

Informations *Rapides*



28 septembre 2012 - n° 237 **CONJONCTURE**

Main indicators

■ Households consumption expenditure on goods – July-August 2012

Households' consumption on goods increased in July (+0.4%) then decreased in August (-0.8%)

In August, the volume* of households' expenditure on goods decreased by 0.8%, after an increase of 0.4% in July. The increase in July was mainly imputable to a bounce in purchases in textile-leather. The decrease in expenditure on petroleum products and on household durables was the main contributing factor to the decrease of consumption in August.

[* Volumes are chained and all figures are adjusted for working days and seasonality.]

• Engineered goods : slightly decreasing

Durables: decreasing

Households' expenditure on durables decreased in July (-0.1%) and in August (-0.5%). This decrease was mainly caused by a decline in expenditure on household durables (-0.1% in July, then -2.0% in August), especially furniture purchases. On the other hand, after a stabilization in July, car purchases improved in August (+0.6%), driven up by the secondhand market.

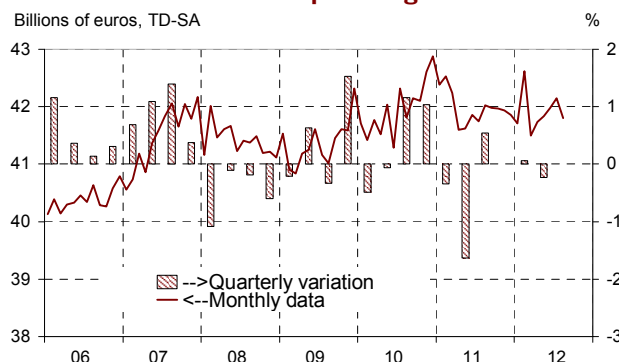
Textile-leather: bouncing in July, decreasing in August

Consumption of textile and leather bounced back in July (+3.7%, after -2.6% in June). It could be attributable to the late beginning of the official summer sales period. As a result expenditure then decreased in August (-2.2%).

Other engineered goods: decreasing in August

Consumption expenditure on other engineered goods were stable in July then decreased in August (-0.3%), notably in hardware consumption.

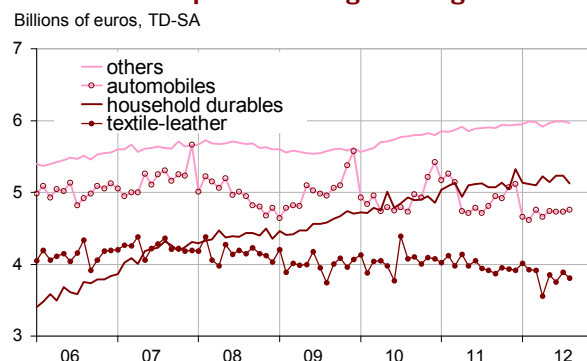
Total consumption of goods



Food and engineered goods



Decomposition of engineered goods



- **Food products: decreasing in August**

Consumption of food products slightly increased in July (+0.1%, after +1.1% in June). It decreased in August (-0.4%), despite an increase of expenditure on tobacco.

- **Energy: increasing in July, decreasing in August**

Households' consumption of energy products slightly increased in July (+0.5%) then decreased in August (-1.8%). The decrease in August mainly resulted from a drop in expenditure on fuel.

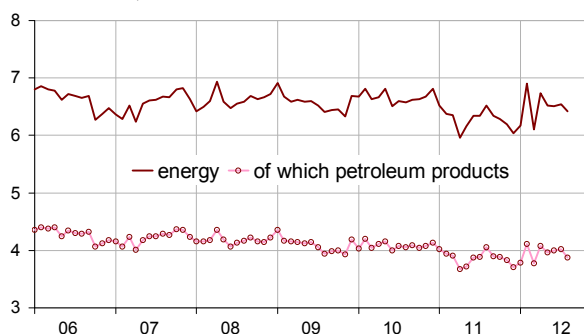
The evolution of household consumption on goods in June is scaled up by 0.3 point.

The change of household consumption on goods in June is now estimated at +0.4%, instead of +0.1% estimated for the previous publication in July 2012.

This revision is mainly due to the integration of new information concerning expenditure in energy products and to the revision of seasonality.

Energy

Billions of euros, TD-SA



Households consumption expenditures on goods

In chained billion euros

	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	August 12/ August 11
Food products	14.819	14.832	14.772	
Change (%)	1.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4
Engineered goods	20.667	20.800	20.639	
change (%)	-0.1	0.6	-0.8	-0.4
Of which:				
Automobiles	4.730	4.728	4.759	
Change (%)	-0.2	0.0	0.6	-1.2
Household durables	5.232	5.229	5.123	
Change (%)	1.7	-0.1	-2.0	1.0
Textile-leather	3.751	3.888	3.805	
Change (%)	-2.6	3.7	-2.2	-2.8
Other engineered goods	5.991	5.988	5.971	
Change (%)	0.3	0.0	-0.3	1.1
Energy	6.507	6.540	6.419	
Change (%)	-0.2	0.5	-1.8	-1.6
Including petroleum products	3.999	4.018	3.876	
Change (%)	0.8	0.5	-3.5	-4.5
Total	41.979	42.152	41.799	
Change (%)	0.4	0.4	-0.8	-0.5
Manufactured goods	36.360	36.513	36.153	
Change (%)	0.5	0.4	-1.0	-0.9

For more information:

SCOPE AND DEFINITION - Consumption expenditure in goods are 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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