

Phase 2 and the US Election

- Global growth has been modestly marked down as COVID-19 roars back, but a solid recovery is still expected in 2021.
- A more targeted approach to virus management should dramatically reduce the impact of the virus relative to the first phase.
- Economic repair from the effects of the pandemic may be occurring more rapidly in Canada than in the US.
- The US election has the potential to substantially affect the forecast, but the extent to which this may occur depends critically on who wins the Presidency and controls the Senate.

The sharp rise in COVID-19 cases is leading to a modest scaling-back of growth forecasts owing to markdown of near-term economic prospects, but a phase-1 like collapse of economic activity will be avoided. We currently expect global GDP to fall by 4.1% in 2020 and rebound by 5.4% next year. Our previous forecast was for a decline of 3.9% this year and a rebound of 5.6% in 2021. The rise in infections also serves as a stark reminder that downside risks to the outlook remain very high and that it will take many quarters to recover lost output. Sustained policy support remains essential to assist firms and households, and premature withdrawal of fiscal support, as seems to be occurring in the US, will slow the pace at which the global economy rebounds next year.

Policymakers seem to have taken the lessons from the first phase of the pandemic to heart. Though the virus has come back with a vengeance in many countries, as feared and expected, the response of authorities has been far more targeted and parsimonious. Full-scale lockdowns of economies have not been implemented even as this second wave seems more broad-based than the initial outbreak of COVID-19. Moreover, households seem better adapted to life in pandemic, though employment remains well below pre-pandemic levels. Global indicators of household spending, for instance, continue to point to a rebound in consumption.

The pace of the rebound observed in 20Q3 was never going to be sustainable, as it reflected a one-time boost in growth as economies re-opened from depressed levels of activity. We are now transitioning to a slower phase of the recovery, as the slow grind to return to pre-pandemic levels of economic activity continues. Unemployment rates remain well above pre-COVID levels with impacts disproportionately affecting low-wage service sector employees, and many industries remain under intense pressure. The pace of this transition will be dictated by the evolution of the virus, how governments respond to it, the extent to which business and household behaviour continues to evolve, and the nature of government supports.

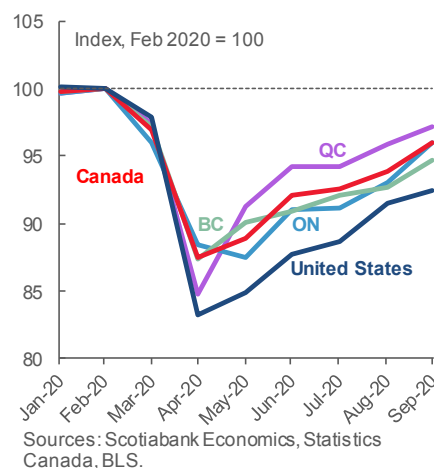
In the very short run, we have scaled back our forecast for economic activity during 20Q4 and 21Q1. In the US this reflects lower fiscal support and virus-related drag, which will reduce growth in 20Q4 to 1.9% SAAR relative to the 5%

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Chart 1

Full Time Employment Levels



we had forecast in our last update. In Canada, we now expect growth of 2.4% SAAR in 20Q4, well below the 5.1% we anticipated in our last forecast. This flows exclusively from the resurgence of the virus and containment measures instituted by some provinces. These revisions are partly offset in 2021 by the inclusion of extended wage subsidies and more generous employment insurance benefits, but growth next year is nevertheless expected to rebound less aggressively than previously assessed (now 5.4% vs 5.6% previously). There is likely to be upside risk to the amount of fiscal support provided next year given the Federal Government's clearly expressed intentions in the Speech from the Throne. We will assess and incorporate new initiatives if they are announced in the upcoming budget.

Importantly from a Canadian perspective, it appears the repair from the impact of the pandemic may be occurring more rapidly than in the US. The number of full-time employees has recovered much faster in Canada than it has in the US, for instance (chart 1). This almost certainly reflects Canada's more effective approach to managing the virus and its public health and economic consequences.

Our outlook does not incorporate the potential impact of the US election. It appears, at this point, that Mr. Biden will defeat President Trump. A President Biden, however, would be unable to alter the course of fiscal policy if Republicans maintain control of the Senate. In fact, it could well be that Senate Republicans block attempts by the new administration to support the economy as it continues to process the impacts of the pandemic. As Chairman Powell has noted many times, there remains a clear need for extensive fiscal support in the US economy. The current politicking around the extension of employment benefits is a taste what may come if Mr. Biden wins and the Republicans keep the Senate. If so, that would be negative for the outlook. Conversely, a Democratic Senate would likely be much more supportive of enhanced fiscal support, which could lead us to raise our forecast for next year. Finally, while President Trump seems unlikely to win at the moment, a victory is not out of reach. A second Trump mandate would likely see more fiscal support given the President's newfound appreciation for stimulus. One thing is certain: the electoral distraction will be over soon, and a return to governing and a focus on the needs of the economy will be a welcome relief from the past few weeks.

International	2010–19	2019	2020f	2021f	2022f	2010–19	2019	2020f	2021f	2022f
	Real GDP (annual % change)					Consumer Prices (y/y % change, year-end)				
World (based on purchasing power parity)	3.7	2.9	-4.1	5.4	3.9					
Canada	2.2	1.7	-5.7	4.1	3.1	1.7	2.1	0.1	1.9	2.0
United States	2.3	2.2	-3.9	4.0	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2
Mexico	2.7	-0.3	-9.1	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.9
United Kingdom	1.8	1.3	-9.7	5.9	2.7	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.7
Eurozone	1.4	1.3	-8.3	5.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3
Germany	1.9	0.6	-6.3	4.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.5
France	1.4	1.5	-9.7	6.3	2.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.4
China	7.9	6.1	2.1	8.5	6.0	2.5	4.5	2.3	2.5	2.3
India	7.2	4.8	-8.0	7.0	7.4	6.7	7.4	4.8	4.4	5.3
Japan	1.4	0.7	-4.9	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	-0.4	0.5	1.0
South Korea	3.5	2.0	-1.6	3.1	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.9
Australia	2.7	1.8	-3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	0.4	1.6	2.1
Thailand	3.8	2.4	-7.1	5.0	4.0	1.5	0.9	-0.7	1.4	1.7
Brazil	1.4	1.1	-5.3	2.9	2.7	6.0	3.8	2.8	4.8	4.6
Colombia	3.8	3.2	-7.5	5.0	4.0	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.0	3.0
Peru	4.8	2.1	-11.5	8.7	4.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0
Chile	3.6	1.1	-5.2	5.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.0
Argentina	1.8	-2.1	-10.8	4.3	3.6	23.0	53.8	28.7	42.6	36.5
Commodities	(annual average)									
WTI Oil (USD/bbl)	74	57	39	48	52					
Brent Oil (USD/bbl)	82	64	43	50	55					
WCS - WTI Discount (USD/bbl)	-18	-14	-12	-15	-15					
Nymex Natural Gas (USD/mmbtu)	3.39	2.53	2.12	2.70	2.55					
Copper (USD/lb)	3.10	2.73	2.74	3.00	3.10					
Zinc (USD/lb)	1.02	1.16	1.00	1.10	1.05					
Nickel (USD/lb)	7.00	6.31	6.07	6.50	6.35					
Aluminium (USD/lb)	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90					
Iron Ore (USD/tonne)	101	93	100	85	75					
Metallurgical Coal (USD/tonne)	179	185	130	140	150					
Gold, (USD/oz)	1,342	1,393	1,775	1,850	1,850					
Silver, (USD/oz)	21.64	16.21	20.25	22.00	22.00					
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, BEA, BLS, IMF, Bloomberg.										

October 14, 2020

North America	2010–19	2019	2020f	2021f	2022f	2010–19	2019	2020f	2021f	2022f
	Canada					United States				
	(annual % change, unless noted)					(annual % change, unless noted)				
Real GDP	2.2	1.7	-5.7	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.2	-3.9	4.0	3.1
Consumer spending	2.5	1.6	-8.3	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.4	-4.5	4.1	3.0
Residential investment	2.4	-0.5	-5.6	6.2	4.8	4.4	-1.7	2.1	4.5	2.2
Business investment*	2.4	-0.4	-10.8	7.2	3.0	5.0	2.9	-4.8	5.7	4.7
Government	1.3	1.8	-0.9	2.1	2.5	0.0	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.5
Exports	3.4	1.3	-11.4	7.1	4.2	3.8	-0.1	-14.9	7.0	4.6
Imports	3.6	0.6	-16.3	6.6	4.3	4.5	1.1	-13.6	8.1	4.3
Nominal GDP	3.9	3.6	-4.9	6.5	5.5	4.0	4.0	-3.0	5.3	5.2
GDP deflator	1.7	1.9	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.0
Consumer price index (CPI)	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.1
Core inflation rate**	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9
Pre-tax corporate profits	6.2	-0.1	-21.4	5.7	4.6	5.2	0.3	-14.1	7.4	5.2
Employment	1.3	2.1	-5.1	5.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	-5.6	2.5	2.1
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	5.7	9.5	7.7	6.5	6.2	3.7	8.4	7.0	6.3
Current account balance (CAD, USD bn)	-57.3	-47.0	-34.9	-39.8	-39.8	-411	-480	-566	-594	-613
Merchandise trade balance (CAD, USD bn)	-13.6	-18.4	-25.9	-31.5	-31.2	-764	-864	-833	-910	-959
Federal budget balance (FY, CAD, USD bn) ***	-18.7	-17.8	-410.0	-125.0	-75.0	-827	-960	-3,311	-1,868	-1,327
percent of GDP	-1.1	-0.8	-18.7	-5.4	-3.0	-4.8	-4.5	-15.9	-8.5	-5.8
Housing starts (000s, mn)	201	209	206	174	185	0.99	1.30	1.29	1.38	1.41
Motor vehicle sales (000s, mn)	1,820	1,917	1,568	1,800	1,908	15.7	16.9	14.2	15.8	16.5
Industrial production	2.4	-0.8	-8.5	8.6	2.4	2.1	0.9	-8.0	8.0	3.4
	Mexico									
	(annual % change)									
Real GDP	2.7	-0.3	-9.1	3.0	1.8					
Consumer price index (year-end)	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.9					
Current account balance (USD bn)	-19.8	-4.4	11.8	-17.3	-23.9					
Merchandise trade balance (USD bn)	-5.6	5.4	18.0	-6.3	-10.4					

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 3 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	2019	2020				2021				2022			
Canada	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3e	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f
Real GDP (q/q ann. % change)	0.6	-8.2	-38.7	46.0	2.4	5.3	2.2	1.2	3.0	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.9
Real GDP (y/y % change)	1.5	-0.9	-13.0	-4.7	-4.2	-0.9	12.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3
Consumer prices (y/y % change)	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Avg. of new core CPIs (y/y % change)	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	6.3	13.0	10.0	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.1
United States													
Real GDP (q/q ann. % change)	2.4	-5.0	-31.4	30.0	1.9	5.6	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7
Real GDP (y/y % change)	2.3	0.3	-9.0	-3.5	-3.6	-1.0	9.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8
Consumer prices (y/y % change)	2.0	2.1	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Total PCE deflator (y/y % change)	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Core PCE deflator (y/y % change)	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	3.8	13.0	8.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, BEA, BLS, Bloomberg.

	2019					2020				2021				2022			
Central Bank Rates	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f	Q1f	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f
Americas	(%, end of period)																
Bank of Canada	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
US Federal Reserve (upper bound)	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Bank of Mexico	7.25	6.50	5.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50
Central Bank of Brazil	4.50	3.75	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	3.25	4.25	4.75	5.25	5.75	6.25	4.75	5.25	5.75	6.25
Bank of the Republic of Colombia	4.25	3.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Central Reserve Bank of Peru	2.25	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00
Central Bank of Chile	1.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50
Central Bank of Argentina	55.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	40.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	48.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	48.00
Europe																	
European Central Bank MRO Rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank Deposit Rate	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England	0.75	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	0.10	0.10	0.10
Asia/Oceania																	
Reserve Bank of Australia	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
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	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
People's Bank of China	4.15	4.05	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
Reserve Bank of India	5.15	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.25	4.75	3.50	3.75	4.25	4.75
Bank of Korea	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00
Bank of Thailand	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00
Currencies and Interest Rates																	
Americas	(end of period)																
Canadian dollar (USDCAD)	1.30	1.41	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.25
Canadian dollar (CADUSD)	0.77	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80
Mexican peso (USDMXN)	18.93	23.67	22.99	22.11	23.84	24.17	24.00	24.48	24.49	24.42	23.97	23.82	23.88	24.42	23.97	23.82	23.88
Brazilian real (USDBRL)	4.02	5.21	5.47	5.61	5.61	5.11	4.96	5.07	5.03	5.02	5.02	5.05	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.05	5.01
Colombian peso (USDCOP)	3287	4065	3758	3828	3654	3473	3465	3458	3450	3438	3425	3413	3400	3438	3425	3413	3400
Peruvian sol (USDPEN)	3.31	3.43	3.54	3.60	3.60	3.57	3.56	3.56	3.55	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.50	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.50
Chilean peso (USDCLP)	753	854	821	784	770	750	740	730	720	720	720	710	710	720	720	710	710
Argentine Peso (USDARS)	59.87	64.40	70.46	76.18	84.10	89.90	95.80	99.70	106.10	108.30	107.20	105.00	101.40	108.30	107.20	105.00	101.40
Europe																	
Euro (EURUSD)	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24
UK pound (GBPUSD)	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.40
Asia/Oceania																	
Japanese yen (USDJPY)	109	108	108	105	105	104	104	102	102	101	101	100	100	101	101	100	100
Australian dollar (AUDUSD)	0.70	0.61	0.69	0.72	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.77
Chinese yuan (USDCNY)	6.96	7.08	7.01	6.79	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.30
Indian rupee (USDINR)	71.4	75.5	75.5	73.8	73.0	72.0	72.0	71.0	71.0	70.0	70.0	69.0	69.0	70.0	70.0	69.0	69.0
South Korean won (USDKRW)	1,156	1,219	1,203	1,170	1,140	1,130	1,130	1,120	1,120	1,110	1,110	1,100	1,100	1,110	1,110	1,100	1,100
Thai baht (USDTHB)	30.0	32.8	30.9	31.7	31.0	30.5	30.5	30.0	30.0	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0
Canada (Yields, %)																	
3-month T-bill	1.66	0.21	0.20	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
2-year Canada	1.69	0.42	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80
5-year Canada	1.68	0.58	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.40
10-year Canada	1.70	0.69	0.53	0.56	0.60	0.75	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.55	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.55	1.60
30-year Canada	1.76	1.30	0.99	1.11	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.85	1.90	1.70	1.75	1.85	1.90
United States (Yields, %)																	
3-month T-bill	1.51	0.05	0.14	0.09	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
2-year Treasury	1.57	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75
5-year Treasury	1.69	0.38	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.50	0.70	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15
10-year Treasury	1.92	0.67	0.66	0.68	0.75	0.85	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.60
30-year Treasury	2.39	1.32	1.41	1.46	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10

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	2.2	0.9	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8
2019*	1.7	4.0	4.5	2.1	1.0	2.7	1.6	1.0	-0.8	-0.6	2.8
2020f	-5.7	-6.8	-3.3	-4.3	-3.7	-6.0	-5.7	-3.1	-5.9	-7.3	-4.9
2021f	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7
2022f	3.1	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4
Nominal GDP											
2010–19	3.9	3.3	4.0	2.7	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5
2019e	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.5	0.7	4.4
2020f	-4.9	-8.8	-1.7	-3.3	-2.5	-4.1	-3.7	-2.0	-8.2	-10.0	-3.7
2021f	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.6	4.9	6.9	7.4	5.7
2022f	5.5	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.7
Employment											
2010–19	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	-0.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6
2019	2.1	0.6	2.7	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.9	0.9	1.8	0.5	2.6
2020f	-5.1	-6.2	-2.2	-4.5	-2.8	-4.8	-4.9	-3.2	-4.4	-6.4	-6.3
2021f	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.4
2022f	2.4	0.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5
Unemployment Rate (%)											
2010–19	6.9	13.0	10.5	8.6	9.3	7.0	7.0	5.5	5.2	6.2	6.1
2019	5.7	11.9	8.8	7.2	8.0	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.9	4.7
2020f	9.5	14.2	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.4	8.1	8.7	11.2	9.1
2021f	7.7	12.9	9.1	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.7	6.4	6.5	9.1	7.1
2022f	6.5	12.2	7.9	7.2	7.3	6.2	6.5	5.3	5.3	7.7	6.0
Housing Starts (units, 000s)											
2010–19	201	2.2	0.8	4.2	2.7	44	70	6.6	6.0	31	34
2019	209	0.9	1.5	4.7	2.9	48	69	6.9	2.4	27	45
2020f	206	0.8	1.0	4.5	3.1	52	78	6.0	3.0	22	35
2021f	174	0.8	1.1	3.9	2.5	42	63	5.7	2.1	25	28
2022f	185	0.8	1.2	4.0	2.5	45	66	6.2	2.5	25	32
Motor Vehicle Sales (units, 000s)											
2010–19	1,820	33	7	51	41	432	715	55	53	237	194
2019	1,917	34	8	53	41	454	788	53	46	227	214
2020f	1,568	29	7	43	35	381	625	46	40	186	177
2021f	1,800	32	7	50	41	434	714	54	47	218	204
2022f	1,908	33	8	53	43	462	759	56	49	231	215
Budget Balances, (CAD mn)											
2019	-17,770	-1,386	-4	41	98	1,900	-8,672	5	-319	-12,152	-321
2020f**	-410,000	-1,838	-178	-853	-299	0	-38,538	-2,938	-2,130	-24,159	-12,792
2021f***	-125,000										
2022f	-75,000										

* Based on preliminary GDP by industry estimates for all provinces but Quebec and Ontario. ** NL budget balance in 2020 is net of one-time revenue boost via *Atlantic Accord*.
*** 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. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada, CMHC, Budget documents; Quebec budget balance figures are after Generations Fund and Stabilization Reserve transfers.

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