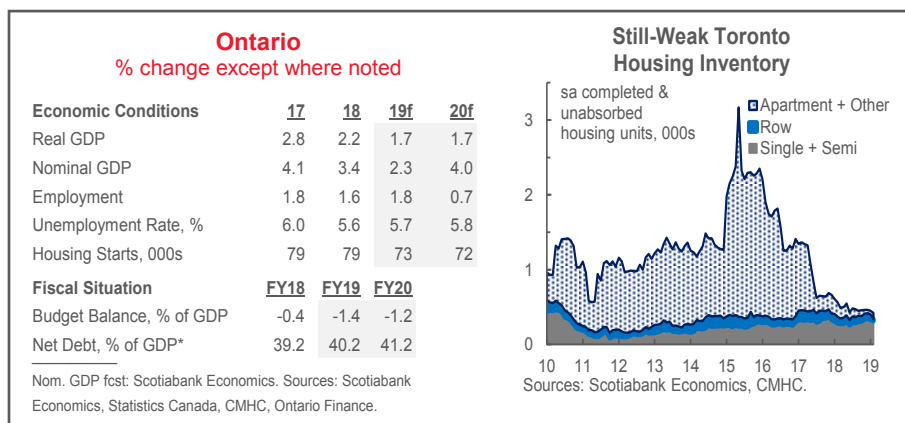


Ontario: 2019–20 Outlook

- As in Quebec, Ontario's expansion slowed in the second half of last year, but we look for steady, albeit more modest advances of 1.7% this year and next. Accelerated depreciation measures outlined in the provincial budget will supplement the Federal-level policies and are likely to incite new investment this year; ongoing major project activity should provide a further assist. A pickup in job creation to 1.8% should also sustain healthy consumer spending in 2019. Export gains are also expected to slow—in line with expectations of gradually ebbing automobile production and a moderation of US import demand—but remain solid, though Sino-US trade tensions continue to present downside risk on this front.
- Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) market conditions were largely balanced as of March 2019 and price gains have eased substantially since the heights of 2016–17, but housing affordability remains a near-term concern. Construction activity has hovered near all-time highs across most GGH centres, but absorption rates remain elevated, especially in Toronto (see chart). That limited supply of available housing units is expected to persist this year amid healthy job creation, with further pressure likely if Ontario builds on last year's 38% increase in economic immigration.
- Housing affordability pressures also look to have spread to other Ontario centres. As many GGH cities saw a stress test-induced housing market slowdown last year, areas such as Windsor and London maintained double-digit sales price gains through this year. They also continue to report sales-to-new listings ratios firmly in sellers' market territory alongside Ottawa, where rental and ownership markets are in the midst of a period of historic tightness.
- Ontario's latest budget builds in substantial expenditure control, but we do not expect debt and deficit reduction efforts to derail provincial growth. To balance the books by FY24 and sustain a downward debt path, it targets mean annual program spending gains of 1% for FY20–24—well below inflation and the strictest restraint since FY96–99 when program outlays fell by 0.3% per year. Still, the planned pace of consolidation represents only about one-third of a percent of nominal GDP over the forecast horizon.

CONTACTS

Marc Desormeaux, Provincial Economist
 416.866.4733
 Scotiabank Economics
marc.desormeaux@scotiabank.com



Provincial Forecast Summary											
The Provinces											
	(annual % change except where noted)										
	CA	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC
Real GDP											
2000–17	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.7
2017	3.0	0.9	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.2	4.4	3.8
2018e	1.8	-0.8	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9
2019f	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.4
2020f	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.5
Nominal GDP											
2000–17	4.3	5.6	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	4.7
2017	5.6	4.3	4.8	2.9	4.3	5.0	4.1	5.4	4.8	10.0	6.9
2018e	3.6	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9
2019f	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.5	1.8	4.3
2020f	4.6	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.4	5.3	6.5
Employment											
2000–17	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.5
2017	1.9	-3.7	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	-0.2	1.0	3.7
2018	1.3	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	1.1
2019f	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.2
2020f	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)											
2000–17	7.1	14.3	11.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	7.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.5
2017	6.3	14.8	9.8	8.4	8.1	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.3	7.8	5.1
2018	5.8	13.8	9.4	7.6	8.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.6	4.7
2019f	5.7	12.6	9.3	6.9	8.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.5	4.5
2020f	5.9	12.5	9.4	7.0	8.0	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.7	4.7
Housing Starts (units, 000s)											
2000–17	200	2.5	0.8	4.3	3.4	44	72	5.2	5.2	34	29
2017	220	1.4	0.9	4.0	2.3	46	79	7.5	4.9	29	44
2018	213	1.1	1.1	4.8	2.3	47	79	7.4	3.6	26	41
2019f	202	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.8	43	73	6.1	4.2	28	39
2020f	200	1.4	0.8	3.8	2.0	41	72	6.1	5.0	31	37
Motor Vehicle Sales (units, 000s)											
2000–17	1,657	29	6	48	38	413	635	47	45	216	180
2017	2,041	33	9	59	42	453	847	62	56	245	235
2018	1,984	28	8	51	38	449	853	67	47	226	217
2019f	1,930	30	8	48	35	430	826	60	48	220	225
2020f	1,900	30	8	47	34	420	810	55	48	215	233
Budget Balances, Fiscal Year Ending March 31 (CAD mn)											
2017	-19,000	-1,148	-1	151	-117	2,361	-991	-764	-1,218	-10,784	2,737
2018	-19,000	-911	75	230	67	2,622	-3,700	-695	-303	-8,023	301
2019e	-14,900	-522	14	28	5	2,500	-11,736	-470	-348	-6,930	374

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

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