

商工会事務局より:カナダ統計局より GDP データ発表: **2017 年 10 月 産業別 GDP +0.0%**
<gross domestic product (GDP) by Industry 2017 October by Industry +0.0%

12 月 22 日 カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2017 年 10 月度産業別 GDP 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。

- ◎ **10 月度 GDP 対前月比 +0.0%**
- ◎ **産業別: サービス産業算出 +0.2% 製造産業算出 -0.4%**
- ◎ **主な増減: 卸売り (+1.4%)、小売り (+1.1%)、不動産 (+0.3%)、鉱石石油ガス産出 (-1.1%)**

原文抜粋

Gross domestic product by industry, October 2017

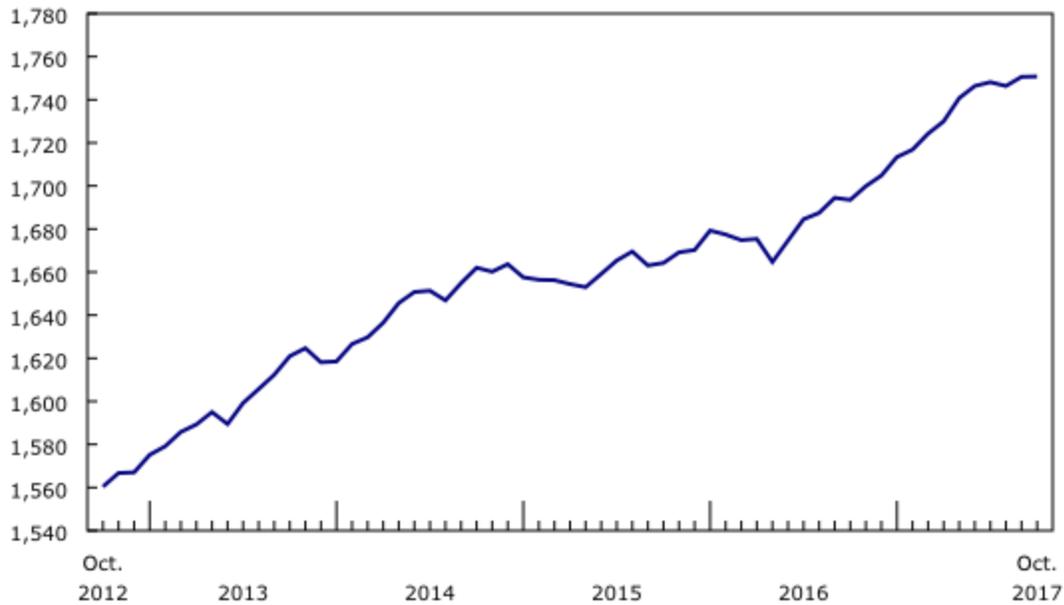
Real gross domestic product (GDP) was essentially unchanged in October following 0.2% growth in September, as 9 of 20 industrial sectors expanded.

Service-producing industries rose 0.2%, mainly from growth in wholesale trade, retail trade and real estate. Meanwhile, goods-producing industries contracted 0.4%, largely due to the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector.

Chart 1

Real gross domestic product is essentially unchanged in October

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



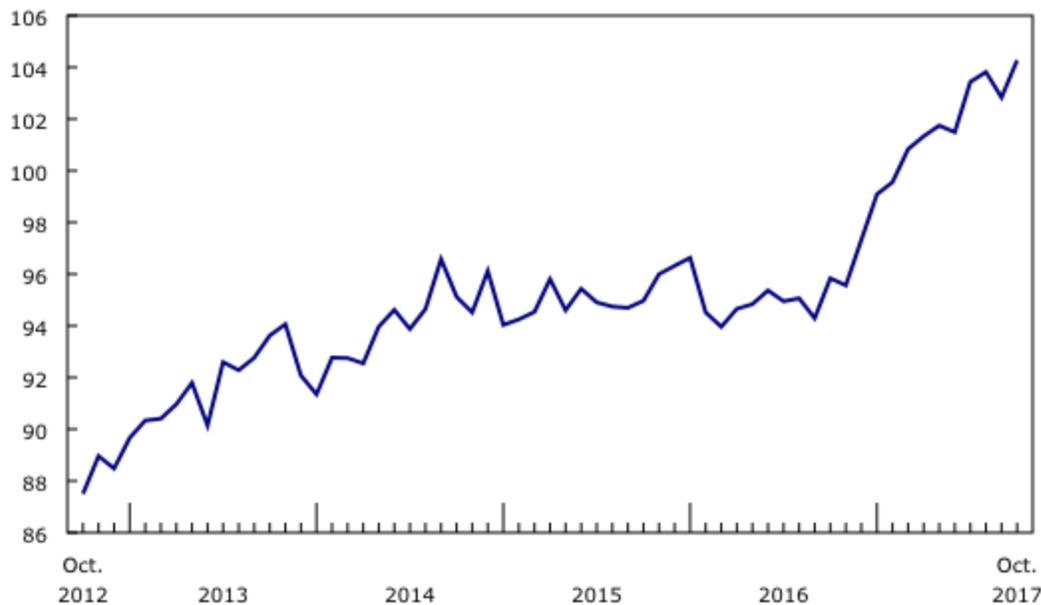
Wholesale and retail grow

The wholesale trade sector grew for the 9th time in 11 months in October, with a **1.4% rise** more than offsetting September's decline of 0.9%. Six of nine subsectors expanded, led by wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (+3.4%), personal and household goods (+3.2%) and petroleum products (+3.1%). The wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts declined 1.7% as automotive imports decreased.

Chart 2

Wholesale trade grows in October

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



The **retail sector expanded 1.1%** in October, almost offsetting three consecutive months of declines. Gains were posted in 7 of 12 subsectors, led by a 2.3% increase at motor vehicle and parts dealers as activity at new and used car dealers was up. General merchandise stores gained 2.4%, more than offsetting three months of declines. Food and beverage stores were up 1.0% while building material and garden equipment and supplies continued to grow, rising 2.0%.

Real estate and rental and leasing up

Real estate and rental and leasing rose 0.3% in October. Activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers (+2.1%) was up for the third month in a row, led by increased home resale activity in Ontario and British Columbia. However, the level of activity of this subsector remains below its March 2017 level, following provincial government changes to housing regulations in Ontario in April.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declines

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was down 1.1% in October, the fourth decline in five months.

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.7%. Non-conventional oil extraction was down 3.5% in October, the fourth decrease in five months, reflecting in part a loss of capacity during

maintenance operations. Following a 5.1% gain in September, conventional oil and gas extraction was up 1.8%, led by increased crude petroleum extraction.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction contracted 0.8% after six consecutive months of growth. Non-metallic mineral mining fell 1.9% as potash mining dropped 5.3%. Other non-metallic mineral mining excluding potash grew 3.6%.

Metal ore mining edged up 0.1% as growth in iron ore (+1.4%) and gold and silver ore (+1.8%) was partly offset by declines in copper, nickel, lead and zinc (-1.3%) and other metal ore mining (-1.8%). Coal mining declined 1.8%.

Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction declined 5.2%. This was a fourth consecutive decline after a string of increases that began in the spring of 2016 and ended in April 2017.

Finance and insurance continues to decline

Finance and insurance (-0.2%) declined for the fourth month in a row in October. Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles (-1.5%) were down for a fourth consecutive month, as market activities declined. Insurance carriers and related activities edged up 0.1%, while depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities were essentially unchanged.

Construction edges down

The construction sector edged down 0.1% in October following four consecutive monthly increases. Repair construction fell 0.3% after rising 1.6% in September. Non-residential construction contracted 0.3%, as a decline in commercial construction more than offset growth in industrial and public construction.

Residential construction (-0.1%) was down slightly as declines in single-family dwellings and home alterations and improvements more than offset growth in doubles, rows and apartment dwelling units. Engineering and other construction activities edged up 0.1%.

Transportation and warehousing declines

Transportation and warehousing was down 0.2% as six of nine subsectors declined. Support activities for transportation contracted 0.8%. Rail transportation decreased 1.1% as rail movement of automotive products, grain and fertilizer, coal and intermodal freight were down. Pipeline transportation was down 0.4% as growth in pipeline transportation of natural gas

(+0.7%) was more than offset by a decline in crude oil and other pipeline transportation (–1.5%).

Manufacturing edges up

The manufacturing sector edged up 0.1% as growth in non-durable industries (+0.3%) was partly offset by a decline in durable industries (–0.1%).

Non-durable manufacturing was up in five of eight subsectors. Petroleum and coal products (+3.5%), plastic and rubber products (+1.8%) and beverage and tobacco products manufacturing (+2.4%) contributed the most to the growth. There were declines at paper (–3.7%), printing and related support activities (–4.9%) and chemical products manufacturing (–0.2%).

Durable manufacturing was down slightly as a decline in transportation equipment manufacturing offset growth in 7 of 10 subsectors. For the fourth time in five months, transportation equipment was down (–2.4%), as five of its seven industry groups decreased. Work stoppages and some assembly plant shutdowns in October partly contributed to decreases in the manufacturing of motor vehicles (–5.5%) and motor vehicle parts (–2.5%).

Aerospace and parts manufacturing declined 0.4%, reflecting lower exports of aircrafts and aircraft engines and parts. The largest increases in output were posted by manufacturers of wood products (+3.2%), fabricated metal products (+1.6%) and primary metal (+1.9%).

Other industries

The public sector was unchanged in October following 0.3% growth in September. Educational services were essentially unchanged after growing 0.5% in September. The community colleges and CEGEPs subsector declined 4.6% as a result of a strike by Ontario community college faculty staff that started on October 16. In other components of the public sector, health care and social assistance edged up 0.2% while public administration edged down 0.1%.

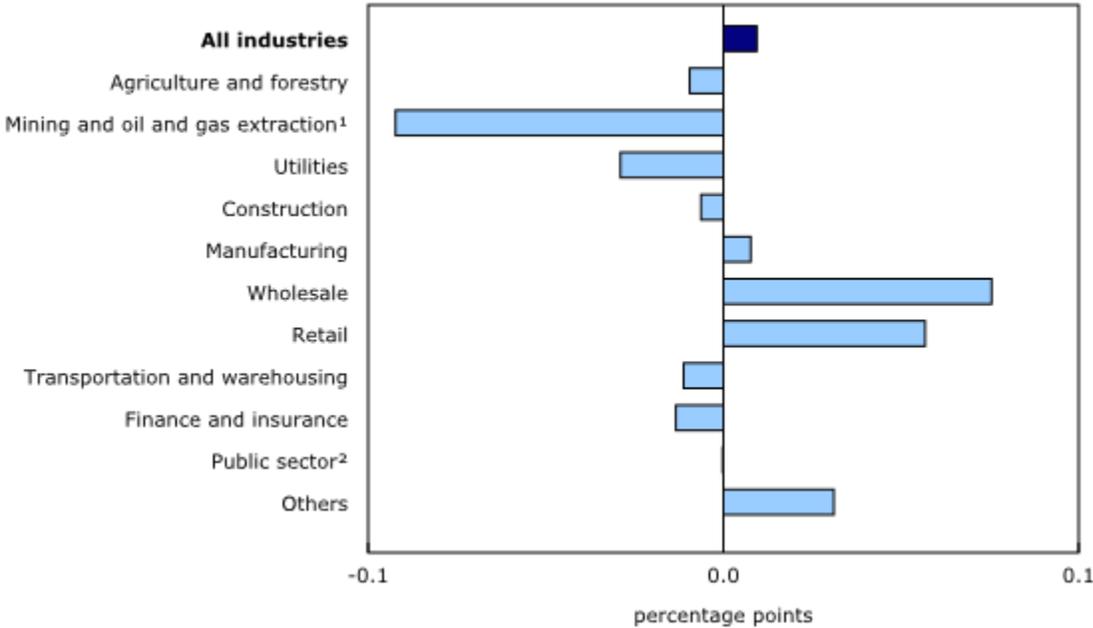
Utilities contracted 1.3% as both electric power generation, transmission and distribution (–1.0%) and natural gas distribution (–4.2%) declined. October's decline offset higher activity in September in response to volatile and unseasonal weather conditions.

Accommodation and food services edged up 0.1%. Activity at food services and drinking places was up slightly (+0.1%) while accommodation services edged down 0.1% after six months of growth.

After three months of growth, activity at professional services was essentially unchanged, as there was growth in computer systems and related services and decreases in other subsectors.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (-0.6%) was down for the 9th time in 12 months.

Chart 3 
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in October



原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。
www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171222/dq171222a-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan

トロント日本商工会
事務局