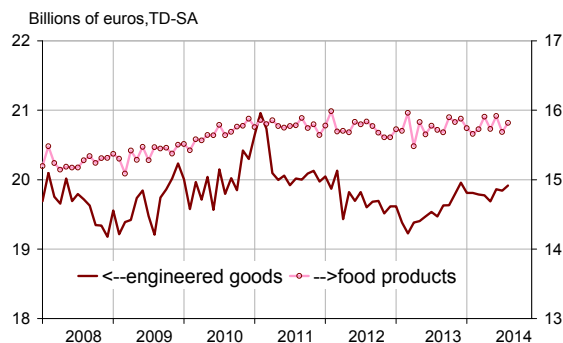
Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods slightly decreased in July (-0.3% after a stability in June), before recovering in August (+0.9%), mainly due to hardware as well as perfumes consumption.

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

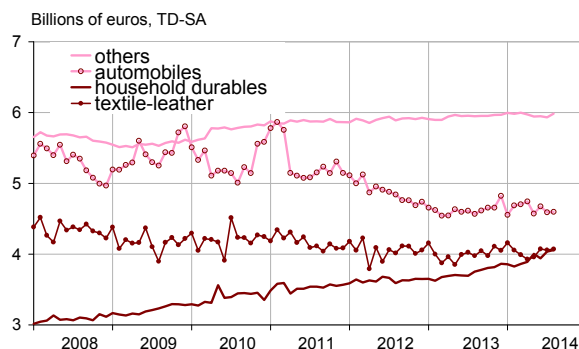
#### Total consumption of goods



#### Food and engineered goods



#### Breakdown of engineered goods



- **Food products: decrease in July, bounce in August**

In July, consumption of food products decreased (-1.5% after +1.2% in June) then bounced back in August (+0.8%).

- **Energy: decrease in July, bounce in August**

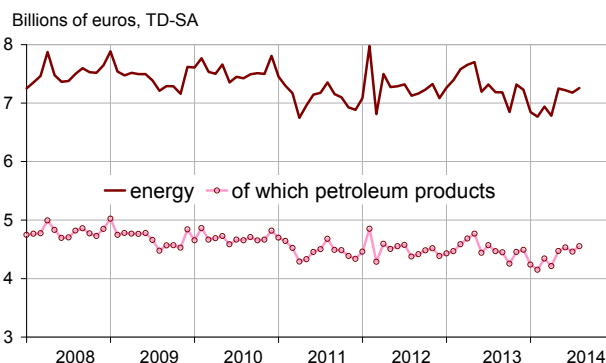
After a decrease in June (-0.4%), households consumption of energy products decreased anew in July (-0.6%), and then bounced back in August (+1.1%), an increase mainly due to a rebound in the expenditure on fuel. However, these variations has remained weak given the usual volatility of the consumption of energy.

**The evolution in June is scaled down by 0.1 point**

Household consumption of goods in June is scaled downward by -0.1 point (+0.8% against +0.9% within the previous publication).

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

### Energy



### Household consumption expenditure on goods

*In chained billion euros*

	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Aug.2014/ Aug.2013
<b>Food products</b>	<b>15.917</b>	<b>15.686</b>	<b>15.818</b>	
Change (%)	1.2	-1.5	0.8	0.7
<b>Engineered goods</b>	<b>19.863</b>	<b>19.841</b>	<b>19.916</b>	
change (%)	0.9	-0.1	0.4	2.3
Durables	9.841	9.850	9.859	
change (%)	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.3
-Of which automobiles	4.674	4.591	4.597	
Change (%)	2.2	-1.8	0.1	0.7
-Of which household durables	3.943	4.037	4.059	
Change (%)	-1.5	2.4	0.5	8.2
Textile-leather	4.073	4.059	4.072	
Change (%)	2.9	-0.3	0.3	2.4
Other engineered goods	5.949	5.933	5.986	
Change (%)	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.6
<b>Energy</b>	<b>7.220</b>	<b>7.179</b>	<b>7.257</b>	
Change (%)	-0.4	-0.6	1.1	1.0
-including petroleum products	4.532	4.461	4.553	
Change (%)	1.3	-1.6	2.0	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.013</b>	<b>42.712</b>	<b>43.003</b>	
Change (%)	0.8	-0.7	0.7	1.4
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>36.725</b>	<b>36.379</b>	<b>36.677</b>	
Change (%)	1.3	-0.9	0.8	1.4

#### 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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