

商工会より：カナダ統計局 **9月 CPI** データ発表 **1.6%** (8月 **1.4%**)
Statistics Canada released **September CPI 1.6%** (August 1.4%)

会員各位

10月20日、カナダ統計局 (Statistics Canada) より、2017年9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：

- ◎ 9月度消費者物価、対前年同月比 **1.6%増** (同8月度 **1.4%**)
- ◎ 分野別： 運輸コスト (**+3.8%**) 住宅関連 (**-0.4%**) 食品 (**+1.4%**) 衣服靴 (**-2.3%**)
- ◎ 州別： マニトバ州 (**+1.5%**) ブリティッシュコロンビア州 (**+2.0%**) ニューブランズウィック州 (**+1.7%**)

(原文コピー)

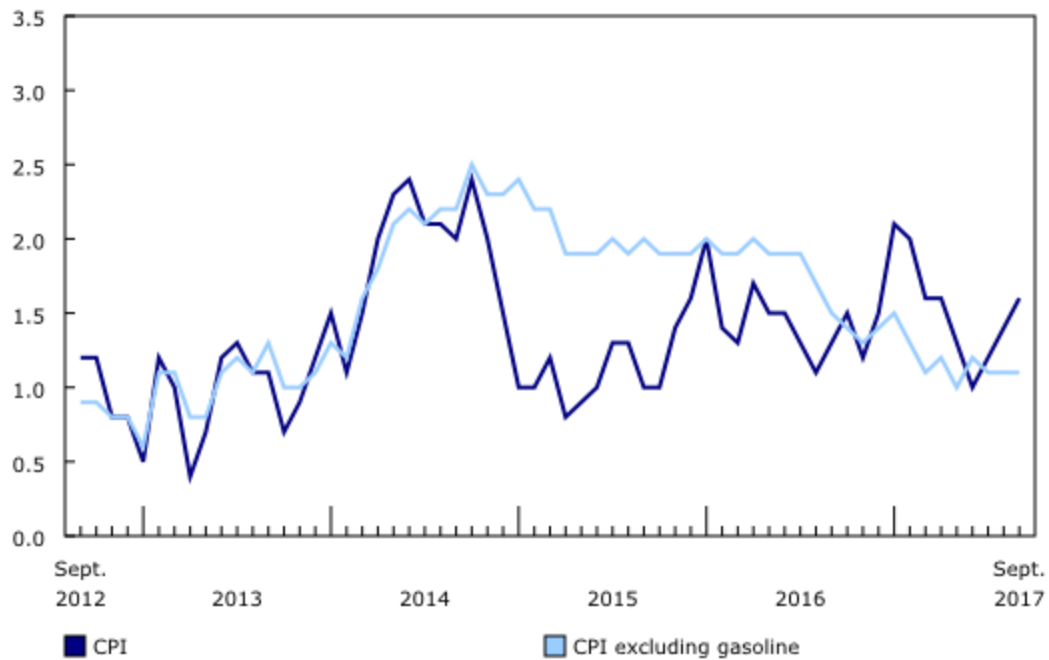
Consumer Price Index, September 2017

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) **rose 1.6% on a year-over-year basis in September**, following a 1.4% gain in August. The all-items CPI excluding gasoline rose 1.1% year over year in September, matching the gain in both July and August.

Chart 1

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding gasoline

12-month % change

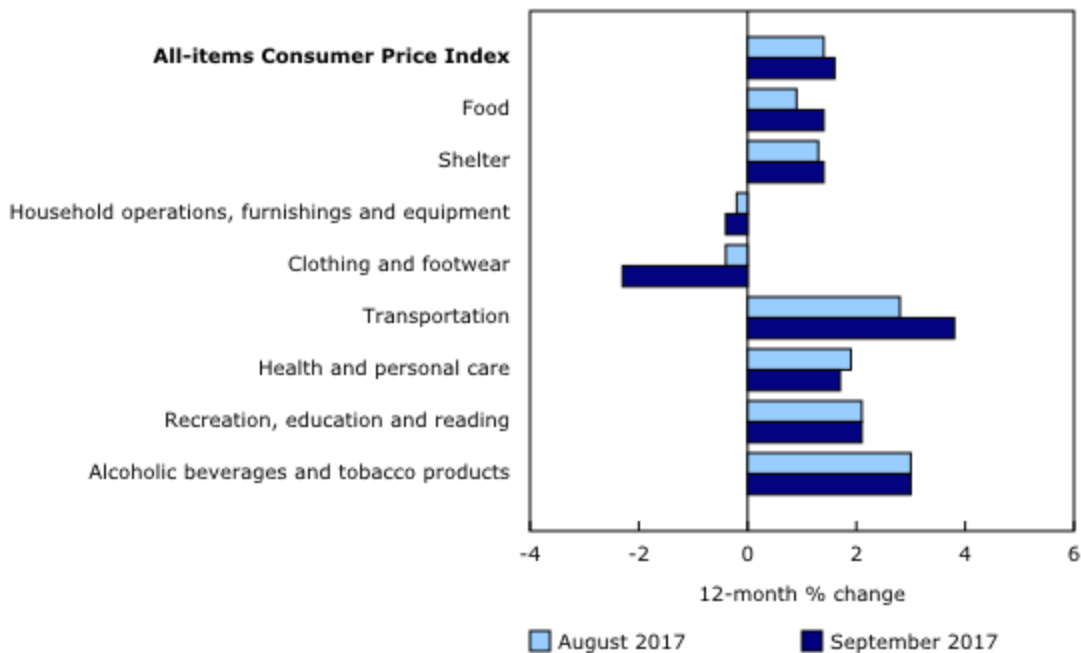


12-month change in the major components

Prices were up in six of the eight major CPI components in the 12 months to September, 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 both **declined** on a year-over-year basis.

Chart 2

Consumer prices increase in six of the eight major components



Transportation costs rose 3.8% on a year-over-year basis in September, following a 2.8% increase in August. For a third consecutive month, gasoline prices were the largest contributor to the gain in transportation prices and also to their acceleration. The gasoline index rose 14.1% in the 12 months to September, largely due to supply disruptions caused by Hurricane Harvey. The purchase of passenger vehicles index accelerated 1.0% year over year in September, up from a 0.7% increase in August.

Consumer prices for food were up 1.4% on a year-over-year basis in September, after increasing 0.9% in August. Prices for food purchased from stores grew 0.9% year over year in September, largely due to the price declines reported in September 2016 not counting as part of the current 12-month movement. Prices for food purchased from restaurants rose 2.7% in September, up slightly from a 2.6% year-over-year gain in August.

Recreation, education and reading costs rose 2.1% on a year-over-year basis in September, matching the increase in August. Tuition fees grew 3.0% in the 12-month period ending in September.

In September, the household operations, furnishings and equipment index (-0.4%) declined on a year-over-year basis for the third consecutive month. The telephone services index contributed the most to this continued decline, down 3.1% in the 12 months to September. Consumers also paid 3.3% less for furniture in September compared with the same month a year earlier.

The clothing and footwear index declined 2.3% on a year-over-year basis in September. Prices for women's clothing contributed the most to the decrease in this major component, falling 4.6% in September, following a 1.9% decline in August. Men's

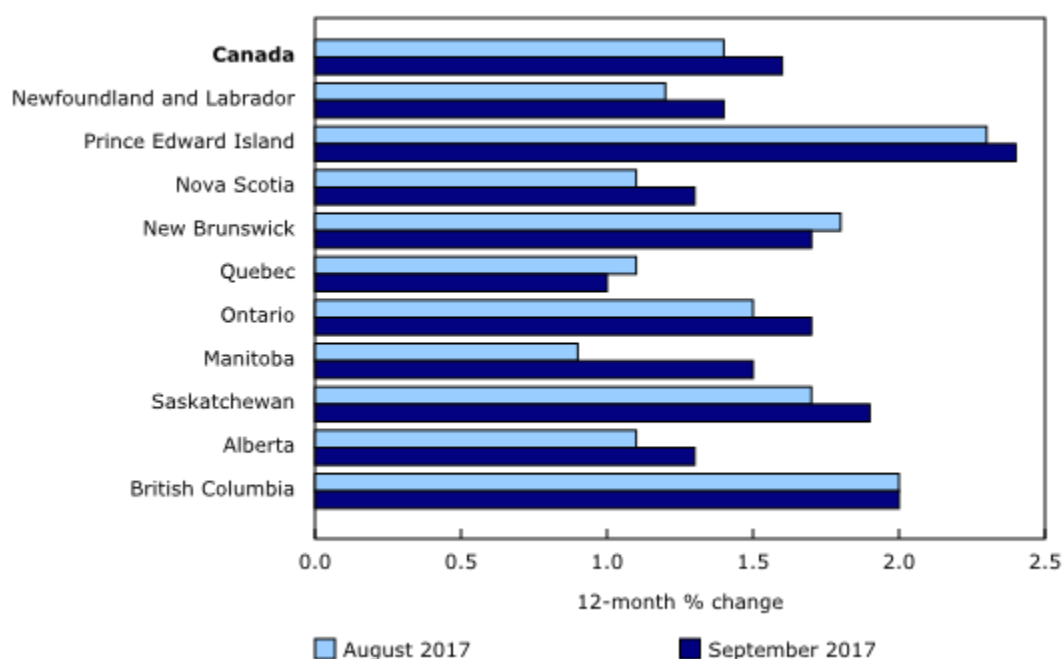
clothing prices also posted a year-over-year decrease, falling 2.7%. In contrast, prices for clothing material and notions rose 3.5% in the 12 months to September.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices rose more on a year-over-year basis in September than they did in August in seven provinces, while two provinces registered decelerations.

Chart 3

Consumer prices rise at a faster rate in seven provinces



The CPI in **Manitoba increased 1.5%** on a year-over-year basis in September, after rising 0.9% in August. Consumers paid 3.4% more in the 12 months to September for food purchased from stores, which was a larger increase than in any other province. The fresh vegetables index (+11.7%) contributed the most to this rise in prices. Among the provinces, prices for household equipment fell the most year over year in Manitoba during September.

In **British Columbia, the CPI gained 2.0%** year over year, matching the increase in August. The homeowners' replacement cost index (+7.1%) contributed the most to the rise in the CPI in this province, and also matched the gain in August. The gasoline index (+8.9%) decelerated on a year-over-year basis compared with August. British Columbia was the only province to register a deceleration in this index.

Consumer prices in **New Brunswick rose 1.7%** year over year in September, following a 1.8% increase in August. The telephone services index fell 2.5% in the 12-month

period ending in September, which contributed the most to the decline in prices in this province. The traveller accommodation index decreased by 4.5% on a year-over-year basis in September, following a 15.0% increase in August. In contrast, consumers paid more for recreational vehicles and outboard motors in September compared with the same month a year earlier.

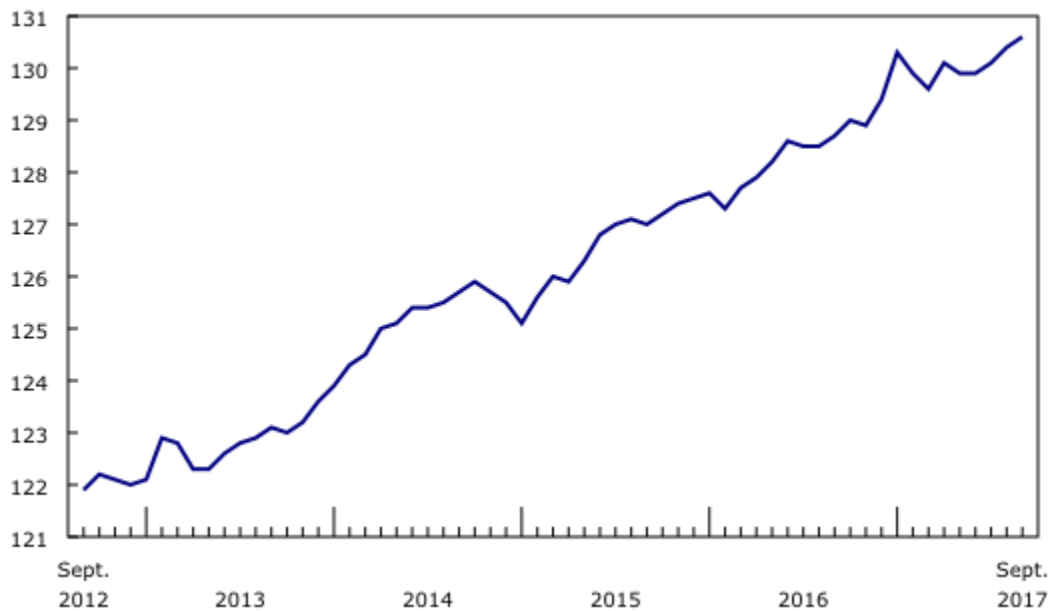
Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

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

Chart 4

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

index (2002=100)



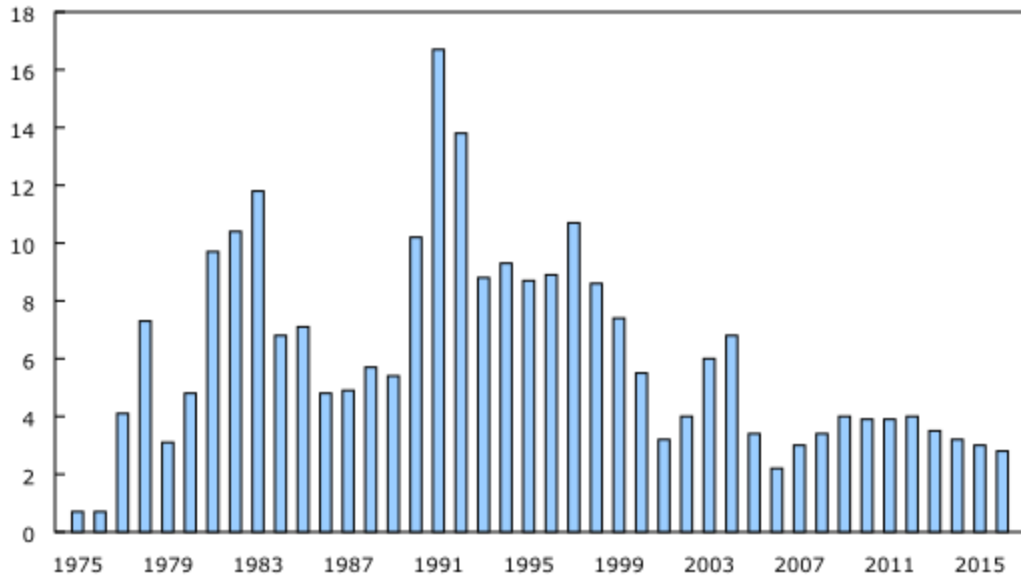
In September, five major components increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, while three decreased.

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in September, the transportation index (+1.1%) posted the largest gain, while the clothing and footwear index (-1.0%) posted the largest decline.

Chart 5

Tuition fees index, annual average, Canada, 1975 to 2016

annual average % change



原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171020/dq171020a-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

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