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Chart 1

Canada: Quarterly Population Growth

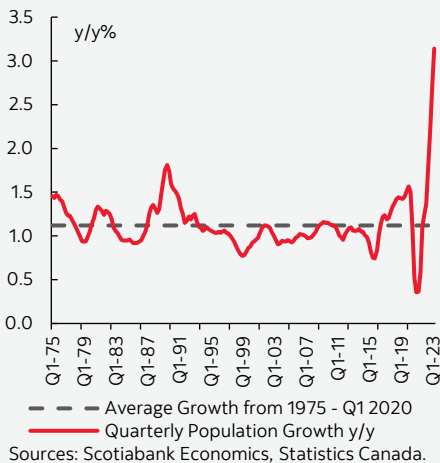
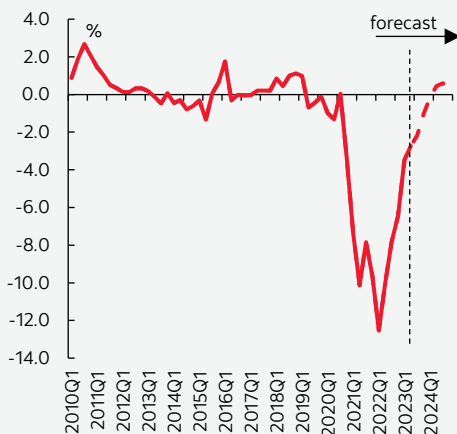


Chart 2

Pent-Up Demand



Population Growth Pushing Up Forecasts

- Record population growth is forcing an upward adjustment to forecasts of economic activity this year and next.
- The impact of this demographic boom is most felt on consumption and labour supply.
- The strength in population growth is leading us to raise our estimate of potential output such that inflationary pressures coming from the output gap are roughly unchanged from our previous forecasts. Inflation is still expected to hit the Bank of Canada's 2% target in 2025.
- Owing to the stability of the output gap and inflation relative to previous forecasts, we are maintaining our view that the Bank of Canada will keep rates at current levels until 2024Q2, at which time a series of gradual cuts will begin.
- As in our previous outlooks, risks to the rate path are tilted to the upside given the latest in a series of upward revisions to growth.

An upward revision to forecasts is once again necessary for Canada. Incoming data so far this year have remained surprisingly strong, particularly in the interest-sensitive sectors of the economy. Much of this can be accounted for by residual pent-up demand for consumption and housing, which are both linked, in part to the record increases in population that have been observed in Canada (among a broad range of other factors). Those increases have boosted demand as new residents purchase goods and service, but also likely dampened upward pressure on wages as they join the workforce by boosting the supply of labour. This surge in population growth is leading us to revise our estimate of potential output—the economy's non-inflationary growth rate—by about 0.2% per annum, in line with the Bank of Canada's own revisions to this measure of activity. This leads us to revise upwards our forecast for economic activity in Canada this year and next, with minimal impacts on our inflation forecast as the output gap—a measure of inflationary pressures defined as the difference between actual output and potential output—remains relatively unchanged. As a consequence, this forecast update does not foresee any changes to our rate outlook relative to our previous forecast despite this stronger growth.

The rapid pace of population growth sets a very high bar against which to see outright declines in economic activity. As a result, we are now only expecting a mild one quarter decline in economic activity in 2024Q1 with only modest growth of 0.2% in 2023Q4, following an advance of 0.7% in 2023Q3. We had previously expected very small declines in GDP growth in both 2023Q3 and Q4.

The spectacular rise in population growth and its impact on economic activity must be viewed in a historical context to truly appreciate the extraordinary outcome. Population growth is on pace to exceed the record growth observed last year, in which roughly one million new residents landed. Population growth in 2023Q2 is nearly **triple** the pre-pandemic historical average (chart 1). That record pace accelerated through the end of the second quarter setting the stage for an even larger acceleration in the third quarter. With such powerful tailwinds, it seems highly unlikely that the economy will contract in the current quarter.

Moreover, this population growth is contributing to the strength in consumption observed thus far in the year. We wrote some time ago about the pent-up demand on the household side and how that would lead to strong consumption. This has clearly been the case. Though pent-up demand for goods and services is slowly falling as consumption remains healthy (chart 2), the surge in population is keeping the demand for these items stronger than we had thought possible.

July 20, 2023

While the strength in population growth is clearly raising growth, a different picture is revealed by real GDP per capita. Population growth is exceeding that of the economy and in so doing is depressing output per capita. It is no surprise then that Canadians indicate some discomfort with the state of the economy even though the outlook is better than earlier forecast. There may not be a technical recession in the country (defined as two quarters of falling economic activity) when looking at GDP, but we should see a sizeable decline in real GDP per capita this year.

Given the upward revision to potential output and largely matching increase in real GDP, inflation pressures are forecast to be in line with what we have been expecting in the last few forecasts. Headline inflation is still expected to continue to decline gradually as the impact of year-ago developments (largely gasoline prices) are reflected in incoming data. We expect total inflation to average 3.7% this year and fall to 2.4% next year. Core measures of inflation should follow a similar path as the impacts of monetary policy on output cumulate. Inflation, either total or core, is expected to return to the Bank of Canada's 2% target in 2025.

Owing to the relatively stable inflation outlook relative to our previous forecasts, we have not changed our rate forecasts in Canada. We believe the Bank of Canada's tightening cycle is at an end and that it will begin a series of gradual cuts beginning in 2024Q2. That view is of course conditional on the economic slowing we project. If the economy remains more robust or if core measures of inflation remain stubbornly above 3%, Governor Macklem would need to raise rates further. As a consequence, the risks to the policy rate in the short run are clearly to the upside.

International												
	2010-19	2020	2021	2022	2023f	2024f	2010-19	2020	2021	2022	2023f	2024f
	Real GDP (annual % change)						Consumer Prices (annual % change, unless noted)					
World (based on purchasing power parity)	3.7	-2.8	6.3	3.2	2.8	2.7						
Canada	2.3	-5.1	5.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.7	2.4
United States	2.3	-2.8	5.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.2	2.8
Mexico	2.7	-8.0	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.3	4.0	3.4	5.7	7.9	5.6	4.4
United Kingdom	2.0	-11.0	7.6	4.1	0.2	0.9	2.2	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.5	2.9
Eurozone	1.4	-6.3	5.6	3.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.5	2.4
Germany	2.0	-4.1	2.7	1.9	-0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	3.2	8.7	6.1	2.5
France	1.4	-7.9	7.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.1	5.9	5.5	2.5
China	7.7	2.2	8.4	3.0	5.5	4.8	2.6	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.1	2.2
India	6.7	-5.8	9.1	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.1	6.7	6.6	5.0	4.9
Japan	1.2	-4.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	2.5	2.9	1.7
South Korea	3.3	-0.7	4.1	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.5	5.1	3.3	2.1
Australia	2.6	-1.8	5.3	3.7	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.9	6.6	5.7	3.3
Thailand	3.6	-6.2	1.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	1.6	-0.8	1.2	6.1	2.5	1.9
Brazil*	1.4	-3.3	5.0	2.9	2.1	1.5	5.8	3.2	8.3	9.3	5.0	4.2
Colombia	3.7	-7.3	11.0	7.3	1.8	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.5	10.2	11.5	5.3
Peru	4.5	-11.0	13.3	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.0	7.9	6.9	4.2
Chile	3.3	-6.1	11.7	2.4	-0.8	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.5	11.6	7.4	3.0
Commodities												
	(annual average)											
WTI Oil (USD/bbl)	74	39	68	95	76	76						
Brent Oil (USD/bbl)	82	43	70	101	81	80						
WCS - WTI Discount (USD/bbl)	-18	-12	-14	-21	-17	-16						
Nymex Natural Gas (USD/mmbtu)	3.39	2.02	3.85	6.61	2.95	3.75						
Copper (USD/lb)	3.10	2.80	4.23	4.00	3.90	4.00						
Zinc (USD/lb)	1.02	1.03	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.20						
Nickel (USD/lb)	7.00	6.25	8.37	11.66	10.20	9.25						
Iron Ore (USD/tonne)	101	109	160	121	106	90						
Metallurgical Coal (USD/tonne)	179	127	204	372	250	200						
Gold, (USD/oz)	1,342	1,769	1,799	1,803	1,900	1,900						
Silver, (USD/oz)	21.64	20.48	25.15	21.80	23.74	23.75						

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, Focus Economics, BEA, BLS, IMF, Bloomberg.
*Consumer Prices: average of quarterly y/y% change

North America												
	2010-19	2020	2021	2022	2023f	2024f	2010-19	2020	2021	2022	2023f	2024f
	Canada						United States					
	(annual % change, unless noted)						(annual % change, unless noted)					
Real GDP	2.3	-5.1	5.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	-2.8	5.9	2.1	1.6	0.5
Consumer spending	2.5	-6.1	5.0	4.8	3.1	2.2	2.2	-3.0	8.3	2.7	1.8	0.7
Residential investment	2.5	5.0	14.9	-11.1	-7.2	2.9	4.5	7.2	10.7	-10.6	-10.7	3.0
Business investment*	3.0	-9.8	4.2	6.5	-1.3	8.7	5.1	-4.9	6.4	3.9	2.8	1.2
Government	1.1	1.9	5.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.6	-0.6	2.6	0.5
Exports	3.6	-8.9	1.4	2.8	6.0	-0.8	3.9	-13.2	6.1	7.1	3.2	3.1
Imports	3.7	-9.3	7.8	7.5	-0.3	3.4	4.3	-9.0	14.1	8.1	-0.7	3.9
Inventories, contribution to annual GDP growth	0.1	-1.8	1.0	2.1	-1.5	-0.6	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.5	0.0
Nominal GDP	4.0	-4.5	13.6	10.9	3.4	3.2	4.0	-1.5	10.7	9.2	5.9	2.4
GDP deflator	1.7	0.6	8.2	7.2	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.3	4.5	7.0	4.2	1.9
Consumer price index (CPI)	1.6	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.7	2.4	1.8	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.2	2.8
Core inflation rate**	1.7	1.9	2.8	5.0	3.8	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.5	5.0	4.2	2.7
Pre-tax corporate profits	6.3	-1.4	35.8	8.4	-4.9	2.7	5.9	-5.9	22.6	6.5	-4.9	1.0
Employment	1.3	-5.6	5.0	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	-5.8	2.9	4.3	2.1	0.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	9.7	7.5	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	8.1	5.4	3.6	3.7	4.3
Current account balance (CAD, USD bn)	-56.9	-47.6	-6.7	-9.1	-8.0	-61.3	-407	-597	-831	-972	-918	-977
Merchandise trade balance (CAD, USD bn)	-13.6	-40.3	4.7	21.9	26.0	-6.1	-763	-913	-1084	-1183	-1091	-1175
Federal budget balance (FY, CAD, USD bn) ***	-18.7	-327.7	-90.2	-43.0	-40.1	-35.0	-829	-3,132	-2,775	-1,376	-1,535	-1,502
percent of GDP	-1.0	-14.8	-3.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-4.8	-14.9	-11.9	-5.4	-5.7	-5.4
Housing starts (000s, mn)	201	218	271	262	225	235	1.31	1.40	1.61	1.55	1.39	1.43
Motor vehicle sales (000s, mn)	1,816	1,567	1,667	1,529	1,672	1,748	15.7	14.5	14.9	13.8	15.5	16.6
Industrial production	2.4	-8.2	4.5	3.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	-7.2	4.4	3.4	-0.2	0.6
	Mexico											
	(annual % change)											
Real GDP	2.7	-8.0	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.3						
Consumer price index	4.0	3.4	5.7	7.9	5.6	4.4						
Unemployment rate (%)	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.7						

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, CMHC, BEA, BLS, Bloomberg. *For Canada it includes capital expenditures by businesses and non-profit institutions.
 ** US: core PCE deflator; Canada: average of 2 core measures published by the BoC. *** In order to align with US reporting, as of the August 2020 issue of Scotiabank's Forecast Tables, Canadian Federal and Provincial Budget Balances for FY2020/21 are noted in calendar year 2020, FY2021/22 in calendar year 2021.

Quarterly Forecasts													
	2021	2022				2023				2024			
Canada	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2e	Q3f	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f
Real GDP (q/q ann. % change)	6.9	2.6	3.6	2.3	-0.1	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	-0.1	1.5	1.8	3.1
Real GDP (y/y % change)	3.9	3.2	4.7	3.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.6
Consumer prices (y/y % change)	4.7	5.8	7.5	7.2	6.7	5.1	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1
Average of new core CPIs (y/y % change)*	3.4	4.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
CPIXFET (y/y % change)**	3.2	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
United States													
Real GDP (q/q ann. % change)	7.0	-1.6	-0.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	-0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6
Real GDP (y/y % change)	5.7	3.7	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0
Consumer prices (y/y % change)	6.8	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.1	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5
Total PCE deflator (y/y % change)	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2
Core PCE deflator (y/y % change)	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5

* Average of 2 core measures published by the BoC. ** CPI ex. food, energy and indirect taxes. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, BEA, BLS, Bloomberg.

Central Bank Rates													
	2021	2022				2023				2024			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3f	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f
Americas	(% end of period)												
Bank of Canada	0.25	0.50	1.50	3.25	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.25	3.75
US Federal Reserve (upper bound)	0.25	0.50	1.75	3.25	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25	4.75	4.00
Bank of Mexico	5.50	6.50	7.75	9.25	10.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.00	10.00	9.25	8.75	8.25
Central Bank of Brazil	9.25	11.75	13.25	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.25	12.25	11.25	10.25	9.75	9.25
Bank of the Republic of Colombia	3.00	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	13.00	13.25	13.25	12.25	10.25	8.25	6.75	5.75
Central Reserve Bank of Peru	2.50	4.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.25	6.75	6.25	5.75	5.25
Central Bank of Chile	4.00	7.00	9.00	10.75	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.00	7.50	6.50	4.00	3.75	3.75
Europe													
European Central Bank MRO Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75
European Central Bank Deposit Rate	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	0.75	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25
Bank of England	0.25	0.75	1.25	2.25	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.25
Asia/Oceania													
Reserve Bank of Australia	0.10	0.10	0.85	2.35	3.10	3.60	4.10	4.35	4.60	4.40	4.10	4.05	3.85
Bank of Japan	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
People's Bank of China	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.55	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Reserve Bank of India	4.00	4.00	4.90	5.90	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.75
Bank of Korea	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50
Bank of Thailand	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Currencies and Interest Rates													
Americas	(end of period)												
Canadian dollar (USDCAD)	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25
Canadian dollar (CADUSD)	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80
Mexican peso (USDMXN)	20.53	19.87	20.12	20.14	19.50	18.05	17.12	17.30	17.90	17.90	18.30	18.50	18.90
Brazilian real (USDBRL)	5.58	4.74	5.26	5.42	5.28	5.06	4.79	4.90	4.85	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00
Colombian peso (USDCOP)	4,080	3,771	4,155	4,609	4,853	4,623	4,172	4,225	4,234	4,249	4,278	4,302	4,316
Peruvian sol (USDPEN)	4.00	3.68	3.83	3.98	3.81	3.76	3.63	3.75	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.80	3.85
Chilean peso (USDCLP)	852	786	918	969	851	795	802	820	830	840	850	850	850
Europe													
Euro (EURUSD)	1.14	1.11	1.05	0.98	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.18
UK pound (GBPUSD)	1.35	1.31	1.22	1.12	1.21	1.23	1.27	1.35	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.40
Asia/Oceania													
Japanese yen (USDJPY)	115	122	136	145	131	133	144	135	135	130	130	125	125
Australian dollar (AUDUSD)	0.73	0.75	0.69	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72
Chinese yuan (USDCNY)	6.36	6.34	6.70	7.12	6.90	6.87	7.25	7.14	7.00	6.90	6.87	6.75	6.69
Indian rupee (USDINR)	74.3	75.8	79.0	81.3	82.7	82.2	82.0	82.0	81.5	81.5	81.0	80.0	80.0
South Korean won (USDKRW)	1,189	1,212	1,299	1,431	1,260	1,302	1,318	1,290	1,275	1,250	1,223	1,202	1,180
Thai baht (USDTHB)	33.4	33.3	35.3	37.7	34.6	34.1	35.5	34.5	33.8	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.8
Canada (Yields, %)													
3-month T-bill	0.19	0.73	2.31	3.78	4.32	4.42	4.91	5.10	5.10	4.90	4.65	4.10	3.60
2-year Canada	0.95	2.29	3.15	3.79	4.05	3.73	4.58	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.65	3.50
5-year Canada	1.26	2.41	3.11	3.33	3.41	3.02	3.68	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.60
10-year Canada	1.42	2.40	3.22	3.17	3.30	2.90	3.27	3.25	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.55	3.70
30-year Canada	1.68	2.38	3.13	3.09	3.28	3.00	3.09	3.35	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.75
United States (Yields, %)													
3-month T-bill	0.06	0.55	1.73	3.21	4.40	4.65	5.17	5.30	5.30	5.25	4.75	4.10	3.70
2-year Treasury	0.73	2.33	3.09	4.28	4.43	4.03	4.90	4.60	4.35	4.00	3.75	3.60	3.50
5-year Treasury	1.26	2.46	3.04	4.09	4.00	3.57	4.16	3.95	3.85	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.70
10-year Treasury	1.51	2.34	3.01	3.83	3.88	3.47	3.84	3.65	3.60	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.85
30-year Treasury	1.90	2.45	3.18	3.78	3.97	3.65	3.86	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

The Provinces											
	(annual % change except where noted)										
Real GDP	CA	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC
2010-19	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9
2020	-5.1	-4.6	-1.6	-3.5	-2.7	-5.0	-4.7	-4.4	-4.8	-8.0	-3.0
2021	5.0	0.6	7.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.2	1.8	-0.9	4.8	6.1
2022e	3.4	-1.7	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.7	3.9	5.7	4.8	3.6
2023f	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.1
2024f	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Nominal GDP											
2010-19	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.5
2020	-4.5	-10.0	1.4	0.0	-1.6	-1.9	-2.9	-1.3	-7.6	-15.7	-0.7
2021	13.6	17.7	14.3	10.9	13.8	11.8	10.3	8.4	13.1	26.2	14.2
2022e	10.9	12.1	7.9	9.7	8.5	9.0	9.1	9.9	18.3	20.4	9.4
2023f	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.5	1.7	2.5	2.9
2024f	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Employment											
2010-19	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.0
2020	-5.6	-6.2	-3.4	-4.6	-3.1	-5.4	-5.4	-4.4	-5.1	-7.1	-6.3
2021	5.0	3.4	4.0	5.6	3.1	4.3	5.2	3.7	2.6	5.4	6.2
2022	4.0	4.4	5.4	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.6	3.2	3.5	5.2	3.2
2023f	2.2	1.7	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.3
2024f	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
Unemployment Rate (%)											
2010-19	6.9	13.3	10.6	8.7	9.4	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.3	6.2	6.2
2020	9.7	14.3	10.5	9.9	10.3	8.9	9.8	8.1	8.4	11.3	9.1
2021	7.5	13.1	9.8	8.6	9.2	6.1	8.1	6.5	6.6	8.6	6.6
2022	5.3	11.3	7.6	6.5	7.2	4.3	5.6	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.6
2023f	5.4	10.7	7.5	6.3	7.0	4.4	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.9	5.0
2024f	6.0	11.5	8.3	7.2	7.7	5.2	6.2	5.5	5.4	6.5	5.9
Total CPI, annual average											
2010-19	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
2020	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8
2021	3.4	3.7	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.8
2022	6.8	6.4	8.9	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.9	6.6	6.5	6.9
2023f	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.1	3.9
2024f	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4
Housing Starts (units, 000s)											
2010-19	201	2.2	0.8	4.2	2.7	44	70	6.6	6.0	31	34
2020	218	0.8	1.2	4.9	3.5	54	81	7.3	3.1	24	38
2021	271	1.0	1.3	6.0	3.8	68	100	8.0	4.2	32	48
2022	262	1.4	1.3	5.7	4.7	57	96	8.1	4.2	37	47
2023f	225	1.1	0.9	5.4	3.6	43	86	7.0	3.7	30	45
2024f	235	1.7	1.0	5.3	3.6	49	86	7.4	5.0	33	43
Motor Vehicle Sales (units, 000s)											
2010-19	1,816	33	7	52	42	441	738	56	54	239	199
2020	1,567	27	7	40	35	378	653	47	42	184	179
2021	1,667	29	8	45	38	413	667	50	43	197	203
2022	1,529	24	7	39	34	369	635	45	41	182	181
2023f	1,672	26	7	41	37	395	700	47	42	192	187
2024f	1,748	28	8	45	38	410	722	50	45	202	200
Budget Balances, (CAD mn)											
2019*	-39,392	1,117	22	2	49	32	-8,672	5	-319	-12,152	-322
2020	-327,729	-1,492	-6	-342	409	-7,539	-16,404	-2,124	-1,127	-16,962	-5,468
2021	-90,200	-400	-27	351	488	-772	2,051	-704	-1,468	3,915	1,306
2022e	-43,000	784	-95	-259	863	-5,021	-6,549	-378	1,581	11,641	3,592
2023f	-40,100	-160	-52	-279	40	-3,998	-1,300	-363	1,017	2,371	-4,216

* NL budget balance in 2019 is net of one-time revenue boost via Atlantic Accord.

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, CMHC, Budget documents; Quebec budget balance figures are after Generations Fund and before Stabilization Reserve transfers.

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