

商工会より：カナダ統計局 **8月 CPI** データ発表 **1.4%** (7月 **1.2%**)
Statistics Canada released **August CPI 1.4%** (July 1.2%)

会員各位

9月22日、カナダ統計局 (Statistics Canada) より、2017年8月度消費者物価指数 (CPI) データが発表になりました。概要ポイント (仮訳) とリンク先を御連絡いたします。ご参照ください。なお、仮訳は、あくまで商工会事務局で訳したものであり英語の微妙な表現を保証したものではありません。英語原文にて確認した上でご利用ください。

ポイント仮訳：

- ◎ 8月度消費者物価、対前年同月比 **1.4%増** (同7月度1.2%)
- ◎ 分野別： 運輸コスト (+2.8%) 住宅関連 (+1.3%) 食品 (+0.9%)
- ◎ 州別： サスカチュワン州 (+1.7%) プリンスエドワード (+2.3%) オンタリオ州 (+1.2%)

(原文コピー)

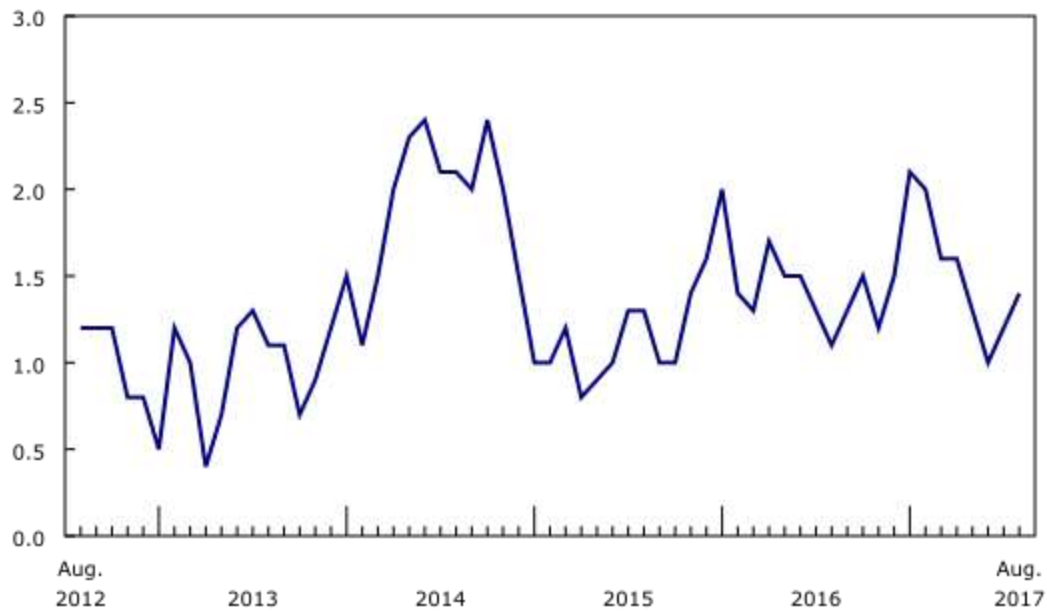
Consumer Price Index, August 2017

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) **rose 1.4%** on a year-over-year basis in August, following a 1.2% gain in July.

Chart 1 

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index

12-month % change

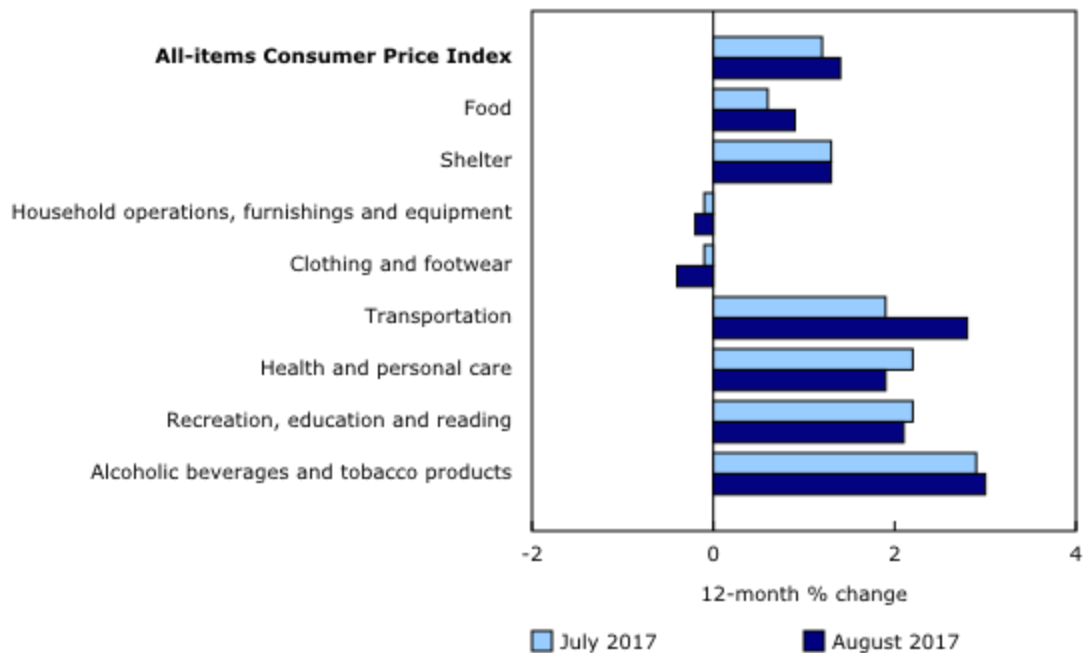


12-month change in the major components

Prices were **up in six of the eight major CPI components** in the 12 months to August, with the transportation and shelter indexes contributing the most to the year-over-year rise. The clothing and footwear index and the household operations, furnishings and equipment index declined on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 2

Consumer prices increase in six of the eight major components



Transportation costs rose 2.8% on a year-over-year basis in August, following a 1.9% increase the previous month. As in July, gasoline prices contributed the most to the gain in transportation prices and to their acceleration. The gasoline index rose 8.6% in the 12 months to August, following a 4.6% increase in July. Air transportation costs grew at a greater rate on a year-over-year basis in August than in July. In contrast, the rail, highway bus and other inter-city transportation index rose less on a year-over-year basis in August.

The **shelter index increased 1.3%** year over year in August, matching the gain in July. Homeowners' replacement costs contributed the most to the increase in prices, rising 4.2% in the 12 months to August. Prices for natural gas (+8.6%) increased at a slower year-over-year rate in August than in July. The electricity index was down 8.9% year over year in August, partly reflecting provincially legislated price reductions in Ontario earlier in 2017.

Consumer prices for **food rose 0.9%** on a year-over-year basis in August, after increasing 0.6% in July. Prices for food purchased from stores grew 0.3% year over year in August, following a 0.1% decline in July. Meat (+1.1%) and fresh fruit (+5.6%) prices grew at greater rates in August than in July. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.6% in August, matching the year-over-year gain in July.

In August, the **household operations, furnishings and equipment index (-0.2%)** was down on a year-over-year basis for the second consecutive month. The furniture index contributed the most to this decline, down 2.7% in the 12 months to August. Prices for household appliances declined 3.0% year over year in August, following a 2.0% decrease in July. Meanwhile, the tools and other household equipment index (+0.9%) rose less on a year-over-year basis in August than in July.

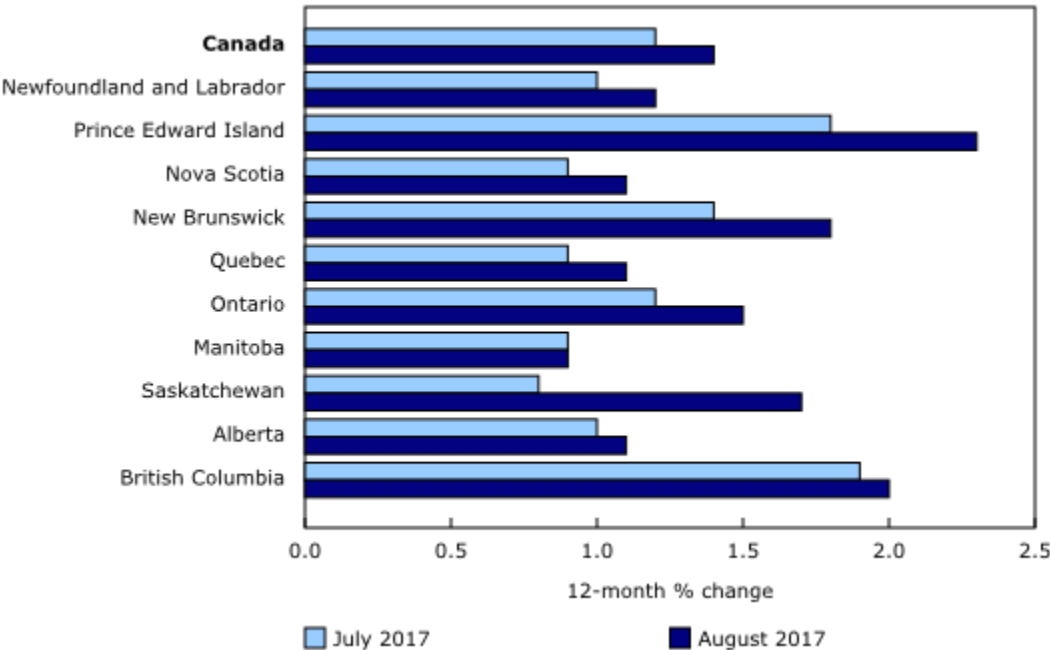
12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose more on a year-over-year basis in nine provinces in August than in July, while the CPI in Manitoba registered the same increase as the previous month.

Saskatchewan posted the largest acceleration in consumer prices among the provinces, partly attributable to further changes in the province's Provincial Sales Tax (PST), effective in August.

Chart 3 

Consumer prices rise at a faster rate in nine provinces



In **Saskatchewan**, the CPI increased **1.7%** on a year-over-year basis in August, after rising 0.8% in July. This acceleration was partly attributable to the application of PST to insurance services in Saskatchewan that became effective in August. Month-over-month increases were recorded in the passenger vehicle insurance premiums index (+5.9%), homeowners' home and mortgage insurance index (+6.3%), insurance, licences and other services for recreational vehicles index (+3.2%), and tenants' insurance premiums index (+6.3%). Year over year, prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 8.7%, largely attributable to PST changes from the spring. Homeowners' replacement costs fell 0.7% in the 12-month period ending in August, while they rose 4.2% at the national level.

Consumer prices in **Prince Edward Island** rose **2.3%** year over year in August, after increasing 1.8% in July. The large growth rate in consumer prices, relative to the other provinces, remains partly attributable to an increase in the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)

in Prince Edward Island that took effect in October 2016. The traveller accommodation index also contributed to the 12-month increase in the CPI, rising 23.0% on a year-over-year basis in August, following a 19.1% increase in July. Prices for fresh fruit fell 9.3% in the 12-month period ending in August, while they rose 5.6% at the national level.

The CPI in Manitoba increased 0.9% year-over-year in August, matching the gain in July. Consumers paid 12.8% more for fresh vegetables in the 12 months to August. At the same time, the natural gas index declined more in Manitoba than in any other province.

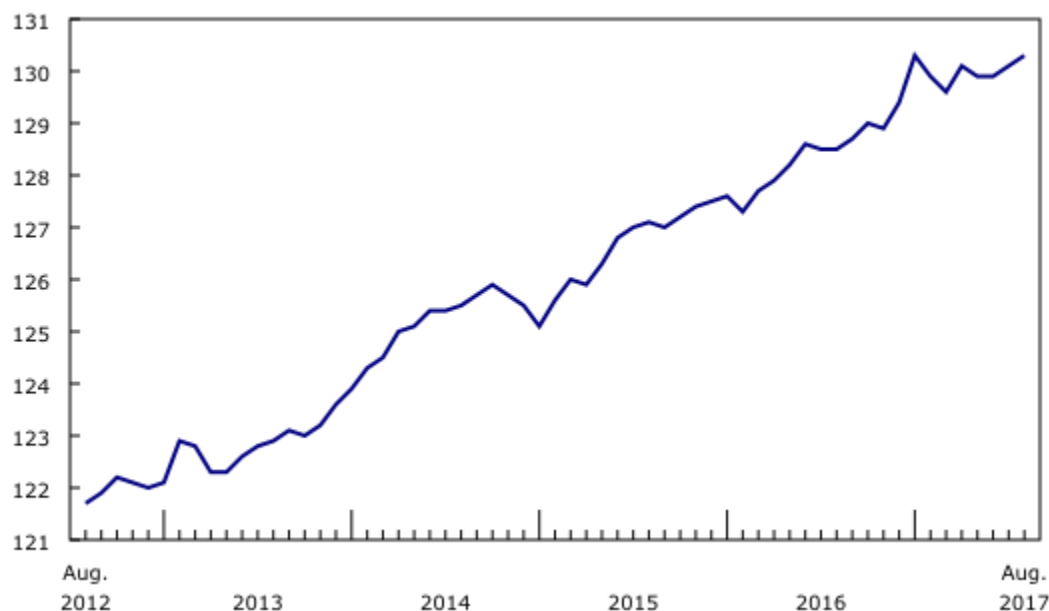
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI increased 0.2% in August, matching the gain in July.

Chart 4

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



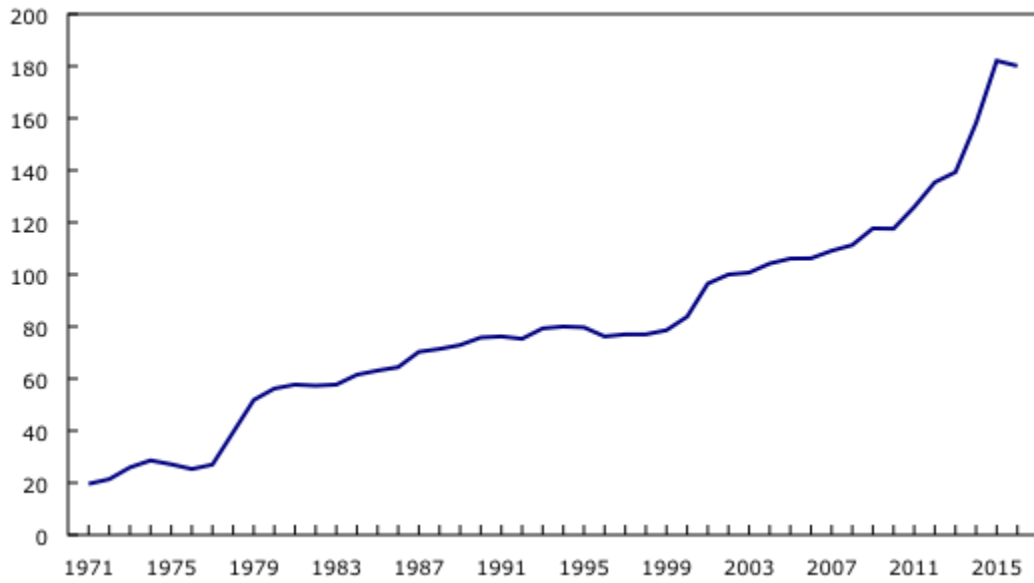
In August, five major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, while three decreased.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in August, the transportation index (+0.8%) posted the largest gain, while the recreation, education and reading index (-0.2%) posted the largest decline.

Chart 5

Fresh or frozen beef index, annual average, Canada, 1971 to 2016

index (2002=100)



原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170922/dq170922a-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

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